



CREDIT CLASS

Soil Carbon Sequestration through
Regenerative Grazing

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1. Definitions

Additionality - an action is deemed additional if it leads to lower levels of emissions than would have otherwise occurred under Business As Usual.

Aggregated Project - Set of projects grouped according to pedo-climatic zone and majority Agricultural Land Use for the purposes of model validation and project verification.

Aggregated Project Documentation - Document that defines the Aggregated Project.

Agricultural Land Use - Category describing the land cover types and primary activities carried out on the farm.

Baseline Scenario - Reference case that best represents the conditions most likely to occur in the absence of a proposed GHG project. Monitoring rounds during the Crediting Period will reference the Baseline Scenario to estimate carbon removal and eligible credit issuance.

Business As Usual - The prevailing land use or agricultural management practices before the regeneration project began. See Section 6.1 of Approved Methodology.

Co-Benefit - Additional measured ecological and social benefits resulting from the implementation Project Activities beyond the primary goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer - A risk mitigation tool designed to hold a percentage of all Regeneration Units (RU) issuances to cover Reversals for all projects registered under this Credit Class during the Crediting Period. Credits in the Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer are held in a specified account on the Regen Registry.

Crediting Period - period of time during which a project can issue and receive carbon credits for GHG removals achieved through the implementation of the project activity.

Farmer - The person acting as the land steward and responsible for the implementation of the project activities.

Grasslands Regeneration and Sustainability Standard (GRASS) - Ovis 21 Protocol for verification of Water Infiltration, Biodiversity and Soil carbon improvements in agricultural lands.

Leakage - indirect GHG greenhouse gas emissions or soil organic carbon (SOC) losses that can occur outside the project's boundaries but are still attributable to the project's activities.

Monitoring - This is the process of collecting data, following and analyzing information over time and in space, and overall implementation progress, with the purpose of providing information for reports.

Monitoring Period - The period of time between reporting cycles. The first Monitoring Period starts during the baseline year.

First monitoring round: represents the sampling of baseline.

Second monitoring round: In the case of Contrasting management baseline of the Ruuts Carbon Protocol v1.0, the second monitoring round occur at the same time as the first monitoring round.

Monitoring Report - A report prepared by the Project Proponent and the farmer for each monitoring period. The report is archived and serves as a performance tracking tool.

Net Removal - The net amount of tons of CO₂e sequestered in the soil in a project area for a given period of time. It is calculated by subtracting the total period emissions from the total carbon sequestration. See Section 9.3 of Approved Methodology.

Ovis 21 - Argentina Hub for the Savory Institute in Argentina. Pioneer in the introduction of regenerative grazing in South America. See www.ovis21.com

Permanence Period - period of time following the crediting period during which the Project Proponent is expected to ensure the longevity of project benefits (e.g. carbon removal).

Permanence Reversal Buffer - A risk mitigation tool designed to hold a percentage of all Regeneration Units (RU) issuances to cover Reversals for a specific project during the Permanence Period. Credits in the Permanence Reversal Buffer are held in a specified account on the Regen Registry.

Project-Specific Buffer - A risk mitigation tool designed to hold a percentage of all Regeneration Units (RU) issuances to cover Reversals for a specific project during the Crediting Period. Credits in the Project-Specific Buffer are held in a specified account on the Regen Registry.

Project Activities - the predefined land management activity carried out throughout the Project Period.

Project Area - The project area includes any land on which the Project Activities are carried out.

Project Description - A document, created by the Project Proponent, demonstrating conformity of the project with the requirements of the present methodology and consistency with verification and validation needs.

Project Period - Predefined period of time in which Project Activities are carried out, including the Crediting Period and Permanence Period.

Project Plan - the template that each project proponent fills out in order to register a project on the Regen Registry under this Credit Class.

Project Proponent - Individual or organization that has overall control and responsibility for a GHG project.

Project Scenario - Reference case that best represents the conditions most likely to occur in the presence of a proposed GHG project.

Project Start Date - date on which the Project Proponent began to apply the Project Activity intended to increase a certain ecological outcome (e.g. carbon stock) relative to the baseline measurement.

Regen Registry - Database where all projects, issuance, transaction and claims of Ruuts credits are registered. It is based on blockchain technology to make it secure and immutable.

Removals - The withdrawal of GHGs from the atmosphere, as a result of deliberate human activities. In this Protocol, it refers to the withdrawal of CO₂ and its storage in soils as soil organic carbon (SOC).

Reporting - The delivery of monitoring results. Reporting should be done in a transparent manner and sharing information on the MRV's (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) project impacts. Also, the reporting shall provide background data, data sources, and methodologies applied for data quantification and modeling.

Reversal - A situation where the net GHG benefit, taking into account project or program emissions, removals and leakage, in any monitoring period is negative. The amount of a reversal is calculated as the difference between the current total to date SOC benefit of the project or program, compared to the total to-date SOC benefit of the project or program at the previous verification event.

Regeneration Unit (RU) - This is the Ruuts carbon removal unit equivalent to 1 tonne CO₂e named Regeneration Unit. Carbon is stored in the soil in a regeneration process that also improves the ecosystem health, biodiversity and water cycle.

Ruuts - the for profit start-up that aims to scale ecosystem regeneration through a dedicated environmental services platform (Ruuts Platform).

Ruuts Legal Agreement - A contract signed between Ruuts and the Project Owner that defines the legal considerations of this Protocol, including the Permanence Period.

Ruuts Platform - A platform where all the data coming from GRASS monitored farms is gathered and verified.

Verification - The systematic, independent and documented process in which the methodological consistency of the actions proposed is evaluated.

2. Introduction

Regenerative Agriculture has been proposed as a solution that addresses 13 of the 17 U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including reversing climate change, mitigating environmental degradation, alleviating rural poverty and depopulation, and providing clean water and nutrient-dense foods essential for human health.

Given the global impact of human activities on soils, vegetation, water, air, and climate, the rapid adoption of regenerative agriculture (RA) is paramount. The sooner we embrace RA, the greater our chances of successfully addressing climate change, desertification, biodiversity loss, food security, and quality of life.

Regenerative agriculture represents an emergent paradigm for food and fiber production (Gliessman, 2015). It may be described as:

- A land management approach that mimics nature in design and function (Fukuoka, 1978)
- A holistic strategy that transforms decision making (Pretty, 2008).
- Regenerative agriculture involves a holistic approach to decision making, considering the ecological, social, and economic aspects of farming. This transformation in decision making is highlighted by Altieri (2018) in the book "Agroecology: The Science of Sustainable Agriculture" (ISBN: 978-0813348668).
- Low input production processes (Sheppard, 1997)
- A method that achieves profit and increases biological and social capital, not at their mutual expense (Hawken, 2010).
- A means of improving the water cycle, mineral cycle, energy flow, and community dynamics in each ecoregion's potential (MEA, 2005).

Although regeneration is a mindset or concept, its ecological outcomes can be measured using objective methods. Regeneration could be quantified by:

- Increasing or maintaining vegetative cover, no bare ground;
- Increasing water infiltration, maximizing soil water retention and minimizing runoff/evaporation losses;
- Increasing biodiversity, more functional groups, plant species, soil biota, domestic herbivores, wildlife, etc.;
- Increasing photosynthesis and biomass;
- Increasing soil carbon and enhancing soil biology functioning.

The Credit Class and its accompanying methodology provide farmers with a clear process for measuring and monitoring soil organic carbon, enabling them to generate carbon credits that offer robust ecological co-benefits and can be sold on the voluntary market. By purchasing carbon offsets produced using this Credit Class, companies can strongly contribute to the accelerated adoption or regenerative agriculture to support environmental services which surpass the value of products generated by conventional agriculture.

3. Credit Class Overview

This Credit Class issues credits for carbon dioxide removals as the result of soil organic carbon sequestration from improved grazing practices. This Credit Class does not issue credits for avoided emissions, but emissions are counted for the projects.

The carbon credit Protocol applied is Ruuts Protocol Soil Carbon Sequestration Methodology V. 1.0 (Ruuts protocol v1.0). Ruuts and Ovis 21 developed the GRASS protocol to define the criteria and methods to incorporate EOVS measured environmental outcomes (co-benefits) into credits that can be transacted in the voluntary market.

This Credit Class aligns with the [Regen Registry Program Guide](#); any specification or deviation from the [Regen Registry Program Guide](#) is noted in this Credit Class. The Ruuts platform uses Regen Ledger to provide a traceable, transparent marketplace that enables a quality assurance process that benefits both buyers and sellers.

3.1. Credit Type

This Credit Class measures the carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere into the soil from the implementation of regenerative grazing activities. In addition, changes in emissions of other sources of greenhouse gases (GHG) are incorporated, including nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄). Within the credit, the removed emissions and the avoided emissions are calculated and represented in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq). A full list of different GHG sources and calculation methodologies is provided in the approved methodology (defined in 5.1 approved methodology).

3.2. Co-Benefits

Project co-benefits refer to the additional positive outcomes that the application of project activities create beyond their primary goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These might include environmental, social, economic, or health-related benefits, such as improvements in air and water quality, job creation, increased energy security, biodiversity conservation, and improved public health.

The distinction between co-benefits and unmeasured project benefits is largely a matter of quantification and documentation. Co-Benefits are typically those benefits that are actively identified, measured, and reported as part of the carbon project. These are outcomes that, while

not the project's primary goal, are still considered important and are thus tracked and documented.

The approved Co-Benefits for this Credit Class are Water Infiltration & Biodiversity. These Co-Benefits are required for this Credit Class and should be measured per the protocol outlined in the Approved Methodology.

4. Project Eligibility

4.1. Geographic Applicability

This protocol can be used for regeneration projects worldwide, where the GRASS verification process can be implemented according to the below eligibility criteria.

4.2. Project Activities

Although the Approved Methodology specified in [Section 5.1](#) can be used to measure and credit against carbon sequestration many regenerative land management practices, this Credit Class only credits for the following project activities:

- Improved grazing management (stocking rate, grazing duration and intensity) to promote soil vegetation cover; rejuvenating pastures by seeding.

4.3. Land Ownership Type

This Credit Class accepts projects with all land ownership types. The land owner, or entity with title to the physical property that contains one or more carbon estimation areas (CEA) within the project area, is not required to participate in the project but must sign their conformity with the RU legal agreement.

The Project Proponent should demonstrate adequate documentation of land ownership or evidence of right to manage the land upon submission of the Project Plan.

4.4. Land Eligibility

The project area must meet the following requirements:

- a. In the previous 10 years before starting the project (adoption date), the land was used for one or more of the following:
 - (i) pasture or native grasslands
 - (ii) savannas, silvopastoral systems
 - (iii) Integrated crop-livestock (ICL)
 - (iv) permanent cropland

- b. the land was not forest land at any point during the last 10 years and is not currently native forest land;
- c. In the previous 10 years the land has not been subject to the drainage of a wetland or peatland;
- d. it is possible to sample the soil on the land consistently with the requirements of the Approved Methodology.
- e. all cases in which scientific criteria justify the intervention

Eligibility criteria shall be evaluated prior to project registration according to Table 1 and submitted as part of the Project Plan.

Table 1. Eligibility criteria and assessment requirements for project registration

Eligibility Condition	Verification Action
Previous land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmer`s survey b) Remote sensing based land use evaluation c) Regional hub verification
Forest clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmer`s survey b) Remote sensing based land use evaluation c) Regional hub verification
Wetlands drainage and peatlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmer`s survey b) Remote sensing based land use evaluation c) Regional hub verification

4.5. Project Start Date

The project start date is the date on which the farmer began to implement project activities intended to achieve ecological outcomes (e.g. carbon removal) and the date used in the project baseline.

This Credit Class accepts project start dates as far back as 2008, which is the first record of a farm implementing holistic management in South America (OVIS21, 2022). Projects registered with a project start date prior to the project registration date are eligible for historical credit issuance as long as they can sufficiently prove project activities prior to Project Registration, as specified in [Section 4.6](#). Projects registering with an adoption date which precedes the project registration date need to include the following set of information in their Project Plan:

4.6. Crediting Period

The crediting period refers to the period of time during which a project can issue and receive carbon credits for GHG removals achieved through the implementation of the project activity.

The crediting period for this Credit Class is set at a minimum of ten (10) years. The crediting period starts at the Project Start Date and finishes ten (10) years after the Project Registration Date. For projects whose Project Start Date precedes the Registration Date the following information must be provided as part of the Project Plan:

- Project Start Date (i.e. adoption date of improved grazing practices)
- Historical eligibility data (environmental compliance)
- Historical land ownership evidence
- Historical annual stocking rate & annual total stock of animals, minimum from three years before project start date, and for all the years in the crediting period
- Historical soil samples
- Farmer survey

This information will be used in the Baseline Scenario which can be generated using two methods:

- **Measure and re-measure:** If a historical soil carbon sampling was conducted before the project started, and it aligns with the Approved Methodology, this approach can be used.
- **Contrasting SOC content with neighboring farms:** This method does not require a historical sampling.

5. Project Rules and Regulations

5.1. Approved Methodology

The Approved Methodology for this Credit Class is the Ruuts Protocol v1.0, linked [here](#).

5.2. Aggregated Projects

The intention in aggregating projects is to simplify soil sampling measuring, project monitoring and project verification. This can reduce costs to increase cash flow to the farmers, and encourage the socialization of the practices among local farmers.

Projects may be aggregated that:

- Apply the same majority Agricultural Land Use and
- Are located in the same ecological zones.

For each group of aggregated projects the following points shall be summarized in the Aggregated Project Documentation:

- Majority land use
- Ecological zone
- Standardized Baseline scenario for the predominant Agricultural Land Use activities

- Assumptions relevant to the ecological zone and prevalent land use

This document shall be made available on the project page on the Regen Registry only for grouped projects.

5.3. Monitoring Report

For soil organic carbon accountancy, all data needed for emission calculation is measured on a yearly basis. Regarding soil organic carbon sequestration, the content of SOC in the Project Scenario is measured at the end of the crediting period and results are contrasted with Baseline Scenario measurements. For more details consult the approved methodology (See Section 7.1).

Monitoring is conducted along project execution. It is conducted on an annual basis respectively of GHG. Regarding co-benefits, these are measured according to the GRASS protocol, with two different time-bases: Short-term monitoring, conducted annually, and long-term monitoring conducted every 5 years. As for the SOC (Soil Organic Carbon) monitoring, for pioneering projects (first adopters of the holistic grazing management in the region), SOC is measured at the end of the crediting period, where SOC and soil data necessary to calculate SOC stock are measured, both in the project area and in the baseline.

All the monitoring evidence is merged and presented in a monitoring report.

This will include the following:

- Activities implemented in the crediting period.
- Total CO₂eq emissions in the crediting period.
- Assessment of the co-benefits.

The values documented in this report will be used as the basis for issuing credits.

In the case that activities have already been implemented prior to the project registration date, the first year of monitoring may be included in the Project Plan.

5.4. Verification

This section provides a general overview of the requirements for verification of the CO₂eq and Co-Benefits assertions for each project. The scope set out includes the process of how verification for project activities following the Approved Methodology has been applied for the carbon removal estimation, the CO₂eq reporting and co-benefits monitoring over the project lifetime.

5.4.1. Ruuts Internal Quality Assurance

The Ruuts Protocol v1.0 and GRASS Standard used by Ruuts, are supported by sound quality assurance procedures and protocols. Each monitoring activity is carried out by accredited Verifiers and Monitors with deep knowledge and experience in the given regional context. Data uploaded onto the Ruuts platform is reviewed and analyzed by the regional Hub Verifier. In individual projects, all the data is checked using QA/QC protocol after project registration. For aggregated projects, an average of 5% of all participating farms are subject to an on-site audit for co-benefits on an annual basis. The selection of farms to be audited are a result of data analysis (any farm with suspicious or inconsistent data relative to the regional trends will be audited) and random selection.

5.4.2. Independent Third-Party Verification

In addition to the Ruuts Internal Quality Assurance, monitoring reports need to be audited by a third party verifier. Third party verifiers can be independent experts, consultant companies, Universities or NGOs with the following required credentials:

- Scientifically robust background on Soil Organic Carbon and agricultural GHG Quantification Methodologies.
- Regional Knowledge.
- Peer Recognition.
- Declare no conflict of interest with the project, the monitoring and reporting process or Ruuts.

Independent Third Party Verification must be performed in conformance with the ISO:14064-3 Standard and must include the following activities:

- Initial review of the GHG documentation and methodologies, including historical GHG data for the crediting period
- Desk Verification of the following:
 - Scope of calculation (including appraisal boundaries).
 - Input data sets, any missing data, estimations made and assumptions.
 - Calculation methodology and conversion factors used.
 - Quality control procedures.
 - Results & interpretation.
- In case of Aggregated Projects:
 - Random Field Audits

5.4.3. Aggregated Project Verification

Where projects are aggregated, the verification conditions as defined in the sub sections above need not be applied to each project within the aggregated project, but verification shall be conducted on a minimum of 10% of the projects within the aggregated project. The verifier shall

be responsible for the selection of the individual projects within the aggregated project to verify in detail.

5.4.4. Unscheduled Verification

Additional verification may be warranted as defined in the [Regen Registry Program Guide](#).

This may include the expansion of the initial selection of individual projects within an aggregate project from 10% to a greater value if this is warranted. If the verifier believes this is warranted, this should be expressed in writing to the Project Proponent for agreement.

5.4.5. Verification Oversight

The right of Regen Registry to have oversight over the verification process is acceptable as defined in the [Regen Registry Program Guide](#).

6. GHG Removal & Emission Reduction Requirements

6.1. Additionality

Additionality for a regeneration project is demonstrated by the adoption of one or more changes in pre-existing agricultural management practices that are reasonably expected (over the project crediting period) to increase SOC storage, water infiltration, and to enhance biodiversity from agricultural land management activities. Adoption is defined as a change from a baseline or business-as-usual scenario to a regeneration Project Scenario.

We gather regional information as evidence for common grazing practices. The project must show the implementation of the non-common practice activity. More information about the assessment of additionality can be found in the Approved Methodology.

6.2. Leakage

This Credit Class requires that projects do not result in sustained reduction in productivity to ensure that there is no increase in emissions outside of the project area as a result of intensification production elsewhere to compensate for decreased productivity inside the project area. The requirement that the project activity does not result in displacement of any pre-existing productive activity in the project area ensures that there is no increase in emissions outside of the project area that results from shifting pre-existing productive activities to areas outside of the project boundaries.

Monitoring requirements to ensure no leakage occurs are specified in Section 4.8 of the Approved Methodology.

6.3. Permanence Period

The permanence period refers to the period of time following the crediting period during which the Project Proponent is expected to ensure the longevity of project benefits (e.g. carbon removal).

To address the risk of non-permanence, this Credit Class requires a 20-year permanence period during which credits issued to the project will be withheld in a Permanence Reversal Buffer as outlined in Section 6.3. At the end of the permanence period (20-years from the end of the Crediting Period), the Project Proponent will conduct a permanence monitoring and verification report in order to verify carbon retention as specified in Section 8.3 of the [Regen Registry Program Guide](#).

6.4. Buffer Pools

Buffer pools are a risk mitigation tool used to cover potential future losses of carbon, or reversal of GHG removals, throughout the project's lifetime. Such losses could be due to changes in model accuracy from verifications, deviations in planned activities, or unexpected weather events.

This Credit Class uses three types of buffer pools used to cover losses which might occur during the crediting period and permanence periods:

- **Project-Specific Buffer:** This buffer contains credits from a particular project, and can be used to compensate for a potential loss during that project's Crediting Period. If a reversal event occurs, leading to a reduction in the project's sequestered carbon, the necessary credits can be retired or canceled from this project-specific buffer. This process ensures the total number of credits attributed to the project remains accurate over time and covers risks unique to each individual project.
 - These are held through the permanence period and at the end they go back to the project
- **Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer:** This buffer consolidates credits from all projects registered under this Credit Class. It is used to compensate for losses from any project within this Credit Class during a predetermined Crediting Period. The pooled buffer's key advantage is its ability to diversify risks across multiple projects. If a reversal happens in one project and its specific buffer is inadequate, the shortfall can be covered by withdrawing additional credits from this pooled buffer.
 - This gets credits every issuance and can be used by all projects in the crediting period and permanence period. They get donated and never given back

While both project-specific and pooled buffers serve to safeguard the integrity of carbon credits, they operate at different levels and cover different types of risk. The project-specific buffer

covers risks that are unique to a single project, while the pooled buffers covers risks that are shared across all projects registered under this Credit Class.

6.4.1. Buffer Pool Allocations

Buffer pool contributions occur each credit issuance. For all projects registered using this Credit Class, the credit issuer will apply a specified contribution of credits to each buffer pool as defined in Table 2.

Table 2. Buffer Pool Allocations for the Ruuts Soil Carbon Sequestration through Regenerative Grazing Credit Class

Buffer Pool	Credit Allocation	Availability & Use
Project-Specific Buffer Pool	15% of every issuance starting on the second issuance	Reversal events for individual projects during the specified Crediting Period & Permanence Period
Program (Pooled) Buffer	5% of every issuance	Reversal events during the specified Crediting Period & Permanence Period

It is important to note that the Project-Specific Buffer only contributes credits to the buffer after the third monitoring round, and issuance, has been completed. This is because the Approved Methodology automatically withholds 50% of credits quantified during the second Monitoring Round to provide a more conservative estimate. If the average soil organic carbon (SOC) stock levels are maintained or increased during the third monitoring round, the 50% of the credits withheld during the first issuance are issued back to the project upon the second issuance.

Starting at the second issuance, 15% of credits issued will be allocated to the Project-Specific Buffer on top of the 5% allocated to the Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer. Credits in the Project-Specific Buffer will be held until the conclusion of the established permanence period. Credits in the Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer will be donated for other projects to use in the case of a reversal.

6.4.2. Buffer Pool Use

Buffer pools are intended to cover reversal events that can occur during the project's crediting period or permanence periods. A reversal refers to an event during which carbon, initially sequestered and represented by issued RUs, is released back into the atmosphere. Reversal events can be intentional or unintentional:

- **Intentional Reversal Event** relates to any reversal linked to the project owner's management decisions. In such instances, Ruuts has the right to enforce legal action

and demands full compensation as per the Ruuts Legal Agreement.

- **Unintentional Reversal Event** pertains to reversals connected to uncontrollable conditions such as regional fires, weather conditions, or any unforeseen circumstances beyond the project owner's prediction. In these situations no legal action will take place.

In both scenarios, the appropriate buffer pool will be used to cover losses, thus ensuring the buyers that the CO₂eq, represented by the RU credits, has been effectively removed from the atmosphere. Subsequently, a remedial action plan will be collaboratively created and implemented with the Land Steward. This plan aims to review past decisions and reverse the trend to produce more credits going forward.

In the case a reversal event does occur, the project will follow the rules outlined in Table 3 according to the appropriate scenario. Reversals that effectively exceed 10% of the last RU issuance are reported and buyers are compensated with new RUs. According to the nature of the reversal Ruuts may take legal action with the Project Owner.

Table 3. Buffer Pool actions taken in various reversal scenarios.

Reversal Scenario	Buffer Pool(s) Used	Action Taken
Overestimation of credits issued during the Crediting Period	Project-Specific Buffer, Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer	See Section 8.4.5 of the Regen Registry Program Guide .
Carbon levels are <i>higher</i> than the previous monitoring round at the end of the Crediting Period	Project-Specific Buffer, Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer	Credits in the Project-Specific Buffer are held until the end of the Permanence Period. Credits in the Program Pool will be donated to the for other projects to use in the case of a reversal event.
Carbon levels are <i>lower</i> than the previous monitoring round at the end of the Crediting Period	Project-Specific Buffer, Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer	See Section 8.4.3.1.2 of the Regen Registry Program Guide .
Carbon levels at the end of the Permanence Period are <i>higher</i> than levels reported at the end of the Crediting Period	Permanence Reversal (Pooled) Buffer	Credits in the Project-Specific Buffer are given back to the Project Proponent. Credits in the Program Pool will be donated to the permanence pool for other projects to use in the case of a reversal event.
Carbon levels at the end of the Permanence Period are <i>lower</i> than levels reported at the end of the Crediting Period	Permanence Reversal (Pooled) Buffer	See Section 8.5.3.1.2.2 of the Regen Registry Program Guide .

Premature Project Termination	Project-Specific Buffer, Credit Class (Pooled) Buffer	See Sections 8.4.4 and 8.5.4 of the Regen Registry Program Guide .
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