USDA
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NOTICE OF GRANT AND AGREEMENT AWARD

1. Award Identifying Number	2. Amendment Number	3. Award /Project Period	4. Type of award instrument:
NR233A750004G015		Date of final signature - 03/30/2028	Grant Agreement

5. Agency (Name and Address)	6. Recipient Organization (Name and Address)
USDA Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities c/o FPAC-BC Grants and Agreements Division 1400 Independence Ave SW, Room 3236 Washington, DC 20250 Direct all correspondence to FPAC.BC.GAD@usda.gov	WESTERN SUGAR COOPERATIVE, THE 7555 E. HAMPDEN AVE., STE 520 DENVER CO 80231-4837 UEI Number / DUNS Number: M5B1QH8GVS87 / 139728406 EIN:

7. NRCS Program Contact	8. NRCS Administrative Contact	9. Recipient Program Contact	10. Recipient Administrative Contact
Name: TANYA CULBERT	Name: Daniel Curtis	Name: Jay Bierley	Name: Rebecca Larson
(b)(6)			

11. CFDA	12. Authority	13. Type of Action	14. Program Director
10.937	15 USC 714 et seq	New Agreement	Name: Rebecca Larson (b)(6)

15. Project Title/ Description: Expand markets for climate-smart sugar as a bundle with carbon offset in CO, MT, NE, WY and Crow Tribe and supports farmer implementation and monitoring of climate-smart practices.

16. Entity Type: X = All other

17. Select Funding Type

Select funding type:	☒ Federal	☒ Non-Federal
Original funds total	$6,000,000.00	14153233.00
Additional funds total	$0.00	$0.00
Grand total	$6,000,000.00	14153233.00

18. Approved Budget

Personnel	$0.00	Fringe Benefits	$0.00
Travel	$0.00	Equipment	$0.00
Supplies	$11,658.00	Contractual	$605,742.00
Construction	$0.00	Other	$5,382,600.00
Total Direct Cost	$6,000,000.00	Total Indirect Cost	$0.00
		Total Non-Federal Funds	14153233.00
		Total Federal Funds Awarded	$6,000,000.00
		Total Approved Budget	20,153,233.000

This agreement is subject to applicable USDA NRCS statutory provisions and Financial Assistance Regulations. In accepting this award or amendment and any payments made pursuant thereto, the undersigned represents that he or she is duly authorized to act on behalf of the awardee organization, agrees that the award is subject to the applicable provisions of this agreement (and all attachments), and agrees that acceptance of any payments constitutes an agreement by the payee that the amounts, if any, found by NRCS to have been overpaid, will be refunded or credited in full to NRCS.

Name and Title of Authorized Government Representative KATINA HANSON Acting Senior Advisor for Climate-Smart Commodities	Signature KATINA HANSON Digitally signed by KATINA HANSON Date: 2023.04.21 16:35:53 -05'00'	Date
Name and Title of Authorized Recipient Representative JAY BIERLEY Executive Vice President & CFO	Signature	Date 4-21-23

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

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PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

The above statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. Section 522a).

Statement of Work

Purpose

The purpose of this agreement, between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and The Western Sugar Cooperative (Recipient), is to build markets for climate-smart commodities and invest in America's climate-smart producers to strengthen U.S. rural and agricultural communities.

Objectives

The objectives of this project are to support the production and marketing of climate-smart commodities by providing voluntary incentives to producers and landowners, including early adopters, to implement climate-smart agricultural production practices, activities, and systems on working lands; measure/quantify, monitor and verify the carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits associated with those practices; and develop markets and promote the resulting climate-smart commodities.

Budget Narrative

The official budget summarized below and described in the attached Budget Narrative will be considered the total budget as last approved by the Federal awarding agency for this award.

Amounts included in this budget narrative are estimates. Reimbursement or advance liquidations will be based on actual expenditures, not to exceed the amount obligated.

TOTAL BUDGET $ 20,153,233

TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS $6,000,000
PERSONNEL $0
FRINGE BENEFITS $0
TRAVEL $0
EQUIPMENT $0
SUPPLIES $11,658
CONTRACTUAL $605,742
CONSTRUCTION $0
OTHER $5,382,600 (includes PRODUCER INCENTIVES $5,292,600)
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS $6,000,000
INDIRECT COSTS $0

TOTAL NON-FEDERAL FUNDS $14,153,233
PERSONNEL $972,396
FRINGE BENEFITS $291,719
TRAVEL $17,087
EQUIPMENT $0
SUPPLIES $0
CONTRACTUAL $50,000
CONSTRUCTION $0
OTHER $12,624,671 (includes PRODUCER INCENTIVES $12,600,000)
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS $13,955,873
INDIRECT COSTS $197,360

Recipient has elected to use the de minimis indirect cost rate.

Recipient has elected to use unrecovered indirect costs as match.

Responsibilities of the Parties:

If inconsistencies arise between the language in this Statement of Work (SOW) and the General Terms and Conditions attached to the agreement, the language in this SOW takes precedence.

RECIPIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Perform the work and produce the deliverables as outlined in this Statement of Work and attachments.

Ensure Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) clearance is obtained prior to conducting data collection from producers or other project participants, including data collection performed by subrecipients.

Comply with the applicable version of the General Terms and Conditions.

Submit reports and payment requests to the ezFedGrants system as outlined in the applicable version of the General Terms and Conditions. Reporting frequency is as follows:

Performance Reports: Quarterly

SF425 Financial Reports: Quarterly

Detailed Progress Report: Quarterly
(The detailed progress report is in addition to the performance and financial reports referenced above and described in the general terms and conditions)

Expected Accomplishments and Deliverables

See attached Benchmarks Table and associated Project Narrative.

Resources Required

See the Responsibilities of the Parties section for required resources, if applicable.

Milestones

See attached Benchmarks Table and associated Project Narrative.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Please reference the below link(s) for the General Terms and Conditions pertaining to this award:
https://www.fpacbc.usda.gov/about/grants-and-agreements/award-terms-and-conditions/index.html

Attachments:
Budget Narrative
Project Narrative
Benchmarks Table
Climate-Smart Practices List and Limitations
Data Dictionary
Climate-Smart Specific Terms and Conditions

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

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of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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Title: Reducing GHG emissions and improving soil carbon sequestration potential through high-carbon soil amendment

Contact information: Dr. Rebecca L. Larson, VP/Chief Scientist and Governmental Affairs, Western Sugar Cooperative, 7555 E Hampden Avenue, Suite 520, Denver, CO 80231, rlarson@westernsugar.com, 303-304-3982 (cell)

Project Partners: Crow Tribe[1], P.O. Box 159, 43 Heritage Road, Crow Agency, MT 59022**;** University of Nebraska, Dr. Bijesh Maharjan, Panhandle Research and Extension Center, 4502 Avenue I, Scottsbluff, NE 69361; Center for Carbon Capture and Conversion, University of Wyoming, Dr. Richard A. Horner, Energy Innovation Center, 1000 E. University Ave., Dept. 3012, Laramie, WY 82071; University of Wyoming Foundation, Marian H. Rochelle Gateway Center, 222 South 22nd Street, Laramie, WY 82070; Colorado State University, College of Business, Impact MBA Program, Fort Collins, CO 80523

Project Narrative

Executive Summary: Traditional conservation practices [conservation tillage (329/345), crop rotation (328) and cover cropping (340)] known as Best Management Practices (BMPs), improve soil health and carbon sequestration potential. However, gains are slow and difficult to detect with high certainty. Hence, the ***compelling need*** for: 1) implementation of disruptive Climate-Smart practices to augment BMPs and 2) generation of reference data to support development of regionally optimized ecosystem services models. Both are objectives of this pilot project.

Carbon sequestration potential is tied to basal soil organic carbon (SOC) level that naturally varies by region and historical cultural practices. The lower the SOC, the better the sequestration potential. The geographic focus of this project (CO, NE, WY, MT) has naturally low SOC with further degradation from wind/water erosion and leveling. In efforts to improve SOC, the 400+ farmer-owners of Western Sugar Cooperative (WSC), with technical support from the project lead, have been implementing soil health-centric Climate-Smart practices. The combination of progressive farmers managing primed soils creates a ***pilot project with potential to generate a significant carbon sink.***

Traditionally, precision agriculture works to avoid/reduce inputs on lower productivity regions while maximizing return from more productive zones. This approach has environmental and economic benefits but leaves opportunity for additional sustainable intensification. This project will focus on targeted ***implementation of Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 336, High-Carbon Soil Amendment*** (HCSA). This regenerative Climate-Smart practice injects highly recalcitrant carbon into the soil, reduces carbon emissions and improves carbon sequestration potential, providing long-lasting soil and crop improvement. Although just recently recognized by NRCS, HCSA is an ancient Climate-Smart practice to improve soil health. However, global implementation has yielded variable results. WSC, in partnership with early adopters, spent years optimizing the functionality of HCSA (targeted, significant injection) to deliver immediate value to the farmer (improved crop productivity and other impactful ecosystem services). This

[1]Underserved project partner. Western Sugar and the Crow Tribe have a long-standing relationship both through shareholder membership and partnership in production on Tribal-owned grounds.

previous work created a foundation that ***eliminates one major barrier to adoption: farmer skepticism.*** The results also challenge a central paradigm of soil science that sandy/marginal soils cannot play a significant role in climate change mitigation. Economic barriers to widespread adoption of these practices include material, equipment, mobilization, and labor costs. Material cost will be eliminated through an $12.6M in-kind contribution of the HCSA by WSC. Additionally, ***over ninety percent of the funds received for this pilot project will be directly passed through as incentives for farmers*** to cover other incurred implementation costs.

Documenting impacts of Climate-Smart practices comes with significant transactional cost for the farmer. Direct measurement most accurately measures GHG emissions/sequestration, but innate system heterogeneity mandates extensive testing at high cost. Alternatively, sole reliance on modeling results in high levels of uncertainty, eroding the value of derived ecosystem services credits. This pilot project, alongside implementation of CPS 336, will collect essential reference data (using "best-in-class" practices aligned with national standardization efforts) for inclusion in the COMET tool to optimize existing models to reduce uncertainty. This will allow for future model-only tracking systems that are ***more economical and equitable for farmer participation*** throughout the Rocky Mountain West, regardless of affiliation with WSC.

WSC is a fully vertically integrated, farmer-owned cooperative that is the domestic industry leader in sustainability and has years of experience **delivering Climate-Smart Sugar** to fulfill customer demand (*see* SUA letter attached). To date, verifiably sustainable sugar has only resulted in better customer loyalty, not premium payments to the farmers. Annually only 1% of WSC customers' steer purchase decisions based on Climate-Smart achievements; they have been unwilling to pay more than market value for the sugar. Given real world experience, WSC believes the ***most reasonable route for additional farmer revenue to support sustainable practices can come from sale of the Climate-Smart Sugar and/or ecosystem services credits***, both for fair market value. WSC will seek a partner with the ability to generate robust and verifiable insets and offsets (main focus on carbon, but water and biodiversity credits will also be explored) to maximize grower participation, value, and flexibility to engage with various parts of the value chain. Diversifying the demand for ecosystem services will translate to customers directly paying more for climate-smart sugar as we move forward.

Bringing together a critical mass of agricultural land has proven challenging for independent ecosystem services platforms. WSC's cooperative structure offers a natural, trusted connection amongst a diversity of farmers managing expansive acreage to an organization with extensive experience in tracking inputs and making equitable payment. This pilot project will flip the current standard operating procedure of technology providers recruiting farmers, to farmers recruiting technology providers ***to enable broader more holistic engagement from the agricultural community***. This pilot project will create a farmer-friendly, web-based application to collect land-based activities from all agricultural holdings in a form compatible with COMET tool/DayCent-like APIs.

Pilot Plan

Justification: Increasing soil organic carbon (SOC) is critical for counteracting climate change. An annual 0.4% increase in global SOC stocks could offset current anthropogenic atmospheric

emissions (Rumpel et al, 2019; Minasny et al, 2017), emphasizing managed land has a role climate change mitigation. Since the Industrial Revolution, land conversion/poor cultural practices have eroded 214±67 pentagrams of SOC (Zomer et al, 2017). Managed land that once acted as a carbon source now has potential to act as a carbon sink. Carbon sequestration potential is tied to current SOC content. Soils with low organic carbon starting stocks (>30 t C/ha) have twice the carbon sequestration rate of higher SOC soils (Minasny et al, 2017). The geographical focus of this project (CO, NE, WY, MT) is predominantly under 40 t C/ha and further historical cultivation-driven SOC losses make the ground doubly primed with carbon reabsorption potential (Lal, 2004; Post et al, 2000). Meta-analysis has shown cropland (the focus of this pilot project) has nearly twice the carbon sequestration potential of rangeland and forests (Minasny et al., 2017); active management makes it amenable to implementing improved practices (Zomer et al, 2017).

Although NRCS's long-standing conservation practices [e.g., conservation tillage, cover cropping, crop rotation; Best Management Practices (BMPs)] improve soil health, SOC increase is slow (Paustian et al, 2019a). Also, certain ground may never be improved with traditional BMPs (Zomer et al, 2017). Even though impactful, if adopted universally worldwide, BMPs could only maximally capture 4-5 $GtCO_2$/year (Paustian et al, 2019b). Unfortunately, many regions cannot (or will not) adopt these practices and many are reversible (Sommer and Bossio, 2014). Hence calls for "frontier technologies", including HCSA, to be more broadly integrated into Climate-Smart practices (Paustian et al, 2019b). It is theorized these novel approaches could double the carbon sequestration potential of BMPs alone, making them disruptive technologies. Recently, several studies tested this theory and showed organic amendment combined with BMPs increased SOC accumulation compared to BMPs alone (Riggers et al, 2021, Soja et al, 2021), especially with soils like those in the scope of this project, naturally low in SOC (Francaviglia et al, 2019, RoB et al, 2022). These results significantly challenge a central soil science paradigm that marginal soils have no significant role in climate change mitigation (Zomer et al, 2017)

Fortunately, benefits of HCSA have been recently (circa 2020) nationally recognized and included in NRCS Conservation Practice Standards (*CPS 336*). High-carbon soil amendment is an ancient practice dating back millennia (Sohi, 2012). WSC pioneered the use of a high-carbon factory waste stream to generate a soil amendment with reclamation properties imparting dramatic results (*see* Letters of Support, Early Adopters). WSC worked with NRCS during ICPS 808 drafting (which later became CPS 336), justifying inclusion of its product in CPS 336, following approval of the HCSA for beneficial use from all state Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Quality within the scope of this project.

The central tenant of precision agriculture is to avoid/reduce inputs on lower productivity regions, while maximizing return from more productive zones. This has provided proven environmental and economic benefit for the farmer but leaves opportunity for additional sustainable intensification. In the Rocky Mountain West, low productivity zones are innate and have been further exacerbated by erosion and/or historical leveling to improve irrigation efficiency. These zones have lower water holding capacity, increased compaction, and reduced organic matter, resulting in lower crop productivity (Unger et al, 1990). WSC discovered

applying HCSA to these regions was regenerative and improved soil health, crop productivity and carbon sequestration potential. Injection of carbon immediately increases SOC which helps mitigate negative edaphic impacts adding substantially to farm resiliency (Herrick et al, 2013). Furthermore, improving existing cropland productivity has the greatest potential to protect biodiversity (Willett et al, 2019). Conservation practices, like HCSA, that create immediate and positive impact for the farmer (e.g., higher yields) are more likely to be adopted (van den Putte et al, 2010, Boysen et al, 2017). As mentioned, in comparison to standard NRCS BMPs, HCSA imparts greater and more immediate benefit to the farmer (Paustian et al, 2019b), therefore its role in climate change mitigation should not be undervalued.

Climate-Smart practices to be implemented: This pilot project focus is CPS 336 implementation. Incentives will be provided to farmers to regenerate degraded soils and improve crop productivity using a high-carbon product generated in beet sugar processing. WSC will provide extensive technical guidance (through WSC's internal agricultural staff and Chief Scientist) to farmers implementing the practice based on BMPs, created from years of proof-of-concept verification, to ensure the greatest environmental and economic outcome for the farmer (*see* detailed description of technical support below on page 10 entitled "Technical assistance plan"). WSC is taking the following steps to ensure compliance with CPS 336 criteria: 1) WSC has already obtained Beneficial Use Determinations through the state Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Quality for all states involved in this pilot project to ensure all grower participants are in compliance with state law; 2) WSC has conducted comprehensive constituent analysis for the various sources of high-carbon soil amendment that will be provided to each grower participant in the pilot project; 3) Upon enrollment in the pilot project, growers will be given Best Management Practices to understand product use that maximizes the environmental and economic benefit of the practice; 4) Each grower participant will be provided with a template to create their personalized Soil Carbon Amendment Plan[2] that includes all CPS 336 requirements and the WSC Agricultural staff will be available to help the farmers complete any of the required fields; 5) Farmers will be expected to provide pre-application soil tests that include (soil pH, organic matter or organic carbon, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sulfur, magnesium and cation exchange capacity data) as required by CPS 336 prior to HCSA pickup. Lastly, to fulfill the carbon benefit analysis requirements of CPS 336, WSC will conduct bulk density sampling from 10 representative fields per region (16 agricultural districts; 160 fields per year) participating in the pilot project immediately before and after application as well years 1 and 3 post application. WSC is also equipped and willing to assist all pilot project participants with completion of the NRCS-CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet. Although CPS 336 is the core focus, GHG benefits from HCSA will be augmented by other conservation practices detailed in the USDA Soil Health Technical Note 450, most notably CPS 328, 329, 340 and 345. All these BMPs are recognized to increase carbon sequestration (Johnson et al, 2005; Sanderman et al, 2010; Lam et al, 2013). CPS 590 and 595 will also be leveraged. For the latter,

[2] This pilot project focused on CPS 336 will not be implemented on any land not currently used for agricultural production. Of further note, CPS 336 does not involve disturbance below the plow zone under and circumstances. Based on the nature of this pilot project, there will also be no potential involvement of concentrated animal feeding operations.

WSC is the global industry leader in Integrated Pest Management[3]. For CPS 590, it is notable WSC recently successfully completed an NRCS-SARE grant (Project OW21-368), and large-scale rollout is underway. The newly implemented Climate-Smart practices resulting from this study will have significant and permanent GHG benefits. Therefore, the carbon reduction impacts will be documented concomitant with CPS 336 measurement.

Description of the HCSA: Historically, WSC used coal to produce steam for sugarbeet processing. Currently, all but one factory has/is been/being converted to natural gas. Over decades of operation, stockpiles of coal combustion residue (CCR) accumulated on site in MT, NE, and CO. Today, roughly 300,000 tons of CCR is responsibly stored on WSC property. There are only two terrestrial fates for the product today: landfilling or beneficial use as a soil amendment. The former results in significant GHG emissions, the latter significant GHG sequestration.

Unlike energy generation, coal use for sugarbeet processing is a single step process so waste stream constituents differ for CCR and fly ash. The WSC CCR is relatively high in carbon and low in heavy metals; power plant-derived fly ash is low in carbon and high in heavy metals. The WSC CCR is more analogous to biochar and lignite, both widely recognized for their beneficial impacts in agriculture. The WSC CCR also resembles a commercial product under development by the University of Wyoming's Center for Carbon Capture and Conversion (CCCC, Table 1). **Even though WSC's CCR is in limited supply, it is suited for understanding GHG benefits of a novel NRCS CPS that will be used for years to come with similar high-carbon sources.** In fact, WSC's product is best suited for this pilot project as it is the only product currently commercially available (UW Coal Char[4] is in precommercial production, Dr. Richard A. Horner, *personal communication*) or available at an economically feasible price point [biochar currently retails for $500US/ton (US Biochar Initiative | Building the Future from the Ground Up (biochar-us.org)]. However, a strategic goal of this pilot project is to demonstrate functional equivalency of WSC's CCR to UW's Coal Char such that the benefits last years beyond the scope of this pilot project. Completion of this pilot project aligns nicely with the planned commercial launch of UW's Coal Char. Using funds provided by the University of Wyoming, WSC and the CCCC will jointly conduct field efficacy and equivalency studies comparing CCR to UW's Coal Char and a commercially sourced biochar and collect field data necessary for modeling carbon benefits. UW's Coal Char is made through a pyrolysis process using abundant raw coal reserves. Proving the hypothesis that this product performs analogously to CCR will assure long-term added value to producers looking to use CPS 336 to improve soil health and crop productivity.

[3] Sugarbeet seed sales are a closed system. Each Cooperative sets hybrid approval standards. WSC has the most aggressive standards: no fewer than 7 native traits for pests/disease control. A 2020 industry-wide survey determined WSC uses 1/3 the industry average pesticide.
[4] University of Wyoming providing in-kind contribution to this pilot project to conduct efficacy and equivalency between CCR, biochar and their new Coal Char soil amendment.

Table 1. Comparison of constituents in various high-carbon soil amendments

	Biochar[1]	WSC High-Carbon Soil Amendment[2]	Fly Ash[3]	UW Coal Char Soil Amendment[4]
Organic matter	N.S.	22%	1-5%	14%
Organic carbon	35-95%	12%	1-5%	67%
pH	N.S.	7.9	>11	7.5
Lead	10-120 ppm	3-8 ppm	21-230 ppm	1 ppm
Cadmium	0.8-1.5 ppm	N.D.	N.D.-3.7 ppm	N.D.
Copper	70-100 ppm	39-58 ppm	62-220 ppm	14 ppm
Nickel	25-50 ppm	17-25 ppm	47-230 ppm	N.A.
Mercury	0.1-1 ppm	N.D.	0.01-0.51 ppm	N.D.
Zinc	200-400 ppm	19-35 ppm	63-680 ppm	N.A.
Chromium	70-90 ppm	16-20 ppm	27-300 ppm	9 ppm
Arsenic	2-13 ppm	3.3-5.7 ppm	22-260 ppm	3 ppm
16 PAHs[5]	0.012-355 ppm	N.D.	0.9-2.08 ppm	N.D.

N.S. = no standard; N.D. = not detected; N.A. = not analyzed

[1]Organic carbon and heavy metal limits from European Biochar Certificates Guidelines (January 2022); 16 priority PAHs from Wang et al (2019)

[2]Analysis of coal combustion residue (CCR) conducted by Energy Labs, Inc., Billings, Montana

[3]Coal Ash: Characteristics, Management & Environmental Issues, September 2009

[4]University of Wyoming Center for Carbon Capture and Conversion, February 2022

[5]Includes 16 priority polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons identified by the U.S. EPA

GHG and ecosystem services benefits from HCSA: Letters of Support from early adopters state HCSA improves soil quality/crop productivity. This pilot project scope includes further quantification of HCSA benefits. The significant carbon content/porosity of HCSA, including coal derivatives, improves physical properties of soil and long-term carbon sequestration potential. Biochar and coal-derived amendments have consistently longer benefit than organic alternatives (manure/compost) with more labile carbon content (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2020). Biochar/coal-derived amendments are also lighter weight, easier to store, lower in pathogen load, and more conducive to year-round application compared to manure/compost (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2021; Sahoo et al, 2016; Nag et al, 2020). Additionally, application rates for manure/compost exceed regulatory limits to deliver the carbon equivalency of biochar/coal-derivatives (Soja et al, 2021). HCSA with biochar/coal-derivatives also requires large application volumes to impart benefit (Riggers et al, 2021, RoB et al, 2022, Soja et al, 2021); therefore, mobilization cost is one limiting factor for implementing this Climate-Smart practice (Singh et al, 2014).

Carbon sequestration potential is also increased by HCSA-induced yield gains. Enhancing primary production (e.g., yield) increases carbon inputs into the soil through higher subsurface biomass accumulation (Tiefebacher et al, 2021). CCR imparts significant yield increases just like analogous biochar/coal-derivative systems (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2021; Eprikashvili et al, 2016;

Akimbekov et al, 2020). Combined with widespread conservation tillage in WSC (82%), the subsurface biomass is retained in the soil and raises the annual sequestration rate of the land.

HCSA improves overall farm resiliency. Organic carbon is superior to organic matter at improving soil aggregate stability and water holding capacity (Bondeau et al, 2007, Karhu et al, 2011; Basso et al, 2013, Yu et al, 2013) and HCSA can increase water holding capacity 38% (Burrell et al, 2016). Water infiltration is improved since HCSA reduces soil bulk density; an important ecosystem services benefit for the drought-prone Rocky Mountain West. CCR reduced compaction 37% like observations with biochar (Burrell et al, 2016) and coal-derivative (Kolodziei et al, 2020) applications. Through formation of stable organic complexes, HCSA reduces nutrient leaching 20-40%, reducing eutrophication potential/indirect N_2O emissions 40-71% (Mandal et al, 2016; Rose et al, 2016; Haider et al, 2017; Saha et al, 2018; Li et al, 2019; Yao et al, 2020). Nutrient retention by HCSA increases crop nutrient uptake (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2021) and protects water/human health by binding to naturally occurring heavy metals and pollutants making them less plant available and reducing run-off/leaching potential (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2020). Studies by WSC showed, despite low-level heavy metal presence in CCR (common with all organic, biosolids, biochar, and coal-derivatives), there was limited bioavailability evidenced by lack of grain uptake as demonstrated for other coal-derived amendments as well (Amoah-Antwi et al, 2021). In summary, several significant ecosystem services benefits are derived from the Climate-Smart practice of HCSA (**Figure 1**). Based on the inclusion of UW's Coal Char (a future, long-term commercial HCSA) in comparative efficacy and equivalency studies, the carbon benefit will be calculated for CCR and alternative high-carbon amendments available once the CCR has been depleted.

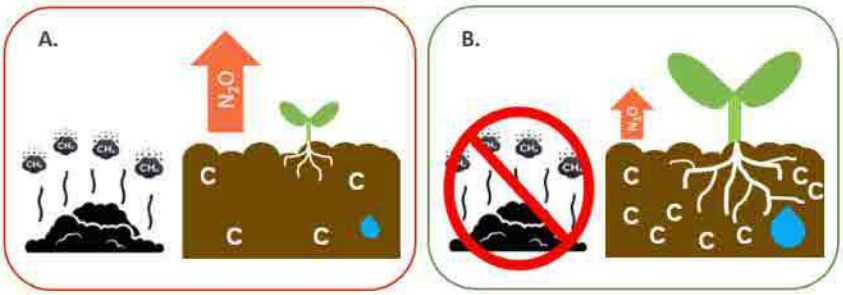

Figure 1. (A) Not implementing CPS 336 using WSC's high-carbon product (CCR) for soil amendment results in methane emissions from landfilling of the material, lower crop productivity, lower SOC, lower water holding capacity, and higher soilborne nitrous oxide emissions. **(B)** Implementing CPS 336 using WSC's CCR applied to soil eliminates emissions from the alternative terrestrial fate (landfilling) and injects stable carbon into the soil, reduces nitrous oxide emissions, increases water holding capacity and vastly improves crop health. The increased biomass will continue to contribute to SOC increases.

Farmer recruitment plan: WSC has a long history of partnering with cooperative farmer-owners to implement new Climate-Smart practices. Widespread implementation requires removal of social and economic barriers to gain adoption. Social barriers include farmer skepticism about whether a new practice works. Economic barriers to adoption easily arise as most farmers operate on narrow net margins (USDA ERS - Data Files: U.S. and State-Level

Farm Income and Wealth Statistics); farmers need to carefully weigh the cost of implementation against rate of net returns. WSC has the necessary farmer base and credibility, internal technical support team, efficacy data, and financial incentive plan to facilitate adoption of CPS 336.

Eliminating social barriers to farmer adoption: Farmers are skeptical of adopting Climate-Smart practices that do not provide short-term benefit(s) (Van den Putte et al, 2010). Historically, HCSA has yielded variable results (Sohi et al, 2019). Therefore, WSC spent years creating HCSA BMPs that utilize the product for the greatest immediate and long-term benefit. The BMPs have been vetted at-scale (*see* Letters of Support, Early Adopters). When used properly (e.g., targeted application to low productivity zones), HCSA significantly improves crop yield (immediate farmer benefit). Drastic improvement to crop appearance also occurs. Farmers are highly motivated through pride of ownership to adopt practices that improve the visual "appeal" of fields. As WSC routinely relies on direct-to-farmer written communication, verbal communications through internal agricultural staff, and technical overviews provided at grower association meetings to implement and track new production practices, there is great confidence in the ability to promote and track implementation of CPS 336 and other additive CPSs in this pilot project. In fact, to date, ~6,000 acres have implemented CPS 336 thanks to the promotional capabilities and technical support offered by WSC staff and farmers have expressed enthusiasm for continued adoption (*see* Letter of Intent, Climate-Smart Practice Adoption).

Eliminating economic barriers to farmer adoption: Even though farmers receive immediate benefit from HCSA, it is expensive to implement based on material, equipment, labor, and mobilization costs. High expense prevents equitable adoption, evidenced by only 6% of WSC farmers implementing the practice to date. Incentives through EQIP has expanded participation, but the payment schedule limits (for both per unit and cap) are still too minimal for fully equitable adoption (*see* Letter of Support, EQIP Incentives).

Financial assistance plan: For this pilot project, economic barriers will be removed through the following incentives 1) in-kind contributions from WSC to offset material and technical assistance costs, and 2) direct payment to the farmer for the remaining implementation costs incurred (equipment, labor, and mobilization). As evidenced from the current sales of biochar and the expected sales of UW's Coal Char, carbon conducive to soil amendment and improvement has real economic value. WSC has determined the contribution of CCR equates to a $12.6M in-kind contribution from WSC to the pilot project, based on the value of the carbon and other organic matter in the amendment in comparison to other commercial products. WSC looked at three different products to determine this value: UW's Coal Char, biochar and compost. UW's Coal Char will retail for $100/ton (Dr. Richard A. Horner, *personal communication*). The combined carbon and organic content of UW's Coal Char is 81%, therefore the value of the "carbon" in this product is $81/ton. According to the US Biochar Initiative, biochar's average retail price is $500/ton. The combined carbon and organic content of biochar averages 65%, therefore the value of the "carbon" in this product is $325/ton. Compost is commercially available for $10/ton (Hill et al, 2019). The carbon and organic content of compost averages 54%,[5] therefore the value of the "carbon" in this product is $5.40/ton. Of the

[5] https://umaine.edu/soiltestinglab/wp-content/uploads/sites/227/2016/07/Compost-Report-Interpretation-Guide.pdf

three options, WSC determined UW's Coal Char was the most equivalent "carbon" comparison for determining in-kind contribution value. Comparison of CCR to biochar was deemed inappropriate based on overarching product differences (starting material/manufacturing costs). Likewise, comparison to compost ($10/T; Hills et al, 2019) was deemed inappropriate as the carbon is more labile and benefits less impactful. Since UW's Coal Char retails for $100/ton and contains 81% "carbon", WSC's CCR could retail for $42/ton since it only contains 34% "carbon". WSC reached the $42/ton value through a simple conversation factor [($100/81%)*(34%); therefore, if UW's Coal Char of 81% carbon retails for $100/ton, WSC's CCR of 34% carbon would retail for $42/ton]. Since WSC will contribute a total of 300,000 tons of CCR as an in-kind contribution to off-set material costs, that equals a $12.6M in-kind contribution to the pilot project (300,000 tons x $42/ton = $12,600,000).

Including CCR as an in-kind contribution towards this pilot project is justified, as the payment schedule for Nebraska (Nebraska_EQIP.pdf) is $800.18/acre for "100% Biochar" versus $164.74/acre "Carbon By-Products" (which includes CCR, Dr. Corey Brubaker, USDA-NRCS, *personal communication*). Although NRCS payment schedule data is confidential, it can be inferred the difference between the two is material cost since transportation, mobilization, and labor costs are similar for the two different materials. Therefore, NRCS has set a precedence for material cost to be included in the CPS payment schedule.

Despite in-kind contribution of material, implementing CPS 336 remains expensive; farmers are personally responsible for large-volume product mobilization in their own trucks and application with their own machinery, so additional financial incentives will be paid to farmers implementing the practice. Incentive levels for this pilot project were calculated according to the standards outlined in the NRCS Title 300 Payment Schedule Handbook [draft payment schedule handbook (usda.gov)] by tabulating costs associated with materials, equipment/installation, labor, mobilization, and acquisition of technical knowledge (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Payment schedule models for determining incentives for CPS 336

Cost Category	$/acre	Implementation cost (%)	Incentive Plan[6]	Current payment schedule allowance[7]
Materials[1]	$840	74%	WSC	$164.74
Equipment[2]	$180	16%	$180	
Labor[3]	$25	2%	$25	
Mobilization[4]	$95	8%	$95	
Technical Knowledge[5]	>$1	>1%	WSC	
Total	$1,141	100%	26% ($300)	14% ($164.74)

[1]High-carbon soil amendment valued $42/T, effective at 20 T/A application rate
[2]Machinery needed to implement practice: tarped tractor trailer ($6/ton x 20T) and spreader ($3/ton x 20T). Does not include labor associated with transport/application
[3]1h to transfer/spread material on farm [Farmers median income = $25.58/hour, (USDA ERS - Farm Labor)]

[4]Mobilization justified for large volume material movement required for implementation. Cost includes loading ($1/ton x 20T) and labor incurred by Farmer, associated with transport (3 hours/acre x ERS median hourly salary). Excludes on-farm labor.

[5]WSC provides technical assistance for implementation (1h x $43/hour/120-acre field)

[6]"WSC" denotes costs covered through in-kind contribution from WSC. Remaining $300/acre implementation costs (26% of total) to be paid from grant funds (well below NRCS advised 60% max). Costs associated with Equipment, Labor and Mobilization are all directly incurred by the farmer (e.g., no custom hauling/third-party transport).

[7]Data fed into official payment schedule worksheets is proprietary to NRCS, so unclear how $164.74/acre incentive was derived (maximum payment allowed for CPS 336; well below 60% max = 14% of total). The NRCS payment schedule for CPS 336 using biochar is $800.18/acre, presumably to assist with coverage of material costs.

Incentives will be allocated at various levels to equitably distribute funds. Firstly, widespread adoption of CPS 336 would not be possible without early adopter large-scale demonstration and testimonials. These growers implemented the practice prior to the development and implementation of NRCS's CPS 336, therefore early adopters did not need to provide all the data to be in compliance with the standards. Therefore, a lower incentive rate ($127.50/acre) will be paid retroactively to early farmer adopters to incentivize them to provide required soil analytics from fields where CPS 336 was implemented. Ten farmers in Nebraska received funds for CPS 336 through EQIP. NRCS state Project Coordinators will be contacted prior to distributing any funds to ensure no duplicity in payment. Farmers meeting the USDA definition of historically underserved will receive 125% of the incentive ($350/acre) keeping with the spirit of the Justice40 Initiative. The exception being incentives for the Crow Tribe, a project partner on this application. The Crow Tribe has a long-standing relationship with WSC. The cooperative has tribal farmer members, and many other shareholders produce sugarbeets on Tribally owned cropland. Meaningful discussions during formation of this project partnership resulted in a consensus to pay 150% incentive for any implementation on Crow Tribe cropland: two-thirds to the farmer and one-third to the landowner. This is justified as follows: 1) the farmer needs costs covered for implementing the practice ($280/acre) and 2) shared value for the increased crop productivity would be paid up front to the landowner receiving cash rent ($140/acre). In addition to the upfront shared incentive between the farmer and the landowner, all revenues derived from ecosystem services credits from Crow Tribe-owned cropland would be fully and directly returned to the Tribe. All other producers implementing the conservation practice will receive 100% of the incentive rate.

Technical assistance plan: WSC staff are well educated on the BMPs developed for HCSA. The monetary incentives will remove financial barriers to adoption, and tactical technical assistance will be provided by WSC to improve equitable implementation of CPS 336. First, the Chief Scientist, the VP of Agriculture, and the regional agriculturalist from WSC will meet with Crow Tribe leadership (landowners and project partners) and WSC farmers who farm Tribal-owned cropland following completion of the Tribal Resolution. Using yield maps and satellite NDVI imagery, all parties will agree on product placement to maximize environmental and economic returns that will serve as the foundation of the Soil Carbon Amendment Plan required

in CPS 336. ***Twenty percent of the available CCR in Montana will be earmarked for Crow Tribe cropland.*** Second, WSC has identified historically underserved farmers (2% of farmer members, like national average). Qualifying farmers will be notified of their right of first refusal to access up to 6% of the regional stockpile of HCSA. Notification will be provided in writing and through direct contact by their regional agriculturalist within 30 days of pilot project approval. WSC has many interactions with its grower-owners throughout the year. The notice of tentative award through this program was presented to all growers at the annual shareholder meeting on January 17, 2023, including the incentives for our Tribal partners and historically underserved farmers. The Chief Scientist, VPs of Agriculture, and representative Agriculturalists attend all the state and regional meetings that occur throughout the year and the incentive structure and pilot project goals will be shared with growers in attendance at all meetings. Lastly, growers sign contracts related to their planned production on an annual basis. This process involves individualized meetings between all agriculturalists and the growers they support. The Agriculturalists have been briefed on the pilot project and will be provided with talking points and a one-sheet to share with all growers concerning the details of the pilot project during contracting. Third, for smaller growers lacking on-farm technology that assists with implementing the WSC BMPs, the responsible agriculturalist will assist with site selection to impart the greatest environmental and economic returns to the farmer (e.g., using publicly available NDVI from micro-satellite imagery for farmers lacking technology for yield mapping and/or site visits with physical scouting of cropland). Finally, all other farmers will be notified of available incentives and technical support through pushed notices, at contracting by the Agriculturalist, and during annual, region and state meetings by the Chief Scientist and VPs of Agriculture. Once other obligations are fulfilled, product will be distributed on a first come, first served basis as has worked in the past. Although WSC has direct connection to its farmer-owners, CCR and other financial incentives will be supplied to any interested grower. Just over 7% of the CCR used to date, was applied by non-WSC farmers who learned of the Climate-Smart practice from neighbors who are members of WSC (*see* Early Adopter_Brown).

Historical implementation of this Climate-Smart practice through WSC shows it is possible to apply HCSA to 3,000 acres a year (~15,000 acres total for pilot project, plus 6,000 acres from early adoption; **Table 3**). Measures taken should ensure greater farmer participation, to expand to from 6% to 30% of the WSC farmer members participating in the pilot project (~125 growers; **Table 3**). Using the average material carbon content (34%) and application rate (20T/A), roughly 22 tons of CO_2 equivalents/acre[6] are introduced into the soil from high carbon soil amendment alone. Therefore, Federal dollars used for incentives for implementation total roughly \$15/TCO_2e (not including additional downstream carbon sequestration benefits and offsets to material alternative fate). Some of the GHG benefits are immediate and permanent (carbon introduced into the soil, avoidance of landfill emissions), others incrementally add to carbon sequestration other time (e.g., increased yield and associated subsurface biomass, reduce soilborne N_2O emissions). From work conducted by early adopters, it appears one application of

[6] Using Greenhouse Gases Equivalencies Calculator - Calculations and References | Energy and the Environment | US EPA 6 tons of carbon/acre = 22 T of CO_2 equivalents

HCSA has long-lasting GHG impacts since crop productivity and soil health improvements have persisted for five years post application and shows no sign of waning impact.

Table 3. Expected adoption (farmers/acreage) of ICPS 808 during the pilot project

	Year 1[1]	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Crow Tribe[2]	15/1440	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	15/1440
HU Farmers[3]	5/900	5/900	0/0	0/0	0/0	10/1800
All Other Farmers	0/660	25/2200	25/3000	25/3000	25/2900	100/11760
Total	20/3,000	30/3100	25/3000	25/3000	25/2900	125/15,000

[1]Expected adoption (amount of farmers/number of acres)

[2]Minority project partner

[3]Historically underserviced and minority project partners only comprise 2% of WSC membership, but 21% of newly implemented Climate-Smart practice.

Measurement/Quantification: GHG impacts will be measured according to the parameters set forth in the funding opportunity (Eve et al, 2014) using a hybrid approach. Cropland is highly heterogenous and Climate-Smart practices impart small SOC changes in comparison to basal levels, therefore, extensive, expensive testing is necessary (Necpalova et al, 2015, Eve et al, 2014). Hence, requiring direct measurement of SOC through routine field sampling is cost prohibitive and not suited to serve as the basis for ecosystem services exchange (Paustian et al, 2019). Remote sensing and rapid detection tools are under development, but not ready for scalable implementation (Angelopoulou et al., 2019). Exclusive use of predictive models can result in unacceptable levels of uncertainty (Eve et al, 2014); up to 600-700% depending on crop/region of implementation (Smith et al, 2020; Oldfield et al, 2021). Too much uncertainty erodes the value of derived credits, especially in off-set markets. Empirical models lack the depth of context to provide highly reliable data on a global scale. Process-driven models provide greater accuracy but have not been uniformly optimized. Currently, no models accurately predict SOC changes for all regions, crops, and cultural practices (Smith et al, 2020), including COMET. Therefore, experts are calling for national standardization of process-driven models, like COMET, using a regionalized reference sampling approach (Oldfield et al, 2022). This pilot project focuses on a region (Rocky Mountain West) and a crop (sugarbeet) largely un- or under-represented in COMET (Dr. Stephen Del Grosso, DayCent/COMET working group member, *personal communication*), other voluntary, ag-based carbon markets (e.g., NORI, Indigo, TruTerra, ESMC, etc.) and soil health initiatives (Norris et al, 2020). Fortunately, best-in-class protocols have been published by the developers of the COMET tool (Spencer et al, 2011), that when followed (as this pilot project does), will allow for integration into the developing national SOC inventory (Paustian et al, 2019a) and regionalized but nationally standardized models (Oldfield et al, 2021 and 2022). Since data collected from this pilot project will be provided to the COMET team, model improvements will benefit all growers in the Rocky Mountain West regardless of affiliation with WSC.

SOC reference site establishment: To facilitate transition to a model only measurement scheme, this pilot project will use a jurisdictional approach (Oldfield et al, 2021 and 2022) for model optimization by establishing 45 reference sites across the four USDA Major Land

Resource Areas encompassing the pilot project production region [MLRA 58A&B and 67A&B; USDA Major Resource Region G, Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin (usda.gov)]. Alignment along MLRAs is recognized as best management practice (Oldfield et al, 2021 and 2022) based on consistency in soil type, weather, soil moisture, and soil resource concerns. The soil resource concerns (wind/water erosion, soil moisture, organic matter, crop productivity, water quality) of these MLRAs are positively impacted by CPS 336. Although best practice suggests use of established NRI sites for reference sample collection, NRI location is proprietary. Therefore, this pilot project will use NRI-like selection criteria to further stratify the four MLRAs by conserved cultural practice linked to WSC agricultural districts [two to three reference sites in each of the 16 agricultural districts across the four MRLAs using an area-weighted approach (Spencer et al, 2011)]. Volumetric samples will be collected within six months of project on-set and again in years three and five of the pilot project. Three samples will be collected per location in 10-cm depths to 60 cm. At each location, triplicate samples will be pooled by depth interval to cut down on processing expense and each sample will be analyzed for bulk density, total carbon, total nitrogen, and inorganic carbon [organic carbon will be inferred (Spencer et al, 2011)]. Other data necessary for model calibration is available in farmer/WSC records (e.g., irrigation, tillage, crop rotation and sequence, etc.) and public databases (e.g., historical weather). These data will be compiled using a novel land-based activities application developed during this pilot project.

Soilborne GHG emissions measurement: Laboratory tests suggest CCR, like biochar/coal-derivatives (Singh et al, 2014), reduces soil GHG emissions (Dr. Bijesh Maharjan, *personal communication*). Therefore, a series of diverse reference sites (1/MLRA/year) will be established for side-by-side comparison of seasonal methane, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions from the soil with and without HCSA using LI-7810 $CH_4/CO_2/H_2O$ and LI-7820 N_2O/H_2O trace gas analyzers, (Li-Cor®, Lincoln, NE). As greater frequency in sampling (Savage et al, 2014) is required than for SOC reference sites, one site will be analyzed annually each year over the first three years of the pilot project (*see* UNL_Maharjan_Project Partner).

Modeling net GHG benefit from HCSA (counteracting emissions from alternative terrestrial fates): Typically, moving carbon from one terrestrial source to another does not constitute carbon sequestration (Schlesinger, 1999). Biochar application is given sequestration credit since pyrolysis turns decomposable organic material into more durable carbon, locking atmospheric carbon dioxide sequestered during photosynthesis into inert, stable carbon (Petersen, 2018; Horta et al, 2018; Simo et al, 2019). Although CCR was initially plant-based, it is terrestrial in nature. However, accounting for emissions arising from the alternative fate of the CCR (landfilling) compared to use as a beneficial soil amendment, results in net GHG benefits.

Agriculture tends to be the focus for domestic GHG reduction, but landfills are the third-largest source of emissions in the U.S. (Basic Information about Landfill Gas | US EPA). Anaerobic conditions convert high-carbon material into large volumes of methane and carbon dioxide (Matthews and Themelis, 2007). Margaret Williams (American Carbon Registry) noted landfills cause "…significant amounts of methane to leak into the atmosphere" that disproportionately impact marginalized communities (Carbon markets are helping reduce landfill methane emissions | TheHill). It is unsurprising the U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan [U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan (whitehouse.gov)] identifies a need to reduce emissions from landfills, including reducing introduction of high organic waste, an objective of this pilot project.

To quantify net GHG emissions reductions for land application of CCR, GHG emissions avoided from the alternative fate (e.g., landfilling) will be determined using digestible organic carbon-based methods (Matthews and Themelis, 2007), the CLEEN model (Karanjekar et al, 2015), and/or Tier 1 First Order Delay models [Publications - IPCC-TFI (iges.or.jp)]. In compliance with the "Quantification Requirements" (Eve et al, 2014; section 2.1.2.3) emissions associated with coal combustion are out of scope; they are outside allowable land-based activities boundaries under the farmer's control (e.g., like exclusion of fossil fuel consumption for fertilizer manufacturing, initial coal combustion is accounted for in sugar extraction).

The quantity of stable carbon dioxide equivalents introduced into the soil from HCSA will be determined by soil sampling (Spencer et al, 2011) prior to and after application of CCR from a representative number of fields (10/year) in each of the 16 agricultural districts contained in the four MLRAs. Durable carbon, like CCR, is thought to persist more than 1000 years once integrated into the soil (Cheng et al, 2008; Rakshit et al, 2012). The carbon recalcitrance of CCR will be determined by resampling (Spencer et al, 2011) 23 sites (GPS pinned) initially tested before and after CCR application in 2018.

Lastly, since HCSA increases land use efficiency yield associated with HSCA implementation and historical yield records will be included in model optimization. Increased biomass accumulation (e.g., yield) and subsurface biomass turnover actively contribute to SOC increases (Meena et al, 2020; Paustian et al, 2019b).

Quantification of on-farm impacts: Two phases of quantification will occur in this pilot project. First, as this pilot project aims to deliver data necessary for model optimization, at the onset, COMET will only be used for promotional purposes. Farmers are aware of emerging ecosystem services platforms, but do not understand the value derived from improved farming practices. WSC farmer-owners manage 110,000 acres of sugarbeets annually, but also manage a diversity of other crops in rotation (small grains, corn, pulse crops, alfalfa, sorghum, etc.) and own/manage countless acres of grazing land and acreage in the NRCS conservation reserve program (~1M acres); all can engage in ecosystem services exchange. WSC will use its close ties to the farmer and access to extensive production records to conduct high-level impact modeling using COMET to educate growers and build momentum for broad participation in an ecosystem services exchange. WSC provides extensive technical guidance to its farmer-owners focused on the sugarbeet crop and has become the industry leader in sustainability. Broadening the focus in this pilot project to whole farm management will allow WSC to lend its expertise to help farmers contextualize current production practices for other crops in rotation and identify continuous improvement opportunities. Data derived from COMET will also be used to engage with customers of these services to recruit partners/customers (e.g., sugar users, off-set market, public) for future commoditization.

In preparation for launching the cooperative-based ecosystem services exchange, reference site SOC data, soilborne emissions data and land-based activities collected during the pilot project will be used to optimize DayCent models (the foundation of COMET) in collaboration with an appropriate member of the DayCent working group using a Bayesian approach (Gurung et al, 2020). Once models are vetted (e.g., demonstrate greater certainty in predictive capability), the second phase of quantification in this pilot project will take place. Using land-based activities collected through this pilot project, WSC will employ the COMET-Farm API or another suitable

3rd party platform (e.g., Soil Metrics GGIT tool, recently acquired by Indigo, Reducing Greenhouse Gases Through Data | Soil Metrics) based on COMET, to calculate ecosystem services credits from the improved models.

Reporting/Monitoring: Even though focused on implementing CPS 336 on sugarbeet acreage**,** this pilot project will determine benefits of carbon reduction and sequestration from all conservation practices employed across the farmers' agricultural holdings. As the Environmental Defense Fund highlighted (Oldfield et al, 2021), "*While much of the current attention is focused on SOC sequestration, the opportunities to reduce emissions associated with agricultural activities are equally worthy of consideration…[since] avoided emissions…are permanent… Without the risk of reversal…a GHG offset credit buffer [is not needed]. Avoided emissions are also immediate, unlike SOC sequestration…*"

Throughout the duration of this pilot project, all land-based activities will be cataloged for agricultural land managed by the farmer-owners of WSC (current and historical). Even though vast amounts of data exist, it is housed in disparate databases. WSC has extensive experience working with a variety of commercially available data platforms (e.g., MyJohnDeere, Farmers Edge, Climate, LandDB, etc.) to try and find the holy grail for streamlined data collection and none have been fit-for-purpose. Therefore, part of this pilot project includes development of a streamlined web application to organize historical data and collect on-going data in a format conducive to API connectivity into COMET. Although being developed through the sugarbeet cooperative, this application will be designed for collection of data for all crop and grazing land within the farmers' control (~1M acres) and would be transferrable to other non-cooperative farmers who may wish to use the platform in the future.

Since submitting this application, WSC has engaged with several third party MRV providers and believe alignment with an established system with minor structural/analytical changes fit for our purpose will greatly reduce the burden on the cooperative and increase the ease of analytics. This will also allow WSC to deliver on its carbon and Climate-Smart practice implementation commitment within the reduced budget parameters by substantially reducing the third party IT spend.

Verification: Since WSC will be partnering with an accredited ecosystem services provider, the verification will be embedded in the standard operating procedures of the provider.

Creating a value-add commodity: This project focuses on creating new value for Climate-Smart Sugar. Sugar users desire sustainable sugar (*see* SUA Letter). Fulfillment of most sugar user's quantitative corporate sustainability goals relies heavily on domestic farmers. Currently, impact tracking is taxing for farmers (e.g., every CPG/retailer uses a different fee-for-service survey platform), has high degrees of uncertainty (e.g., rely on data with no verification), and undoubtedly results in double counting within the value chain (e.g., WSC reports to multiple CPGs and retailers, the CPGs report same data to retailers, etc.). Third-party MRV platforms will further confound double counting when individual farmer-members of WSC join exchanges, as WSC will likely continue to be expected to report on collective impact at the same time farmers are compensated for credits in the open market. Lastly, commodity-specific, region-specific goals set by CPGs have high risk for greenwashing (Smith et al, 2019; Crippa et al, 2021) and market leakage (Himics et al, 2018; Balogh and Jambor, 2020). Therefore, recent calls for

movement away from sector-specific ecosystem services accounting (Schwartman, 2021; Oldfield et al, 2022) are unsurprising.

Voluntary MRV platforms vary substantially in 1) impact measurement (e.g., models, physical measurement, both; variance in models used; ecosystem services being measured), 2) project management (e.g., length of contracts; terms of enrollment), 3) credit distribution (e.g., "hold-backs", credit value), and 4) participation fees (e.g., who pays for sampling, verification, reversals, etc.). One common thread is all were formed by technology providers/academics hoping to recruit farmers. Farmer skepticism means marginal farmer participation in third-party platforms that exacerbates the risk of reversal, market leakage, inappropriate accounting for additionality, and a high degree of uncertainty. ***To leverage the power of WSC's large grower base, acreage, and crop diversity, this pilot project will seek to enlist one MRV to administer all ecosystem services support/analytics for the cooperative.***

WSC believes a cooperative-based MRV structure is superior to third-party platforms because: 1) standardized accounting across all farmer-members is necessary when a commodity is jointly marketed by all, 2) organizing a whole region of farmers with large acreage allows for credible, internal insurance against reversals, 3) whole farm GHG accounting over four states provides better transparency into potential market leakage, 4) the cooperative knows "business-as-usual" for farmers better than third-party providers and can better identify additionality, and 5) the cooperative operates as net proceeds and has internal technical/marketing expertise; third-party administration isn't necessary and eliminating that cost maximizes return for the farmer.

Permanence: Unlike MRV systems today, ecosystem services will not be derived from individual farmers/crops. Every farmer faces unique, one-off production challenges which may force temporary abandonment of a BMP, but collectively U.S. farmers deliver continuous improvement. Using the trusted, established WSC relationship, farmers from across four states managing a diversity of crops, cropland, grazing land, and CRP will be brought together to engage in ecosystem services tracking. This critical mass of participation and pilot project intent to account for GHG reductions (immediate/permanent) *and* sequestration (slow/reversible) lessens the burden on individual farmers/contracts. In-house "hold-backs" of a percentage of GHG reductions become insurance against future outlying reversals of sequestration, a superior alternative to purchasing of carbon credits from the outside market (status quo today) for insurance that have variable credibility and added cost.

Leakage: Climate-Smart practices can result in yield reductions. Therefore, one farmer's GHG savings may promote increased GHG emissions elsewhere in the system when accounting for lost crop productivity. Sufficient visibility into potential market leakage is the greatest weakness of third-party MRV systems lacking sufficient farmer participation. Using the connection through sugarbeet, WSC plans to measure and monitor impacts from all farmer-owners' agricultural holdings (110K acres of sugarbeets, but ~1M acres of agricultural land). With time, WSC could explore allowing non-member participation in the platform to further expand visibility.

Additionality: Broad and diverse farmer participation, possible using WSC connections, allows for better determination of "business-as-usual" practices to manage appropriate accounting for

additionality. Examples of additionality cheapening carbon value exist (Oldfield et al, 2021 and 2022, Toucan's Huge Crypto Effort to End Useless Carbon Offsets Is Backfiring - Bloomberg).

The value of climate-smart sugar: WSC became the first and remains the only domestic supplier of third-party certified sustainable sugar (a.k.a. Climate-Smart sugar, *see* SAI Platform/WSC Letter). WSC can attest to date that sustainable production has not translated to premium payments in the domestic market. However, the volume of recent MRV platform emergence suggests demand is getting stronger for carbon and other ecosystem credits resulting from Climate-Smart practices. Therefore, WSC remains optimistic about creating added value for our growers going forward. In part, the Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities program has renewed interest amongst CPGs around "shared value". Currently, a tremendous onus has been placed on American farmers to fulfill CPG corporate goals using their production practices without any compensation, while at the same time off-set markets are desperate for carbon credits (*see* Letter of Intent_PureWest Energy). Our farmers have been giving away a valuable commodity even when high demand exists in another segment of the market. As stated, to date CPGs have been resistant to pay premium payments for Climate Smart Sugar. However, in discussions between sugar producers and users in precompetitive environments (*e.g.* SAI Platform, Sweetener Users Association Sustainability Working Group, Field to Market), sugar customers provide the perception they will favor Climate Smart sugar farmers when buying sugar.

As we showcase our on-farm Climate Smart program, WSC will work with sugar customers to gain additional volume and value connected with climate improvements. WSC does not believe simply participating in this program will entitle our growers to increased revenue and value, rather WSC will have to actively work to create demand for climate-smart sugar, the ecosystem services derived from the climate-smart practices, and potentially both in combination. Using the cooperative structure to co-market ecosystem services will create competition for these valuable GHG benefits by allowing the farmers to fulfill a greater diversity of demand (e.g., CPGs, retailers, off-sets, public, etc.) and eventually spur incentives from the users of the Climate-Smart sugar.

As outlined above, WSC believes the cooperative structure will allow for more robust and reliable ecosystem services calculations. The more accurate and protected against reversal those ecosystem services are, the greater the value. For instance, cheap carbon credits violating some rules of additionality are worth less than $2/ton compared to domestic carbon credits generated through the Carbon Registry selling for $35-50/ton. In regions of the world with cap and trade policy, carbon credits can be exchanged in excess of $125/ton. WSC is engaged with several MRV platforms in search of an economical partnership that drives the greatest value and flexibility for our growers. Thus far, all are interesting in this unique partnership through the cooperative. To maximize flexibility, WSC will only engage with MRVs that can reliably quantify both carbon insets and offsets. This will allow for bundling ecosystem services with our commodity or allow for independent sales, respectively. WSC is also committed to using the Carbon Registry to prevent double counting climate impact claims in the value chain.

As mentioned, WSC has been actively engaged in delivering a Climate-Smart Sugar into the marketplace since 2014 with a lot of dialog and very mixed value results. It is time for a change.

The demand for impact and ecosystem services data is on the rise.[7] We believe this more coordinated nationwide effort will allow for renewed negotiations on the shared value of these on-farm practices and WSC remains committed to engage in the on-going dialog to help convince customers. WSC will continue dialogue with the Sweetener Users Association on mutually beneficial options for fulfilling Climate-Smart targets and has been invited to join a panel at their Sugar Colloquium in March. WSC will work with key customers, like Upslope Brewing, a B-corp already purchasing our sugar who is interested in reaching carbon neutrality in their supply chain, especially sourcing local carbon credits alongside sugar purchases. There is optimism this small-scale pilot will serve as a model for larger users.

WSC seeks to sign a formal partnership agreement with an MRV in the next 12 months. From the discussions thus far, WSC believes that insets and offsets will bring a new revenue source to our farmers for carbon selling between $30-50/ton, with 85-90% of those revenues being delivered directly to the farmer and the remaining 10-15% held back by the MRV provider, offsetting their administrative costs. When bundled with the sale of the sugar, fair market value for the ecosystem services credits could be expected. With a high-impact, frontier technology climate-smart practice like CPS 336, WSC initially estimated every $14 in government funding of this pilot project would net 1 ton of carbon dioxide equivalents of impact. With the reduction in federal funding ceiling from WSC's initial proposal, now less than $12 in federal funds will yield 1 ton of carbon dioxide equivalents. Successful implementation of a pilot project such as this may demonstrate to USDA that high-cost, high-impact conservation practices could be implemented through a loan from USDA paid back with interest following implementation and commoditization of the resulting ecosystem services/climate-smart commodity, since successful implementation of this project concept would yield $1.50-3.00 revenue for every dollar of federal investment.

Ownership of GHG benefits: WSC has an existing structure for 1) tracking individual farmer contributions and 2) equitable distribution of funds. GHG and other ecosystem services benefits derived from improved farming practices will be owned by the farmer/landowner. To improve transparency in the value chain, the Carbon Registry will back all ecosystem services claims. As mentioned, double counting of environmental benefits undoubtedly occurs today. For commodities, like sugar, that are marketed through a cooperative, formalizing ecosystem services calculations and marketing through the cooperative will prevent double counting in the future. The system developed in this pilot project would be transferrable to cooperatives across the United States.

To maximize value of the ecosystem services as commodities, carbon insets and offsets will be marketed to existing sugar customers, the public, and any industry in need of/desiring ecosystem services off-sets. To be respectful of the Justice40 Initiative, sales will follow criteria established

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[7] To create demand and a premium for our Climate-Smart Sugar will require great risk from WSC farmers. To clean up the duplicity within the value chain, WSC will need to refuse to complete 3rd party surveys required by sugar users, this may create tension with some current customers used to getting ecosystem services data for free.

by BCarbon (About — BCarbon) and not allow sales to heavy polluters in need of offsets located in and therefore, disproportionately impacting marginalized communities.

	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of Producers involved			24	5	5			12	13			12	13			12	13			12	121
Number of Underserved Producers Involved				12	8			5													20
Number of acres involved			6,000	1950	1050			2000	1100			1500	1500			1500	1500			2900	21,000
Dollars provided to producers (federal)			765000	709800	394800			623000	308000			420000	420000			420000	420000			812000	5292600
Dollars provided to the producers (in-kind)			0	1638000	882000			1680000	924000			1260000	1260000			1260000	1260000			2436000	12600000
GHG Benefits			198000	64350	34650			66000	36300			49500	49500			49500	49500			95700	693000
New Marketing channels established																	1				
Number of marketing channels expanded									1				2				3				
Number of measurement tools utilized				2	2			1	1			2	2			2	2			2	
Outreach training and other technical assistance	annual meeting & contracting	regional grower meetings		Research committee	annual meeting & contracting	regional grower meetings		Research committee	annual meeting & contracting	regional grower meetings		Research committee	annual meeting & contracting	regional grower meetings		Research committee	annual meeting & contracting	regional grower meetings		Research committee	
Other MMRV and supply chain traceability attributes																					
Other measurements of work related to marketing of commodities																					
demonstrated engagement of major partners																					
climate smart technologies employed				1	1	1		1	1			1	1			1	1			1	1
Unique Benchmarks																					
Collect Reference Sample(s)-Bulk Density		x	x																		
Collect representative soil samples to fulfill CPS 336 obligations				x	x																
Calculate alternative fate GHG impacts								x													
Draft GHG model for CCR application complete										x											
Select GHG accounting platform					x																

Climate-Smart Practices and Limitations

Climate-Smart practices under this grant shall be limited to the following practices:

NRCS Practice Code (if applicable)	Practice Name
336	High-carbon soil amendment
328	Conservation Crop Rotation
329	Residue and Tillage Management, No Till
340	Cover Crop
345	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till
590	Nutrient Management
595	Pest Management

All practices applied under this grant will follow NRCS practice standards unless noted below:

Practice Name	Alternative Practice Standards

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Data Dictionary for Recipients

February 2023

Version 1.0

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Data Dictionary for Recipients
February 2023

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Overview of Reporting Requirements

Grant recipients are required to submit reports to document their performance under the *Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodity* funding opportunity. These submissions will be required to use the Microsoft Excel workbook templates provided by USDA. The workbooks contain a series of worksheets that collect data in a standardized format to ensure data quality and allow for aggregation and summary of this information. The entire workbook must be submitted quarterly, with updates to all applicable worksheets. This guide is divided into three sections. The *Overview of Reporting Requirements* section summarizes the layout of the reporting workbook and presents the data elements included in each worksheet. It also describes additional documents that must be submitted to supplement the performance reports. The *Data Definitions* section provides descriptions and allowable response options for each data element. The guide also indicates whether each data element is required, applicable at times, or optional; as well as how frequently each data element must be updated. Finally, the *Appendices* contain practice and commodity lists that will be used for these reports. Reporting is necessary for USDA oversight of this effort. The data elements required for inclusion in the quarterly performance reports allow USDA to conduct selected audits to review whether producers are receiving federal funds from multiple sources for the same purpose; to determine whether GHG benefits from implementation of climate-smart agriculture and forestry (CSAF) practices are being estimated accurately; and for other purposes deemed appropriate by USDA.

The reporting worksheets collect information at four levels: project, partner, producer, and field. Descriptions of each level:

> **Project level**: Information about activities and impacts at a whole project/aggregate level (i.e., reflecting all activities under the grant agreement). Some project-level reporting is further subdivided by commodity type or a combination of commodity and CSAF practice(s) (commodity x practice).
> **Partner level:** Information about activities related to a single organization (recipient, subrecipient, contractor, or other partner) within a project.
> **Producer level**: Information about individual producers who have one or more farms enrolled in a project.
> **Field level**: Information about individual fields enrolled in a project.

Certain data elements are required to be reported for each producer and field enrolled in a project. In order to minimize the burden associated with data collection and to enable USDA to match data to existing records, these producer- and field-specific records must use the producer's established FSA Farm, Tract and Field IDs, and report the State and County associated with the Farm ID. Associated data entered in conjunction with these data elements, such as Producer Name, must match the data contained in the customer's Business Partner record, and the Farm Operating Plan in Business File for that Farm ID. Disclosure of this information is protected under Section 1619 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (PL 110- 246), 7 U.S.C. 8791. Additionally, Departmental Regulation 4370-001 provides USDA's policies for collecting demographic data, including race, ethnicity and gender. Providing demographic information is voluntary and at the discretion of the customer. Demographic information is used by USDA for statistical purposes only and will not be used to determine an applicant's eligibility for programs or services for which they apply.

Note: For purposes of this guide, "farm" refers to the operation from which climate-smart commodities are produced and may represent farms, ranches, forests or other operations. Similarly, "field" refers to the individual land units at which climate-smart practices are being implemented to produce climate-smart commodities and may represent lots, farmsteads or other units, depending on the type of operation and commodity. The use of "Farm", "Tract" and "Field" align with the FSA definitions; for example, "A field is a part of a farm that is separated from the balance of the farm by a permanent boundary, such as; fences, permanent waterways, woodlands, croplines in cases where farming practices make it probable that this cropline is not subject to change, and other similar features."

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Data Dictionary for Recipients
February 2023

The following tables list the data elements included in each reporting worksheet, along with a brief description of each item.

Project Summary

These data will be collected about each project. Cumulative results are reported each quarter. Report last quarter's entry if there has been no change in this quarter.

Table 1. Project Summary elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Commodity type	Type of commodity(ies) incentivized by the project	Quarterly
Commodity sales	Indicates sales of the commodity(ies) related to the project occurred this quarter	Quarterly
Farms enrolled	Indicates enrollment activities occurred this quarter	Quarterly
GHG calculation methods	Methods used to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits	Quarterly
GHG cumulative calculation	Method used to calculate cumulative GHG benefits	Quarterly
Cumulative GHG benefits	Whole project estimate of total GHG (CO2e) emission reductions	Quarterly
Cumulative carbon stock	Whole project estimate of total carbon sequestration	Quarterly
Cumulative CO2 benefit	Whole project estimate of total CO2 emission reductions	Quarterly
Cumulative CH4 benefit	Whole project estimate of total CH4 emission reductions	Quarterly
Cumulative N2O benefit	Whole project estimate of total N2O emission reductions	Quarterly
Offsets produced	Amount of carbon offsets produced by project	Quarterly
Offsets sale	Name of marketplace where carbon offsets were sold	Quarterly
Offsets price	Price of carbon in offset sales	Quarterly
Insets produced	Amount of carbon insets produced by project	Quarterly
Cost of on-farm TA	Cost of on-farm technical assistance (TA) provided to producers	Quarterly
MMRV cost	Cost of measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification (MMRV) activities	Quarterly
GHG monitoring method	Methods used by project to monitor GHG benefits (up to 5)	Quarterly
GHG reporting method	Methods used by project to report on GHG benefits (up to 5)	Quarterly
GHG verification method	Methods used to verify GHG benefits (up to 5)	Quarterly

Partner Activities

These data will be collected at the project level. Each row in this worksheet will represent one organization involved in the project, including the recipient and all contributing partners. A partner is any organization that is receiving project funds or providing matching contributions (funds or in-kind contributions) to the project. While the recipient must complete one row for their own organization, not all data elements apply to the recipient. These exceptions are noted in the detailed descriptions of the specific elements in the *Data Definitions* section of this guide. Data are reported cumulatively each quarter. Report last quarter's entry if there has been no change in this quarter.

Table 2. Partner Activities elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Partner ID	Unique ID for each partner	One-time
Partner name	Name of partner organization	One-time
Partner type	Type of organization	One-time
Partner POC	Partner point of contact name	As applicable
Partner POC email	Partner point of contact email	As applicable
Partnership start date	Start of partnership on project	One-time
Partnership end date	End of partnership on project	As applicable
New partnership	Indicator for partner organizations that have no prior work with the recipient	As applicable
Partner total requested	Total amount requested to date by partner from recipient	Quarterly
Total match contribution	Total amount of match contribution by partner to date	Quarterly
Total match incentives	Total amount of match contribution by partner for incentives	Quarterly
Match type	Top 3 types of match contribution by partner, other than incentives	Quarterly
Match amount	Value of match contributions by type	Quarterly
Training provided	Top 3 types of training provided to the partner through project	Quarterly
Activity by partner	Top 3 types of activities provided by this partner to producers or other partners	Quarterly
Activity cost	Approximate cost per activity type provided by partner to producers or other partners	Quarterly
Products supplied	Names of products supplied to producers as part of project activities or incentives	Quarterly
Product source	Supplier or source of products supplied to producers as part of project activities or incentives	Quarterly

Marketing Activities

These data will be collected at the project level. Each row in this worksheet will correspond to one commodity for which the project enrolls fields and one marketing channel used to sell that commodity by the project or producers enrolled in the project. Data are reported for the current quarter and are not cumulative. If no sales of the commodity were reported during a quarter, do not complete this worksheet for that quarter.

Table 3. Marketing Activities elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Commodity type	Type of commodity incentivized by the project	Quarterly
Marketing channel type	Type of marketing channels used	Quarterly
Number of buyers	Number of buyers per marketing channel	Quarterly
Names of buyers	Names of buyers in the marketing channel	Quarterly
Marketing channel geography	Geography of marketing channel	Quarterly
Value sold	Value of commodity sold by marketing channel	Quarterly
Volume sold	Volume of commodity sold by marketing channel	Quarterly
Price premium	Price premium of commodity by marketing channel	Quarterly
Price premium to producer	Percent of price premium that goes to the producer	Quarterly
Product differentiation method	Top 3 types of product differentiation methods used	Quarterly
Marketing method	Top 3 types of marketing methods used	Quarterly
Marketing channel identification method	Top 3 ways marketing channel was identified	Quarterly
Traceability method	Top 3 types of supply chain traceability methods used	Quarterly

Producer Enrollment

These data will be collected at the producer level about each farm enrolled in the project. In this worksheet, each row will correspond to one farm that has at least one field enrolled in the project. Data are reported when a producer first enrolls one or more fields in the project. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the farm characteristics each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates. The quarterly submission should contain information about each farm initially enrolled in the project during that quarter and for updates to farms that have re-enrolled during that quarter, as applicable. If no farms are enrolled during that quarter, do not complete this worksheet for that quarter.

Table 4. Producer Enrollment elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
State or territory	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)	
County of residence	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)	
Producer data change	Indicator that producer data was updated at re-enrollment	As applicable
Producer start date	Contract start date	Enrollment
Producer name	Name of primary operator	Enrollment
Underserved status	Indicator the primary operator is considered underserved and/or a small producer	Enrollment
Total area	Total area of enrolled operation	Annual
Total crop area	Total crop area in enrolled operation enrolled	Annual
Total livestock area	Total livestock confinement, pasture and rangeland in enrolled operation	Annual
Total forest area	Total forest area in enrolled operation	Annual
Livestock type	Top 3 types of livestock on enrolled operation	Annual
Livestock head	Total livestock currently managed (by type)	Annual
Organic farm	Indicator that part of the farm is certified or transitioning organic	Annual
Organic fields	Indicator that any of the enrolled fields are certified or transitioning organic	Annual
Producer motivation	Motivation for participation	Annual
Producer outreach	Top 3 types of outreach provided to producer	Annual
CSAF experience	Indicator of prior implementation of CSAF practices at this farm	Annual
CSAF federal funds	Indicator of prior receipt of federal funds for CSAF practices	Annual
CSAF state or local funds	Indicator of prior receipt of state funds for CSAF practices	Annual
CSAF nonprofit funds	Indicator of prior receipt of nonprofit funds for CSAF practices	Annual
CSAF market incentives	Indicator of prior receipt of market incentives for CSAF practices	Annual

Field Enrollment

These data will be collected about each field enrolled in the project. In this worksheet, each row corresponds to one field x commodity combination enrolled in the project. Generally, data are reported once for each field, at its initial enrollment. The quarterly submission should contain information about each field initially enrolled in the project during that quarter. If no fields are enrolled during that quarter, do not complete this worksheet for that quarter. If a field is enrolled for multiple years, any relevant changes, such as a new ID number or changes to the commodity or practice combinations should be entered in this worksheet during the quarter it is re-enrolled, or as applicable.

Table 5. Field Enrollment elements

Data element name	Description
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name
Physical County of field	Physical county name must match FSA farm records
Prior Field ID	Previous Field ID when reconstitution of farm results in new Field IDs
Field data change	Indicator that field data has changed from initial enrollment
Contract start date	Start date of contract
Total field area	Size of enrolled field
Commodity category	Category of commodity(ies) produced
Commodity type	Type of commodity(ies) produced
Baseline yield	Average yield of commodity in 3 years prior to enrollment
Baseline yield location	Location for which baseline yield is provided
Field land use	Most common land use in field in past 3 years
Field irrigated	Most common irrigation type in field in past 3 years
Field tillage	Most common tillage in field in past 3 years
Practice past extent - farm	Extent of operation that implemented this practice prior to project enrollment
Field any CSAF practice	Indicator for prior CSAF practices in this field in past 3 years
Practice past use - this field	Indicator of prior use of this practice in this field in the past 3 years
Practice type	CSAF practice(s) that will be implemented in enrolled field (up to 7)
Practice standard	Organization that developed CSAF practice standard implemented in field
Planned practice implementation year	Year that practice is planned to be implemented
Practice extent	Area or number of animals for which practice is implemented
Follow-on questions	Follow-on questions by practice type (see Table 11)

Farm Summary

These data will be collected about each farm enrolled in the project. In this worksheet, each row will correspond to one farm that has at least one field enrolled in the project. The quarterly submission should contain updates to any data elements that have changed for each farm enrolled in the project during that quarter. If there are no changes from the previous quarter, do not complete this worksheet for that quarter. Data are not cumulative.

Table 6. Farm Summary elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
State or territory	State name	
County of residence	County name	
Producer TA received	Type of technical assistance provided to producer	Quarterly
Producer incentive amount	Total financial incentive provided to the producer	Quarterly
Incentive reason	Top 4 reason(s) for financial incentives provided to producer	Quarterly
Incentive structure	Top 4 units on which financial incentives are structured	Quarterly
Incentive type	Top 4 type(s) of financial incentives provided to producer	Quarterly
Payment on enrollment	Extent of payment provided to producer upon enrollment	Quarterly
Payment on implementation	Extent of payment provided to producer upon implementation of CSAF practices	Quarterly
Payment on harvest	Extent of payment provided to producer upon harvest or slaughter	Quarterly
Payment on MMRV	Extent of payment provided to producer upon reporting or verification	Quarterly
Payment on sale	Extent of payment provided to producer upon sale of commodity	Quarterly

Field Summary

These data will be collected about each field enrolled in the project for a commodity x practice(s) combination. In this worksheet, each row will correspond to one field x commodity x practice(s) combination enrolled in the project. Data for each field will be reported quarterly and are not cumulative. Report data for any elements that have an update in that quarter. Greenhouse gas benefit estimates must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate. If there are no changes from the previous quarter, do not complete this worksheet for that quarter. This worksheet includes a section to report the "official" estimate of GHG benefits – amounts of greenhouse gas emissions reduced and carbon sequestered – for the field. These quantities refer to the estimates that are used to calculate the project's aggregate impact (reported in Table 1). Tables 8 and 9 are used to report alternate estimates of the field-level GHG benefits when additional methods are used to model (Table 8) or measure (Table 9) these impacts. Any field that can use COMET-Planner must submit those results, either as the official or alternate model.

Table 7. Field Summary elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA	
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA	
State or territory of field	State name	
County of field	County name	
Commodity type	Type of commodity produced from field	Quarterly
Practice type	Type of practice(s) incentivized in field (up to seven)	Quarterly
Date practice complete	Date that practice implementation is certified complete	Quarterly
Contract end date	End date of contract	Quarterly
MMRV assistance provided	Indicator that MMRV assistance is provided to field	Quarterly
Marketing assistance provided	Indicator that marketing assistance provided for commodity from field	Quarterly
Incentive per acre or head	Indicator that a per acre/head incentives is provided for the CSAF practice(s) on this field	Quarterly
Field commodity value	Value of commodity produced from field	Quarterly
Field commodity volume	Volume of commodity produced from field	Quarterly
Cost of implementation	Total cost of practice implementation in field	Quarterly
Cost coverage	Percent of total cost of implementation of practice covered by project incentives	Quarterly
Field GHG monitoring	Methods used to monitor GHG benefits in field (up to 3)	Quarterly
Field GHG reporting	Methods used to report on GHG benefits for field (up to 3)	Quarterly
Field GHG verification	Methods used to verify GHG benefits for field (up to 3)	Quarterly
Field GHG calculations	Methods used to calculate GHG benefits for field	Quarterly
Field official GHG calculation	Method used to calculate official GHG benefits for field	Quarterly
Field official GHG ER	Official estimate of total GHG emission reductions for field	Quarterly
Field official carbon stock	Official estimate of total carbon sequestration for field	Quarterly
Field official CO2 ER	Official estimate of total CO2 emission reductions for field	Quarterly
Field official CH4 ER	Official estimate of total CH4 emission reductions for field	Quarterly
Field official N2O ER	Official estimate of total N2O emission reductions for field	Quarterly
Field offsets produced	Amount of carbon offsets produced in field	Quarterly
Field insets produced	Amount of carbon insets produced in field	Quarterly
Other field measurements	Indicator that field data was collected for reasons other than GHG benefit estimation	Quarterly

GHG Benefits - Alternate Modeled

If greenhouse gas benefits are modeled for the same field using multiple methods, the results for the alternate models are reported in this worksheet. The "alternate" models refer to those model results that were not used in the calculation of the project's aggregate impact (as reported in Table 1). Any field that can use COMET-Planner must submit those results, either as the official or alternate model. These data will be collected about the modeled GHG benefits for each field x commodity x practice(s) combination. In this worksheet, each row will correspond to one field enrolled in the project. Data are not cumulative. Each quarterly submission should include information for all fields that have new modeled data. Greenhouse gas benefit estimates must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate.

Table 8. GHG Benefits – Alternate Modeled elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA	
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA	
State or territory of field	State name	
County of field	County name	
Commodity type	Type of commodity(ies) produced from the field (up to 6)	Annual
Practice type	Type of practice(s) incentivized in field (up to 7)	Annual
GHG model	Model used to calculate GHG benefits	Annual
Model start date	Start date of model run	Annual
Model end date	End date of model run	Annual
Total GHG benefits estimated	Estimate of total GHG benefits for field	Annual
Total carbon stock estimated	Estimate of total change in carbon stock for field	Annual
Total CO2 estimated	Estimate of total CO2 emission reductions for field	Annual
Total CH4 estimated	Estimate of total CH4 emission reductions for field	Annual
Total N2O estimated	Estimate of total N2O emission reductions for field	Annual

GHG Benefits - Measured

Projects must report the results of any carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this worksheet. These data will be collected at the field level. Each row will represent a separate measurement method used to calculate GHG benefits for a given field. Data are reported once per year of measurement and are not cumulative. Each quarterly submission should include information for any field for which there are new soil samples or new calculations of annual GHG benefits based on actual measurements.

Table 9. GHG Benefits - Measured data elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA	
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA	
State	State name	
County	County name	
GHG measurement method	Method of measurement	Annual
Lab name	Entity that conducted analysis	Annual
Measurement start date	Start date of measurements	Annual
Measurement end date	End date of measurements	Annual
Total CO2 reduction calculated	Calculation of total CO2 reduction	Annual
Total carbon stock change calculated	Calculation of change in carbon stock	Annual
Total CH4 reduction calculated	Calculation of total CH4 reduction	Annual
Total N2O reduction calculated	Calculation of total N2O reduction	Annual
Soil sample result	Numeric result from soil sample	Annual
Measurement type	Type of analysis conducted	Annual

Additional Environmental Benefits

Projects that track additional environmental benefits (e.g., water quality improvements) from enrolled fields report results in this worksheet. These data will be collected about each field. Each row in this worksheet will correspond to an enrolled field. Data are not cumulative. Estimates of environmental benefits must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate.

Table 10. Additional Environmental Benefits elements

Data element name	Description	Frequency
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA	
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA	
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA	
State	State name	
County	County name	
Environmental benefits	Indicator that project tracks other environmental benefits	Annual
Reduction in nitrogen loss	Indicator that project tracks reductions in nitrogen loss	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Reduction in phosphorus loss	Indicator that project tracks reductions in phosphorus loss	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Other water quality	Indicator that project tracks other water quality improvements	Annual
Type	Type of water quality metric being tracked	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Water quantity	Indicator that project tracks reduced water use	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Reduced erosion	Indicator that project tracks reductions in soil erosion	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Reduced energy use	Indicator that project tracks reductions in energy use	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Avoided land conversion	Indicator that project tracks reductions in land conversion	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual
Improved wildlife habitat	Indicator that project tracks improvements in wildlife habitat	Annual
Amount	Amount	Annual
Purpose	Purpose of tracking those co-benefits	Annual

Supplemental Data Submission

Project MMRV Plan

Definition of MMRV elements:

Measurement: Quantification of the greenhouse gas benefits (reduction or capture) using mathematical models and/or direct physical measurements in the field

Monitoring: Ongoing review and confirmation that the climate-smart practice has been implemented according to the agreed upon standard and documentation of any changes in the site, implementation, or GHG emissions impacts over time

Reporting: Documenting and sharing monitoring and measurement results with project partners, the recipient, and any third-party verification organization

Verification: Independent confirmation that measurement, monitoring and reporting information are complete, accurate and reliable.

Projects must submit an MMRV plan that includes details about how each of the following are addressed:

- Quantification approach, including:
  - GHG models used
  - GHG measurement plan (if applicable)
  - Approach to quantifying additional environmental benefits, if applicable (e.g., water quality, habitat)
- Verification approach:
  - Compliance criteria
  - Verification plan/methodology
- Approach to ensuring:
  - Additionality
  - Permanence
  - Leakage
  - Impacts of weather
- Plan for non-compliance

If the project is using a specific MMRV methodology or approach developed by the recipient, a project partner, or an outside organization, the project can submit documentation associated with the methodology as long as the documentation addresses each of the above categories.

If the project is tracking other environmental benefits (as reported in the *Additional Environmental Benefits* worksheet), include a description of the methodology and tools used to track and report on these benefits.

Field modeled GHG benefit reports

Results from any models besides COMET-Planner used to estimate GHG benefits must also be submitted as a separate report. This includes projects running COMET-Farm. The full results of any model can be submitted in the native/standard format generated by the modeling tool and must include the following Unique IDs in the report or in the file name: State, County, Farm ID, Tract ID, Field ID.

Field direct measurement results

For any direct physical measurements in the field, measurement results must be submitted as a separate report and must include the following Unique IDs in the report or in the file name: State, County, Farm ID, Tract ID, Field ID. Measurement results reports must include the name of the equipment used for sampling or data collection, the name of the lab that analyzed the data, and the analytical method used.

Sample report types include soil analysis reports, summarized results of portable emissions analyzers or flux towers, water quality analyses, and plant species counts. These could be collected for the purposes of determining GHG emission reductions or carbon sequestration amounts, for calibration of tools or models, for tracking other environmental benefits, or for other reasons.

Data Descriptions

This section provides descriptions and allowable response options for each data element. The guide also indicates whether each data element is required, applicable at times, or optional; as well as how frequently each data element must be updated.

Unique IDs

Project ID: Unique ID at the project level – "Award Identifying Number" shown on award documentation
Partner ID: Unique ID at the partner level – use EIN; if no EIN, a unique ID will be assigned for use in these reports
State or territory of operation: State or territory name
County of operation: Physical county name
Farm ID: Unique ID at the operation level assigned by Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Tract ID: Unique ID at the tract level assigned by FSA
Field ID: Unique ID at the field level assigned by FSA

Project Summary

Commodity type

Data element name: Commodity type

Reporting question: What climate-smart commodity types are produced by this project?

Description: Type of commodity incentivized by the project. These commodities include those for whom farmers are directly receiving incentives or other types of marketing support. See full list of commodity options in Appendix B. List one commodity per row.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values: FSA commodity list

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Commodity sales

Data element name: Commodity sales

Reporting question: Did project activities result in sales this quarter of the commodity(ies) produced by this project?

Description: Indicator of sales of commodity(ies) related to project activities. If sales are reported, complete the *Marketing Activities* worksheet (Table 3) as part of the quarterly performance report.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Farms enrolled

Data element name: Farms enrolled

Reporting question: Did the project enroll any producers or fields this quarter?

Description: Indicator that the project enrolled producers or fields. If enrollment activities occurred this quarter, complete the *Producer Enrollment* and *Field Enrollment* worksheets (Tables 4 and 5) as part of the quarterly performance report.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

GHG calculation methods

Data element name: GHG calculation methods

Reporting question: What methods is the project using to calculate GHG benefits?

Description: List the way(s) that GHG benefits are being measured and calculated by the project this quarter.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Models
- Direct field measurements
- Both

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

GHG cumulative calculation

Data element name: GHG cumulative calculation

Reporting question: What method(s) was used to calculate the total cumulative GHG benefits reported here?

Description: List the method(s) that was used to calculate the total cumulative GHG benefits reported by the project this quarter.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:
- Models
- Direct field measurements
- Both

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cumulative GHG benefits

Data element name: Cumulative GHG benefits

Reporting question: What are the project's estimated total GHG emission reductions (CO2eq) to date?

Description: Total cumulative estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions from practice implementation. This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same number as the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cumulative carbon stock

Data element name: Cumulative carbon stock

Reporting question: How much carbon has the project sequestered to date?

Description: Estimated total cumulative change in carbon stock based on practice implementation. This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same numbers as the previous quarter. Conversion rate is one ton of carbon = 3.67 tons of CO_2eq.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cumulative CO2 benefit

Data element name: Cumulative CO2 benefit

Reporting question: What are the project's estimated total cumulative CO2 emission reductions to date?

Description: Estimated total cumulative carbon dioxide emission reductions based on practice implementation. This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same number as the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cumulative CH4 benefit

Data element name: Cumulative CH4 benefit

Reporting question: What are the project's estimated total CH4 emission reductions to date?

Description: Estimated total cumulative methane reduction based on practice implementation. This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same numbers as the previous quarter. Conversion rate is one ton of CH_4 = 25 tons of CO_2eq.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CH4 reduced in CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cumulative N20 benefit

Data element name: Cumulative N2O benefit

Reporting question: What are the project's estimated total N2O emission reductions to date?

Description: Estimated total cumulative nitrous oxide reduction based on practice implementation. This is updated quarterly. If there are no updated numbers enter the same number as the previous quarter. Conversion rate is one ton of N_2O = 298 tons of CO_2eq.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons N2O reduced in CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Offsets produced

Data element name: Offsets produced

Reporting question: How many carbon offsets have been produced in the project?

Description: Total carbon offsets produced by enrolled project fields during the quarter. Offsets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and sold into the carbon marketplace.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Offsets sale

Data element name: Offsets sale

Reporting question: To what marketplace(s) were carbon offsets sold?

Description: Marketplaces to which carbon offsets produced by enrolled project fields were sold. Offsets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and sold into the carbon marketplace. List each marketplace name. Separate names with commas.

Data type: Text

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Name

Allowed values: Text

Logic: Respond if >0 to 'Offsets produced'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Offsets price

Data element name: Offsets price

Reporting question: What was the average price of carbon received for offsets?

Description: Average price per metric ton paid for carbon offsets produced by enrolled project fields. Offsets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and sold into the carbon marketplace.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Dollars per metric ton

Allowed values: 0-500

Logic: Respond if >0 to 'Offsets produced'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Insets produced

Data element name: Insets produced

Reporting question: How many carbon insets have been produced in the project?

Description: Total carbon insets produced by enrolled fields during the quarter. Insets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and accounted for within Scope 3 emissions for a firm.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cost of on-farm TA

Data element name: Cost of on-farm TA

Reporting question: What is the total amount that has been spent to provide on-farm TA?

Description: Total cost of any field- or practice-specific technical assistance provided by the project (by recipient or partners) to any producers. This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same number as the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$50,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

MMRV cost

Data element name: MMRV cost

Reporting question: What is the total amount that has been spent on MMRV activities?

Description: Total cost of all MMRV activities paid for by the project (recipient or partners). MMRV components are defined as measurement (calculations or estimations of GHG emissions), monitoring (ongoing review and confirmation that the climate-smart practices have been implemented according to the agreed upon standard and documentation of any changes in the site, implementation, or GHG emissions impacts over time), reporting (documenting and sharing monitoring and measurement results with project partners, the recipient, and any third-party verification organization), and verification (independent confirmation that measurement, monitoring and reporting information are complete, accurate and reliable). This is updated quarterly. If there are no changes, enter the same number as the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$50,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

GHG monitoring method

Data element name: GHG monitoring 1-5

Reporting question: How did the project monitor GHG benefits?

Description: Up to the five most common forms of monitoring GHG benefits used this quarter as part of MMRV requirements. Monitoring is defined as ongoing review and confirmation that the climate-smart practice has been implemented according to the agreed upon standard and documentation of any changes in the site, implementation, or GHG emissions impacts over time. Include up to 5 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides five columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 5 GHG monitoring methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG monitoring methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Drones
- Ground-level photos and videos
- On-farm visit
- Plot-based sampling
- Producer records or attestation
- Satellite monitoring or remote sensing
- Soil metagenomics
- Soil sensors
- Water sensors
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

GHG reporting method

Data element name: GHG reporting 1-5

Reporting question: How did the project track and report implementation of practices to reduce GHG emissions?

Description: Up to the five most common forms of tracking and reporting on practice implementation used this year as part of MMRV requirements. Reporting is defined as documenting and sharing monitoring and measurement results with project partners, the recipient, and any third-party verification organization. Include up to 5 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides five columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 5 GHG reporting methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG reporting methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Automated devices
- Email
- Mobile app
- Paper
- Third-party actors
- Website
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

GHG verification method

Data element name: GHG verification method 1-5

Reporting question: How did the project verify implementation of practices to reduce GHG emissions?

Description: Up to the five most common forms of verifying practice implementation used this year as part of MMRV requirements. Verification is defined as independent confirmation that measurement, monitoring and reporting information are complete, accurate and reliable. Include up to 5 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides five columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 5 GHG verification methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG verification methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Artificial intelligence
- Audit by recipient
- Computer modeling
- Photos
- Record audit
- Satellite imagery
- Site or field visit
- Third-party audit
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Partner Activities

Unique IDs	
Partner ID	Unique Project ID for each partner

Partner name	
Data element name: Name of partner organization	**Reporting question:** What is the official name of the recipient or partner organization?
Description: Legal name of recipient or partner organization	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: NA	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation

Partner type	
Data element name: Type of partner organization	**Reporting question:** What type of organization is this?
Description: Legal/financial structure of recipient or partner organization	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity groups (501c5) • For-profit • Individual • Nonprofit • State or local agency • Tribal agency • University
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation

Partner POC	
Data element name: Partner POC	**Reporting question:** Who is the point of contact for this project at the recipient or partner organization?
Description: Name of a point of contact for the recipient or partner organization	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: NA	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation; update as necessary

Partner POC email	
Data element name: Partner POC email	**Reporting question:** What is the point of contact's email address?
Description: Email of the point of contact for the recipient or partner organization	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: NA	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation; update as necessary

Partnership start date

Data element name: Partnership start date | **Reporting question:** When did the partnership start?

Description: Date that the partner organization and the recipient began formally partnering on the project

Data type: Date | **Select multiple values**: NA

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY | **Allowed values:** 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: No response for recipient | **Required:** Yes

Data collection level: Partner | **Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation

Partnership end date

Data element name: Partnership end date | **Reporting question:** When did the partnership end?

Description: Date that the partner organization and the recipient stopped formally partnering on the project

Data type: Date | **Select multiple values**: NA

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY | **Allowed values:** 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: No response for recipient | **Required:** Yes

Data collection level: Partner | **Data collection frequency:** Partnership end quarter

New partnership

Data element name: New partnership | **Reporting question:** Is this a new partnership?

Description: A new partnership means that the recipient and the partner organization have not had a formal working relationship (under contract or on a grant) prior to the start of the project.

Data type: List | **Select multiple values**: No

Measurement unit: Category | **Allowed values:**

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: No response for recipient | **Required:** Yes

Data collection level: Partner | **Data collection frequency:** Partnership initiation

Partner total requested

Data element name: Partner total requested | **Reporting question:** What is the total amount of funding the partner has requested to date from this project?

Description: Cumulative (total) amount of funds that the partner has requested reimbursement for from the recipient from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. For each quarter's data entry, the value must be the sum of all previous entries plus the amount of funds requested in the reporting quarter. If there are no changes, report the value from the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal | **Select multiple values**: NA

Measurement unit: Dollars | **Allowed values:** $0-$100,000,000

Logic: No response for recipient | **Required:** Yes

Data collection level: Partner | **Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Total match contribution

Data element name: Total match contribution

Reporting question: What is the total match value the organization has contributed to the project to date?

Description: Cumulative (total) value of funds and in-kind contributions (e.g., staff time, inputs, equipment rental, marketing support) that the partner has provided as a project match contribution from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. For each quarter's data entry, the value must be the sum of all previous entries plus match contributions in the reporting quarter. If there are no changes, report the value from the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$100,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Total match incentives

Data element name: Total match incentives

Reporting question: What is the total value of match provided by this organization for producer incentives?

Description: Cumulative (total) value of funds for incentive payments directly to producers that the partner has provided as a project match contribution from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. For each quarter's data entry, the value must be the sum of all previous entries plus match incentives in the reporting quarter. If there are no changes, report the value from the previous quarter.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$100,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Match type

Data element name: Match type 1-3

Reporting question: What types of match contributions has the organization provided to the project?

Description: Types of match contributions *other than incentives* provided directly to producers by the organization from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. Enter up to the top three (in dollar value) types of match contributions provided. In-kind staff time could be used for technical assistance, marketing assistance, or other support to producers. Production inputs include seed, fertilizer, pesticides, equipment and other inputs for use in the field. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 match types are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other match types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Equipment rental or use
- In-kind staff time
- Production inputs (reduced cost or free)
- Program income
- Software
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Match amount

Data element name: Match amount 1-3

Reporting question: What is the value of the match contributions the organization provided to the project?

Description: Cumulative (total) value of funds for each match type that the organization has provided as a project match contribution from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. Enter amounts for up to the top three (in dollar value) match types. The worksheet provides three columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If fewer than 3 match types are used, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$100,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Training type provided

Data element name: Training type 1-3 provided

Reporting question: What types of training has the organization provided to project partners?

Description: Types of training provided to the project partner as a result of participating in the project during the past quarter. Training can come from the recipient, a project partner organization (including other divisions of their own organization, or an outside organization. Enter up to the top three (in dollar value) types of partner training provided. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 training types are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other training types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Data collection
- Grant reporting
- Marketing opportunities
- Providing financial assistance
- Providing technical assistance
- Writing producer contracts
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Activity by partner

Data element name: Activity 1-3 by partner

Reporting question: What types of activities has the organization provided to the project?

Description: Types of activities that the recipient or partner organization has provided during the reporting quarter. Enter up to the top three (in dollar value) types of activities undertaken. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 activity types are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other activity types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Marketing support
- MMRV support
- Producer outreach for enrollment
- Technical assistance to producers
- Training to other partner organizations
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Partner

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Activity cost

Data element name: Activity cost 1-3	**Reporting question:** What is the value of the activities this organization has provided to the project?
Description: Cumulative (total) cost of each activity type that the organization has undertaken or offered from the start of the partnership to the end of the reporting quarter. Enter amounts for up to the top three (in dollar value) activity types. The worksheet provides three columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If fewer than 3 activity types are provided, leave unnecessary columns blank.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: Dollars	**Allowed values:** $0-$100,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Products supplied

Data element name: Products supplied	**Reporting question:** What products or supplies were provided to enrolled fields?
Description: Name(s) of products supplied to enrolled producers as incentives or matching contributions. Enter the name of each product, including its brand. Separate each product name with a comma. If no products or supplies were provided by the organization, leave the column blank.	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: Name	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Product source

Data element name: Product source	**Reporting question:** Which companies provided the supplies?
Description: Name of firm or company from which supplies were obtained.	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: Name	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: Respond if text entered for 'Products supplied'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Partner	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Marketing Activities

Commodity type	
Data element name: Commodity type	**Reporting question:** What type of commodity is produced by the farmers enrolled in this project?
Description: List a single commodity produced or marketed through incentives from this project. If multiple commodities are produced by the project, use additional rows of the worksheet to report each commodity. Use the FSA commodity list in Appendix B and choose the commodity from the list.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** FSA commodity list
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Marketing channel type	
Data element name: Marketing channel type	**Reporting question:** What type of marketing channel is used to sell this commodity?
Description: List a single type of marketing channel used to sell the commodity produced by farmers enrolled in the project. If a single commodity is marketed through multiple channels, use additional rows of the worksheet to report each combination of commodity and marketing channel. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the other marketing channel type(s) as free text.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Agricultural marketing board • Biorefinery • Commodity broker • Direct to consumer • Direct to institution • Direct to restaurant • Distributor (including grain elevators) • Food hub or cooperative • Food processor • Non-food byproducts processor • Retailer • USDA • Other (specify)
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Number of buyers	
Data element name: Number of buyers	**Reporting question:** How many buyers are there in this marketing channel?
Description: List the number of individual firms or buyers in this marketing channel.	
Data type: Integer	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Count	**Allowed values:** 1-500
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Names of buyers

Data element name: Names of buyers	**Reporting question:** What are the names of all of the buyers in this marketing channel?
Description: Provide the names of all buyers in this marketing channel. Separate each name with a comma.	
Data type: Text	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: Name	**Allowed values:** Text
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Marketing channel geography

Data element name: Marketing channel geography	**Reporting question:** What is the primary geography of the marketing channel?
Description: The primary geography of the type of marketing channel. Primary geography means the scale at which most of the activity of buying and selling happens. Local means within a single state or directly neighboring states. Regional means within a five-to-ten state area. National means across the United States. International means specific locations outside of the United States. Global means across the world or not to a specific international location.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Local • Regional • National • Global
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Value sold

Data element name: Value sold	**Reporting question:** What is the value of the commodity sold in this marketing channel?
Description: The dollar value of the commodity sold in this marketing channel this quarter (non-cumulative).	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Dollars	**Allowed values:** $1-$100,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Volume sold

Data element name: Volume sold	**Reporting question:** What is the volume of the commodity sold in this marketing channel?
Description: The volume of the commodity sold in this marketing channel this quarter (non-cumulative).	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Number	**Allowed values:** 1-100,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Volume sold unit

Data element name: Volume sold unit

Reporting question: What is the unit of volume?

Description: The unit associated with the volume of the commodity sold in the marketing channel. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate unit as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Bales (500 pounds)
- Bushels
- Carcass pounds
- Gallons
- Kilograms
- Linear board feet
- Liveweight pounds
- Metric tons
- Pounds
- Short tons
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Price premium

Data element name: Price premium

Reporting question: What price premium is received for the commodity sold in this marketing channel?

Description: The price premium received for the commodity sold in this marketing channel this quarter. Price premium is the amount received above a 'business as usual' price.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0.01-$10,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Price premium unit

Data element name: Price premium unit

Reporting question: What is the unit for the price premium?

Description: The unit associated with the price premium for the commodity sold in the marketing channel. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate unit as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Per bale (500 pounds)
- Per bushel
- Per carcass pound
- Per gallon
- Per kilogram
- Per linear board foot
- Per live pound
- Per metric ton
- Per ounce
- Per short ton
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Price premium to producer

Data element name: Price premium to producer

Reporting question: What percent of the price premium is provided to the producer for the commodity sold in this marketing channel?

Description: The percent of the price premium provided to the producer for the commodity sold in this marketing channel this quarter. Price premium is the amount received above a 'business as usual' price.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Percent

Allowed values: 0-100

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Product differentiation method

Data element name: Product differentiation method 1-3

Reporting question: What methods are used to differentiate climate-smart commodities in this marketing channel?

Description: Provide the methods used to differentiate the climate-smart commodity in this market channel. Product differentiation methods are ways to distinguish or differentiate the climate-smart commodity in the marketplace. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 product differentiation methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other product differentiation methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Certification/verification for internal insetting
- Farm certification
- Label or badge used on packaging or marketing
- Third party certification/verification
- Trademark
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Marketing method

Data element name: Marketing method 1-3

Reporting question: What methods are used to market climate-smart commodities in this marketing channel?

Description: Provide the method(s) used to market this commodity in this market channel. Marketing method is the way that potential buyers of the climate-smart commodity are engaged by the project partners as the sellers or facilitators of sale. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 marketing methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other marketing methods as free text

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Label or badge used on packaging or marketing materials
- Marketing partnership (e.g., promotion by buyer)
- Print marketing campaign
- Social media and digital marketing campaign
- Verbal marketing campaign (e.g., radio, word of mouth)
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Marketing channel identification method

Data element name: Marketing channel identification method 1-3

Reporting question: What methods are used to generate interest in climate-smart commodities in this marketing channel?

Description: Provide the marketing channel identification method(s) used for this commodity in this market channel. Market channel identification methods are the ways that producers and project partners generate interest in purchasing the climate-smart commodity. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 marketing channel identification methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other marketing channel identification methods as free text

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Educational tours for buyers
- In-person lead generation
- Negotiated contracts with buyers
- Partnership network or project partner
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Traceability method

Data element name: Traceability method 1-3

Reporting question: What traceability methods are used for climate-smart commodities in this channel?

Description: Provide the traceability method(s) used for the climate-smart commodity in this market channel. Traceability methods are ways to trace the climate-smart commodity or the climate-smart claims through the supply chain. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this project. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 traceability methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other traceability methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Barcode or unique ID
- Blockchain
- Book and claim
- Chain of custody
- Mass balance
- Recordkeeping
- Registry with certification
- Segregation
- Supply shed
- Volume proxy
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Project

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Producer Enrollment

Unique IDs	
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
State or territory	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of residence	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

Producer data change

Data element name: Producer data change

Reporting question: Is there new/updated information for a producer who is re-enrolling in the project?

Description: Indicates that there is new or updated information for a producer who had previously enrolled in the project and is re-enrolling.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Re-enrollment

Producer start date

Data element name: Producer start date

Reporting question: When did the producer enroll in the project?

Description: Date that the producer enrolled in the project by signing their first contract.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Producer name

Data element name: Producer name

Reporting question: What is the name of producer enrolled in the project?

Description: Name of the producer enrolled in the project; the name must match the name contained in the customer's Business Partner record and the Farm Operating Plan in FSA Business File for that Farm ID.

Data type: Text

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: NA

Allowed values: Text

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Underserved status

Data element name: Underserved status

Reporting question: Is this producer considered an underserved and/or a small producer?

Description: Underserved status of the primary operator of the enrolled operation. Underserved producers generally include beginning farmers, socially disadvantaged farmers, veteran farmers, and limited resource farmers; women farmers and producers growing specialty crops are generally also included in these categories. Small farms are generally those with less than $350,000 in annual gross cash farm income. Indicate whether this producer is considered underserved, a small producer, or both underserved and a small producer. Use "I don't know" if the producer declines to answer. Departmental Regulation 4370-001 provides USDA's policies for collecting demographic data, including race, ethnicity and gender. Providing demographic information is voluntary and at the discretion of the customer. Demographic information is used by USDA for statistical purposes only and will not be used to determine an applicant's eligibility for programs or services for which they apply.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes, underserved
- Yes, small producer
- Yes, underserved and small producer
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: No

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Total area

Data element name: Total area

Reporting question: What is the total area of the farm?

Description: Total area of the farm associated with the Farm ID. Report total area of the farm, even if only a portion of the farm is enrolled in the project. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the total area each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Less than 1 acre
- 1 to 9 acres
- 10 to 49 acres
- 50 to 69 acres
- 70 to 99 acres
- 100 to 139 acres
- 140 to 179 acres
- 180 to 219 acres
- 220 to 259 acres
- 260 to 499 acres
- 500 to 999 acres
- 1,000 to 1,999 acres
- 2,000 to 4,999 acres
- 5,000 or more acres

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Total crop area

Data element name: Total crop area	**Reporting question:** What percent of the current operation is cropland?
Description: Area of the total farm that is currently used as cropland. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the total crop area each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.	
Data type: Integer	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Acres	**Allowed values:** 0-100,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Producer	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Total livestock area

Data element name: Total livestock area	**Reporting question:** What amount of the current operation is used for livestock (by area)?
Description: Area of the total farm that is currently used for pasture, grazing, rangeland; or animal housing, feeding or milking. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the total livestock area each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.	
Data type: Integer	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Acres	**Allowed values:** 0-100,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Producer	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Total forest area

Data element name: Total forest area	**Reporting question:** What amount of the current operation is forested (by area)?
Description: Area of the total farm that is currently considered forest land use. Forest land use means that at least 10% of the land area is covered in trees that will be at least 13 feet tall when mature. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the total forest area each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.	
Data type: Integer	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Acres	**Allowed values:** 0-100,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Producer	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Livestock type

Data element name: Livestock type 1-3

Reporting question: What types of livestock are raised on the farm?

Description: Up to top three types of livestock (by head count) on the farm. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 3 livestock types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other livestock types as free text. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the livestock type each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Alpacas
- Beef cows
- Beefalo
- Buffalo or bison
- Chickens (broilers)
- Chickens (layers)
- Dairy cows
- Deer
- Ducks
- Elk
- Emus
- Equine
- Geese
- Goats
- Honeybees
- Llamas
- Reindeer
- Sheep
- Swine
- Turkeys
- Other (specify)

Logic: Respond if 'Total livestock area' >0

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Livestock head

Data element name: Livestock head 1-3

Reporting question: How many livestock (by type) are on this operation?

Description: Average annual head count for each type of livestock. Enter amounts for up to the top three livestock types by number. The worksheet provides three columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If there are fewer than 3 livestock types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the average annual head count each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.

Data type: Integer

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Head count

Allowed values: 1-10,000,000

Logic: Respond if 'Total livestock area' >0

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Organic farm

Data element name: Organic farm

Reporting question: Is any part of the farm currently USDA-certified organic or transitioning to USDA-certified organic?

Description: USDA-certified organic means that the farm has been certified by an accredited organic certifying agent or is transitioning to USDA-certified organic by not using any of the prohibited substances. Yes means that some or all of the farm is certified organic or transitioning to certified organic. No means that no part of the farm is certified organic or transitioning to certified organic. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the organic certification status of the farm each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: No

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Organic fields

Data element name: Organic fields

Reporting question: Are any of the fields enrolled in the project currently USDA-certified organic or transitioning to USDA-certified organic?

Description: USDA-certified organic means that the operation has been certified by an accredited organic certifying agent or is transitioning to USDA-certified organic by not using any of the prohibited substances. Yes means that some or all of the fields enrolled in the project are certified organic or transitioning to certified organic. No means that no part of the fields enrolled in the project are certified organic or transitioning to certified organic. If a producer is enrolled in the project for multiple years, review the organic certification status of the enrolled fields each time a new contract is signed and provide any necessary updates.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Organic operation'

Required: No

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment and subsequent enrollment(s), if applicable

Producer motivation

Data element name: Producer motivation

Reporting question: Which of the following was the primary reason the producer enrolled in this project?

Description: Primary operator's motivation for enrolling in the project.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Financial benefit
- Environmental benefit
- New market opportunity
- Partnerships or networks
- Other

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Producer outreach

Data element name: Producer outreach 1-3

Reporting question: What types of outreach were provided to producers?

Description: Up to three most common types of outreach provided to producer prior to enrollment. Outreach activities are those focused on identifying and enrolling producers in the project. Outreach can come from the recipient or project partners. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 3 outreach types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other outreach types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: Yes

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Commodity organizations
- Conferences
- Cooperative extension
- Digital communications and resources
- Education workshops, field days, and town halls
- Existing partner networks
- Farm visits and one-on-one meetings
- General advertising
- Peer referrals and producer groups
- Phone calls
- Print communications and resources
- Retailers
- State agencies
- Targeted messaging using proprietary data
- Technical service providers
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

CSAF experience

Data element name: CSAF experience

Reporting question: Has the primary operator implemented CSAF practices in the last ten years anywhere on the farm?

Description: Has this farm implemented climate-smart agriculture or forestry (CSAF) practices anywhere on the farm in the past 10 years or since the current primary operator took control (whichever time period is shorter)? CSAF practices are included in a list in Appendix A.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

CSAF federal funds

Data element name: CSAF federal funds

Reporting question: Were prior CSAF practices supported by federal funds?

Description: If this farm (under the primary operator) has implemented CSAF practices in the last ten years, was implementation supported by federal funds? Federal funds are defined as being from programs including, but not limited to, those from the Natural Resources Conservation Service ((NRCS), including through Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), or related programs), the Farm Service Agency Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), as well as funds from other USDA programs or other federal agencies.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'CSAF experience'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

CSAF state or local funds

Data element name: CSAF state or local funds

Reporting question: Were prior CSAF practices supported by state or local funds?

Description: If this farm (under the primary operator) has implemented CSAF practices in the last ten years, was implementation supported by state funds? State or local funds are those from state departments of agriculture or other state agencies, local water quality districts and other local agencies.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'CSAF experience'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

CSAF nonprofit funds

Data element name: CSAF nonprofit funds

Reporting question: Were CSAF practices supported by nonprofit funds?

Description: If this farm (under the primary operator) has implemented CSAF practices in the last ten years, was implementation supported by nonprofit funds? Nonprofit funds are those offered directly from a nonprofit organization to a producer.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'CSAF experience'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

CSAF market incentives

Data element name: CSAF market incentives	**Reporting question:** Were CSAF practices supported by market incentives?
Description: If this farm (under the primary operator) has implemented CSAF practices in the last ten years, was implementation supported by market incentives? Market incentives include premiums paid by a commodity buyer or by a consumer based on branding or labeling as a climate-smart commodity.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'CSAF experience'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Producer	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment

Field Enrollment

Unique IDs

Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of field	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
Prior Field ID, if applicable	Prior Field ID assigned by FSA if there has been reconstitution of the farm resulting in a new Field ID during the field's enrollment in the project

Field data change

Data element name: Field data change

Reporting question: Has the information previously reported for this field changed?

Description: Indicator that this entry is being used to report any relevant changes, such as a new Field ID number or changes to the commodity or practice combinations, for a field that has previously been enrolled in the project.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Re-enrollment

Contract start date

Data element name: Contract start date

Reporting question: What is the start date of the contract with the producer that includes this field?

Description: Start date listed on the contract that enrolls the field in the project.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Total field area

Data element name: Total field area

Reporting question: What is the total size of the enrolled field?

Description: Total size of the field enrolled with the project.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Acres

Allowed values: .01-500

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Commodity category

Data element name: Commodity category

Reporting question: What category of commodity(ies) is (are) produced from this field?

Description: Category of commodity(ies) produced in field enrolled in the project

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Crops
- Livestock
- Trees
- Crops and livestock
- Crops and trees
- Livestock and trees
- Crops, livestock and trees

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Commodity type

Data element name: Commodity type

Reporting question: What type of commodity is produced from this field?

Description: Type of commodity produced in field enrolled in the project. See full list in Appendix B. The worksheet provides a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose the appropriate value. Enter additional commodities in subsequent rows.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values: FSA commodity list

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Baseline yield

Data element name: Baseline yield

Reporting question: What is the baseline yield of this field?

Description: Average annual yield of commodity in 3 years prior to enrollment. Provide yield for the enrolled field if possible. If not at field level, provide average annual yield for the specific commodity for the operation.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Production per acre or animal

Allowed values: .01-100,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Baseline yield unit

Data element name: Baseline yield unit

Reporting question: Baseline yield unit

Description: Unit of average annual yield of commodity in enrolled field in 3 years prior to enrollment. The worksheet provides a drop-down list of choices for this data element. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate yield unit as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Animal units per acre
- Bushels per acre
- Carcass pounds per animal
- Head per acre
- Hundred-weights (or pounds) per head
- Linear feet per acre
- Liveweight pounds per animal
- Pounds per acre
- Tons per acre
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Baseline yield location

Data element name: Baseline yield location

Reporting question: For what portion of the operation is the baseline yield being reported?

Description: Location of the reported average annual yield of commodity in 3 years prior to enrollment. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate location as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Enrolled field
- Whole operation
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Field land use

Data element name: Field land use

Reporting question: What is this field's land use history?

Description: Prior to enrollment, what was the most common land use for this field in the past 3 years?

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Crop land
- Forest land
- Non-agriculture
- Other agricultural land
- Pasture
- Range

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Field irrigated

Data element name: Field irrigated	**Reporting question:** What is this field's irrigation history?
Description: Prior to enrollment, what was the most common irrigation practice on this field the past 3 years?	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • No irrigation • Center pivot • Drip-subsurface • Drip-surface • Flood/border • Furrow/ditch • Lateral/linear sprinklers • Micro-sprinklers • Seepage • Side roll • Solid set sprinklers • Supplemental • Surface • Traveling gun/towline • Wheel Line • Other
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment

Field tillage

Data element name: Field tillage	**Reporting question:** What is this field's tillage history?
Description: Prior to enrollment, what was the most common tillage approach during the past 3 years?	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • None • Conventional, inversion • Conventional, vertical • No-till, direct seed • Reduced till, inversion • Reduced till, vertical • Strip till • Other
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment

Practice past extent - farm

Data element name: Practice past extent - farm

Reporting question: What percent of the farm has implemented this CSAF practice (combination) previously?

Description: Prior to enrollment, on what portion of the whole farm had this (these) CSAF practice(s) ever been used by the primary operator? If multiple practices are planned to be implemented in this field, enter the value that best corresponds to the farm's prior experience with the planned set of practices.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Never used
- Used on less than 25% of operation
- Used on 25-50% of operation
- Used on 51-75% of operation
- Used on more than 75% of operation

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Field any CSAF practice

Data element name: Field any CSAF practice

Reporting question: What is this field's prior experience with CSAF practices?

Description: Prior to enrollment, have any CSAF practice or practices been used in this field in the past 3 years? CSAF practices are included in a list in Appendix A.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Practice past use - this field

Data element name: Practice past use - this field

Reporting question: Have this CSAF practice (combination) been implemented previously in this field?

Description: Prior to enrollment, had this (these) CSAF practice(s) been used in this field in the in the past 3 years? Enter yes if all of the practices had been used previously in this field; enter some if multiple practices are being implemented and one or more, but not all of the practices had been used previously in this field; and enter no if none of the practices had been used previously in this field.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- Some
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Practice type

Data element name: Practice type 1-7

Reporting question: What CSAF practice is being implemented in this field through the project?

Description: Which CSAF practice or practices will be implemented on this field as part of enrollment in the project? CSAF practices are included in a list in Appendix A. The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented on this field through enrollment in the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values: See list in Appendix A

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Practice standard

Data element name: Practice standard 1-7

Reporting question: What standard does the CSAF practice follow?

Description: Is the CSAF practice being implemented on the field as part of enrollment in the project following a defined practice standard? The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column, corresponding to the practice types entered in the previous columns. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented on this field through enrollment in the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- NRCS
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Planned practice implementation year

Data element name: Practice 1-7 implementation year

Reporting question: What year is the CSAF practice planned to be implemented?

Description: Year that the CSAF practice is planned to be implemented on the field. Use 2022 for early adopters, defined as fields that have the practice actively implemented in 2022 (prior to contract being signed for this project). The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column, corresponding to the practice types entered in the previous columns. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented on this field through enrollment in the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: Integer

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Year

Allowed values: 2022-2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Practice extent

Data element name: Practice 1-7 extent

Reporting question: To what extent is the practice implemented?

Description: Total area, length, or head where the practice is being implemented in the field specified by the contract.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Extent

Allowed values: .01-100,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Initial enrollment

Practice extent unit	
Data element name: Practice 1-7 extent unit	**Reporting question:** Unit for extent of practice implementation
Description: Unit for extent of practice implementation on the field specified by the contract. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate unit.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values:** No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Acres • Head of livestock • Linear feet • Square feet • Other (specify)
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Initial enrollment

CSAF Practice Sub-questions

For certain practices, additional questions are asked that provide information necessary to estimate greenhouse gas benefits from implementation of the practice. See Table 11 in the *CSAF Practice Sub-questions* section for descriptions of individual questions to be answered depending on the CSAF practices selected.

Farm Summary

Unique IDs

Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
State or territory	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of residence	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

Producer TA received

Data element name: Producer TA received 1-3

Reporting question: What types of technical assistance were provided to this producer?

Description: Did the recipient or any partner provide technical assistance (TA) to the producer this year? Technical assistance is any training, education, capacity building or other support provided by any project partner(s) directly to producers enrolled in the project. List up to the top three most common types of TA provided to this producer. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 3 TA types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other TA types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Demonstration plots
- Equipment demonstrations
- Group field days or in-person field workshops
- Hotline
- One-on-one enrollment assistance
- One-on-one field visits
- One-on-one producer mentorship
- Producer networks and peer-to-peer groups
- Retailer consultation
- Social media/digital tools
- Train-the-trainer opportunities
- Virtual meetings or field days
- Webinars and videos
- Written materials
- None
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Producer incentive amount

Data element name: Producer incentive amount

Reporting question: What is the total value of financial incentives provided to this producer?

Description: Total incentive payment received by the producer from USDA project funds for the year (non-cumulative). Do not include incentive payments made with partner match funds.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: NA

Measurement unit: Dollars

Allowed values: $0-$5,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Incentive reason

Data element name: Incentive reason 1-4

Reporting question: Why were incentives provided to this producer?

Description: List up to four reasons for producer incentive payments. List the top 4 based on total value of the incentive for each reason. The worksheet provides four columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 4 reasons, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other reasons as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Avoided conversion
- Conference or training attendance
- Demographics/equity payment
- Enrollment
- Foregone revenue
- Historic data collection
- Identity preservation (supply chain tracing)
- Implementation of practices
- MMRV (e.g., data collection, reporting)
- Passing audit
- Price premium on output
- Yield change
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Incentive structure

Data element name: Incentive structure 1-4

Reporting question: What are the units for the financial incentives provided to this producer?

Description: List the structures (units) corresponding to the top 4 (by dollar value) incentive payments to producers. Production unit is weight or volume (bushel, kilogram, ton). The worksheet provides four columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 4 structure types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other structure types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Flat rate
- Per animal head
- Per area
- Per length
- Per production unit
- Per ton GHG
- Per tree
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Incentive type

Data element name: Incentive type 1-4

Reporting question: What type of incentives were provided to each producer?

Description: List the top 4 types of incentive payments to producers (based on dollar value). The worksheet provides four columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If there are fewer than 4 incentive types, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other incentive types as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Cash payment
- Equipment loan
- Guaranteed commodity premium payment
- Inputs and supplies
- Land rental
- Loan
- Paid labor
- Post-harvest transportation
- Tuition or fees for training
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Payment on enrollment

Data element name: Payment on enrollment

Reporting question: What portion of the financial incentive is provided to the producer upon enrollment in the project?

Description: Any incentive payment provided to the producer upon enrollment/signing a contract, and not related to any implementation, MMRV or sales activities. Full payment means the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon enrollment. Partial payment means that only part of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon enrollment. No payment means that none of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon enrollment.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Full payment
- Partial payment
- No payment

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Payment on implementation

Data element name: Payment on implementation

Reporting question: What portion of the financial incentive is provided to the producer upon implementation of the practices?

Description: Any incentive payment provided to the producer upon implementing the practices included in the contract. Full payment means the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon implementation. Partial payment means that only part of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon implementation. No payment means that none of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon implementation.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Full payment
- Partial payment
- No payment

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Payment on harvest

Data element name: Payment on harvest

Reporting question: What portion of the financial incentive is provided to the producer upon harvest of the commodity?

Description: Any incentive payment provided to the producer upon harvesting or slaughtering the commodity included in the contract. Full payment means the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon harvest. Partial payment means that only part of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon harvest. No payment means that none of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon harvest.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Full payment
- Partial payment
- No payment

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Payment on MMRV

Data element name: Payment on MMRV

Reporting question: What portion of the financial incentive is provided to the producer upon completing MMRV requirements?

Description: Any incentive payment provided to the producer upon completing the annual MMRV requirements included in the contract. Full payment means the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon MMRV being complete. Partial payment means that only part of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon MMRV being complete. No payment means that none of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon MMRV being complete.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Full payment
- Partial payment
- No payment

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Payment on sale

Data element name: Payment on sale

Reporting question: What portion of the financial incentive is provided to producer upon sale of the commodity?

Description: Any incentive payment provided to the producer upon sale of the commodity included in the contract. Full payment means the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon sale. Partial payment means that only part of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon sale. No payment means that none of the full incentive amount for any contract held by the producer is paid upon sale.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Full payment
- Partial payment
- No payment

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Producer

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field Summary

Unique IDs

Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of field	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

Commodity type

Data element name: Commodity type

Reporting question: What type of commodity is produced from this field?

Description: Type of commodity produced in field enrolled in the project. See full list in Appendix B. The worksheet provides multiple columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. Leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values: FSA commodity list

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Practice type

Data element name: Field practice type 1-7

Reporting question: What CSAF practice is being implemented in this field through the project?

Description: Which climate-smart agriculture or forestry (CSAF) practice or practices are being implemented in this project? CSAF practices are included in a list in Appendix A. The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented on this field through enrollment in the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values: See list in Appendix A

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Date practice complete

Data element name: Date practice complete

Reporting question: When did the project certify CSAF practice implementation as complete?

Description: Date that the project certifies that implementation of the CSAF practice is complete on the field. Use January of the year prior to contract year for early adopters, defined as fields that have the practice actively implemented in the year prior to a contract associated with this project is signed). The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column, corresponding to the practice types entered in the previous columns. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented on this field through enrollment in the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Contract end date

Data element name: Contract end date

Reporting question: Contract end date

Description: End date listed on the contract that enrolls the field in the project. If contract end date changes, submit updated end date during the next quarter's reporting.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

MMRV assistance provided

Data element name: MMRV assistance provided

Reporting question: Was MMRV assistance provided?

Description: Was any MMRV assistance provided to the primary operator for this field? MMRV assistance includes in-field support for the use of technologies, consultation on data collection and input, and other support related to MMRV. MMRV is defined a measurement (calculations or estimations of GHG emissions), monitoring (ongoing review and confirmation that the climate-smart practice has been implemented according to the agreed upon standard and documentation of any changes in the site, implementation, or GHG emissions impacts over time), reporting (documenting and sharing monitoring and measurement results with project partners, the recipient, and any third-party verification organization), and verification (independent confirmation that measurement, monitoring and reporting information are complete, accurate and reliable).

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Marketing assistance provided

Data element name: Marketing assistance provided

Reporting question: Was marketing assistance provided?

Description: Was any marketing assistance provided to the primary operator for the commodity(ies) produced from this field? Marketing assistance includes guaranteeing the sale of the commodity(ies), providing a platform for the sale of the commodity(ies), providing a label, branding, or other support related to marketing.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Incentive per acre or head

Data element name: Incentive per acre or head

Reporting question: Is this field receiving a per-acre or per-head incentive?

Description: Is this field receiving an incentive payment to implement a specific CSAF practice or set of practices on a per-acre or per-head (livestock) basis?

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field commodity value

Data element name: Field commodity value	**Reporting question:** What is the value of the commodity produced on the enrolled field?
Description: The dollar value of the commodity produced on the enrolled field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Dollars	**Allowed values:** $1-$10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field commodity volume

Data element name: Field commodity volume	**Reporting question:** What is the volume of commodity produced on the enrolled field?
Description: The volume of the commodity produced on the enrolled field	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Number	**Allowed values:** 1-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field commodity volume unit

Data element name: Field commodity volume unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit of volume?
Description: The unit associated with the volume of the commodity produced on the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Bushels • Carcass weight pounds • Gallons • Head • Linear feet • Liveweight pounds • Pounds • Tons • Other (specify)
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Cost of implementation

Data element name: Cost of implementation	**Reporting question:** What is the cost of practice implementation in the field?
Description: Total annual estimated cost per unit of implementing the practice(s) in the enrolled field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Dollars	**Allowed values:** $1-$10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Cost unit

Data element name: Cost unit

Reporting question: What is the unit for cost?

Description: The unit associated with the cost of implementing CSAF practices in the field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Per acre
- Per bushel
- Per head
- Per linear foot
- Per pound
- Per ton
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Cost coverage

Data element name: Cost coverage

Reporting question: What percent of the practice cost is covered by the incentive?

Description: Estimated proportion of total annual cost of implementing the practice(s) that is covered by project incentives.

Data type: Integer

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Percent

Allowed values: 0-100

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field GHG monitoring

Data element name: Field GHG monitoring 1-3

Reporting question: How were GHG impacts monitored in this field?

Description: Up to the top three forms of monitoring GHG benefits as part of MMRV requirements. Monitoring is defined as ongoing review and confirmation that the climate-smart practice has been implemented according to the agreed upon standard and documentation of any changes in the site, implementation, or GHG emissions impacts over time. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this field. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 GHG monitoring methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG monitoring methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Drones
- Ground-level photos and videos
- On-farm inspection
- Plot-based sampling (e.g., soil, water)
- Producer records or attestation
- Satellite monitoring or remote sensing
- Soil metagenomics
- Soil sensors
- Water sensors
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field GHG reporting

Data element name: Field GHG reporting 1-3

Reporting question: How were GHG benefits reported for this field?

Description: Up to the top three forms of reporting on GHG benefits as part of MMRV requirements. Reporting is defined as documenting and sharing monitoring and measurement results with project partners, the recipient, and any third-party verification organization. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this field. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 GHG reporting methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG reporting methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Automated devices
- Email
- Mobile app
- Paper
- Third-party actors
- Website
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field GHG verification

Data element name: Field GHG verification 1-3

Reporting question: How was implementation of practices to reduce GHG emissions verified for this field?

Description: Up to the top three of verification of GHG benefits as part of MMRV requirements. Verification is defined as independent confirmation that measurement, monitoring and reporting information are complete, accurate and reliable. Include up to 3 methods, based on which methods are most commonly used for this field. The worksheet provides three columns with a drop-down list of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. If fewer than 3 GHG verification methods are used, leave unnecessary columns blank. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter other GHG verification methods as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Artificial intelligence
- Computer modeling
- Recipient audit
- Photos
- Record audit
- Satellite imagery
- Site or field visit
- Third-party audit
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field GHG calculations

Data element name: Field GHG calculations

Reporting question: What methods are used to calculate GHG benefits in this field?

Description: List the method(s) used to calculate GHG benefits in this field. If yes to direct physical measurements, submit result reports (see *Supplemental Data Submission – Field direct GHG measurement results*).

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:
- Models
- Direct field measurements
- Both

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field official GHG calculation

Data element name: Field official GHG calculation

Reporting question: What method was used to calculate the official GHG benefits in this field?

Description: List the method used to calculate the official GHG benefits in this field that are reported as part of the project's aggregate impact.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:
- Models
- Direct field measurements

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field official GHG ER

Data element name: Field official GHG emission reductions

Reporting question: What are the estimated total GHG emission reductions (CO2eq) in this field?

Description: Estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions from practice implementation in this field that are reported as part of the project's aggregate impact. This data element must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field official carbon stock

Data element name: Field official carbon stock

Reporting question: How much carbon has been sequestered in this field?

Description: Estimated total change in carbon stock based on practice implementation in this field. This data element can be reported in any quarter and is cumulative for the year. Conversion rate is one ton of carbon = 3.67 tons of CO_2eq.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Quarterly

Field official CO2 ER

Data element name: Field official CO2 emission reductions	**Reporting question:** What are the estimated total CO2 emission reductions in this field?
Description: Estimated total carbon dioxide emission reductions based on practice implementation in this field that are reported as part of the project's aggregate impact. This data element must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field official CH4 ER

Data element name: Field official CH4 emission reductions	**Reporting question:** What are the estimated total CH4 emission reductions in this field?
Description: Estimated total methane emission reductions based on practice implementation in this field that are reported as part of the project's aggregate impact. This data element must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate. Conversion rate is one ton of CH_4 = 25 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CH4 reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field official N20 ER

Data element name: Field official N2O emission reductions	**Reporting question:** What are the estimated total N2O emission reductions in this field?
Description: Estimated total nitrous oxide emission reductions based on practice implementation in this field that are reported as part of the project's aggregate impact. This data element must be entered upon practice completion or annually, as appropriate. Conversion rate is one ton of N_2O = 298 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons N2O reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field offsets produced

Data element name: Field offsets produced	**Reporting question:** How many carbon offsets have been produced in this field?
Description: Total carbon offsets produced in the field during the quarter (not cumulative). Offsets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and sold into the carbon marketplace.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Field insets produced

Data element name: Field insets produced	**Reporting question:** How many carbon insets have been produced in this field?
Description: Total carbon insets produced in the field during the quarter (not cumulative). Insets are defined as having been verified and certified using an accepted standard and accounted for within Scope 3 emissions for a firm.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

Other field measurement

Data element name: Other field measurement	**Reporting question:** Were data collected from the field for reasons other than GHG benefit estimation?
Description: Direct physical measurements or data collection taken in the field for any reason other than GHG benefits estimation. These reasons could include calibration of GHG estimation tools or models, tracking other environmental benefits (see Field environmental benefits report), and other reasons. If yes, submit corresponding reports (see *Supplemental data submission - Field direct measurement results*).	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Quarterly

GHG Benefits - Alternate Modeled

Unique IDs	
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of field	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

Commodity type

Data element name: Commodity type 1-6 **Reporting question:** What type of commodity(ies) is produced from this field?

Description: Type of commodity(ies) produced in field enrolled in the project. See full list of commodity options in Appendix B. The worksheet provides multiple columns with drop-down lists of the allowed values. Choose one value for each column. Leave unnecessary columns blank

Data type: List **Select multiple values**: No

Measurement unit: Category **Allowed values:** FSA commodity list

Logic: None – all respond **Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods

Data collection level: Field **Data collection frequency:** Annual

Practice type

Data element name: Practice type 1-7 **Reporting question:** What CSAF practice is being implemented by this project?

Description: Which CSAF practice or practices are being implemented in this project? CSAF practices are included in a list in Appendix A. The worksheet provides seven columns for this data element. Enter one value for each column. If there are fewer than 7 practices being implemented by the project, leave unnecessary columns blank.

Data type: List **Select multiple values:** No

Measurement unit: Category **Allowed values:** See list in Appendix A

Logic: None – all respond **Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods

Data collection level: Field **Data collection frequency:** Annual

GHG model

Data element name: GHG model

Reporting question: What model was used for alternate calculation of GHG benefits?

Description: Select the model used for the alternate calculation of the field's GHG benefits.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- ACC Calculator
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Carbon Calculator
- AIRES
- APEX
- Bowen Ratio Energy Balance
- Carat-Calculator
- CArPE
- CDFA web-based calculator
- COMET-Farm
- COMET-Planner
- CoolFarm
- Cover Crop Explore
- CropTrak
- CultivateAI's FMIS
- DayCent-CR
- DNDC
- DSSAT
- Earth Optics
- EcoPractices
- EPIC
- Extrapolation based on literature
- FieldPrint
- Granular
- GREET
- gTIR
- IFSM
- IPCC default emissions factors & models
- itree
- Nitrogen Balance
- Nutrient Tracking Tool (NTT)
- RCD Project Tracker
- Revised Universal Soil Loss equation 2 (RUSLE2)
- RuFaS
- SAFE-Link
- SALUS (CIBO)
- SNAPGRAZE
- SquareRoots
- SWAT-C
- SYMFONI
- Truterra Sustainability Tool
- Verra
- WEPP
- YardStick
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Model start date

Data element name: Model start date	**Reporting question:** For what time period are the GHG benefits modeled (model start date)?
Description: Date that the model parameters begin.	
Data type: Date	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY	**Allowed values:** 01/01/1950 – 12/31/2030
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Model end date

Data element name: Model end date	**Reporting question:** For what time period are the GHG benefits modeled (model end date)?
Description: Date that the model parameters end.	
Data type: Date	**Select multiple values**: NA
Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY	**Allowed values:** 01/01/2023– 12/31/2030
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total GHG benefits estimated

Data element name: Total GHG benefits estimated	**Reporting question:** What is the alternate estimate of the field's total GHG emission reductions?
Description: Total greenhouse gas emission reductions from practice implementation in the field estimated using an alternate model.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total carbon stock estimated

Data element name: Total carbon stock estimated	**Reporting question:** What is the alternate estimate of how much carbon has the field has sequestered?
Description: Total change in carbon stock based on practice implementation in the field estimated using an alternate model. Conversion rate is one ton of carbon = 3.67 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total CO2 estimated

Data element name: Total CO2 estimated	**Reporting question:** What is the alternate estimate of the field's total CO2 emission reductions?
Description: Total carbon dioxide emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field estimated using an alternate model.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total CH4 estimated

Data element name: Total CH4 estimated	**Reporting question:** What is the alternate estimate of the field's total CH4 emission reductions?
Description: Total methane emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field estimated using an alternate model. Conversion rate is one ton of CH_4 = 25 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CH4 reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total field N20 estimated

Data element name: Total N2O estimated	**Reporting question:** What is the alternate estimate of the field's total N2O emission reductions?
Description: Total nitrous oxide emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field estimated using an alternate method. Conversion rate is one ton of N_2O = 298 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons N2O reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If project calculates GHG benefits using multiple methods
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

GHG Benefits - Measured

Unique IDs

Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of field	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

GHG measurement method

Data element name: GHG measurement method

Reporting question: What measurement method is used to calculate GHG benefits?

Description: Field-based measurement method used to calculate GHG benefits. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Emissions measurement unit
- Flux towers
- Litterbags
- Plant measurements
- Portable emissions analyzers
- Soil flux chambers
- Soil samples
- Soil sensors
- Vehicle-mounted sensors
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Lab name

Data element name: Lab name

Reporting question: What is the name of the lab that processed the measurement samples?

Description: Name of entity that received data and conducted analysis of samples.

Data type: Text

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: NA

Allowed values: Free text

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If applicable

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Measurement start date

Data element name: Measurement start date

Reporting question: On what date did the measurement start?

Description: Date that the measurements began. If it was a single point in time, use the same date for start date and end date. If multiple measurements took place over a time period, use the date that the measurements first began.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023 – 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Measurement end date

Data element name: Measurement end date

Reporting question: On what date did the measurement end?

Description: Date that the measurements began. If it was a single point in time, use the same date for start date and end date. If multiple measurements took place over a time period, use the date that the measurements were completed.

Data type: Date

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: MM/DD/YYYY

Allowed values: 01/01/2023– 12/31/2030

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Total CO2 reduction calculated

Data element name: Total CO2 reduction calculated

Reporting question: What are the total measured CO2 emission reductions?

Description: Total annual CO2 emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field calculated from in-field measurements.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Total field carbon stock measured

Data element name: Total field carbon stock measured

Reporting question: What is the total amount of carbon sequestered based on repeat measurements in this field?

Description: Change in carbon stock based on practice implementation in the field calculated from repeat soil sampling in this field. (Results for initial field soil samples should be reported in the 'Soil sample result' and 'Measurement type" columns.) Conversion rate is one ton of carbon = 3.67 tons of CO_2eq.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Metric tons CO_2eq

Allowed values: 0-10,000,000

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock measurements in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Total CH4 reduction calculated

Data element name: Total CH4 reduction calculated	**Reporting question:** What are the total measured CH4 emission reductions?
Description: Total annual methane emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field calculated from in-field measurements. Conversion rate is one ton of CH_4 = 25 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons CH4 reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Total N20 reduction calculated

Data element name: Total N2O reduction calculated	**Reporting question:** What are the total measured N2O emission reductions?
Description: Total annual nitrous oxide emission reductions based on practice implementation in the field calculated from in-field measurements. Conversion rate is one ton of N_2O = 298 tons of CO_2eq.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Metric tons N2O reduced in CO_2eq	**Allowed values:** 0-10,000,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If a project conducts soil samples or takes carbon stock or greenhouse gas emission measurements in this field
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Soil sample result

Data element name: Soil sample result	**Reporting question:** What is the numeric result from this soil sample?
Description: Results of measurement(s) taken to determine the carbon stock of a soil (the tons of carbon found in a specified volume of soil).	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** .00001-100,000
Logic: None – all respond	**Required:** If a project conducts soil samples in this field
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Soil sample result unit

Data element name: Soil sample result unit

Reporting question: What is unit for the soil sample result?

Description: Unit for the corresponding soil sample result. The worksheet provides a drop-down list of choices for this data element. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate yield unit as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Percent
- Ppm
- Grams
- Grams per cubic centimeter
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Measurement type

Data element name: Measurement type

Reporting question: What type of analysis was conducted for this soil sample?

Description: Type of soil analysis conducted. The worksheet provides a drop-down list of choices for this data element. If "other" is chosen, use the additional column to enter the appropriate yield unit as free text.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Organic matter
- Total organic carbon
- Bulk density
- Other (specify)

Logic: None – all respond

Required: If a project conducts soil samples in this field

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Additional Environmental Benefits

Unique IDs	
Farm ID	Unique Farm ID assigned by FSA
Tract ID	Unique Tract ID assigned by FSA
Field ID	Unique Field ID assigned by FSA
State or territory of field	State name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)
County of field	County name (must match FSA farm enrollment data)

Environmental benefits

Data element name: Environmental benefits

Reporting question: Are environmental benefits other than GHGs being tracked in the field?

Description: Tracking of environmental benefits other than greenhouse gas emission reductions and carbon sequestration in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: None – all respond

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Reduction in nitrogen loss

Data element name: Reduction in nitrogen loss

Reporting question: Are reductions in nitrogen losses being tracked in the field?

Description: Tracking reductions in nitrogen losses in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Reduction in nitrogen loss amount

Data element name: Reduction in nitrogen loss amount

Reporting question: How much reduction in nitrogen losses have been measured in the field?

Description: Total amount of reduction in nitrogen losses that is measured and reported in the enrolled field.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Amount

Allowed values: 0-1,000,000

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in nitrogen loss'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Reduction in nitrogen loss amount unit

Data element name: Reduction in nitrogen loss amount unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for how much reduction in nitrogen losses have been measured in the field?
Description: Unit for the total amount of reduction in nitrogen losses that is measured and reported in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Kilograms • Metric tons • Pounds • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in nitrogen loss'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduction in nitrogen loss purpose

Data element name: Reduction in nitrogen loss purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking reduction in nitrogen losses?
Description: Purpose of tracking reduction in nitrogen losses in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in nitrogen loss'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Project	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduction in phosphorus loss

Data element name: Reduction in phosphorus loss	**Reporting question:** Are reductions in phosphorus losses being tracked in the field?
Description: Tracking of reductions in phosphorus losses in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduction in phosphorus loss amount

Data element name: Reduction in phosphorus loss amount	**Reporting question:** How much reduction in phosphorus losses have been measured in the field?
Description: Total amount of reduction in phosphorus losses that is measured in the field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** 0-1,000,000
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in phosphorus loss'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduction in phosphorus loss amount unit

Data element name: Reduction in phosphorus loss amount unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for the reduction in phosphorus losses measured in the field?
Description: Unit for the total amount of reduction in phosphorus losses that is measured in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Kilograms • Metric tons • Pounds • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in phosphorus loss'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduction in phosphorus loss purpose

Data element name: Reduction in phosphorus loss purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking reductions in phosphorus losses?
Description: Purpose of tracking reduction in phosphorus losses in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduction in phosphorus loss'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Other water quality

Data element name: Other water quality	**Reporting question:** Are other water quality metrics being tracked in the field?
Description: Project tracking of other water quality metrics in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Other water quality type

Data element name: Other water quality type	**Reporting question:** What type of other water quality metric have been measured in the field?
Description: Type of other water quality metric (besides nitrogen loss and phosphorus loss reductions) that is measured in the field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Sediment load reduction • Temperature • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Other water quality'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Other water quality amount

Data element name: Other water quality amount	**Reporting question:** How much reduction in other water quality metrics have been measured in the field?
Description: Total amount of reduction in other water quality metrics that is measured in the enrolled field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** 0-1,000,000
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Other water quality'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Other water quality amount unit

Data element name: Other water quality amount unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for the reduction in other water quality metrics measured in the field?
Description: Unit for the total amount of reduction in other water quality metrics that is measured in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Degrees F • Kilograms • Kilograms per liter • Metric tons • Pounds • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Other water quality'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Other water quality purpose

Data element name: Other water quality purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking other water quality benefits?
Description: Purpose of tracking other water quality benefits in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Other water quality'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Water quantity

Data element name: Water quantity	**Reporting question:** Is water conservation being tracked in the field?
Description: Tracking of water conservation or reduction in use in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Water quantity amount

Data element name: Water quantity amount	**Reporting question:** How much water conservation has been measured in the field?
Description: Total amount of water conservation or reduction that is measured in the field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** 0-1,000,000
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Water quantity'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Water quantity amount unit

Data element name: Water quantity amount unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for the amount of water conservation measured in the field?
Description: Unit for the total amount of water conservation or reduced use that is measured and reported in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Acre-feet • Cubic feet • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Water quantity'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Water quantity purpose

Data element name: Water quantity purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking water conservation?
Description: Purpose of tracking water conservation or reductions in water use in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Water quantity'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced erosion

Data element name: Reduced erosion	**Reporting question:** Is reduced soil erosion being tracked in the field?
Description: Tracking of reduced soil erosion in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced erosion amount

Data element name: Reduced erosion amount	**Reporting question:** How much erosion reduction has been measured in the field?
Description: Total amount of erosion reduction that is measured in the enrolled field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** 0-1,000,000
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced erosion'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced erosion amount unit

Data element name: Reduced erosion unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for the amount of erosion reduction measured?
Description: Unit for the total amount of erosion reduction from enrolled fields that is measured and reported by the project. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Tons • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced erosion'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced erosion purpose

Data element name: Reduced erosion purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking reduced erosion in the field?
Description: Purpose of tracking reduced erosion the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced erosion'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced energy use

Data element name: Reduced energy use	**Reporting question:** Is reduced energy use being tracked in the field?
Description: Tracking of reduced energy use in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Yes • No • I don't know
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced energy use amount

Data element name: Reduced energy use amount	**Reporting question:** How much energy use reduction has been measured in the field?
Description: Total amount of energy use reduction that is measured in the enrolled field.	
Data type: Decimal	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Amount	**Allowed values:** 0-1,000,000
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced energy use'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced energy use amount unit

Data element name: Reduced energy use unit	**Reporting question:** What is the unit for the energy use reduction measured in the field?
Description: Unit for the total amount of energy use reduction that is measured in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Kilowatt hours • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced energy use'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

Reduced energy use purpose

Data element name: Reduced energy use purpose

Reporting question: What is the purpose of tracking reduced energy use in the field?

Description: Purpose of tracking reduced energy use in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Commodity marketing
- Producing insets
- Producing offsets
- I don't know
- Other (specify)

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Reduced energy use'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Avoided land conversion

Data element name: Avoided land conversion

Reporting question: Is avoided land conversion being tracked in the field?

Description: Tracking of avoided land conversion in the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits. Land conservation means land use changing from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Avoided land conversion amount

Data element name: Avoided land conversion amount

Reporting question: How much avoided land conversion has been measured in the field?

Description: Total amount of avoided land conversion that is measured in the enrolled field.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Amount

Allowed values: 0-1,000,000

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Avoided land conversion'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Avoided land conversion amount unit

Data element name: Avoided land conversion unit

Reporting question: What is the unit for the amount of avoided land conversion measured in the field?

Description: Unit for the total amount of avoided land conversion that is measured in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Acres
- Other (specify)

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Avoided land conversion'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Avoided land conversion purpose

Data element name: Avoided land conversion purpose

Reporting question: What is the purpose of tracking avoided land conversion in the field?

Description: Purpose of tracking avoided land conversion in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Commodity marketing
- Producing insets
- Producing offsets
- I don't know
- Other (specify)

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Avoided land conversion'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Improved wildlife habitat

Data element name: Improved wildlife habitat

Reporting question: Are improvements to wildlife habitat being tracked in the field?

Description: Tracking of improvements to wildlife in and around the enrolled field. Tracking means at a minimum using some form of monitoring and reporting that can quantify benefits.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Environmental benefits'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Improved wildlife habitat amount

Data element name: Improved wildlife habitat amount

Reporting question: How much improved wildlife habitat has been measured in the field?

Description: Total amount of improved wildlife habitat that is measured in and around the enrolled fields.

Data type: Decimal

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Amount

Allowed values: 0-1,000,000

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Improved wildlife habitat'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Improved wildlife habitat amount unit

Data element name: Improved wildlife habitat unit

Reporting question: What is the unit for the amount of improved wildlife habitat measured in the field?

Description: Unit for the total amount of improved wildlife habitat that is measured in and around enrolled fields. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.

Data type: List

Select multiple values: No

Measurement unit: Category

Allowed values:

- Acres
- Linear feet
- Other (specify)

Logic: Respond if yes to 'Improved wildlife habitat'

Required: Yes

Data collection level: Field

Data collection frequency: Annual

Improved wildlife habitat purpose	
Data element name: Improved wildlife habitat purpose	**Reporting question:** What is the purpose of tracking improved wildlife habitat in the field?
Description: Purpose of tracking improved wildlife habitat in the enrolled field. If "other" is chosen, enter the appropriate value as free text in the additional column.	
Data type: List	**Select multiple values**: No
Measurement unit: Category	**Allowed values:** • Commodity marketing • Producing insets • Producing offsets • I don't know • Other (specify)
Logic: Respond if yes to 'Improved wildlife habitat'	**Required:** Yes
Data collection level: Field	**Data collection frequency:** Annual

CSAF Practice Sub-questions

For some CSAF practices, there is an additional set of questions that are unique to each practice. Responses to these questions are needed to verify estimated GHG benefits of these practices. If a field is implementing a CSAF practice with an NRCS CPS code in Table 11, answer the follow-up questions listed next to the relevant practice name in the table. Use the *Supplemental Reporting Workbook – CSAF Practice Sub-questions* to report the required information.

Table 11. Follow-on questions for select CSAF practices

Practice name and code	Follow-up question	Options (select one)
Alley Cropping (CPS 311)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Coniferous trees Deciduous trees Shrubs
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000
Anaerobic Digester (CPS 366)	Waste storage system prior to installing anaerobic digester	Aerobic lagoon Anaerobic digester (complex mix) with energy generation Anaerobic digester (plug flow) with energy generation Anaerobic lagoon Composting Covered lagoon (no energy generation or flaring) Covered lagoon with energy generation Covered lagoon with flaring Daily spread Deep bedding pack Deep pit Dry lot Dry stacking/solid storage Pasture/range/paddock Poultry with bedding Poultry without bedding (e.g., high rise) Slurry tank/basin
	Digester type	Covered lagoon with energy generation Covered lagoon with flaring Covered lagoon (no energy generation or flaring) Complex mix with energy generation Plug flow with energy generation Other (specify)
	Additional feedstock source (select most common if using more than one)	Food waste Straw or bedding Wastewater Other (specify)

Combustion System Improvement (CPS 372)	Fuel type before installation	Coal Diesel Electricity Gasoline Kerosene Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) Natural gas Propane Wood Other (specify)
	Fuel amount before installation	0-1,000,000
	Fuel amount unit before installation	Cubic feet (natural gas) Gallons (diesel, gasoline, propane, LPG, kerosene) Kilowatt-hours (electricity) Pounds (wood, coal) Other (specify)
	Fuel type after installation	Coal Diesel Electricity Gasoline Kerosene Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) Natural gas Propane Wood Other (specify)
	Fuel amount after installation	0-1,000,000
	Fuel amount unit after installation	Cubic feet (natural gas) Gallons (diesel, gasoline, propane, LPG, kerosene) Kilowatt-hours (electricity) Pounds (wood, coal) Other (specify)
Conservation Cover (CPS 327)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Brassicas Grasses Legumes Non-legume broadleaves Shrubs

Conservation Crop Rotation (CPS 328)	Conservation crop type	Brassica Broadleaf Cool season Grass Legume Warm season
	Change implemented	Added perennial crop Reduced fallow period Both
	Conservation crop rotation tillage type	Conventional (plow, chisel, disk) No-till, direct seed Reduced till Strip till None Other (specify)
	Total conservation crop rotation length in days	1-120
Contour Buffer Strips (CPS 332)	Strip width (feet)	1-100
	Species category	Grasses Forbs Mix
Cover Crop (CPS 340)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Brassicas Forbs Grasses Legume Non-legume broadleaves
	Cover crop planned management	Grazing Haying Termination
	Cover crop termination method	Burning Herbicide application Incorporation Mowing Rolling/crimping Winter kill/frost
Critical Area Planting (CPS 342)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Grass Grass legume/forb mix Herbaceous woody mix Perennial or reseeding Shrubs Trees
Feed Management (CPS 592)	Crude protein (percent)	0-100
	Fat (percent)	0-100
	Feed additives/supplements	Chemical Edible oils/fats Seaweed/kelp Other (specify)
Field Border (CPS 386)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Forbs Grasses Mix Shrubs

Filter Strip (CPS 393)	Strip width (feet)	20-1,000
	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Forbs Grasses Mix Shrubs
Forest Farming (CPS 379)	Land use in previous year	Forest Multi-story cropping Pasture/grazing land Row crops Other agroforestry
Forest Stand Improvement (CPS 666)	Purpose for implementation	Maintain or improve forest carbon stocks Maintain or improve forest health and productivity Maintain or improve forest structure and composition Maintain or improve wildlife, fish, and pollinator habitat Manage natural precipitation more efficiently Reduce forest pest pressure Reduce forest wildfire hazard
Grassed Waterway (CPS 412)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Flowering Plants Forbs Grasses
Hedgerow Planting (CPS 422)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Grasses Shrubs Trees
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000
Herbaceous Wind Barriers (CPS 603)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Forbs Grasses Mix Shrubs
	Barrier width (feet)	1-1,000
	Number of rows	1-100
Mulching (CPS 484)	Mulch type	Gravel Natural Synthetic Wood
	Mulch cover (percent of field)	0-100

Nutrient management (CPS 590)	Nutrient type with CPS 590	Biosolids Commercial fertilizers Compost EEF (nitrification inhibitor) EEF (slow or controlled release) EEF (urease inhibitor) Green manure Liquid animal manure Organic by-products Organic residues or materials Solid/semi-solid animal manure Wastewater
	Nutrient application method with CPS 590	Banded Broadcast Injection Irrigation Surface application Surface application with tillage Variable rate
	Nutrient application method in the previous year	Banded Broadcast Injection Irrigation Surface application Surface application with tillage Variable rate
	Nutrient application timing with CPS 590	Single pre-planting Single post-planting Split pre- and post-planting Split post-planting
	Nutrient application timing in the previous year	Single pre-planting Single post-planting Split pre- and post-planting Split post-planting
	Nutrient application rate with CPS 590	0-20,000
	Nutrient application rate unit with CPS 590	Gallons per acre Pounds per acre
	Nutrient application rate change	Decrease compared to previous year Increase compared to previous year No change
Pasture and Hay Planting (CPS 512)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Cool-season broadleaf Cool-season grass Warm-season broadleaf Warm-season grass
	Termination process	Grazing Haying (i.e., cutting and baling) Other (specify)
Prescribed Grazing (CPS 528)	Grazing type	Cell grazing Deferred rotational Management intensive Rest-rotation

Range Planting (CPS 550)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Forbs Grasses Legumes Shrubs Trees
Residue and Tillage Management – No-till (CPS 329)	Surface disturbance	None Seed row only
Residue and Tillage Management – Reduced Till (CPS 345)	Surface disturbance	None Seed row/ridge tillage for planting Shallow across most of the soil surface Vertical/mulch
Riparian Forest Buffer (CPS 391)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Coniferous trees Deciduous trees Shrubs
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (CPS 390)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Ferns Forbs Grasses Legumes Rushes Sedges
Roofs and Covers (CPS 367)	Roof/cover type	Concrete Flexible geomembrane Metal Timber Other (specify)
Silvopasture (CPS 381)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Coniferous trees Deciduous trees Forage Shrubs
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000
Stripcropping (CPS 585)	Strip width (feet)	1-1,000
	Crop category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Erosion resistant crops Fallow Sediment trapping crops
	Number of strips	2-100
Tree/Shrub Establishment (CPS 612)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Coniferous trees Deciduous trees Shrubs
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000
Vegetative Barrier (CPS 601)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Grasses Grass forb mix Grass legume mix
	Barrier width (feet)	3-1,000

Waste Separation Facility (CPS 632)	Separation type	Chemical (e.g., salts, polymers) Mechanical (e.g., screens, presses) Settling basin
	Most common use of solids	Bedding Field applied Other (specify)
Waste Storage Facility (CPS 313)	Waste storage system prior to installing your waste storage facility	Aerobic lagoon Anaerobic digester (complex mix) with energy generation Anaerobic digester (plug flow) with energy generation Anaerobic lagoon Composting Covered lagoon (no energy generation or flaring) Covered lagoon with energy generation Covered lagoon with flaring Daily spread Deep bedding pack Deep pit Dry lot Dry stacking/solid storage Pasture/range/paddock Poultry with bedding Poultry without bedding (e.g., high rise) Slurry tank/basin
Waste Treatment (CPS 629)	Treatment type	Biological Chemical Mechanical
Waste Treatment Lagoon (CPS 359)	Waste storage system prior to installing waste treatment lagoon	Aerobic lagoon Anaerobic digester (complex mix) with energy generation Anaerobic digester (plug flow) with energy generation Anaerobic lagoon Composting Covered lagoon (no energy generation or flaring) Covered lagoon with energy generation Covered lagoon with flaring Daily spread Deep bedding pack Deep pit Dry lot Dry stacking/solid storage Pasture/Range/Paddock Poultry with bedding Poultry without bedding (e.g., high rise) Slurry tank/basin
	Is there a lagoon cover/crust?	Yes No
	Is there lagoon aeration?	Yes No

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation (CPS 380)	Species category (select most common/extensive type if using more than one)	Coniferous trees Deciduous trees Shrubs
	Species density (number of trees planted per acre)	1-10,000

Appendix A: Climate-smart Agriculture and Forestry Practices

All NRCS Practice Standards (not limited to climate-smart practices)

309, Agrichemical Handling Facility
311, Alley Cropping
313, Waste Storage Facility
314, Brush Management
315, Herbaceous Weed Treatment
316, Animal Mortality Facility
317, Composting Facility
318, Short Term Storage of Animal Waste and By-Products
319, On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility
320, Irrigation Canal or Lateral
324, Deep Tillage
325, High Tunnel System
326, Clearing and Snagging
327, Conservation Cover
328, Conservation Crop Rotation
329, Residue and Tillage Management, No Till
330, Contour Farming
331, Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops
332, Contour Buffer Strips
333, Amending Soil Properties with Gypsum Products
334, Controlled Traffic Farming
336, Soil Carbon Amendment
338, Prescribed Burning
340, Cover Crop
342, Critical Area Planting
345, Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till
348, Dam, Diversion
350, Sediment Basin
351, Well Decommissioning
353, Monitoring Well
355, Groundwater Testing
356, Dike and Levee
359, Waste Treatment Lagoon
360, Waste Facility Closure
362, Diversion
366, Anaerobic Digester
367, Roofs and Covers
368, Emergency Animal Mortality Management
371, Air Filtration and Scrubbing
372, Combustion System Improvement
373, Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces
374, Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation
375, Dust Management for Pen Surfaces
376, Field Operations Emissions Reduction
378, Pond
379, Forest Farming
380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation
381, Silvopasture
382, Fence
383, Fuel Break
384, Woody Residue Treatment
386, Field Border
388, Irrigation Field Ditch
390, Riparian Herbaceous Cover
391, Riparian Forest Buffer
393, Filter Strip
394, Firebreak
395, Stream Habitat Improvement and Management
396, Aquatic Organism Passage
397, Aquaculture Pond
398, Fish Raceway or Tank
399, Fishpond Management
400, Bivalve Aquaculture Gear and Biofouling Control
402, Dam
410, Grade Stabilization Structure
412, Grassed Waterway
420, Wildlife Habitat Planting
422, Hedgerow Planting
423, Hillside Ditch
428, Irrigation Ditch Lining
428A, Irrigation Water Conveyance, Ditch and Canal Lining, Plain Concrete
428B, Irrigation Water Conveyance, Ditch and Canal Lining, Flexible Membrane
428C, Irrigation Water Conveyance, Ditch and Canal Lining, Galvanized Steel
430, Irrigation Pipeline
432, Dry Hydrant
436, Irrigation Reservoir
441, Irrigation System, Microirrigation
442, Sprinkler System
443, Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface
447, Irrigation and Drainage Tailwater Recovery
449, Irrigation Water Management
450, Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application
453, Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment
455, Land Reclamation, Toxic Discharge Control
457, Mine Shaft and Adit Closing
460, Land Clearing
462, Precision Land Forming and Smoothing
464, Irrigation Land Leveling
466, Land Smoothing
468, Lined Waterway or Outlet
472, Access Control
484, Mulching
490, Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
500, Obstruction Removal
511, Forage Harvest Management
512, Pasture and Hay Planting
516, Livestock Pipeline
520, Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Soil Treatment
521, Pond Sealing or Lining, Geomembrane or Geosynthetic Clay Liner
521A, Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane
521B, Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant
521C, Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant

521D, Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment
522, Pond Sealing or Lining - Concrete
527, Sinkhole Treatment
528, Prescribed Grazing
533, Pumping Plant
543, Land Reclamation, Abandoned Mined Land
544, Land Reclamation, Currently Mined Land
548, Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment
550, Range Planting
554, Drainage Water Management
555, Rock Wall Terrace
557, Row Arrangement
558, Roof Runoff Structure
560, Access Road
561, Heavy Use Area Protection
562, Recreation Area Improvement
566, Recreation Land Improvement and Protection
570, Stormwater Runoff Control
572, Spoil Disposal
574, Spring Development
575, Trails and Walkways
576, Livestock Shelter Structure
578, Stream Crossing
580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection
582, Open Channel
584, Channel Bed Stabilization
585, Stripcropping
587, Structure for Water Control
588, Crosswind Ridges
589, Cross Wind Trap Strips
590, Nutrient Management
591, Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste
592, Feed Management
595, Pest Management Conservation System
600, Terrace
601, Vegetative Barrier
602, Equitable Relief
603, Herbaceous Wind Barriers
604, Saturated Buffer
605, Denitrifying Bioreactor
606, Subsurface Drain
607, Surface Drain, Field Ditch
608, Surface Drain, Main or Lateral
609, Surface Roughening
610, Salinity and Sodic Soil Management
612, Tree/Shrub Establishment
614, Watering Facility
620, Underground Outlet
629, Waste Treatment
630, Vertical Drain
632, Waste Separation Facility
633, Waste Recycling
634, Waste Transfer
635, Vegetated Treatment Area
636, Water Harvesting Catchment
638, Water and Sediment Control Basin
640, Waterspreading
642, Water Well
643, Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities
644, Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
645, Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
646, Shallow Water Development and Management
647, Early Successional Habitat Development-Mgt
649, Structures for Wildlife
650, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation
654, Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment
655, Forest Trails and Landings
656, Constructed Wetland
657, Wetland Restoration
658, Wetland Creation
659, Wetland Enhancement
660, Tree-Shrub Pruning
666, Forest Stand Improvement
670, Energy Efficient Lighting System
672, Energy Efficient Building Envelope
736, Crop By-Product Transfer, interim
724, Water Treatment Facility, interim
735, Waste Gasification Facility, interim
737, Reduced Water and Energy Coffee Conveyance System, interim
740, Pond Sealing and Lining, Soil Cement, interim
751, Individual Terrace, interim
753, Infiltration Ditch, interim
755, Well Plugging, interim
770, Livestock Confinement Facility, interim
775, Drainage Ditch Covering, interim
782, Phosphorus Removal System, interim
800, Controlling Existing Flowing Wells, interim
803, Water Well Disinfection, interim
805, Amending Soil Properties with Lime, interim
808, Soil Carbon Amendment, interim
809, Conservation Harvest Management, interim
810, Annual Forages for Grazing Systems, interim
812, Raised Beds, interim
815, Groundwater Recharge Basin or Trench, interim
817, On-Farm Recharge, interim
818, Water Conservation System, interim
821, Low Tunnel Systems, interim
823, Organic Management, interim

Other CSAF Practices
Traditional or cultural practices
Microbial products
Solar power generation
Grain bin construction
Pre-season drainage

Appendix B: Commodity List

CROPS
ALFALFA
ALMONDS
AMARANTH GRAIN
APPLES
APRICOTS
ARONIA (CHOKEBERRY)
ARTICHOKES
ASPARAGUS
ATEMOYA
AVOCADOS
BAMBOO SHOOTS
BANANAS
BARLEY
BEANS
BEETS
BIRDSFOOT/TREFOIL
BLUEBERRIES
BREADFRUIT
BROCCOFLOWER
BROCCOLI
BROCCOLINI
BRUSSEL SPROUTS
BUCKWHEAT
CABBAGE
CACAO
CACTUS
CAIMITO
CALABAZA MELON
CALALOO
CAMELINA
CANARY MELON
CANARY SEED
CANEBERRIES
CANISTEL
CANOLA
CANTALOUPES
CARAMBOLA (STAR FRUIT)
CARROTS
CASHEW
CASSAVA
CAULIFLOWER
CELERIAC
CELERY
CHERIMOYA
CHERRIES
CHESTNUTS
CHICORY/RADICCHIO
CHINESE BITTER MELON
CHRISTMAS TREES
CHUFAS
CINNAMON
CLOVER
COCONUTS
COFFEE
CORN
COTTON ELS
COTTON UPLAND
CRANBERRIES
CRENSHAW MELON
CRUSTACEAN
CUCUMBERS
CURRANTS
DASHEEN
DATES
DURIAN
EGGPLANT
EINKORN
ELDERBERRIES
EMMER
FIGS
FINFISH
FLAX
FLOWERS
FORAGE SOYBEAN/SORGHUM
GAILON
GARLIC
GENIP
GINGER
GINSENG
GOOSEBERRIES
GOURDS
GRAPEFRUIT
GRAPES
GRASS
GREENS
GROUND CHERRY
GUAMABANA/SOURSOP
GUAR
GUAVA
GUAVABERRY
GUAYULE
HAZEL NUTS
HEMP
HERBS
HESPERALOE
HONEY
HONEYBERRIES
HONEYDEW
HOPS
HORSERADISH
HUCKLEBERRIES
HYBRID POPLAR TREES
IDLE
INDIGO
ISRAEL MELONS
JACK FRUIT
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES
JICAMA
JOJOBA
JUJUBE
JUNEBERRIES
KENAF
KHORASAN
KIWIBERRY
KIWIFRUIT
KOCHIA (PROSTRATA)
KOHLRABI
KOREAN GOLDEN MELON
KUMQUATS
LAMBS EAR
LEEKS
LEMONS
LENTILS
LESPEDEZA
LETTUCE
LIMES
LONGAN
LOQUATS
LYCHEE
MANGOS
MANGOSTEEN
MAPLE SAP
MAYHAW BERRIES
MEADOWFOAM
MILKWEED
MILLET
MIXED FORAGE
MOHAIR
MOLLUSK
MORINGA
MULBERRIES
MUSHROOMS
MUSTARD
NECTARINES
NIGER SEED
NONI
OATS
OKRA
OLIVES
ONIONS
ORANGES
PAPAYA

PARSNIP
PASSION FRUITS
PAWPAW
PEACHES
PEANUTS
PEARS
PEAS
PECANS
PENNYCRESS
PEPPERS
PERENNIAL PEANUTS
PERIQUE TOBACCO
PERSIMMONS
PINE NUTS
PINEAPPLE
PISTACHIOS
PITAYA/DRAGONFRUIT
PLANTAIN
PLUMCOTS
PLUMS
POMEGRANATES
POTATOES
POTATOES SWEET
PRUNES
PSYLLIUM
PUMMELO
PUMPKINS
QUINCES
QUINOA
RADISHES
RAISINS
RAMBUTAN
RAPESEED
RHUBARB
RICE
RICE SWEET
RICE WILD
RUTABAGA
RYE
SAFFLOWER
SAPODILLA
SAPOTE
SCALLIONS
SESAME
SHALLOTS
SORGHUM
SORGHUM DUAL PURPOSE
SORGHUM FORAGE
SOYBEANS
SPELT
SQUASH
STAR GOOSEBERRY
STRAWBERRIES
SUGAR BEETS
SUGARCANE
SUNFLOWERS
SUNN HEMP
TANGELOS
TANGERINES
TANGORS
TANGOS
TANNIER
TARO
TEA
TEFF
TI
TOBACCO CIGAR WRAPPER
TOBACCO BURLEY
TOBACCO BURLEY 31V
TOBACCO CIGAR BINDER
TOBACCO CIGAR FILLER
TOBACCO CIGAR FILLER BINDER
TOBACCO DARK AIR CURED
TOBACCO FIRE CURED
TOBACCO FLUE CURED
TOBACCO MARYLAND
TOBACCO VIRGINIA FIRE CURED
TOMATILLOS
TOMATOES
TREES TIMBER
TRITICALE
TRUFFLES
TURNIPS
VETCH
WALNUTS
WAMPEE
WASABI
WATERMELON
WAX JAMBOO FRUIT
WHEAT
WILLOW SHRUB
WINTER MELON
WOLFBERRY/GOJI
YAM

LIVESTOCK
ALPACAS
BEEF COWS
BEEFALO
BUFFALO OR BISON
CHICKENS (BROILERS)
CHICKENS (LAYERS)
DAIRY COWS
DEER
DUCKS
ELK
EMUS
EQUINE
GEESE
GOATS
HONEYBEES
LLAMAS
REINDEER
SHEEP
SWINE
TURKEYS

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Additional Specific Terms and Conditions February 2023

I. Overarching Statement

The following award terms and conditions are applicable to Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities agreements and are in addition to the USDA FPAC General Terms and Conditions. The award recipient must abide by all terms of this grant including, but not limited to, the General Terms and Conditions, the terms in the Funding Opportunity and associated Frequently Asked Questions, and this addendum. The recipient must also deliver on the planned objectives in the project narrative and budget narrative associated with this grant.

II. Eligibility and Highly Erodible Lands and Wetlands Compliance

In order to be eligible for an incentive payment as a part of the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, a producer must:

- Establish Farm Records with the Farm Service Agency (FSA) (have farm, tract, and field numbers in place);
- Complete an AD-2047 (Customer Data Worksheet to facilitate the collection of customer data for Business Partner Record);
- Certify highly erodible land conservation (HEL) and wetland conservation (WC) compliance via Form AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification; and
- Certify that they are not a foreign person or entity.

Farm, tract, and field numbers are required for the producer, and ultimately the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities recipient, to report climate-smart practice implementation to USDA, as well as to certify and maintain HELC/WC compliance. This will require that some producers who do not already have these numbers, like perennial crop growers or feedlots, establish these records with USDA's FSA. Farm, tract, field numbers, producer name, and Core Customer I.D. (CCID) will be provided by the recipient to the National Program Officer as a part of routine grant reporting. Recipients must ensure that producers receiving financial assistance or incentives through this project use the same name as is included in the relevant FSA Business File for that Farm ID in any contracts or similar documentation kept by the recipient.

Producers are not bound by the payment limitations and the adjusted gross income (AGI) limitations that are in place for other USDA programs.

In order to demonstrate HELC/WC compliance for Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities incentive payments, producers will need to request a copy of their subsidiary print from their

USDA FSA field office. The Subsidiary Print includes print year specific eligibility related information about a selected producer. The producer will then provide this documentation to the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities recipients as proof of compliance. A current year subsidiary print will be required for each crop year that the producer receives a payment, and HELC/WC eligibility information is provided under the AD-1026 and Conservation Compliance sections of subsidiary (determined by year, which can change at any time during the year or in a subsequent year). As is the case already, field offices will not be expected to provide documentation to anyone besides the producer themselves (and must always comply with Section 1619 limitations if they ever do provide documentation to third parties). Producers must have control of the land for the term of their beneficiary contract.

Recipients are responsible for determining producer eligibility within the funding opportunity requirements. Recipients must inform producers of eligibility requirements and direct them to local USDA offices for requested information as necessary, including but not limited to, farm and tract establishment and Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Compliance determinations. Privacy of producers is a priority throughout this process, and recipients are responsible for maintaining producer privacy in the process.

At minimum, the recipient will collect and review subsidiary reports from participating producers. They will ensure that the producer is listed as "compliant" in all sections of the conservation compliance portion of subsidiary and "certified" for AD-1026 before an incentive payment is made. If payments to a producer span more than one Federal fiscal year, the recipient will review an updated subsidiary print each fiscal year to ensure that the status is still compliant.

III. Other Environmental and Cultural Resources Reviews

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by USDA NRCS on August 26, 2022. A copy of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities is available at www.usda.gov/climate-smart-commodities . USDA may determine that additional environmental and cultural resources review is needed for any particular action under Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities. The recipient must not execute any beneficiary contracts under this grant agreement prior to receipt of a letter from USDA that specifically details:

1) further procedures deemed appropriate by the Agency to ensure a completed National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and all appropriate consultation requirements are met, and
2) additional instructions for any unanticipated discoveries or conditions.

A resolution of support is required for projects on Tribal lands from the governing body of the Tribe with jurisdiction over that land, if the applicant is not the Tribe nor an entity owned or

operated by that Tribe. USDA may approve alternative documentation for resolutions when USDA deems necessary and legally sufficient.

IV. Producer Benefits

USDA encourages the recipient to disclose to participating producers the manner and amount for which any market premiums derived from the development of the relevant climate-smart commodity will be shared between participating parties, including producers. USDA will be monitoring producer benefits, in particular those to small and underserved producers, throughout the grant period. Recipients agree that their project(s) will implement a plan for engaging small and underserved producers as laid out in this agreement.

V. Producer Data Protection and Disclosure

Recipients must ensure each producer has convenient access to any data collected from that producer or the producer's land and any associated modeling as part of the project. The recipient must provide each producer applying for benefits under this grant a description in writing of how their information, including but not limited to data about their farm and commodities, will be utilized, protected and shared as applicable.

VI. Other Data and Reporting Requirements

In addition to the reporting information provided in the statement of work and General Terms and Conditions, USDA will provide a template for the Detailed Progress Report, also known as the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities (PSCS) Project Reporting Workbook. Within 30 calendar days of execution of this grant, a copy of this workbook will be posted at www.usda.gov/climate-smart-commodities or an alternative location provided to the recipient by the National Program Officer. USDA may provide updates to the PCSC Project Reporting Workbook or submission methods to streamline the data collection process and/or reduce the burden on the recipient throughout the grant period. Generally, these updates will be provided at least 3 months in advance of any required changes. The recipient must not transfer any data to foreign governments or foreign entities without prior approval from USDA.

USDA will provide a Technical Contact for this grant. The Technical Contact will have the responsibility of technical oversight for USDA for the project. The recipient is responsible for providing the technical assistance required to successfully implement and complete the project. The recipient must comply with any requests for information from the Technical Contact. The Technical Contact for this award is the National Program Officer assigned to this grant.

Prior to execution of this grant, the recipient must provide a shapefile depicting the project boundary for enrollment under this grant. Producer enrollment may not occur outside this boundary without modification of this grant.

Within 30 calendar days of execution of this grant, the recipient must provide to the National Program Officer a website address where enrollment information will be posted for producers for the project associated with this grant. Recipients will be responsible for the following reports:

- Submit quarterly performance reports that include a written progress report, as well as additional reporting on specific data elements contained in the most up-to-date version of the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Project Reporting Workbook. Additional information about each reported element is described in the Data Dictionary.
- Submit supplemental reports required to validate greenhouse gas (GHG) benefit data, including: (1) an initial project MMRV plan, (2) field-modeled GHG benefit reports, and (3) field-direct GHG measurement results, as applicable. Additional information about these reports is in included in the Data Dictionary.
- Submit copies of project outputs and deliverables (e.g., fact sheets, reports) as attachments in ezFedGrants along with quarterly performance reports.
- Report the version of COMET-Planner used to estimate GHG benefits of the project within each quarterly performance report. As COMET-Planner is updated, recipients must adopt the latest version of the tool as directed by USDA for use in performance reports.

Recipients must designate an individual as a member of the USDA Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities Learning Network (Partnerships Network); this representative should be identified in the Project Narrative for this grant. Each project includes a plan for up to two Partnerships Network virtual meetings and two in-person meetings a year during the project duration. Dates and other details on events will be posted at www.usda.gov/climate-smart-commodities or an alternative location provided to the recipient by the National Program Officer.

The Partnerships Network will be co-chaired by representative from the USDA Office of the Chief Economist and the Farm Production and Conservation Mission Area. The Partnerships Network will inform synthesis reports to be assembled by USDA on a range of topics related to the implementation of Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities projects, including:

- Lessons-learned as projects are implemented;
- Options for providing technical assistance;
- Procedures for measurement/quantification, monitoring, reporting, and verifying GHG benefits;
- Options for tracing climate-smart commodities through the supply chain;
- Mechanisms for reducing costs of implementation;
- A forum for discussion and learning regarding approaches to climate-smart agriculture and forestry implementation (including but not limited to deployment and

measurement/quantification, monitoring, reporting, tracking, and verification of associated greenhouse gas benefits and marketing of climate-smart commodities).
- Synthesis of outcomes; and
- Opportunities for USDA and others to inform future approaches to generating new and expanded markets for climate-smart commodities.

The Partnerships Network topics to be discussed will cover at minimum the areas described in previous FAQs and will evolve with USDA's ongoing project data analysis efforts and with input from the project recipients on the kinds of sessions that will be most helpful to them in building the diverse climate-smart markets associated with their projects. Participation may include at least one interview a year and include questions related to the following areas:

- Technical assistance approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Producer outreach approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Monitoring, measurement, reporting, and verification (MMRV) approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Marketing approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Partnership approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Data collection and storage approaches, methods, and successes and/or challenges
- Supply chain approaches, methods and successes and/or challenges, including approaches to traceability
- Supply chain benefits and demand for climate-smart commodities
- Perspectives on program design, climate-smart commodity definitions, and future approaches or opportunities
- Project successes and stories

USDA may also request producer exit reports at a later date. Additional marketing and branding-related requirements may be provided by USDA, including signage related to Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities.

VII. Competition and Anti-Competitive Practices

In connection with this grant, recipients may not prohibit or otherwise limit a producer from changing the provider of other services or materials not included as part of this grant. Recipients may not condition, limit, steer, or discriminate in their provision or sale of non-project business functions or products to producers based on their participation or non-participation in or use of any services provided as part of this grant. Additionally, funds in this agreement shall not be used for purposes or activities related to mergers or acquisitions.

VIII. Suspension and Disbarment

The provisions governing Suspension and Disbarment in subsection 1.a.8 shall also apply to fraud, embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification, or destruction of records, making false statements, or violations of the Federal civil antitrust or unfair trade practice laws.

IX. Special provisions for awards to for-profit entities as recipients

This section contains provisions that apply to awards to for-profit entities. These provisions are in addition to other applicable provisions of these terms and conditions, or they make exceptions from other provisions of the terms and conditions for awards to for-profit entities. For-profit entities that receive awards have two options regarding audits:

1) A financial related audit of a particular award in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, in those cases where the for-profit entity receives awards under only one USDA program; or, if awards are received under multiple USDA programs, a financial related audit of all awards in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; or

2) An audit that meets the requirements contained in 2 CFR 200 subpart F.

For-profit entities that receive annual awards totaling less than the audit requirement threshold in 2 CFR 200 subpart F are exempt from USDA audit requirements for that year, but records must be available for review by appropriate officials of Federal agencies or the Government Accountability Office.

X. Non-Disparagement

Recipients may not engage in any advertising deemed by USDA as disparaging to another agricultural commodity or competing product, or in violation of the prohibition against false and misleading advertising. Disparagement is defined as anything that depicts other commodities in a negative or unpleasant light via overt or subjective video, photography, or statements. Comparative advertising is allowable, provided the presentation of facts is truthful, objective, not misleading, and supported by a reasonable basis.