

FIELD TO MARKET

Standards Committee

April 27, 2022



Anti-trust Statement

- It is Field to Market's strict policy to fully comply with both the letter and the spirit of all applicable state, federal and international antitrust laws. Because competitors may be present at this meeting, several topics of conversation must be avoided. In general, the types of discussion that must not occur are those that may suggest or imply agreements among competitors with respect to prices, terms of sale, discounts, credit or any other such items that could impact prices. Other topics that must be avoided include the allocation of customers, markets or territories, bid-rigging, and group boycotts or joint refusals to do business with others.
- Field to Market will conduct this meeting in a manner that complies with all applicable antitrust laws. If at any time during the course of the meeting a participant believes that a topic prohibited under the antitrust laws is being discussed, or is about to be discussed, they should advise the facilitator and chair who will halt any further discussion.

Objective

- Explain why Field to Market has developed a regenerative ag definition and assess how members can use it

Agenda

- Introduction of new staff
- Brief summary of the Regenerative Ag Subgroup meeting
- Presentation of Field to Market Regenerative Ag definition approved by the board
 - Why and how the definition was developed
 - Regenerative Ag Definition and Principles
 - Regenerative Ag vs Sustainable Ag
 - How the principles are addressed by FTM metrics
- Open discussion
- Next steps

Regenerative Ag Subgroup



Katrina

STACEY

Communications Manager

Regenerative Ag Subgroup

Members

- Sally Shaver
- Ellen Herbert
- Clarissa Levi
- Christy Wright
- Ariel Kagan
- Noora Singh

First meeting: April 19, 2022

Why was the definition developed

Because of:

- Increased interest in regenerative over the past five years.
- Company commitments, marketing campaigns
- Proliferation of definitions within the U.S. and globally

To:

- Increase the number of members who are committed to this work
- Show how Field to Market's programs can help measure progress against regenerative agriculture principles.

How the definition was developed

Three (3) types of definitions were seen in the research:

1. Outcomes-based definitions are not bound to specific practices and align with Field to Market's approach to sustainability

2. Process-based definitions are focused on the inclusion of practices and are agnostic of outcomes

3. Combination of outcomes- and process-based principles

We recommend the outcomes-based definition, as it aligns with Field to Market's mission.

Field to Market Regenerative Ag Definition

Using a systems-based perspective, regenerative agriculture sequesters carbon in the soil and intentionally improves soil health, biodiversity, water quality, and air quality while ensuring the viability of farm production

Principles of Regenerative Ag

The **principles** of a regenerative agriculture system are based on Indigenous ways of land management and are adaptive to local physical conditions and culture.

These principles include:

- Minimizing soil disturbance
- Maintaining living roots in soil
- Continuously covering bare soil with crop residue
- Maximizing diversity with emphasis on crops, soil microbes and pollinators
- Integrating livestock where it is feasible

Field to Market definition of Sustainable Ag

Sustainable agriculture meets the needs of the present while improving the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by:

- Increasing productivity to meet future food, feed, fiber, and fuel demands
- Improving the environment
- Improving human health
- Improving the social and economic well-being of agricultural communities

Regenerative Ag vs Sustainable Ag

- **Regenerative agriculture** offers specific mechanisms for achieving the broad goals of **sustainable agriculture** and improving soil health.

Regenerative Ag principles addressed by Field to Market Metrics

	Minimize soil disturbance	Maintain living roots in soil	Continuously cover bare soil	Maximize biodiversity	Integrate livestock
Biodiversity		Cover crops Rotation complexity	Rotation complexity Edge of field	Cover crops Edge of field	
Land Use		Rotation complexity	Rotation complexity		
Energy Use	Tillage				
Greenhouse Gases	Tillage	Cover crops Reduced fallow time	Cover crops Reduced fallow time		
Irrigation Water Use					
Water Quality	Tillage	Rotation complexity	Cover crops Rotation complexity	Cover crops	
Soil Carbon	Tillage	Rotation complexity Cover crops	Rotation complexity Cover crops	Rotation complexity Cover crops	
Soil Conservation	Tillage Edge of field	Rotation complexity Cover crops Edge of field	Rotation complexity Cover crops Edge of field	Rotation complexity Cover crops Edge of field	

Open Discussion

Next Steps

Next Standard Committee Meeting