In stage 2, there is **one spreadsheet per MIP per model** and each of these spreadsheets has **one tab per experiment**. In each tab, **some values are initialized from the stage 1 collection**. Every requirement needs to be **signed off as correct**.

MODEL:	model-A
MIP:	DECK

GREEN = values inherited from the collection stage 1

Requirement Name	Requirement description	Requirement Rationale	Conformance status	Conformance details requested by MIP?	Details of requirement implementation *(mandatory if comment requested by MIP, otherwise optional)*	Dataset	Dataset version	Dataset modifications	Correct? (pull down menu Yes/No)	Notes (e.g. date modified) NOT COPIED TO PUBLISHED CONFORMANCE DOCUMENTS
1% per year CO2 Increase	Impose a 1% per year increase in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide until quadrupling.	To derive the transient climate response.	CONFORMS	N	SOME DETAILS	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Historical Cosmic Ray Forcing	CMIP6 recommends the use of the CRAC:CRII (Cosmic Ray Induced Cascade: Application for Cosmic Ray Induced Ionization) model extended toward the upper atmosphere (Usoskin et al. 2010). The results of the CRAC:CRII model are parameterized (see Usoskin and Kovaltsov 2006) to give ion pair production rate as a function of the altitude (quantified via the barometric pressure), geomagnetic latitude (quantified via geomagnetic cut-off rigidity), and solar activity (quantified via the modulation potential f0).	Cosmic rays (CR, predominantly protons and alpha particles) , also modulated by the Sun - are the main source of ionization in the troposphere and lower stratosphere. While the connection between CR ionization and cloud production and therefore convection is still under debate, its chemical impact via ozone-depleting catalytic cycles and subsequent dynamical forcing are rather well understood (Calisto et al., 2011).	<mandatory>	Y	<mandatory>	SOLARIS-HEPPA Solar Forcing Data for CMIP6	5.0.4.3	<optional>		
Historical Open Burning Emissions	Emissions from fires in forests and grasslands	Forest and savannah fires are significant sources of smoke and gaseous pollutants. They produce large quantities of unburnt and pyrolysed organic compounds, methyl chloride, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides.	CONFORMS	N		Historical Emissions for CMIP6 (v1.0)		REGRIDDED IN A TERRIBLE FASHION		