Prepared by: USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services 10/16/18

2018 CROP PRICE PROPOSAL

Jefferson COUNTY

CROP	PRICE PROPOSED	If different than price proposed PRICE APPROVED
HAY:		
Alfalfa	$143.21 / Ton	$______
Alfalfa/Grass- mix	$103.25 / Ton	$______
Grass	$ 87.02 / Ton	$______
GRAINS:		
Corn, Field	$ 3.28 / Bushel	$______
Oats	$ 2.69 / Bushel	$______
Soybeans	$ 8.90 / Bushel	$______
Wheat	$ 4.26 / Bushel	$______

Approved By __________ **County:** Date: __________

Signature: __________ Title: __________

90% of the crops have been harvested in Jefferson County – as of: __________

Section *IV - COUNTY BUDGET/FINANCIAL PLAN - required by all Parties
JEFFERSON County **(Cooperator)**
2019

Cost Element	Price Charged to Cooperator, paid to APHIS WS	Additional WDNR Funding Requested By Cooperator (County is reimbursed directly from WDNR)	Cost Shared by WS	Full Cost
Salaries (includes venison donation)	$ 11,499.16	$ -	$ 3,056.74	$ 14,555.90
Abatement Materials (includes temp fence, repellant, bear abatement, other abatement)	$ 1,193.32	$ -	$ -	$ 1,193.32
Mileage	$ 1,041.98	$ -	$ -	$ 1,041.98
Subtotal Direct Costs	**$ 13,734.46**	$ -	**$ 3,056.74**	**$ 16,791.20**
Pooled job costs (ex, vehicle usage, etc)	$ 1,510.79	$ -	na	$ 1,510.79
Deer Donation Processing	na	$ 3,000.00	na	$ 3,000.00
County Administration	na	$ 250.00	na	$ 250.00
Indirect Costs (Administrative Overhead)	$ 2,218.12	$ -	na	$ 2,218.12
Permanent Fence	na	$ -	na	$ -
Agreement Total	***$ 17,463.37***	***$ 3,250.00***	***$ 3,056.74***	***$ 23,770.11***
The distribution of the budget (with the exception of the mandatory percentage line items) from this Financial Plan may vary as necessary to accomplish the purpose of this agreement, but may not exceed:	$ **20,713.37**			

We expect to assist 10-15 growers with damage that may result in wildlife damage requests equaling or exceeding $5,000 worth of claims.

Signatures of Intention:

COUNTY: ______________________________ Date: ______________

WDNR: ______________________________ Date: ______________

USDA-APHIS-WS: ______________________________ Date: ______________

8

JEFFERSON County (Cooperator)
2019

Approved amount to be provided by:

	County Request	*County Admin	USDA-WS Funding Approved	WDNR Funding Approved	Total Funding Approved
Salaries-(*includes County Admin)	$ 11,549.16	$ 250.00	$ 3,056.74	$ 11,549.16	$ 14,605.90
Mileage & Travel	$ 2,552.77		$ -	$ 2,552.77	$ 2,552.77
Office Overhead	$ 2,218.12		$ -	$ 2,218.12	$ 2,218.12
Permanent Fencing	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
Abatement	$ 1,193.32		$ -	$ 1,193.32	$ 1,193.32
Venison Admin	$ 200.00		$ -	$ 200.00	$ 200.00
Venison Processing	$ 3,000.00		$ -	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
Total	**$ 20,713.37**		$ 3,056.74	**$ 20,713.37**	**$ 23,770.11**

The distribution of the budget (with the exception of the mandatory percentage line items) from this Financial Plan may vary as necessary to accomplish the purpose of this agreement, but may not exceed: **$ 20,713.37**

We expect to assist 10-15 growers with damage that may result in wildlife damage requests equaling or exceeding $5,000 worth of claims.

Signatures of Intention:

COUNTY: ______________________ Date: ______________

WDNR: ______________________ Date: ______________

USDA-APHIS-WS: ______________________ Date: ______________

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-____

Resolution urging state and federal action on climate change and supporting federal legislation creating a carbon fee and dividend

WHEREAS, the warming of the Earth's climate is increasing the potential, frequency and/or severity of, extreme weather events including hurricanes, tornadoes, torrential rains, severe drought and extreme high temperatures, and

WHEREAS, according to the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts, a joint project of the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the state's climate is becoming significantly warmer and wetter having profound effects on the state's natural resources, economy and quality of life, and

WHEREAS, in Jefferson County these changing and unsettled weather patterns will put county residents, both human and non-human, and businesses at increased risk of floods, damaging storms, droughts, loss of habitat, greater numbers of 90-degree-plus days and fewer sub-freezing days, thus dramatically affecting the safety, health and welfare of county residents as well as the county's agricultural, recreational and tourism economies, and

WHEREAS, a recently released United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (IPCC), report states that strong corrective measures reducing GHG emissions and capturing existing atmospheric GHGs be implemented immediately to prevent irreversible global warming, and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of Jefferson County government to work to ensure the health, safety and quality of life of county residents and to endeavor to maintain a prosperous local economy, particularly in challenging times.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors strongly urges the Wisconsin and federal governments to take action, including the allocation of adequate funding, to help Jefferson County -- and all Wisconsin counties -- prepare for the impacts of climate change, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Board urges members of the United States Congress representing Jefferson County residents to support legislation creating a market-based carbon fee and dividend system to mitigate climate change quickly, fairly and responsibly in a revenue neutral manner, and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that the Jefferson County Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to Gov. Scott Walker and Jefferson County's state legislative delegation and members of Congress.

Fiscal Note: This resolution will have no fiscal effect on Jefferson County.

Dividend Delivery Laser Talk

This page was updated on 05/31/18 22:20 CDT.

Question: How is the Carbon Dividend going to be delivered to households?

Answer: The Carbon Dividend is one of the three legs of our policy, so it's important to get it right. CCL commissioned an expert study to dive deeply into how this would be done. [1] Our goal is to minimize administrative cost and make it work smoothly for everyone involved, while still getting the money to as many households as possible.

The expert study confirmed that remitting the Carbon Dividend directly to households is, as we had anticipated, the least costly and least burdensome way to deliver the revenue.

All the fees collected from fossil fuel suppliers go into a Carbon Fee Trust Fund which is managed by the Treasury or a private contractor. The entirety of that fund, after administrative overhead, is distributed to recipients, who are identified from existing tax records or through a special form submitted by those who haven't filed income taxes.

Most recipients will get their Dividend in the form of a direct bank deposit or as money added to an existing government-issued debit card, with paper checks as a backup. Eligibility changes – births, deaths, adoptions, age changes – will be taken care of on a monthly basis, and any discrepancies between the money they are entitled to and what they have received will be reconciled on the next income tax return.

CCL is satisfied that these steps will make the Carbon Dividend delivery fair, flexible, universal, and highly visible to households.

Related: Dividend Delivery Study.

1. Lerman, A.H. "Paying Dividends From Carbon Fee Revenue To American Residents." Working Paper commissioned by CCL (updated M

Border Carbon Adjustment Laser Talk

This page was updated on 06/01/18 22:00 CDT.

Question: Won't this carbon fee hurt American business in the world market?

Answer: No, because the Carbon Fee and Dividend policy has a provision built in to protect trade competitiveness: a "Border Carbon Adjustment" (BCA) imposed on carbon-intensive trade-exposed goods [1,2] that cross our border in either direction. Products *imported* from a country that does not bear a carbon price equivalent to ours will have to pay a surcharge to make up the difference. Conversely, an American-made product *exported* to such a country will get a refund for the carbon fee associated with its carbon footprint.

This BCA prevents American manufacturers from being put at a competitive disadvantage in global markets because of the fee. It will also remove the incentive for them to relocate overseas to avoid the carbon fee. In addition, it will encourage foreign countries to adopt their own carbon fee so *they* would get the money instead of us. Carbon Fee and Dividend's BCA is designed to comply with international trade law. [3,4]

Note that exported fossil fuels don't get any special border treatment. Our proposal does not include a refund for U.S.-produced fossil fuels that are exported, and imported foreign oil has the same carbon fee placed on it as domestically produced oil. The BCA applies only to carbon-intensive *products*, not *fuels*.

Click here for supporting graphics

Related: Carbon Fee and Dividend.

1. "Energy-Intensive, Trade-Exposed Industries." American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (accessed 18 Jan 2018).
2. Nicholson, M.W. "Disaggregated Analysis of Competitiveness and Employment Issues in Energy-Intensive Trade-Exposed Industries." International Trade Administration (Jun 2010).
3. Pauwelyn, J. "Carbon Leakage Measures and Border Tax Adjustments under WTO Law." In *Research Handbook on Environment, Health and the WTO* (21 Mar 2012).
4. "Climate and carbon: aligning prices and policies." OECD Environment Policy Paper No. 1 (Oct 2013).

Biomass and the Carbon Fee Laser Talk

This page was updated on 05/31/18 22:45 CDT.

Question: Should biomass carbon be subject to the Carbon Fee?

Answer: No. Unlike fossil fuels, biomass is part of the living world's carbon cycle. Plants use CO_2 from the atmosphere to make biomass, and when they die, they decompose, returning most of the carbon back to the environment as CO_2. [1] As long as biomass is used in ways that do not put more CO_2 into the air than would occur under natural processes, the carbon contained *in the biomass* is carbon-neutral.

In the U.S., most 'biofuel' is corn-based ethanol which has a limited climate benefit. [2] Under Carbon Fee and Dividend, fossil fuels used in the cultivation, harvesting, fertilizer production, and transportation of biomass and biofuel *will* be subject to the Carbon Fee, and thus those carbon costs will already be reflected in the product price, and everyone in the production chain will be incentivized to reduce their emissions.

There are bioenergy technologies beyond corn ethanol that use a variety of resources, including farm and forest residues and energy crops. These include advanced biofuels methods [3] that could reduce CO_2 from transportation – aircraft, ships, and millions of gasoline vehicles that will still be on the road for decades – by 60 to 90 percent. [4] Others foresee the potential replacement of natural gas in America's pipelines with renewable biomethane. [5]

The commercial viability of these bioenergy technologies depends on their ability to compete freely with their fossil counterparts on the same basis as any other renewable energy source. Without a role for bioenergy, decarbonization of our energy systems would be far more difficult.

For these reasons, CCL's position is that the carbon in biomass will not be subject to the Carbon Fee. CCL will also work to ensure that our policy does not encourage the unsustainable use of biomass resources.

1. "Terrestrial biological carbon cycle." Wikipedia (17 Sep 2017).

2. “Ethanol Vehicle Emissions.” U.S. Dept of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center (26 Mar 2018).
3. “Advanced biofuels.” Biofuels for Europe
4. Green, D.L. and G. Parkhurst. Appendix A: White Paper. In “Decarbonizing Transport for a Sustainable Future, Summary of the Fifth EU-U.S. Transportation Research Symposium.” pp. 30-60 (17-18 May 2017).
5. Williams, J.H., *et al.* “Pathways to deep decarbonization in the United States: Revision with technical supplement.” SDSN-IDDRI., p. 14 (16 Nov 2015).

* 11

Question: What is Carbon Fee and Dividend?

Answer: Carbon Fee and Dividend is a policy proposal intended to charge producers for the costs of burning fossil fuels that are borne by society. Economists say it is the best first step to reduce the risk of catastrophic climate change.

CCL's Carbon Fee and Dividend proposal [1] works like this:

1. A fee is placed on fossil fuels at the first point of sale, as near as possible to the well, mine, or port of entry. This fee starts at $15 per ton of CO_2-equivalent emissions, and increases each year by $10 per ton. This will require far less bureaucracy than pollution-point (power plants, factories, etc.) monitoring and enforcement.
2. All of the net proceeds are then divided up and provided to American households, equally per person, as a monthly "carbon dividend." About 58 percent of taxpayers would receive more in their dividend payments than higher energy prices would cost them. [2]
3. A border carbon adjustment (BCA) is placed on carbon-intensive goods imported from or exported to countries without an equivalent price on carbon. This adjustment discourages businesses from moving to more permissive regimes and encourages other nations to adopt similar carbon pricing.

A predictably increasing carbon fee will send a clear market signal that will unleash innovation and investment in technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It will also encourage climate-friendly consumer behavior while helping families cope with the cost of the transition.

Related: Carbon Fee and Dividend In Depth.

1. "The Basics of Carbon Fee and Dividend." Citizens' Climate Lobby (2018).
2. "Financial Impact on Households of Carbon Fee and Dividend." Citizens' Climate Lobby (Feb 2016).