

503 / Climate Change

1. Market-based incentives, such as pollutant credit trading, are preferable to government mandates.

2. We support:

- 2.1. Science-based, peer-reviewed research to determine the causes and impacts of global climate change;
- 2.2. A voluntary market-based carbon credit trading system that is not detrimental to other agricultural producers;
- 2.3. Compensation to farmers for planting crops or adopting farming practices that keep carbon in the soil or plant material;
- 2.4. Alternative energy sources, which will minimize atmospheric pollution;
- 2.5. Incentives to industries seeking to become more energy efficient or to reduce emissions of identifiable atmospheric pollution and the means of preventing it;
- 2.6. Market-based solutions, rather than federal or state emission limits, being used to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from any sources;
- 2.7. EPA's re-evaluation of burdensome emission control rules for farming practices, farm equipment, cotton gins, grain handling facilities, etc.;
- 2.8. The inclusion of the agricultural community as a full partner in the development of any policy, legislation or markets;
- 2.9. Research and development to better assist farmers in handling weather events and better adapting to weather conditions;
- 2.10. Initiatives, research and education that promote soil health, water quality and soil/water conservation, to be implemented on a voluntary basis;
- 2.11. Ongoing educational campaigns emphasizing the positive impact agriculture has on the climate;
- 2.12. Unbiased science-based research on climate change;
- 2.13. Scientific research to document the continuous improvement and beneficial impact of agricultural efforts designed to increase climate resilience, improve water quality and soil health, sequester more carbon in the soil and prevent soil erosion;
- 2.14. Incentivizing farmers to voluntarily improve on-farm energy efficiency;

- 2.15. Incentivizing improvements to the current electric grid;
- 2.16. Using a broad spectrum of power sources like renewables, biofuels and nuclear energy to help facilitate the market-derived cost of energy;
- 2.17. Federal climate change policy that reflects regional variations; and
- 2.18. When sources of greenhouse gasses are being evaluated, wildfires should be considered and compared as a source of greenhouse gas emissions as a means of supporting timber harvest and fuels reduction.

3. We oppose:

- 3.1. Climate change legislation that establishes mandatory cap-and-trade provisions;
- 3.2. Climate change legislation that is not fair, affordable or achievable;
- 3.3. Any law or regulation requiring reporting of any GHG emissions by an agriculture entity;
- 3.4. Any climate change legislation that would make America less competitive in the global marketplace and put undue costs on American agriculture, business and consumers;
- 3.5. Any climate change legislation until other countries meet or exceed U.S. requirements;
- 3.6. Mandatory restrictions to achieve reduced agricultural greenhouse gas emissions;
- 3.7. Any regulation of GHG by EPA;
- 3.8. Any attempt to regulate methane emissions from livestock under the Clean Air Act or any other legislative vehicle;
- 3.9. The imposition of standards on farm and ranch equipment and other non-highway use machinery;
- 3.10. Inclusion of the carbon impacts resulting from indirect land use changes in other countries in the carbon life cycle analysis of biofuels;
- 3.11. Taxes on carbon uses or emissions;
- 3.12. Any laws or policies that implicate agricultural activity of any kind as a cause for climate change without empirical evidence; and
- 3.13. A state-by-state patchwork of climate change policies.