



**R-CALF USA**  
PO Box 30715  
Billings, MT 59107  
Phone: 406-252-2516  
Fax: 406-252-3176  
Email: [r-calfusa@r-calfusa.com](mailto:r-calfusa@r-calfusa.com)  
[www.r-calfusa.com](http://www.r-calfusa.com)

December 5, 2023

The Honorable Katherine Tai  
U.S. Trade Representative  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
600 17th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20508

TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY

**Re: Supplement to the U.S. Sheep Industry's August 3, 2023 Request for Immediate Relief from Injurious Imports of Lamb and Mutton from Australia and New Zealand**

Dear Ambassador Tai:

Please incorporate the following supplemental information as your office continues its consideration of our August 3, 2023 letter and accompanying *Protect American Lamb: Petition for Relief by America's Sheep Producers* urging you to request the U.S. International Trade Commission initiate a safeguard investigation under Section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1974.

**Bipartisan Congressional Letter:**

On October 27, 2023, you received the accompanying bipartisan letter signed by 14 Members of Congress representing 8 states respectfully urging you to give full consideration of the request by American sheep producers who have asked you to request that the United States International Trade Commission initiate a safeguard investigation under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. Among other things, the letter highlights the anomalous response by the domestic sheep industry of decreasing domestic production in the face of increasing domestic lamb and mutton consumption as justification for a careful, probing analysis into the effect of imports on the domestic sheep industry.

**Official County Commission Resolutions/Proclamation/letter, and Conservation District Resolutions:**

County commissions representing 15 county governments in the 7 states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada South Dakota, and Utah have passed formal county resolutions and/or a proclamation generally urging the Administration and Congress to halt the injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and several further urge the establishment of tariffs and tariff quotas, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry, or some similar variation thereof. In addition to the formal county

resolutions, the Fall River County Commission from South Dakota wrote a letter to their state's congressional delegation urging action to address the plight of the domestic sheep industry. Also included in the Supplement is a resolution from Utah's E&I Conservation Districts in support of the Utah sheep industry.

**Official Resolutions from County Farm Bureau Organizations:**

Included in the Supplement are resolutions from two county Farm Bureau organizations in Utah urging the Administration and Congress to halt the injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports.

**115 Sheep Producers, Feeders, and Packers Endorse Request for Investigation (due to confidentiality concerns, no names or contact information is included):**

Since your office received our August 3, 2023 request, and through today, 115 sheep producers, including ewe/lamb producers, feeders and packing operations in 16 states, have endorsed the request that your office call upon the USITC to conduct a Section 201 investigation. Together, these 115 sheep operations possess or control approximately 800,000 sheep and lambs, which represent about 22% of the total sheep inventory in the 17 western states (note that about six producers from the states of Iowa, Missouri, New York, and Minnesota are included as endorsers).

We trust your office will find this supplemental information helpful. We respectfully urge your favorable consideration of our request. If you need any additional information, please contact me using the information below.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Bullard", with a stylized, cursive script.

Bill Bullard, CEO  
On Behalf of Protect American Lamb Project  
406-670-8157  
[billbullard@r-calfusa.com](mailto:billbullard@r-calfusa.com)

Attachments: Supplement

# **SUPPLEMENT**

**To**

**Protect American Lamb: Petition for  
Relief by America's Sheep Producers**

**Submitted by**

**R-CALF USA Sheep Committee**

**December 4, 2023**

# **Bipartisan Congressional Letter**

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

October 27, 2023

The Honorable Katherine Tai  
U.S. Trade Representative  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
600 17th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20508

Dear Ambassador Tai,

On August 3, 2023, you received a submission from American sheep producers urging you to request that the United States International Trade Commission initiate a safeguard investigation under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The purpose of the investigation would be to determine if lamb and mutton are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic sheep industry. We urge your favorable consideration of that request.

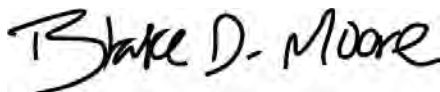
Based on U.S. Department of Agriculture data, consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States increased by nearly 17 percent from 2018-2022. However, despite this increase in domestic consumption, U.S. sheep and lamb inventory has declined 4 percent since 2018, the continuation of a long-term downward trajectory.

This response by the domestic sheep industry of decreasing production while domestic consumption of lamb and mutton have increased deserves a careful, probing analysis. This is particularly true given the dramatic increase in U.S. market share held by imports since 2012 and the recent 31 percent surge in the volume of imports from 2018 to 2022.

These trends support a prompt and fair investigation by the International Trade Commission of whether the import surge is a substantial cause of serious injury to the United States sheep industry. A request initiated by your office could help ensure the long-term stability and sustainability of this important domestic industry.

We respectfully request your full consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



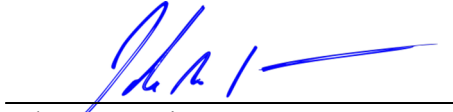
---

Blake D. Moore  
Member of Congress



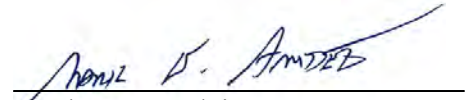
---

Harriet M. Hageman  
Member of Congress



---

John R. Curtis  
Member of Congress



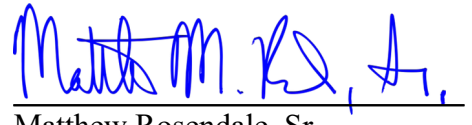
---

Mark E. Amodei  
Member of Congress



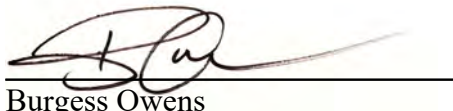
---

Mary E. Miller  
Member of Congress




---

Matthew Rosendale, Sr.  
Member of Congress



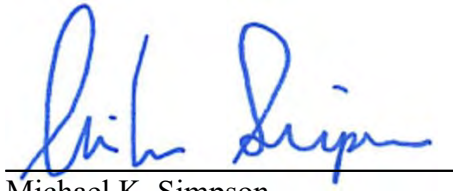
---

Burgess Owens  
Member of Congress



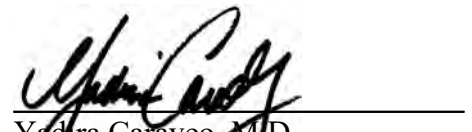
---

Dina Titus  
Member of Congress



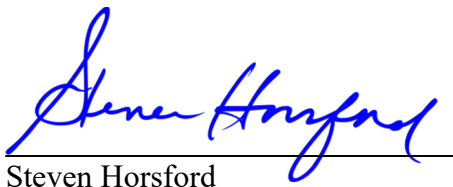
---

Michael K. Simpson  
Member of Congress



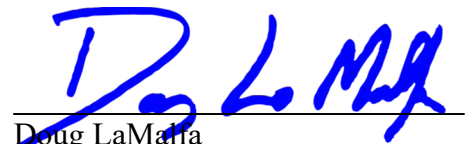
---

Yadira Caraveo, M.D.  
Member of Congress



---

Steven Horsford  
Member of Congress



---

Doug LaMalfa  
Member of Congress



Russ Fulcher  
Member of Congress



Susie Lee  
Member of Congress

**Official County Commission  
Resolutions and Letter, and  
Conservation District  
Resolutions**



**California**

RESOLUTION NO. 23-059

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN SUPPORT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

**WHEREAS**, Lassen County is faced with a variety of economic challenges, including the loss of a major industry sector (timber), and that approximately 63% of the total land area in Lassen County is owned or controlled by a government agency.

**WHEREAS**, Agriculture and ranching are somewhat steady industries in Lassen County and having a gross production value of \$38,503,812; and

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep inventory reached its historical high in 1942 at 56.2 million animals but has since decreased by 62%; and

**WHEREAS**, the sheep industry in Lassen County has fluctuated greatly from approximately 40,000 lambs in 1944, as reported in the 1944 Lassen County Crop Report with a value of \$400,000, to its current level of 8,538 head in 2022 with a total value of approximately \$1,843,655; and

**WHEREAS**, foreign imports of lamb and wool into the U.S. have increased 543% over that same time period and now account for 74% of the domestic market; and

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. has historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs as it has for other domestic agricultural industries; and

**WHEREAS**, tariffs have been imposed by the U.S. since 1890 to protect the domestic sheep industry, but have not been adjusted since 1930.

**WHEREAS**, the domestic sheep industry must deal with market distortions such as stringent restrictions on predator control and devalued exchange rates abroad; and

**WHEREAS**, animal production is a major contribution to the U.S. economy, as sustainable local food system, but sheep also perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas such as Lassen County; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lassen respectfully requests Congress to work with the Biden administration to revitalize and support the U.S. sheep industry by adjusting tariffs and import quotas to ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic industry and for all of the associated economic and environmental benefits provided within the United States of America.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lassen, State of California, held on the 28th day of November 2023 by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Bridges, Neely, Albaugh, and Ingram.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Supervisor Gallagher.

RESOLUTION NO. 23-059



CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ATTEST:

JULIE BUSTAMANTE

Clerk of the Board

BY:



MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board

I, MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board of the Board of Supervisors, County of Lassen, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the said Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting thereof held on the 28th day of November 2023.



Deputy Clerk of the County of Lassen  
Board of Supervisors



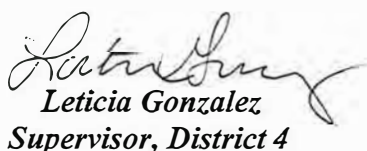
# Proclamation

- WHEREAS,** sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America; and
- WHEREAS,** sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas; and
- WHEREAS,** the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs; and.
- WHEREAS,** under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton; and
- WHEREAS,** by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million; and
- WHEREAS,** since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today; and
- WHEREAS,** adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89; and
- WHEREAS,** the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry; and
- WHEREAS,** known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar); and
- WHEREAS,** the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:
- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
  - In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
  - In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
  - In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
  - While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
  - While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
  - By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
  - The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced; and
- WHEREAS,** without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the Madera County Board of Supervisors hereby urge Governor Newsom, U.S. Senators Bulter and Padilla, and U.S. Representatives Duarte to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.





Jordan Wamhoff  
Supervisor, District 1

  
Leticia Gonzalez  
Supervisor, District 4

  
David Rogers, Chairman  
Supervisor, District 2



  
Robert L. Poythress  
Supervisor, District 3

  
Robert Macaulay  
Supervisor, District 5

# Colorado

## RESOLUTION

**RE: INDICATION OF SUPPORT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN RURAL AMERICA**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Weld County, Colorado, pursuant to Colorado statute and the Weld County Home Rule Charter, is vested with the authority of administering the affairs of Weld County, Colorado, and

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America, and

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species, and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas, and

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs, and

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922, were increased to \$3.00 for live sheep, \$0.07 per pound for lamb meat, and \$0.05 per pound for mutton, and

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today, and

**WHEREAS**, for example, if the tariffs were adjusted for inflation, the 1930 tariff of \$3.00 per head for live sheep would be \$54.00 per head today, the 1930 tariff of \$0.07 per pound for lamb meat would be \$1.25 per pound today, and the 1930 tariff of \$0.05 per pound of mutton would be \$0.89 per pound today, and

**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry, and

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad, global concentration, and persistently devalued exchange rates abroad, and

cc: BOCC(KF), CA(BB/KM)  
11/29/23

2023-3374  
BC0057

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- The U.S. sheep inventory has declined to 5 million head from its 1942 high of 56.2 million head.
- In the past four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) has declined 60%.
- Since 2012, while domestic production of sheep meat in America has declined 16%, consumption of sheep meat has increased 62%.
- Since 2012, while consumption of sheep meat in America has increased and production has decreased, imports have surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The result is the American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Weld County, Colorado, that the Board supports the sheep industry in rural America and specifically in Weld County, Colorado.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** by the Board that the Board respectfully requests Colorado Governor Jared Polis, U.S. Senators Michael Bennet and John Hickenlooper, and U.S. Representatives Ken Buck and Yadira Caraveo, to urge President Joe Biden and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and to establish tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

INDICATION OF SUPPORT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN RURAL AMERICA  
PAGE 3

The above and foregoing Resolution was, on motion duly made and seconded, adopted by the following vote on the 20th day of November, A.D., 2023.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

ATTEST: Arthur G. Meick  
Weld County Clerk to the Board

BY: Janet M. Warwick  
Deputy Clerk to the Board

Mike Freeman  
Mike Freeman, Chair

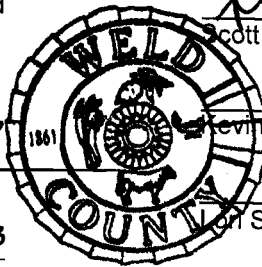
Perry L. Buck  
Perry L. Buck, Pro-Tem

Scott K. James  
Scott K. James

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Karin M. Doyle  
Deputy County Attorney

Date of signature: 11/28/23



Kevin D. Ross  
Kevin D. Ross

Don Saine  
Don Saine



**Idaho**

# CARIBOU COUNTY

## RESOLUTION 2023-12

### A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN IDAHO

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**WHEREAS**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**WHEREAS**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.

- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**THEREFORE**, We, the Caribou County Commissioners urge Governor Little, U.S. Senators Crapo and Risch, and U.S. Representative Simpson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

**CARIBOU COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

X   
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mark Mathews  
 Chairman

X   
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bryce Somsen  
 Commissioner

X

*Marty McCullough*

Marty McCullough  
Commissioner

**ATTEST:**

X

*Jill Stoor*

Jill Stoor  
Caribou County Clerk

Resolution 2023-10-~~30~~ 23

**RESOLUTION TO HALT THE ONGOING INJURY  
TO THE U.S. SHEEP INDUSTRY**

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**WHEREAS**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**WHEREAS**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.


**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.

**Instrument # 574560**

MINIDOKA COUNTY, RUPERT, IDAHO  
10-28-2023 10:52:46 AM No. of Pages: 2  
Recorded for : MINIDOKA COUNTY  
TONYA PAGE Fee: 0.00  
Ex-Officio Recorder Deputy 

- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**THEREFORE**, We, the Minidoka County Commissioners urge Governor Little, U.S. Senators Crapo and Risch, and U.S. Representative Simpson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Approved and adopted this <sup>23</sup>30<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023.



*Wayne A. Schenk*  
Wayne A. Schenk, Chairman

*Dan Schaeffer*  
Dan Schaeffer, Commissioner

*Abstaad*  
Jared Orton, Commissioner

ATTEST:  
*Tonya Page*  
Tonya Page, Clerk

**Montana**

# POWDER RIVER COUNTY

PO Box 200  
Broadus, Montana 59317

## Resolution 2023-30

### Resolution to Support the American Sheep Producers

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**WHEREAS**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**WHEREAS**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.



**THEREFOR**, We, the Powder River County Commissioners urge Governor Gianforte, U.S. Senators Tester and Daines, and U.S. Representatives Rosendale to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Dated at Broadus, Montana, this 29<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023



Attest: Cynde Jo Gatlin  
Cynde Jo Gatlin, Clerk & Recorder

Powder River County  
Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Lee Randall, Chairman

[Signature]  
Lori Fortner, Board Member

[Signature]  
John Olson, Board Member

**Nevada**



# Elko County Board of Commissioners

540 Court Street, Suite 101 • Elko, Nevada 89801  
775-738-5398 Phone • 775-753-8535 Fax  
[www.elkocountynv.net](http://www.elkocountynv.net)

## Commissioners

Delmo Andreozzi  
Wilde Bro ough  
Travis Gerber  
Jon Karr  
Rex Steninger

## Elko County Manager

Amanda Osborne

## Executive Assistant

Michele Petty

## Administrative Assistant

Anna Hight

## RESOLUTION NO. 2023-60

### A RESOLUTION BY THE ELKO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SHEEP INDUSTRY

**WHEREAS**, the United States sheep industry has been decimated by over-regulation at home and by excessive imports of lamb and wool from abroad; and

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry played an important role in the settlement of the West, serving as the economic cornerstone for rural economies and supporting the social infrastructure of rural America; and

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing off noxious weeds and other undesirable species in fire prone areas; and

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep inventory reached its historical high in 1942 at 56.2 million animals, but has since decreased by 62%; and

**WHEREAS**, foreign imports of lamb and wool have increased 543% over that same time period and now account for 74% of the domestic market; and

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. has historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs as it has for other domestic agricultural industries, such as peanut, sugar, dairy, cotton, tobacco and chocolate; and

**WHEREAS**, tariffs have been imposed since 1890 to protect the domestic sheep industry, but have not been adjusted since 1930, when they were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat and 5 cents per pound for mutton. If those tariffs were adjusted for inflation, they would now be \$54 per head, \$1.25 per pound for lamb and 89 cents a pound for mutton; and

**WHEREAS**, the domestic sheep industry must deal with market distortions such as stringent restrictions on the predator control agent 1080 and persistently devalued exchange rates abroad; and

**WHEREAS**, without limits on current imports, the downward trajectory of the domestic sheep industry will continue to the point where it will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Elko County Commission calls on its Congressional Delegation to work with the Biden Administration to halt the ongoing injury to the American sheep industry by imposing updated tariffs and quotas to ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic industry.

**PROPOSED** by Commissioner Jon Karr.

**SECONDED** by Commissioner Wilde Brough.

**PASSED** and **ADOPTED** this 20th day of September, 2023.

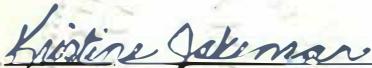
<b>VOTE:</b>	<b>AYES -</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>NAYS -</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>ABSENT -</b>	<b>0</b>



---

**REX STENINGER, CHAIR  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA**

**ATTEST:**



---

**KRISTINE JAKEMAN, ELKO COUNTY CLERK**

RESOLUTION NO. 23-11-15

**A RESOLUTION BY THE PERSHING COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN  
SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SHEEP INDUSTRY**

**WHEREAS**, the United States sheep industry has been decimated by over-regulation at home and by excessive imports of lamb and wool from abroad; and

**WHEREAS**, the United States sheep industry played an important role in the settlement of the West, serving as the economic cornerstone for rural economics and supporting the social infrastructure of rural America; and

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing off noxious weeds and other undesirable species in fire prone areas; and

**WHEREAS**, the United States sheep inventory reached its historical high in 1942 at 56.2 million animals, but has since decreased by 62%; and

**WHEREAS**, foreign imports of lamb and wool have increased 543% over the same time period and now account for 74% of the domestic market; and

**WHEREAS**, the United States has historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs as it has for other domestic agriculture industries, such as peanut, sugar, dairy, cotton, tobacco and chocolate; and

**WHEREAS**, tariffs have been imposed since 1890 to protect the domestic sheep industry, but have not been adjusted since 1930, when they were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat and 5 cents per pound for mutton. If those tariffs were adjusted for inflation, they would now be \$54 per head, \$1.25 per pound for lamb and 89 cents a pound for mutton; and

**WHEREAS**, the domestic sheep industry must deal with market distortions such as stringent restrictions on the predator control agent 1080 and persistently devalued exchange rates abroad; and

**WHEREAS**, without limits on current imports, the downward trajectory of the domestic sheep industry will continue to the point where it will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOVLED** that the Pershing County Commission call upon its Congressional Delegation to work with the Biden Administration to halt the ongoing injury to the American sheep industry by imposing updated tariffs and quotas to ensure the visibility and competitiveness of the domestic industry.

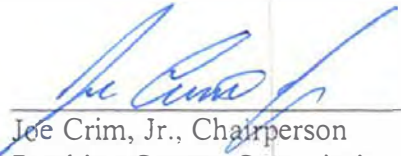
**IT IS SO RESOLVED.**

The adoption of the foregoing Resolution was moved by Commissioner  
Hudson, seconded by Commissioner Racklev and  
adopted on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of November 2023, by the following vote of the Board of County  
Commissioners of Pershing County.

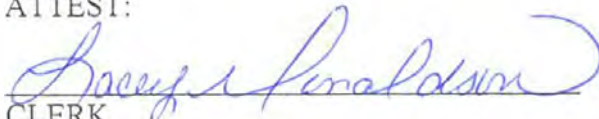
AYES: Crim, Hudson, Racklev

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joe Crim, Jr., Chairperson  
Pershing County Commission

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK

# **South Dakota**

## Resolution

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**WHEREAS**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**WHEREAS**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.




- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**THEREFOR**, We, the Butte County Commissioners urge Governor Noem, U.S. Senators Rounds and Thune, and U.S. Representative Johnson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Dated this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October 2023

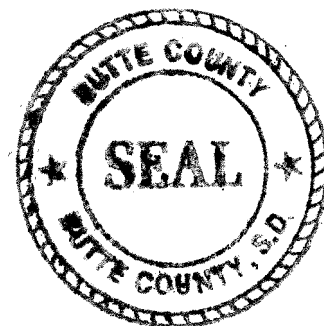
Butte County Board of Commissioners

  
Stanley Harms  
Chair, Butte County Commission

ATTEST



Annie Capp  
Butte County Auditor



RESOLUTION 2023-17

**WHEREAS**, the U. S. sheep industry is being decimated by excessive imports with little or no tariffs on lamb and wool.

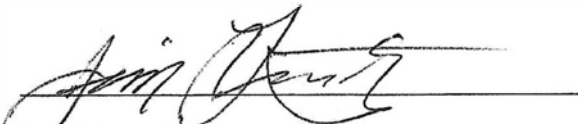
**WHEREAS**, the U. S. sheep numbers have decreased by 62% and the number of operators have decreased by 60% in the last 40 years.

**WHEREAS**, the U. S. sheep industry is an important part of the local and national economy.

**THEREFOR**, We, the Custer County Commissioners urge Governor Noem, Senator Thune, Senator Rounds, and Representative Johnson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the injury to the U. S. Sheep Industry caused by the excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and tariff quotas then will ensure the competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Adopted this 20<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023

Signed:


  
Jim Lintz, Chairman

  
Mark Hartman, Commissioner

  
Craig Hindle, Commissioner

  
Mike Linde, Commissioner

  
Michael Busskohl, Commissioner

ATTEST:   
Dawn McLaughlin, Custer County Finance Officer



September 7, 2023

Senator John Thune  
United States Senate SD-511  
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Mike Rounds  
Hart Senate Office Bldg., Suite 716  
Washington, DC 20510

Representative Dusty Johnson  
1714 Longworth HOB  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Legislators,

Another one of our agricultural industries is under a serious threat. The domestic sheep industry has been overrun with imports to the United States which has went up by 543%. This has resulted in 74% of the lamb consumed today being sourced outside of the United States. This continued onslaught of imports destroys the very fabric of the sheep industry. Imports from Australia and New Zealand do not have the same quality control or stringent production guidelines as that produced in the United States.

It is bad enough that the importation of energy makes our great Country dependent on foreign countries. Making us dependent on foreign countries for our food is beyond comprehension. We must remember, what is done to one livestock industry can be done to another. Since agriculture is the top industry in South Dakota, please help protect our interests.

Sincerely,



Joe Falkenburg, Chairman  
Fall River County Commission



Deb Russell, Vice Chair  
Fall River County Commission



Joe Allen, Commissioner  
Fall River County Commission



Les Cope, Commissioner  
Fall River County Commission



Heath Greenough, Commissioner  
Fall River County Commission

RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry is being decimated by excessive imports with little or no tariffs on lamb and wool.

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep numbers have decreased by 62% and the number of operators have decreased by 60% in the last 40 years.

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry is an important part of the local and national economy.

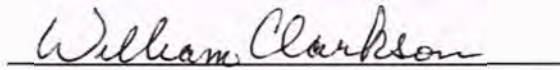
**THEREFOR**, We, The Harding County Commissioners urge Governor Noem, congressmen Senator Thune, Senator Rounds, and Repetitive Johnson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the injury to the U.S. Sheep Industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and tariff quotas that will ensure the competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Adopted this 9<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023

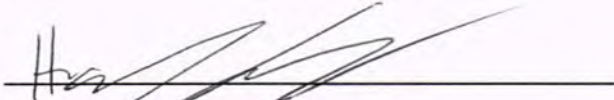
Signed:



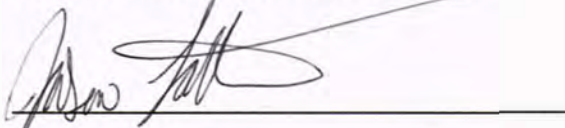
Charles Verhust, Chairman



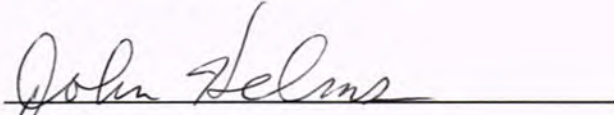
William Clarkson, Commissioner



Hunter Kalisiak, Commissioner

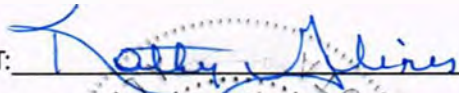


Jason Latham, Commissioner



John Helms, Commissioner

ATTEST:

  
Kathy Glines, Harding County Auditor

**JACKSON COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Resolution 2023 - 22**

**WHEREAS**, The United States sheep industry is being decimated by excessive imports with little or no tariffs on lamb and wool;

**WHEREAS**, United States sheep numbers have decreased by 62% and the number of operators have decreased by 60% in the last 40 years.

**WHEREAS**, The United States sheep industry is an important part of the local and national economy;

**THEREFORE**, We, the Jackson County Commissioners urge Governor Kristi Noem, U.S. Senators John Thune and Mike Rounds, and U.S. Representative Dusty Johnson to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Resolution adopted this 12 th. day of October, 2023.

ATTEST:



Vicki D. Wilson  
Jackson County Auditor

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
JACKSON COUNTY, SD



Jeff Willert  
Chairman



**Utah**

## **BEAVER COUNTY RESOLUTION 2023-08**

### **A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN RURAL AMERICA.**

**Whereas**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**Whereas**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**Whereas**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**Whereas**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**Whereas**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**Whereas**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**Whereas**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**Whereas**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**Whereas**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**Whereas**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.



- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**Whereas**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**Therefore**, We, the Beaver County Commissioners urge Governor Cox, U.S. Senators Mike Lee and Mitt Romney, and U.S. Representatives Blake Moore and John Curtis, to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Passed and Adopted by the County Legislative body of Beaver County, State of Utah, on this 1 day of Nov., 2023.

BOARD OF BEAVER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By: Wade Hollingshead  
Wade Hollingshead -Chairman

ATTEST:

Ginger McMullin  
Ginger McMullin- Beaver County Clerk

Wade Hollingshead

Tammy Pearson

Brandon Yardley

Y  
Y  
Y



## IRON COUNTY RESOLUTION 2023-14

### A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN RURAL AMERICA.

**Whereas**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**Whereas**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**Whereas**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**Whereas**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**Whereas**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**Whereas**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**Whereas**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**Whereas**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**Whereas**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**Whereas**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.

- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**Whereas**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**Therefore**, We, the Iron County Commissioners urge Governor Cox, U.S. Senators Mike Lee and Mitt Romney, and U.S. Representatives Chris Stewart to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Passed and Adopted by the County Legislative body of Iron County, State of Utah, on this 25<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
IRON COUNTY UTAH

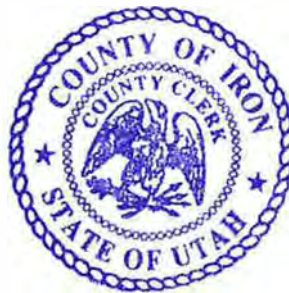
By

  
Paul Cozzens – Chairman

ATTEST:

  
Jonathan T. Whittaker – Iron County Clerk

Michael P. Bleak	_Aye_
Paul Cozzens	_Aye_
Marilyn Wood	_Aye_



## SANPETE COUNTY RESOLUTION 2023-14

### A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN RURAL AMERICA.

**Whereas**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**Whereas**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**Whereas**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**Whereas**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**Whereas**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**Whereas**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**Whereas**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**Whereas**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**Whereas**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

**Whereas**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.


- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**Whereas**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**Therefore**, We, the Sanpete County Commissioners urge Governor Cox, U.S. Senators and members of Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Passed and Adopted by the County Legislative body of Sanpete County, State of Utah, on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2023.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
SANPETE COUNTY UTAH

By:   
Scott Bartholomew - Chairman

ATTEST:

  
Linda Christiansen – Sanpete County Clerk

Scott Bartholomew	<u>Aye</u> ✓
Reed Hatch	<u>Aye</u> ✓
Scott Collard	<u>Aye</u> ✓

# **E&I Conservation District Resolutions**



# E&I Conservation District

1785 East 5100 N Cedar City, UT (435) 590-5154

## RESOLUTION 2023-14

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN IRON COUNTY, UTAH.

WHEREAS, the sheep industry plays a vital role in the agricultural sector, providing numerous economic, environmental, and social benefits; and

WHEREAS, sheep farming contributes to the production of high-quality meat, wool, and other by-products, meeting the diverse needs of consumers; and

WHEREAS, sheep farming is an environmentally sustainable practice, as sheep help maintain balance in pasture ecosystems and promote biodiversity; and

WHEREAS, the sheep industry supports rural economies by creating jobs, contributing to local businesses, and fostering a sense of community; and

WHEREAS, supporting and promoting the sheep industry aligns with our principles of sustainable agriculture, economic growth, and community development; and

WHEREAS, recognizing and addressing the challenges faced by the sheep industry will help ensure its long-term viability and success;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that E&I Conservation District commits to actively support and advocate for the sheep industry at local, regional, and national levels by undertaking the following measures:

1. Promote Education and Research:

- a. Encourage research institutions to conduct studies focused on improving sheep breeds, health, and productivity.
- b. Collaborate with educational institutions to provide access to training programs and resources for aspiring and current sheep farmers.
- c. Organize workshops, seminars, and conferences to disseminate knowledge, best practices, and innovations within the sheep industry.

2. Increase Market Access and Demand:

- a. Facilitate collaboration between sheep farmers, processors, and retailers to develop marketing strategies aimed at increasing the consumption of sheep products.
- b. Engage in

consumer awareness campaigns highlighting sheep products' nutritional value, sustainability, and versatility.

c. Promote the sheep industry during seasonal events, fairs, and festivals to attract customers and stimulate local economies.

### 3. Improve Infrastructure and Support Systems:

a. Advocate for investments in infrastructure development, such as abattoirs, processing facilities, and shearing sheds, to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the sheep industry.

b. Collaborate with financial institutions and policymakers to ensure the availability of affordable credit and insurance options for sheep farmers.

c. Support the development of comprehensive support systems, including extension services, veterinary care, and disease management programs.

### 4. Strengthen Collaboration and Networking:

a. Foster collaboration between sheep farmers, associations, and co-operatives to leverage collective knowledge, resources, and market influence.

b. Explore partnerships with relevant industries, such as fashion and textiles, to promote the use of sustainable wool and other by-products.

c. Establish communication channels and platforms for information exchange, networking, and problem-solving among stakeholders in the sheep industry.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that E&I Conservation District will allocate necessary resources, including financial support, staff, and expertise, to effectively implement and monitor the activities outlined above.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to relevant government bodies, departments, and elected representatives, urging their support and cooperation in advancing the sheep industry.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that E&I Conservation District will regularly review and reassess the progress and effectiveness of the measures undertaken, making adjustments as necessary to ensure the ongoing support and growth of the sheep industry.

E&I Conservation District is committed to the sustainable development of the sheep industry and the well-being of sheep farmers and their communities.

Nancy Clark

Chairman

E&I Conservation District

# **County Farm Bureau Organizations**



## **Resolution**

**WHEREAS**, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

**WHEREAS**, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

**WHEREAS**, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

**WHEREAS**, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

**WHEREAS**, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

**WHEREAS**, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

**WHEREAS**, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

**WHEREAS**, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

**WHEREAS**, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar)).

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.

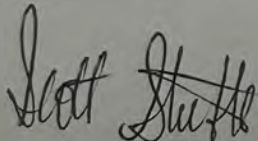
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

**WHEREAS**, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

**THEREFOR**, the Iron County Farm Bureau urges Governor Cox, U.S. Senators Lee and Romney, and U.S. Representatives Owen, Moore, and Curtis to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Iron County Farm Bureau President

Scott Stubbs

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Stubbs", written in a cursive style.

## Sanpete County Farm Bureau - Resolution

WHEREAS, sheep and lambs provide the economic cornerstone for western states' rural economies, supporting schools, places of worship, small town businesses, hospitals, and the social infrastructure of rural America.

WHEREAS, sheep perform important environmental purposes by grazing and browsing through noxious and other undesirable and invasive weed species and by reducing excess vegetation in fire prone areas.

WHEREAS, the United States historically protected domestic sheep production from global market distortions through tariffs.

WHEREAS, under the Tariff Act of 1930, tariffs previously enacted in 1890, 1921, and 1922 were increased to \$3 for live sheep, 7 cents per pound for lamb meat, and 5 cents per pound for mutton.

WHEREAS, by 1942, while being protected from global market distortions since 1930 with tariffs, the U.S. sheep inventory reached a historical high of 56.2 million.

WHEREAS, since 1930, Congress has not adjusted tariffs on sheep or sheep meat for inflation, rendering them immaterial today.

WHEREAS, adjusted for inflation, \$3 per head in 1930 is \$54 per head today, 7 cents per pound in 1930 is \$1.25 per pound today, and 5 cents per pound is \$0.89.

WHEREAS, the United States has a long, successful history of maintaining viable domestic production systems for many agricultural commodities through tariff rate quotas, such as those employed to ensure a viable domestic peanut industry, sugar industry, dairy industry, cotton industry, tobacco industry, chocolate industry, and animal feed industry.

WHEREAS, known global market distortions that can be effectively alleviated with a tariff rate quota system include less stringent production practices abroad (e.g., widespread use of compound 1080 abroad while it is severely restricted in the domestic market), global concentration (e.g., JBS dominates the global market in meat trade), persistently devalued exchange rates abroad (e.g., today a dollar's worth of Australian lamb exported to the United States returns \$1.55 to the Australian exporter (i.e., 1 U.S. dollar equals 1.55 Australian dollar).

WHEREAS, the U.S. sheep industry has not been protected from known and debilitating global market distortions for decades, resulting in the following consequences:

- The domestic sheep industry is non-competitive in the global export market.
- In four decades, the U.S. sheep inventory declined 62%, and at 5 million head is now at the lowest level in history.
- In four decades, the number of domestic sheep operations with over 100 head (commercial sheep operations) declined 60%.
- In just the past decade, consumption of sheep meat in America increased 62%.
- While lamb/mutton consumption increased since 2012, domestic production declined 16%.
- While consumption increased and production declined since 2012, imports surged 134%.
- By 2022, imported lamb and mutton captured 74% of the domestic market.
- The American sheep industry is the first U.S. livestock sector to be predominantly outsourced.

WHEREAS, without some form of management over current import flows, by way of tariffs, tariff rate quotas, or quantity restrictions, the systemic, downward trajectories of every measure of the American sheep industry's viability foretells the commercial domestic sheep industry will soon become the first livestock industry in America to fall completely to import competition.

THEREFOR, We, the Sanpete County Farm Bureau Board urge Governor Cox, U.S. Senators Lee, and Romney, and U.S. Representative Owens, Stewart, Moore, and Curtis to urge the Administration and Congress to halt the ongoing injury to the U.S. sheep industry caused by excessive imports and urge the establishment of tariffs and a tariff rate quota system, or some other form of quantity controls that will ensure the viability and competitiveness of the domestic sheep industry.

Dated this 16th day of November 2023

Sanpete County Farm Bureau  


Michael Hansen President



Matt Goble Vice-President

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_

**115 Sheep Producers,  
Feeders, and Packers Endorse  
Petition**

Name	Email	Where do you live/run sheep	Phone number	What type of sheep operation do you run?	Numbers of Sheep you run/feed/process
		Colorado		Feeder/Feeding operation, Packing/ Processing operation	feed 125,000 -150,000/year & process 100,000 - 110,000/year
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	300
		California		Feeder/Feeding operation	25-30,000
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	5000 ewes/15000 feeders
		Idaho		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	6500 ewes 1200 yearlings
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	260 ewes
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	4300
		South Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1,500 head of ewes
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2300
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2600
		Montana		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	350
		Montana		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	35
		Nevada		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	6,000
		North Dakota		Feeder/Feeding operation	18,000 lambs
		North Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	500 ewes 1500 feeder lambs
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	2800
		Montana		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2200 ewes
		North Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	1000
		North Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	100 ewes and 150 lambs
		North Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	200
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	3000 ewes
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2000
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1200 ewes
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	400
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	5000 ewes 5000 feeders
		South Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1100
		Nevada		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	6500 Ewes, 4500 Lambs
		Montana		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	900 ewes
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1200
		Wyoming		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	450
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	4000
		Montana		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	200
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	4000
		North Dakota		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	120
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	50
		North Dakota		Feeder/Feeding operation	5,000
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1500
		Colorado		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1400
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	4200
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1900
		Colorado		Feeder/Feeding operation	100,000 total are fed in the yard throughout any given year
		Idaho		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2000
		Texas		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	450
		Texas		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	50
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	2500
				Ewe/ Lamb Operation	900
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	3000
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1000
		Utah		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	500
		Idaho		Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	10000 ewe 80000 lambs
		Utah/Idaho		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1400
		California		Ewe/ Lamb Operation	+/- 13,500 ewes 14,500 lambs



California	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	5500 breeding ewes	
Wyoming, Utah, Nevada	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	5000 breeding stock, 2000 yearlings	
California	Feeder/Feeding operation		4,000
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1300
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	600 ewes	
	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2700
Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	20 hd	
South Dakota	Feeder/Feeding operation		10000
Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	Not enough	
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1000 ewes	
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		100
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		2500
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		5500
Utah, Wyoming	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1200
Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		350
Colorado	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		9000
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	1000 ewes	
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2200
Idaho and Nevada	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2400
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		2500
California	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		10000
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		700
California	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		4000
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		350
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		300
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2800
North Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation	700ewes. 1100 lambs finish	
North Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		50
North Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		180
Montana	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	200 ewes with 350 lambs	
North Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		50
California	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		100
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		850
Wyoming	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		150
Oregon	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		12,000
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		3000
Texas	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		300
Utah, Idaho, and Nevada	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		11,000
South Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		700
South Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		50
North Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1,000
North Dakota and South Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		1200
Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	4000 ewes	
South Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2500
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		200
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		0
Iowa	Ewe/ Lamb Operation, Feeder/Feeding operation		1200
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1100
Utah and Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1800
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		200
Colorado	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	10,000 producing ewes	
Missouri	Ewe/ Lamb Operation	250 - 400 ewes	
Idaho	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		3000
Colorado	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		75
Minnesota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1200
California	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		1000
Utah	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		2500
Nevada	Ewe/Lamb, Feeder Operation	10,000 ewes, 4,000 yrllings and lambs, 322 rams	
South Dakota	Ewe/ Lamb Operation		160
New York	Ewe/Lamb Operation/feeder/Feeding operation		500
Idaho	Ewe/Lamb Operation		25
Montana	Ewe/Lamb Operation		105
Missouri	Ewe/Lamb Operation	300-400 lambs per year	