United States dairy industry urges stronger action against Canada

Bv CAROL RYAN DUMAS Capital Press

Nearly 70 U.S. dairy companies and associations are urging U.S. Trade Representative Katherine Tai to hold Canada's feet to the fire in its market access obligations under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

They want the ambassador to initiate a dispute settlement case with the Canadian government over its administration of dairy tariff-rate quotas if there is not an immediate positive resolution reached in consultation.

Canada agreed to new market access for U.S. dairy products through TRQ allocations in the USMCA, but Canada is circumventing its obligations, the groups said in a letter to Tai.

Canada has awarded the vast majority, 85%, of TRQs to processors — in many cases ones that are competing directly against the type of products the U.S. wants to ship to Canada, Shawna Morris, vice president for trade with U.S. Dairy Export Council and National Milk Producers Federation, said in a podcast.

"The way Canada is hanmission meeting this week do dling its market access under USMCA is likely to result in fewer shipments and lower value shipments than we had anticipated we'd be able to get under USMCA," she said.

Canada's TRQ allocations are designed to discourage the full utilization and value of the TRQs, limiting U.S. dairy imports, according to the U.S. Dairy Export Council and National Milk Producers Federation.

With the bulk of TRQ access reserved for processors, only a small amount is left for distributors and retailers are cut out from TRQ access, Morris told Capital Press.

"It's these latter two groups that we think have the strongest incentives to actually purchase U.S. dairy products, and we want to make sure they have a greater role in the process," she said.

The U.S. Trade Representative's office requested consultation with Canada over the issue in December. If ongoing consultation and a USMCA Free Trade Com-



action.

Shawna Morris

turn out, but every time there is a session particularly led by the U.S. trade representative there's a strong possibility

ward, she said.

not result in immediate reso-

lution, the groups are calling

for additional enforcement

The dairy industry wanted

this week's meeting

to make sure it was

clear the industry is

eager for enforcement

action to move for-

It's hard to know

how the meeting will

of success, she said. The U.S. dairy industry worked with the U.S. trade representative's office and Congress to secure strong enforceable dairy provisions in the USMCA, and knew proper implementation and enforcement would be criti-

Export Council. "This is why we need USTR to take bold action to ensure the U.S. dairy industry fully benefits from the hardfought wins included in the

Capital Press File

Members of Congress are asking the attorney general to provide an update on the investigation of major meatpacking companies.

Lawmakers urge movement on meatpacker investigation

By CAROL RYAN DUMAS Capital Press

On Monday, 16 members of Congress prodded Attorney General Merrick Garland to update them on the investigation into the four meatpackers that dominate the U.S. market.

Sen. John Thune and Rep. Dusty Johnson, both R-S.D., led 14 of their colleagues in urging Garland to continue the U.S. Department of Justice investigation into the meatpackers.

The letter also requested that DOJ update Congress on the probe, according to a press release from Johnson.

Nearly a year ago, DOJ sent civil investigation demands to the meatpackers, but no results have been made public.

In fact, the lawmakers said in the letter, there is no information to even suggest whether the investigation has concluded.

'It is critically important that producers have fair and transparent markets for the commodities they produce. We urge the DOJ Antitrust Division to continue vigilance and where possible provide updates of findings," the lawmakers said. They cited the market disruption from a 2019

fire at a beef processing

plant in Kansas and pan-

demic-disrupted markets

and plant closures. Huge

spreads between fed cat-

tle prices and the price of

boxed beef sprang from

chain, any change in pro-

cessing capacity can have

a dramatic impact on cattle

prices, preventing produc-

ers from capturing margin

from boxed beef rallies,"

President Donald Trump

asked DOJ to investigate

events do not always prove

attention can reinforce con-

fidence in the system," the

Beef Association hopes the

lawmakers' request will

be met at DOJ with the

demand and the economy

reopening across much of

the country, cattle produc-

Despite strong consumer

urgency it warrants.

the large price disparities.

"While black

wrongdoing,

lawmakers said.

National

In May of 2020, former

swan

additional

Cattlemen's

the lawmakers said.

"With a tight supply

those events.

ness challenges, said Ethan Lane, NCBA vice president of government affairs. They are contending

ers face significant busi-

with high market volatility, drought and high input costs, and they can't capture the value they deserve for the high-quality product they supply, he said.

There's a large supply of cattle at one end and a high demand for U.S. beef at the other, but the middle is being choked by the lack of processing capacity, he said.

"It's in the best interests of both producers and consumers for the Department of Justice to get to the bottom of the current market dynamics and assess why they seemingly always result in producers getting the short end of the deal, he said.

producers "Cattle deserve to know whether or not the price disparity that has plagued our market is the result of anti-competitive or other inappropriate practices in the packing sector," he said.

NCBA hopes to see results from the attorney general soon, he said.

Federal law doesn't pre-empt **\$25 million glyphosate verdict**

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI Capital Press

Federal law does not preempt legal claims that glyphosate herbicides cause cancer, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in upholding a \$25 million judgment against Monsanto.

A jury determined in 2019 that exposure to glyphosate in Roundup products had caused plaintiff Edwin Hardeman's non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, awarding him \$80 million in damages.

That amount was knocked down to \$25 million by a federal judge, who decided the original amount was unconstitutionally excessive.

Monsanto — a major seed and chemical producer that has since merged with Bayer — challenged the verdict before the 9th Circuit, arguing that Hardeman's claims shouldn't have even reached the jury. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act pre-empted the lawsuit because the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency determined that glyphosate doesn't require a cancer risk label, according to Monsanto.



The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a \$25 million judgment against Monsanto for selling Roundup herbicide without a cancer warning.

FIFRA in regard to warning labels.

"We conclude that Har-

contradicts the legal position of the EPA, which argued the pesticide registration process pre-empts lawsuits against products whose labels have been approved by the agency.

The pesticide industry, represented by Croplife America, claimed the judgment against Monsanto sets a dangerous precedent "well beyond Roundup and glyphosate."

The district court's decisions under review raise the fundamental question of whether specific pesticide labeling requirements imposed by EPA in the exercise of expert scientific judgments under FIFRA can be overridden by the verdicts of lay juries under state law across a wide array of regulated pesticides," the organization argued.

cal, said Krysta Harden, president and CEO of the Dairy

USMCA," she said.

The allegation that Monsanto was liable for a "failure to warn" about cancer risks under California law must fail because that state imposes labeling requirements that are different from FIFRA, the company said.

However, the 9th Circuit has now rejected that interpretation, ruling that California law doesn't conflict with

failure-to-warn deman's claims based on Roundup's labeling are consistent with FIFRA and thus are neither expressly nor impliedly preempted," the 9th Circuit said.

The EPA's approval of Monsanto's label for glyphosate doesn't necessarily prove the company complied with FIFRA — it's merely a "rebuttable presumption" that can still be overruled by a judge or jury, the 9th Circuit said.

Likewise, it would not have been impossible for Monsanto to warn of glyphosate's cancer risk under FIFRA's labeling rules, the ruling said. "Because Monsanto could comply with both FIFRA and California law, FIFRA did not impliedly pre-empt Hardeman's state failure-to-warn claims."

The 9th Circuit's ruling

Aside from the question of federal pre-emption, the 9th Circuit ruled that expert testimony regarding the link between glyphosate and cancer was properly admitted in the lawsuit.

The original punitive damages awarded by the jury were "grossly excessive," but the reduced amount didn't violate Monsanto's due process rights, the ruling said.

evidence "Ultimately, of Monsanto's conduct downplaying concerns and failing to fully assess Roundup's safety after being alerted to possible risks — supports that Monsanto acted with 'indifference to or a reckless disregard of the health or safety of others," the 9th Circuit said, citing case law.



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