



2022

**American Sheep Industry
Association Policy**

i. FOREWORD

The following are current policies of the American Sheep Industry Association, Inc. (ASI), including those adopted by the ASI Board of Directors on Jan. 22, 2022.

ASI resolutions stand as adopted for a period of five years, unless amended or deleted by action of the Board of Directors. At the end of that five-year period, resolutions are dropped unless extended for another five-year period by a vote of the Board of Directors. Directives expire after one year.

ii. KEY TO POLICY CODES

- First digit(s) (from 1-12) indicate the area under which the policy is classified;
- Next two digits indicate the number of the policy within that section (at time of passage);
- Next two digits indicate the year adopted; and
- R indicates year renewed or revised.

(Note: Policies renewed for additional years will retain the number of the original year adopted with the renewal or revision date preceded by an R.)

Example: 1-04:11:R20

1 indicates 1st section, Animal Health/Animal Welfare
-04 indicates 4th policy adopted under that topic
:11 indicates that the policy was adopted in 2011
:R20 indicates that the policy was renewed or revised in 2020

iii. POLICY PROCESS

The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) is a producer-driven federation of state associations representing the American sheep industry. The policy development and implementation process is also producer-driven.

There are many opportunities for producers to become actively involved in discussions on issues facing the industry; policy recommendations are developed through democratic processes that, on approval of the ASI Board of Directors, set policy to guide ASI's activities and programs.

The policy process is made up of two steps: (1) Policy Development and (2) Policy Implementation. Policy Development occurs before the annual meeting during state member association conventions, and in ASI council meetings and policy forums held before or during the annual convention. These policies result in formal action by the Board of Directors during the Annual Meeting. Policy Implementation occurs following the Annual Meeting through the respective councils that put the policy into action. The following more fully explains the two above-mentioned steps.

iv. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

A trade association represents the interests of the industry it serves. To do this, the policy development process must involve as many people as possible to reflect industry consensus. The policy development process actually begins at the

state member association level, where producers first become involved in association activities. During annual conventions and other meetings, individual producers can raise issues, concerns or suggestions that should be addressed by the industry. Resolutions or directives adopted by state associations are forwarded to the ASI for consideration in Policy Forums during the annual convention. Policy Forums are meetings organized by topics, in which each council member present at the Policy Forum has a vote. The Policy Forums consider policy resolutions from the states, recommendations from the ASI councils and from individual producers, on which they take action. Resolutions and directives that are acted upon and passed during the Policy Forums are forwarded to the Resolutions Committee.

The Resolutions Committee reviews the resolutions and directives to prevent duplication between councils and to resolve conflict with existing policy or other proposed resolutions and directives. The Resolutions Committee may not develop new resolutions or directives, stop resolutions or directives from being considered by the Board of Directors or substantially change them, but may return them to a council for the purpose of resolving conflicts.

The ASI Board of Directors then considers resolutions and directives during its Annual Meeting. Policy resolutions and directives adopted by the Board of Directors become ASI policy at the close of the Annual Meeting. Resolutions remain active with Board of Directors' renewal or revision; the Board may also repeal. If no action of any kind is taken, resolutions automatically sunset in the fifth year. Directives expire after one year.

If an issue or situation arises following the Annual Meeting that is not covered by existing policy, the Executive Board has the authority to set interim policy. When doing so, the Executive Board relies on the counsel of the appropriate council. The Board of Directors must ratify interim policy action adopted by the Executive Board at its next meeting.

v. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Policy resolutions and directives adopted by the Board of Directors are assigned to the appropriate ASI council for implementation. Policies requiring legislative action are referred to the Legislative Action Council. It is the responsibility of each council to pursue implementation of actions addressed in their policy resolutions and directives. Councils periodically report to the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the progress of policy implementation.

vi. SUMMARY

Sheep producers with policy questions are encouraged to contact their state association or the ASI office. From issue identification, to policy development, through policy implementation, sheep producers set the course for the American Sheep Industry Association.

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12. DIRECTIVES

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ANIMAL HEALTH/ANIMAL WELFARE

1-01:90:R20

National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS)

WHEREAS there are disease and national policy issues that may affect the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS USDA NAHMS has conducted national studies on the health and health management of United States domestic livestock populations on a 10 to 12-year cycle that is designed to meet the information needs of the industries associated with these commodities, and

WHEREAS the sheep industry needs information gathered by National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) on issues involving animal health, animal productivity, animal welfare, product wholesomeness, and the environment to promote and protect its industry, and

WHEREAS facts data and results from previous NAHMS studies have been beneficial to the sheep industry by providing guidance on management, production, disease prevention, and marketing,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the USDA/APHIS decision to continue with the NAHMS sheep study planned for 2023 and recommends the NAHMS team work with industry and the National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS), as well as state animal health officials, on study design and implementation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI recommends that USDA continue to make field and laboratory resources available for future NAHMS projects, including the 2023 study of the U.S. sheep industry.

1-02:90:R20

Vet-Client Relationship

WHEREAS limited availability and restrictions on application of biologicals and pharmaceuticals for use by livestock producers may cause extreme hardship and financial impact to the entire livestock industry, and

WHEREAS it is critical to establish a veterinarian client-patient relationship, not only to obtain biologicals and pharmaceuticals but also to stimulate an interest in and awareness of sheep health,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI recommends that sheep producers establish a working veterinarian-client-patient relationship for the continued use of pharmaceuticals and biologicals by producers to maintain the general health of the sheep population and profitability of the industry.

1-03:90:R20

Food Animal Veterinary Education and Veterinary Assistance

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry is in need of qualified veterinarians who have knowledge of sheep diseases and management practices, and

WHEREAS the shortage of veterinary service to the food-animal industry has reached a critical level in recent years, and

WHEREAS this shortage of veterinarians that serve the food-animal industry has been due to multiple factors, including economics and decreasing numbers of students having a food-animal background, it is difficult for veterinary practices to attract food-animal veterinarians, and

WHEREAS the growing shortage of food-animal veterinarians emphasizes the need for an official food-animal, veterinary assistant program,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and veterinary medical colleges be encouraged to develop recruitment and enrollment tactics that encourage those interested in food-animal production, to apply to veterinary school. ASI also encourages veterinary schools to develop curricula that addresses the need for rurally-located food-animal veterinarians.

1-04:92:R18

Quality Assurance

WHEREAS a more complete knowledge of the extent and causes of quality defects and potential residues will provide educational opportunities for sheep producers, and

WHEREAS identification of the source point of defects and residues in the production system will challenge producers to improve production systems and practices to enhance efficiency and assure quality and safety of their products,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the continued and accelerated implementation of the National Sheep Safety and Quality Assurance (SSQA) program.

1-06:91:R22

Code of Practice/Animal Husbandry

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI adopts the following Industry Code of Practice:

Domestic sheep production has been a part of the human way of life for thousands of years. Responsible sheep husbandry has always included a concern for the well-being and humane treatment of the sheep, as well as a commitment toward good stewardship of the land.

Sheep operations in the U.S. are very diverse, owing to the adaptability of sheep to a wide range of climates and management systems. Sheep are efficient converters of renewable forage to high-quality food and fiber. In many areas of the country sheep are used to glean crop residues or utilize agricultural byproducts.

Nutrition – Providing sheep with adequate nutrition ensures their continued productivity and well-being. Sheep on pasture are frequently able to meet all or most of their nutritional needs from grazing. Supplementation of natural feed sources may become necessary during certain stages of production or unfavorable forage conditions.

Under more intense raising systems, the accepted National Research Council (NRC) feed requirements should be used in order to meet the sheep's nutritional needs appropriate to their stage of production. Adequate water should always be available.

Health – It is in sheep producers' best interests to maintain their flocks in a healthy, productive state and, to the extent possible, avoid the possibility of injury or disease through good, preventative-health management.

Vaccines, anthelmintics and other health-care products should be used in accordance with approved-veterinary practices, and care should be taken to comply with any drug-withdrawal requirements.

It is usually necessary to dock lambs and castrate male lambs in order to prevent serious health consequences, such as fly strike, inbreeding, ewe-lamb pregnancy or cleanliness problems. These procedures should be done appropriately, at an early age and in such a manner as to minimize stress and not compromise the health or well-being of the animals. Common sense should be used to avoid stress due to handling lambs during unfavorable weather.

Handling and Equipment – Handling facilities and working corrals should be designed to ease handling stress and reduce the possibility of injury. Corrals, loading chutes and shearing areas should be in good repair and free of sharp edges that could cause injury to the sheep or handler.

Pen size and feeder space will be variable dependent on the size of the sheep but should be large enough to provide freedom of movement and ample access to feed and water. Good ventilation is essential when designing housing for sheep. Buildings used to house sheep should be maintained in a sanitary, clean condition.

Transporting sheep should be done in a safe manner to prevent the consequences of both under and overcrowding; this includes loading and unloading. Debilitated, non-ambulatory sheep should not be sent to market but instead they should be euthanized on the farm in a humane manner and disposed of properly.

Animals at livestock markets, sales, shows and public exhibitions should be handled in a humane manner, and sheep producers should comply with regulations and guidelines regarding showing and exhibition of sheep as outlined by state, local and/or general rules of the event.

Youth programs should encourage proper management and care consistent with accepted animal-production practices and humane-handling methods, as endorsed by ASI.

Management – Sound sheep management takes into consideration many diverse factors including feed resources, environmental conditions, marketing opportunities, and climate and breed suitability.

Condition – Reasonable efforts should be made to present

clean sheep and lambs for slaughter.

Predator losses have become an increasing problem in the sheep industry. Sheep are basically defenseless animals, and depredation from wild species or domestic dogs can cause great stress, suffering and death. Therefore, all available methods of predator control should be promoted to control depredation on sheep.

Besides a concern for the health and well-being of the sheep, successful management involves a commitment to preserve and utilize natural resources in such a manner that ensures the sustained productivity for the production of lamb and wool.

Sheep practices are constantly changing, as new knowledge about animal behavior and health becomes available. Producers are encouraged to incorporate these improvements into their operations whenever possible.

1-08:95:R20 Over the Counter Drugs

WHEREAS there is a public health concern presented with the development of resistance to antimicrobial drugs of importance to human medicine and the resulting loss of their effectiveness as antimicrobial therapies, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is seeking a balance between this public health concern and the judicious use of medically important antimicrobial drugs necessary for assuring animal health, and

WHEREAS the FDA has issued, as part of its plan to ensure appropriate and judicious use of medically important and necessary antimicrobials in livestock, a Draft Guidance #263 for Industry that provides recommendations for sponsors of medically important antimicrobial drugs approved for use in animals to voluntarily bring under veterinary oversight all products that continue to be available over the counter (OTC), and

WHEREAS there are key factors that must be considered by the Agency to avoid unintended consequences when moving currently approved OTC products that are used in the sheep industry under veterinary oversight, including, but not limited to:

- a critical shortage of large animal veterinarians that is putting our nation's food supply at risk, particularly in rural areas;
- the severely limited access producers have to veterinary care that poses an animal welfare concern and is a major food supply concern and is compounded by a limited availability of necessary veterinary products for use in sheep
- the increasing number of products available for use in sheep that are being removed from the market and the lack of new products being developed for use in the U.S.;
- the lack of product availability means the nation's sheep

flock is afflicted with conditions that other countries are able to treat with a variety of therapeutic products not available in the U.S. thereby putting U.S. producers at a competitive disadvantage

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI recommends the FDA gather information on the limited availability of medically necessary OTC approved antimicrobial new animal drugs that are used in the sheep industry to determine the potential impact of moving these products to prescription only including whether any of these products may be in jeopardy of being removed from the market if changed to prescription only and, if so, whether the loss of these products would be significant for the livestock industry, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI recommends the FDA help develop a practical solution for the sheep industry to ensure that the potential move of OTC approved medically necessary antimicrobials to prescription only will not pose a risk to the well-being of livestock or the viability of the nation's food supply.

1-09:95:R18 Drug-Approval Process

WHEREAS there is a lack of approved pharmaceuticals for the treatment of important sheep diseases, and

WHEREAS the current drug-approval process discourages research, development and data submission leading to new products for the treatment of sheep disease, and

WHEREAS new pharmaceuticals could significantly improve the overall health and well-being of sheep,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports legislative and regulatory efforts that will restructure and expedite the drug-approval process and provide financial incentives to sponsors, while maintaining product safety and efficacy.

1-10:96:R19 Sheep Well-being and Exhibition

WHEREAS the exhibition of livestock, including sheep, is an important aspect of breed promotion, marketing and educational programs, and

WHEREAS the health, well-being and productivity of sheep is of paramount importance to the industry, including appropriate and necessary husbandry and medical practices, and

WHEREAS a wide range of educational resources exists, which are targeted toward both youth and adults,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI endorses and assists in the distribution of the Show Animal Care and Handling Guide, published by the Animal Industry Foundation, the National Show Ring Code of Ethics, published by the International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and other publications, videos and programs, which are consistent with the Sheep Industry Code of Practice and the Sheep Care Guide, both published by ASI, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports human and necessary husbandry practices, as prescribed and/or endorsed by the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP).

1-12:97:R18 Scrapie Research

WHEREAS the role of premise contamination due to scrapie is not understood, and

WHEREAS the role of vectors and fomites in scrapie transmission has not been determined, and

WHEREAS the pathogenesis and potential transmissibility of atypical scrapie has not fully been defined, and

WHEREAS the relationship between peripheral infectivity and deposition of PrPsc in cases of atypical scrapie is not fully understood, and

WHEREAS data confirm that ARR/ARQ and ARR/ARR sheep cannot be considered fully resistant to classical or atypical scrapie, and

WHEREAS the ability of scrapie strains (including atypical scrapie) to adapt and transmit is not fully understood, then

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ARS and APHIS to continue to share information as it relates to scrapie eradication, new research findings and emerging epidemiological information, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS to continue conducting epidemiological studies and ongoing monitoring surveys of scrapie-infected animals and flocks to help define strain adaptation and transmissibility, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ARS and USDA/APHIS to make appropriate requests for budgetary increases for scrapie research projects and epidemiological studies designed to ascertain the roles of sheep genotype, atypical scrapie, interactions of the two, and the roles of premise contamination, vectors, and other fomites.

1-19:06:R21 Approval of Trace Mineral Products

WHEREAS iodine deficiencies and other mineral deficiencies in sheep can occur in large numbers and be more widespread than commonly believed, and

WHEREAS iodine supplementation through free choice mineral mixtures is not always effective, and no alternative methods of supplementing iodine are available in the U.S., and

WHEREAS commercial, slow-release-iodine products are safe and routinely recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for human supplementation in developing countries, and sheep producers in countries that compete with U.S. producers use slow-release iodine products that are

available as injections and boluses,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages companies and supports their efforts to obtain Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for the use of safe, slow-release-iodine preparations and other trace-mineral products for sheep.

1-20:09:R19 Biosecurity

WHEREAS the security of the U.S. food supply, the economic viability of the country and the economic welfare of agriculture producers' food and fiber is at risk from natural, accidental or intentional introduction of catastrophic diseases,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI recommends that sheep producers develop written biosecurity plans for their operations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI works with its state sheep associations and affiliates to encourage sheep producers to be active in their county Animal Issues Committees and that ASI encourage local support for state and national animal veterinary diagnostic laboratories, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI support funding for research related to catastrophic livestock diseases, including research by APHIS, ARS, universities and the National Center for Foreign and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD Center).

1-21:09:R19 Regionalization/Compartmentalization

WHEREAS USDA/APHIS/VS utilizes regionalization to create trade opportunities with other countries, while at the same time safeguarding animal health; regionalization can help facilitate the marketability of U.S. animals and products, and

WHEREAS USDA/APHIS/VS participates in the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), whose guidelines help guard against introduction of animal diseases without creating unjustified trade barriers, and VS uses OIE guidelines when negotiating trade protocols, and

WHEREAS the relevance of international animal health and disease-control standards, as well as U.S. standards, are considered when regionalization is implemented, and

WHEREAS the United States is close to being able to apply for Scrapie-free status with regionalization, and

WHEREAS the concept of compartmentalization could be beneficial to the trade of U.S. sheep and sheep products if implemented in such a manner that provides verifiably secure-animal health and disease protection,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS/VS to adhere to the following parameters when considering or implementing regionalization or potential compartmentalization of areas or operations of any country

for the importation of animals or animal products into the United States, and when considering regionalization or potential compartmentalization of any area or operations in the United States for animal disease control:

1. Policies and regulations must be transparent and based on sound science.
2. Policies and regulations must be based on science based, quantitative- and qualitative-risk assessment and risk analysis.
3. Risk assessment and analyses should consider and measure added risk due to potential economic incentives to trans-ship animals or animal products from non-regionalized areas to proposed regionalized areas.
4. Policies and regulations must be fair and consistent.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS/VS to require any country where regionalization is employed for the purposes of exportation of animals or animal products into the United States to adhere to the following:

1. Areas regionalized must be definitively identifiable by geographic boundaries.
2. Animal movement controls, identification requirements, and biosecurity measures must be strictly enforced.
3. Disease surveillance and control, diagnostic capabilities, and epidemiologic response capabilities must be available and adequate.
4. Notification of disease occurrence or presence must be immediate.
5. Compliance with all parameters must be verifiable by the USDA/APHIS/VS.
6. USDA/APHIS/VS must monitor compliance through required periodic (at least annual) reviews with site visits and data requests to update risk assessments as necessary and indicated by the review and verification process.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS to consider and incorporate the above requirements as proposed regulations for compartmentalization and regionalization are developed.

1-24:10:R20 Antimicrobial Use in Food Animals

WHEREAS there is widespread concern and misperception regarding factors contributing to antimicrobial resistance, and

WHEREAS scientific evidence does not support the claim that prudent antimicrobial usage in food animals is a contributing factor to the development of antimicrobial resistance,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the ASI Wool Assurance and Sheep Safety and Quality Assurance programs include information on the judicious and prudent use of antimicrobials in treating and preventing disease conditions in sheep and that ASI continue to encourage sheep producers

to become knowledgeable of, and practice, the judicious use of antimicrobials in treating and preventing disease conditions in sheep.

1-26:11:R21 Footvax®

WHEREAS Footvax® vaccine for foot-rot prevention is no longer available for foot-rot prevention in the U.S. and

WHEREAS Footvax® has been a useful tool to some U.S. producers, and

WHEREAS the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) report ranks foot rot as the number three disease concern of U.S. sheep producers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continue to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Center of Veterinary Biologics (USDA/APHIS/CVB) or other appropriate agencies and vaccine manufacturers to develop and license an effective footrot vaccine for U.S. sheep industry use.

1-27:13:R21 Scrapie Priorities

WHEREAS Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) are recognized globally to be a risk of animal health, human health and trade, and

WHEREAS scrapie is a significant disease in sheep, and

WHEREAS the European Union (EU) has stated Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) may be present in the sheep population in Europe and has confirmed BSE in two goats. The EU has taken specific actions to protect human and animal health from this risk by enacting specified-risk-material (SRM) bans prohibiting certain tissues from sheep and goats from entering the food and feed chains of Europe. In addition, the U.S. has taken precautionary measures to reduce the risk of BSE occurring in this country through voluntary and regulatory action, and

WHEREAS ASI in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) has worked diligently over the years to eradicate scrapie through education, research, surveillance and compliance, and

WHEREAS the number of found cases of scrapie in the U.S. has been reduced to a very small percentage of the U.S. sheep and goat populations; the incidence of scrapie-positive sheep sampled has decreased by 95 percent since 2003 to .007 percent in 2015, thus making scrapie eradication achievable in the foreseeable future, and

WHEREAS being a “Scrapie Free” country (per OIE criteria) is essential to the sheep and goat industries to be able to export our products in a global economy,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI accepts the challenge of making “Scrapie Free” (per World Health Organization (OIE) criteria) its number one (#1) animal health

priority, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI works with USDA/APHIS to make scrapie eradication and “Scrapie Free” status a top animal-health priority and to continue to enhance its funding to complete the eradication process and improve disease traceability in a timely manner.

1-28:13:R18 Screwworms

WHEREAS screwworms, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*, have been eradicated from the United States due to successful USDA efforts, and

WHEREAS screwworms present not only significant animal health implications, but also wildlife and human health implications,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, in order to prevent re-infestations of the United States with screwworms, ASI urges USDA to pursue and request appropriations to maintain funding for adequate fly production levels by retaining sterile screwworm fly production plants in Central America.

1-29:14:R21 Biologicals and Pharmaceutical Licensing/Approval

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry lacks access to biologicals and pharmaceuticals that are widely available outside the U.S. to prevent economically important diseases and enhance animal well-being, and

WHEREAS these products are widely available and have been used extensively with demonstrated safety and efficacy in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom, and the non-availability of these products puts the U.S. producer at a competitive disadvantage and poses a threat to sheep welfare, and

WHEREAS lamb and mutton imported from Australia and New Zealand is deemed safe for American consumers, but the animal drugs used to treat the animals in these countries are not approved for use in the U.S.,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that ASI urges the U.S. Department of Agriculture Center for Veterinary Biologics (USDA/CVB) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to open avenues that facilitate the use of foreign data to support the development and approval of these biologicals and pharmaceuticals.

1-31:15:R21 Brucella Ovis Testing of Rams

WHEREAS many states require a negative *Brucella ovis* (*B. ovis*) test for rams being imported from other states and countries and many grazing associations and ram sales require a negative test, and

WHEREAS despite attempts to standardize the ELISA test reagents, antigens, dilutions, low-positive controls, and protocols, many laboratories continue to get *B. ovis* ELISA test

results that are called “indeterminate” or may be interpreted as “positive” at one laboratory and “negative” on the same animal’s sample at another laboratory. There is, at times lack of consistency or agreement between laboratories on the B. ovis ELISA test, and

WHEREAS the historical efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, National Veterinary Services Laboratory (USDA/ APHIS/NVSL) to upgrade the current test have not improved the testing situation and industry continues to experience a lack of consistency between laboratories on applied test protocols. These discrepancies create inconvenience and added expense for producers, diminish producer and veterinary practitioner confidence and trust in the laboratories, and leave regulatory personnel with many questions about proper disposition of test positive and “indeterminate” rams, and

WHEREAS Veterinary Medical Research and Development company (VMRD) has worked with industry to develop and provide for new and better reagents than are presently available and has had results promising enough to begin providing their reagents and research reports to laboratories,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges the expanded utilization of VMRD’s reagents for Brucella ovis and research by approved laboratories to ensure the availability of reliable and standardized testing for B. ovis that will allow industry to move away from the current unreliable testing, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that should VMRD apply for licensure of their reagents, including a request for a conditional license, ASI will urge the USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics (USDA/CVB) to expeditiously approve the application for the benefit of the sheep industry.

1-32:15:R20 Animal Care and Handling

WHEREAS farmers and ranchers who raise sheep in the United States take great pride in the care they provide for their animals and do not condone or defend mistreatment or abuse of sheep either intentionally or unintentionally, and

WHEREAS these principles hold true for all management practices, including the shearing of sheep – a necessary process that is of great benefit to the animals’ own welfare, and

WHEREAS there are specific management practices that must be conducted regularly for the benefit of the animal, such as shearing, a practice that is used to prevent excess wool from interfering with a sheep’s ability to thermoregulate, reduces the animal’s vulnerability to becoming immobilized by physical obstacles in the environment and reduces susceptibility to predator and parasite attacks, and

WHEREAS ASI provides its members with an educational document on the proper care, handling and management of sheep, known as the *Sheep Care Guide*, as an industry standard for sheep care, and sponsors standardized-educational

and training material for sheep shearers on proper shearing techniques,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the humane care and handling of all animals and supports science-based management practices and systems to ensure the health and well-being of animals while maintaining management, affordability and competitiveness for U.S. producers, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes activities or policies that seek to establish production or welfare standards that are outside of sound veterinary science or science-based best management practices, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI, along with its member farmers and ranchers, promote and encourage the training of proper sheep handling and shearing, and recommends that those who handle and shear sheep use ASI-approved, standardized-handling techniques, which are designed for the safety and well-being of the sheep.

1-33:16:R21 Bighorn/Domestic Sheep Research Background Information

WHEREAS the current regulatory precedent that separation of domestic sheep and bighorn sheep populations will protect populations of bighorn sheep from morbidity and mortality due to respiratory disease is flawed, as the precedent is based upon limited scope of published research and doesn’t consider the multiple factors that other animal populations contribute to the development of fatal respiratory disease. Therefore the current regulatory approach is based primarily on case law using these limited data, without consideration that population-based problems can result from multiple factors influencing interactions between the host, infectious agents and the environment, and

WHEREAS the evidence upon which the claims of pathogen transmission risk from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep is inconclusive, a thorough survey of existing wild bighorn sheep populations to characterize the differences in thriving populations and those that have experienced ‘die-offs’ is necessary. This research should be conducted by researchers with expertise in population-based surveys, and the following factors need to be statistically characterized as follows: host genetics; nutrient availability and content (water, protein, energy and trace elements); pathogen virulence not limited to respiratory agents; and interaction with other domestic and wildlife species and environmental influences, and

WHEREAS other ruminant species both wild and domestic, may carry pathogenic microorganisms which could be transmitted to existing susceptible bighorn sheep populations, it must be acknowledged that multiple species have bacterial and viral flora in common that may play a role in bighorn sheep disease, but that some bighorn populations

already possess immunity or resistance to some respiratory pathogens, and

WHEREAS there is limited published, generally accepted, and truly “peer reviewed” scientific research that clearly defines the risk of disease transmission between domestic sheep grazing under range conditions and in contact with bighorn sheep,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that since it is imperative that the concept of species separation is validated by research, that ASI pursues efforts to cause the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), state and federal wildlife and land management agencies, U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), and U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS) to cooperate with state universities and producers in devising appropriate scientific studies to help determine the influence of domestic sheep on the health of bighorn sheep. These agencies, universities and producers must also rigorously explore through well-designed epidemiological studies, methods to provide population immunity to bighorn populations, and consider the multi-causal nature of disease and death in bighorn sheep, such as range conditions, transplant policy, nutrition-mineral deficiency, predation, stress factors, observed-density-dependent decrease in reproduction and increase in mortality, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI seeks continued funding for USDA/ARS to continue appropriate scientific studies by independent scientists to determine the compatibility with and the influence of domestic sheep on the population sustainability of bighorn sheep, including the aforementioned necessary research.

1-34:16:R21 Scrapie Eradication

WHEREAS there is no uniform, regulatory policy on all types of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs), and

WHEREAS scrapie is a significant disease in sheep and goats, and

WHEREAS the European Union (EU) has identified multiple “strains” of scrapie, and

WHEREAS the EU has confirmed natural cases of BSE in goats and represents that there is a possibility that some sheep may have been infected with BSE and if present may be masked by scrapie and the U.S. is taking precautionary measures to reduce the risk of BSE occurring in this country through voluntary and regulatory action, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Department of Agriculture /Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) has regulations restricting interstate movement of sheep and goats, and

WHEREAS ASI strongly supports scrapie eradication in

the U.S., and

WHEREAS compliance with animal-identification requirements in the scrapie-eradication program to enable traceability of infected animals to breeding flocks is essential to the scrapie-eradication effort,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS to continue to develop and enforce appropriate sheep/ goat and embryo import-control measures to prevent the introduction of BSE or new strains of scrapie into the U.S. USDA/APHIS should also conduct country-by-country risk assessments as a basis for importation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS to finalize rulemaking for import regulation U.S.and to codify the appropriate import controls, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS to propose and finalize amendments to 9 CFR that are consistent with current science and APHIS Uniform Methods & Rules (UM&R), as well as to address enhanced methods for achieving higher compliance with animal traceability, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS to conduct surveillance in sheep and goat populations at a level sufficient to support the rapid eradication of scrapie from the U.S. and to determine the current prevalence rates, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS to continue to take a science-based approach in flocks where a diagnosis of Nor98-like scrapie has been made.

1-35:17:R22 Scrapie Compliance, Surveillance, and Enforcement

WHEREAS ASI strongly supports scrapie eradication in the U.S., and

WHEREAS an animal-identification program and traceability are the most important component of a disease-eradication and control program, and

WHEREAS compliance with animal-identification requirements under the current scrapie program is inadequate in some locations, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) is currently able to trace about 80 percent of scrapie-infected sheep found through slaughter surveillance to their flock of origin, and

WHEREAS slaughter surveillance is essential to the success of scrapie eradication, and

WHEREAS the ability to trace infected animals to breeding flocks of origin is essential to the scrapie-eradication effort,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/ APHIS and State Veterinarians to enact and strictly enforce all of the appropriate laws and regulations required for states to meet and maintain “consistent state” status and that any

state not in compliance be removed from the consistent state list, thus subjecting the animals leaving these states to substantial restrictions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS to strictly enforce the current scrapie-ID requirements under the 9 CFR, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI urges USDA/APHIS to maintain sheep-slaughter, scrapie-surveillance sampling and to increase goat-slaughter, scrapie-surveillance sampling.

1-36:17:R19 National Scrapie Eradication Program Funding

WHEREAS official identification is critical to the success of the National Scrapie Eradication Program, and

WHEREAS compliance with the scrapie-identification requirement is critical to disease traceability and epidemiology, and

WHEREAS both metal and plastic tags have historically been provided free of charge to producers, and

WHEREAS metal tags have been implicated in shearer and sheep-handler-safety issues and also in causing infected ears, and

WHEREAS the plastic tags are more readily visible and readable and are preferred by the majority of sheep and goat producers, therefore safer to the shearing industry, and

WHEREAS the printed flock ID on plastic tags has been proven to be more effective for traceability, and

WHEREAS funding for the National Scrapie Eradication Program has been reduced over the years to a level where it is not sufficient to effectively finalize the goals of the program without additional funding,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) to provide only the plastic ear tags to producers free of charge, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that ASI urges the Secretary of Agriculture and APHIS to request, and Congress to fund, an increase of at least \$3 million annually in the budget for the National Scrapie Eradication Program to maintain the program's effectiveness.

1-37:19 Ovine Cysticercosis (Sheep Measles)

WHEREAS Ovine Cysticercosis is caused by two different tapeworms that are spread by dogs, coyotes, and other Canid species, and is a human health concern, and

WHEREAS Ovine Cysticercosis is a cause for carcass condemnation, can ruin pelts, and is not detectable until slaughter, and

WHEREAS Ovine Cysticercosis infects sheep that have eaten forage that has been contaminated with tapeworm eggs

shed by Canids in their feces, and

WHEREAS dogs can also contract Ovine Cysticercosis from eating infected sheep carcasses, and

WHEREAS Echinococcus granulosus cysts (Hydatid disease) are carried by wolves, and has the same lifecycle as Ovine Cysticercosis, and can be transmitted to dogs by eating infected carcasses, and

WHEREAS treatment against Cysticercosis and Echinococcus must be specific with products containing active ingredients with broad-spectrum, anthelmintic efficacy, such as benzimidazoles (e.g. fenbendazole, febantel, mebendazole) or specific taenicides, such as praziquantel and epsiprantel, the latter often in combination with nematicides (e.g. levamisole, milbemycin oxime, pyrantel, etc.) to cover a broader spectrum of worms, and

WHEREAS several classic anthelmintics, such as macrocyclic lactones (e.g. ivermectin, doramectin, selamectin, etc.), levamisole, tetrahydropyrimidines (e.g. pyrantel, morantel) and piperazine derivatives are not effective at all against *Cysticercus ovis* or whatever adult tapeworm or cysticercoid, neither in dogs, nor in sheep, goats or other livestock,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly encourages sheep producers to not allow dogs to eat sheep carcasses, to implement a routine deworming program for dogs (2 to 4 times/year) in consultation with their veterinarian, and to make sure that anyone bringing their dogs to farms and ranches are up-to-date on a deworming program.

1-38:19 Confirmatory Testing for OPP

WHEREAS nearly 80 years ago (1942) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Senior Veterinarian, G. T. Creech, recognized that "Chronic progressive pneumonia (OPP) is unquestionably of considerable economic importance," and

WHEREAS the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, National Animal Health Monitoring System 2001 Sheep Study determined that 36.4 percent of the nation's sheep operations had one or more animals test positive for OPP, and

WHEREAS in 2013 the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UMN-VDL) imported the Elitest ELISA for OPP testing. While not USDA-licensed, Elitest is used in OPP test and control programs worldwide and is the only ELISA for OPP validated to World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) standards, and

WHEREAS in 2013 scientists at the USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Meat Animal Research Center (ARS-MARC) in Clay Center, Nebraska, reported that the primary cause of OPP infection (70 to 90 percent) in a flock of mature ewes is likely due to non-maternal exposure that occurs after young ewes join the infected breeding flock, and

WHEREAS during 2013 to 2017, building on USDA ARS MARC's findings, an Eradication Trial was conducted In Minnesota through the collaboration of industry and numerous allied stakeholders to validate a new, cost-effective strategy to eliminate OPP from infected flocks without orphaning lambs or premature culling of infected animals that remained productive, and

WHEREAS in 2018 the ASI Executive Board approved funding for an Expanded Pilot of Minnesota's Eradication Project into additional cooperating states, selected flocks are now being tested, and

WHEREAS all readily available serological tests for OPP, including Elitest, depend on detection of antibodies to the OPP virus rather than actual presence of the virus, producers need access to a reliable Western blot for confirmatory testing when animals enrolled in ASI and/or state OPP test and eradication programs are found indeterminate for OPP by ELISA,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that ASI urges USDA-ARS to dedicate needed resources toward collaboration with accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratories to provide confirmatory testing, such as Western blot using Hyphen's recombinant p25 antigen, whenever deemed necessary for animals found indeterminate for OPP by ELISA.

1-39:21 Humane Handling at Sheep and Lamb Slaughter Establishments

WHEREAS the American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) supports the humane treatment of sheep and lambs at all times including at slaughter, and

WHEREAS ASI supports the humane slaughter rules set forth in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA/FSIS) Humane Methods of Slaughter Act (HMSA) for all USDA/FSIS inspected livestock slaughter facilities, and

WHEREAS ASI supports religious freedoms and the regulatory exemptions that are in place for ritual slaughter of sheep and lambs at livestock slaughter facilities,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports USDA/FSIS regulatory action, up to and including suspension of slaughter operations, if an inspector observes any inhumane treatment of sheep or lambs at livestock slaughter establishments, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges all those involved in the slaughter of sheep and lambs to utilize humane animal handling techniques, well-designed animal handling facilities and acceptable equipment throughout the slaughter process.

1-40:22 Animal Disease Traceability Systems

WHEREAS ASI has traditionally been an industry-leading organization on animal identification (ID) issues and is on

record supporting traceability for animal disease purposes, and

WHEREAS the sheep industry has complied for many years with the sheep identification requirements instituted by the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) National Scrapie Eradication program, and

WHEREAS, animal ID plans have been, and are being, developed by state and federal animal health officials for the purpose of establishing a means to ensure animal disease traceability (ADT) during a major animal health event, and

WHEREAS the ASI Electronic Identification Working Group concluded that the sheep industry should encourage the broad adoption of individual animal ID disease traceability system(s) by producers to equip the industry with the means to effectively manage a disease outbreak while enhancing both domestic and global trust in U.S. sheep and wool, and

WHEREAS most major sheep-exporting countries have implemented animal ID and traceability systems and are using their systems to differentiate themselves from the U.S. with customers in global markets, and

WHEREAS, having a system to address foreign animal disease outbreaks quickly and effectively and to provide confidence for consumers both domestically and internationally is vital to the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS the sheep industry has established a Secure Sheep and Wool Supply plan that recognizes animal traceability as an important tool to ensure continuity of business in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak, and

WHEREAS the industry's goal is to enable the sheep industry and state/federal animal health officials to respond rapidly and effectively to animal health emergencies, and

WHEREAS stop movement orders (movement restrictions) will be implemented by state and federal officials upon confirmation of a foreign animal disease event and the sheep industry's interest is in re-establishing a continuity of business at its earliest opportunity, and

WHEREAS ASI believes that USDA/APHIS will move forward with an animal disease traceability system that will include sheep and that it is vital that such an ADT system be developed by the sheep industry itself rather than be a one-size-fits-all system,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, ASI believes the sheep industry should develop the components of an effective nationally significant disease traceability system for sheep in the event of a national animal health emergency to ensure its benefit to sheep producers and its integration with the National Scrapie Eradication Program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, an effective animal disease traceability system for sheep should:

1. Allow for a separate rule making process for sheep.
2. Be compatible with the National Scrapie Eradication Program traceability requirements for sheep.
3. Implement a traceability program that considers available technology and the speed of commerce. Specifically, USDA, state, and private datasets must function and be dependable. For ADT specifically, datasets should be correlated with other animal health data, such as those listed on Certificates of Veterinary Inspection.
4. Adequate federal resources must be readily available to facilitate the objectives of ADT, including cost-share or low-cost funding assistance for producers, where appropriate, as well as livestock markets to meet equipment requirements for tagging and technology demands, excluding software.
5. Confidentiality of producer information is essential and producer information should be strongly protected from disclosure.
6. Producers must be protected from liability for the acts of others after their sheep have left their ownership.
7. The animal data management system does not replace or impede existing state brand inspection activities.
8. Sheep movement between adjoining states on pasture-to-pasture permits should be allowed to continue at the discretion of the state animal health officials involved.
9. Allow for Group/Lot ID when single source lots move directly to slaughter.
10. Data integrity must be maintained throughout the system, including retagging and retirement of tags at harvest.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

2-01:90:R20 Grizzly Bear Delisting

WHEREAS the total predetermined population of the grizzly bear in the northern continental divide and Yellowstone ecosystem has been reached,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports removal of the grizzly bear from the threatened and endangered species list.

2-02:92:R18 Wolf/Dog Hybrids

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports prohibiting the ownership, breeding or sale of wolf/dog and/or coyote/dog hybrids in the United States.

2-04:95:R20 Management of Natural Resources/Ecosystems

WHEREAS management of natural resources and ecosystems are critical to ASI,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that federal management of natural resources include:

1. Protection of property rights and the constitutional

- rights of U.S. citizens,
2. Multiple usage options for federal land,
3. Consideration of local community needs,
4. The role domesticated livestock play for a healthy environment,
5. Emphasis on incentives rather than regulations,
6. Inclusion of private-property owner, state, county and local governments into federal decision processes,
7. Scientifically and technologically based decisions, and
8. Recognition of human and economic health.

2-10:03:R18 Environmental Treaties

WHEREAS according to the Constitution of the United States, all powers not expressly granted to the federal government are reserved to the states and the people, and

WHEREAS the federal government is entering into global treaties, which exceed the powers granted federal government under the Constitution, and

WHEREAS these treaties are adversely affecting the rights reserved to the states and the people according to the Constitution, including rights of private property,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges the U.S. Congress to forego consideration of any treaty until impacts of such treaties on the rights of the states and the people have been determined by economic, political, cultural and social analysis at the local and state level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if it is determined that the impacts of a treaty are adverse, ASI urges that the treaty in question be dropped from consideration or that ASI supports the defeat of the ratification of such treaty by the U.S. Senate.

2-11:03:R19 Wolves' Reintroduction and Delisting

WHEREAS the wolf population in North America is expanding with little chance of becoming endangered within the foreseeable future, and

WHEREAS efforts to reintroduce wolves into other regions of the United States does little to further enhance recovery efforts of the species as a whole, but does have the potential to impact the continued viability of the sheep industry in those regions proposed for introduction, and

WHEREAS wolf introductions restrict the use of private and public property,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes any wolf introduction or reintroduction program that restricts the use of private property or the utilization of federal or state land by the private sector, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI requests that the agencies responsible for wolf management collar a minimum of one wolf per pack before, during and after delisting, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports the delist-

ing of the wolf under the Endangered Species Act.

2-14:08:R18 Endangered Species Act

WHEREAS the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has only recovered approximately two percent of the species listed as endangered since its implementation in 1973, and

WHEREAS the ESA is misused by radical environmental and animal rights groups to control land management and other wildlife management decisions, and

WHEREAS the ESA negatively impacts land owners, livestock operators, federal lands permittees, other private businesses, and public agencies,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI works with Congress to pass ESA reform legislation that will significantly reduce the regulatory burden and cost of the Act; and utilize accurate, objective science to determine species eligibility for listing and delisting, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI strongly urges the following concerns be addressed:

1. The listing of any species that is not truly threatened throughout its entire range and is being listed with the intent of limiting multiple-use, including sheep grazing, and the use of private property should be prohibited.
2. Critical habitat must be identified at the time of a species being proposed for listing.
3. Population criteria of delisting must be clearly identified at the time of proposed listing, and once those delisting criteria are met, delisting should automatically occur.
4. That Environmental and Economic Impact Statements that include potential for regulatory takings be conducted, and that provisions be provided within the ESA for the just compensation for property taken for public use, either directly or through “regulatory takings”.
5. That initial review of the listing petition, inventory of species numbers, inventory of critical habitat of the species and scientific evidence of decline be made available for public review, and that private and commercial data and evidence be considered in the listing process.
6. That the empirical evidence supporting the listing of a species as threatened and endangered be “clear and convincing” and subject to independent scientific peer review.
7. That local and state governments be invited and allowed to participate in the gathering and review of data for listing, development of recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat, and those meetings to be open to the public, and that notices of such meetings be widely publicized.
8. That listing, research and all species recovery expenses be identified and published on an annual basis, and federal agencies are held accountable for those costs.

9. The establishment of migratory corridors for broad ranging species, such as the wolf and grizzly bear, for the purposes of land-use control rather than the stabilization and recovery of the species, be prohibited.

**2-15:08:R18 Management and Delisting of
Wolf Populations**

WHEREAS science-based recovery goals for a stable and genetically diverse population of wolves for the Greater Yellowstone/Idaho region have long been met,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports immediate delisting of wolves under terms and conditions deemed acceptable to the individual states, by those states, without further demands or stipulations placed upon them by the USF & WS, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports any and all efforts to restrict wolves to areas as small as possible in order to limit their expansion into adjoining states, while maintaining minimally viable populations to assure any attempts to re-list wolves fail, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI requests federal funds be available to adequately cover the states’ costs for wolf management and that any future indemnification programs be designed to cover costs borne by livestock producers.

2-16:11:R21 Sage Grouse Recovery

WHEREAS sage grouse management is vital to the sheep industry’s interests, and

WHEREAS there are multiple efforts by permittees and landowners in developing sage grouse conservation, and

WHEREAS federal agencies are developing their own plans for management that could include cutting currently available public land grazing where other options may have a greater effect for management,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourage state and federal agencies to work with all permittees and landowners when developing management plans, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI oppose any action on sage-grouse protection that negatively affects grazing management on private and public lands, including reducing AUMs available to permittees.

ENVIRONMENT

3-01:94:R19 Wild and Scenic Rivers

WHEREAS ASI is opposed to proposals which necessitate the taking of scenic easements or fee title to privately owned land by eminent domain, or that unnecessarily involve federal responsibility for a river, which is being adequately managed by a state,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes adding more rivers and adjoining lands to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and urges re-evaluation of all existing Wild and Scenic Rivers. (All land so acquired by the federal government should be returned to the original owners), and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any land designated for Wild and Scenic Rivers be subject to local ordinances and police jurisdiction.

3-02:91:R21 Environmental Legislation

WHEREAS ASI is committed to maintaining a viable sheep industry, and production includes sound environmental practices,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI researches and identifies language in existing laws that impact the U.S. sheep industry and take an active role in emphasizing the sustainability of the sheep industry through land and water conservation, targeted grazing and carbon sequestration.

3-04:92:R22 Private Property Rights Protection

WHEREAS the United States is founded on the principle of private property ownership recognizing that the long-term productive capabilities and stewardship of the country are best served by private ownership,

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI press for legislation that protects the principle of private property ownership.

3-05:93:R18 Corporate Average Fuel Economy

WHEREAS efforts have been made recently in Congress to impose drastic, government-mandated increases in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards on the automotive industry for cars and light trucks, calling for a 40-percent increase, and

WHEREAS unrealistic standards would seriously reduce the availability of full-size and mid-size vans and pickup trucks,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI calls upon Congress to reject any effort to impose unrealistic standards on the automobile and farm equipment industries, which thereby impact agriculture.

3-06:93:R18 Environmental Stewardship Statement

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI adopts the following Environmental Stewardship Statement:

Sheep are earth-friendly animals. They are efficient converters of renewable forage to high-quality food and fiber. In many areas of the country, sheep are used to graze leftover stalks and seed after crops have been harvested. Sheep also help control weeds on stream banks, croplands, pastures and rangelands, reducing the need for chemical herbicides.

In range operations sheep have been successful in sup-

pressing brush for wildfire control. They also are effective in weed and brush control on new forest plantings.

Following well-planned range and pasture management, sheep safely and naturally revive lands and benefit wildlife in the process.

Sheep harvest the land, recycle vital nutrients back to the soil and provide mankind with nourishment, clothing, and shelter.

3-07:95:R20 Environmental Benefits of Sheep

WHEREAS targeted grazing has been demonstrated to be an effective vegetation-management tool for restoring landscapes, managing invasive and noxious plant species, managing fire-fuel loads, improving wildlife habitat, and generally enhancing ecosystems,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI will promote the use of targeted grazing for public- and private-sector land managers, grazing contractors, and to the general public by educating them on the environmental benefits of targeted grazing, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI will continue to provide leadership to support research, develop educational tools, and enable networking between grazers, land managers, policy makers, and the public, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI will encourage public-land-management agencies, such as BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and NRCS to institutionalize the use of targeted-grazing tools in their respective organizations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI pursue efforts to include targeted grazing in agency policy and funding opportunities, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI collaborate with and provide leadership for targeted-grazing activities within private, state, Federal, academic organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGO), such as Society for Range Management (SRM), National Grazing Lands Coalition (Nat-GLC), American Forage and Grassland Council (AFGC), etc.

3-08:96:R21 Impaired Streams/Watersheds

WHEREAS various streams and watersheds in the United States have been listed by the Environmental Protection Agency as “impaired streams,” and

WHEREAS this has had a dramatic impact on private-property rights and economic factors,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes the various state and federal agencies’ general listing of impaired streams and watersheds without quantifiable and scientific data.

3-10:00:R20 Federal Access to Private Property

WHEREAS Private property rights are protected by the

U.S. Constitution,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes federal or state agency entrance on private property without expressed written permission, easement or legal probable cause.

3-11:03:R18 Clean Water Act and Water Rights

WHEREAS there are many sections of the Clean Water Act and other federal laws that diminish state water rights; confuse federal responsibilities over management of water with those responsibilities of states, Indian nations and individuals; are used as land-use controls; expand the definition of navigability; and serve to federalize water rights,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly supports protection of state and individual water rights.

3-12:03:R18 Voluntary Technical Assistance and the National Grazing Lands Coalition

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly supports voluntary technical assistance on privately owned grazing lands, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI endorses the National Grazing Lands Coalition voluntary technical assistance program to managers of privately owned grazing lands and actively pursues congressional appropriations to fund this initiative.

3-13:06:R21 Wilderness Area Rights

WHEREAS Section 4 of the Wilderness Act of 1964 states that “the grazing of livestock, where established prior to effective date of this Act, shall be permitted subject to such reasonable regulation as are deemed necessary,” and

WHEREAS the Act also protects valid, existing rights to livestock trails, reservoirs and private property, and “nothing in the Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws,”

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the protection of valid, existing rights of its members and member states within designated wilderness areas.

3-14:08:R18 FSA Office Closures

WHEREAS FSA Offices provide invaluable programs that are designed to improve the economic stability of the agricultural industry and to help farmers adjust production to meet demand,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages the FSA to work towards minimizing the closing and consolidation of their offices in a manner that is reflective of the need of the area rather than a constraint of the budget.

3-15:10:R20 Categorical Exclusions (CE)

WHEREAS a Categorical Exclusion (CE) is a category of

action which does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency in implementation of these regulations and for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required, and

WHEREAS Federal land-management agencies utilize CEs to mitigate time and resources to issue grazing permits for public-land users in an efficient, evidence based manner,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges federal land-management agencies to utilize CEs in all appropriate situations.

3-16:11:R21 Humane Horse Processing

WHEREAS horses are an important component of the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry supports the humane treatment and management of all animals, including horses, and

WHEREAS it is economically important for horse owners to be allowed to sell horses for the highest market value, and

WHEREAS barring humane horse processing does not offer an alternative for horses to which humane processing is no longer available; there are no mandatory care standards established for horse rescue facilities to ensure the humane treatment of horses; the number of unwanted horses presently sent for humane processing will overwhelm the ability of the current network of horse-protection facilities to care for them; and euthanasia and carcass disposal are very expensive, which may cause people to abandon horses,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI is opposed to any regulation, legislation or policy that would inhibit or prohibit the sale, transportation and humane processing of horses.

3-17:11:R21 Wild Horse- and Burro-Herd Reduction

WHEREAS the population growth of wild horses and burros in the western United States continues to outpace natural death loss and adoption rates, and

WHEREAS this overpopulation greatly contributes to range degradation, reducing the biodiversity and productivity for wildlife and livestock, and

WHEREAS long-term, feedlot-type management is not economically sustainable,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that ASI favors a comprehensive program, including fertility control, sex ratios, and other humane means of wild-horse- and burro-herd reduction, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that ASI strongly encourages the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service to meet their established herd management guidelines.

3-19:13:R18 Second Amendment Rights

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the right to keep and bear arms to protect lives, property and livestock.

03-48:13:R18 Air Quality Standards

WHEREAS efforts are being made to establish Air Quality Standards for many industries, including agriculture, and

WHEREAS proposed standards would have far reaching, negative effects in agricultural production,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI calls on Congress to reject any effort to impose standards that create an undue burden on agriculture.

3-49:20 Certification of Targeted Grazing Contractors

WHEREAS well-managed livestock grazing has clearly been demonstrated to reduce the threat of wildfire, control invasive weeds, and enhance the ecological function of rangelands, and

WHEREAS many sheep producers have developed targeted grazing business enterprises designed to provide grazing services to private landowners, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and other entities, as free-market response to growing demand for these services, and

WHEREAS the American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) is unaware of any current or prospective targeted grazing clientele who have asked for regulatory oversight or certification of targeted grazing businesses, and

WHEREAS additional layers of regulation and/or certification of targeted grazing contractors will create barriers to entry to the business at a time when more contractors are needed to meet this growing demand, and

WHEREAS regulatory and/or certification programs are an additional expense to both contractors and their clients, without providing any demonstrated benefit;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes efforts by government agencies, professional societies, or other nonprofit organizations to develop a mandatory certification or regulatory framework for targeted grazing contractors, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports industry- and university-led efforts to provide research-based business, production, and land management educational programs regarding targeted grazing for producers and their clients.

LAMB MARKETING

4-01:90:R19 Country-of-Origin Labeling

WHEREAS ASI is concerned with consumers' confusion between foreign and domestic lamb,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI pursue leg-

islation, and all other avenues, to require country-of-origin including positive identification of lamb at the retail and wholesale level.

4-02:90:R20 Meat-Inspection Fees

WHEREAS ASI believes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) meat inspection service provides an invaluable service in protecting and ensuring the consuming public of meat's safety, and

WHEREAS ASI believes if the government charges processors a user fee for inspection services, the price of meat will rise significantly and meat safety might be compromised,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes federally mandated user fees for meat-inspection services.

4-03:91:R18 Export Enhancement Programs

WHEREAS greater participation in the global marketplace could be beneficial to the U.S. sheep industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges the U.S. government to continue to recognize that the export of U.S. agricultural products will help to reduce the U.S. trade deficit, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges the U.S. government to include sheep products in export enhancement programs.

4-04:91:R19 Inspection Practices

WHEREAS all meats, poultry and fish products are not currently required to meet the same criteria for labeling and inspection,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI works to ensure that all meats, poultry and fish are required to meet the same stringent standards for inspection and labeling.

4-13:04:R19 BSE Trade Impact

WHEREAS the diagnosis of a cow infected with BSE has been made in the United States, and

WHEREAS this finding may adversely impact the level of consumer confidence in our nation's food supply and result in subsequent impacts to our nation's livestock industries, and

WHEREAS appropriate regulatory programs exist and continue to be enhanced to ensure a safe and adequate food supply,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI and the National Lamb Feeders Association (NLFA) coordinate efforts with affiliated interests, including the USDA, to ensure BSE does not unreasonably or unnecessarily impact the movement of sheep and sheep products on a domestic or export basis.

4-14:05:R20 Control Processor Costs

WHEREAS lamb processing in the U.S. faces challenges,

including waste disposal and rendering issues, labor and overall operating costs and food safety regulations, and

WHEREAS a viable lamb- and sheep-processing sector is essential to the economic health and viability of the U.S. sheep industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages State Departments of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Congress to aggressively support processors and to examine existing legislation and regulations for possible revision and development of new approaches, as needed, in order to assure the continued viability of the lamb- and sheep-processing sector, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following issues should specifically be addressed:

1. assistance with meat processing waste issues (rendering),
2. USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations, and
3. high-operating costs driven by labor issues, Worker's Compensation and other governmental regulations.

4-16:07:R22 Instrument Grading

WHEREAS the American sheep industry utilizes official U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) grade determinations and certification-program requirements to segregate dissimilar carcasses based on grading attributes, and

WHEREAS the state of current instrument-technology evaluation and prediction has progressed to a point where it is now repeatable, accurate and precise, and

WHEREAS value determinations using technology can be based on smaller, more precise incremental stratifications of the lamb carcass grades, than current grading practices,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (USDA/AMS) to maintain the appropriate testing protocols and requirements, in conjunction with all interested parties, to allow for instrument technologies to be utilized in evaluations of lamb carcasses for the classification of those carcasses based on published criteria that reflect attribute differentiation that can be utilized for value determinations.

4-17:08:R18 Mutton Promotion

WHEREAS ewe and ram depreciation is one of the largest cost factors in sheep production,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages the American Lamb Board to invest in improving the value of cull breeding stock through promotion and merchandising activities geared toward mutton.

4-23:17:R22 USDA Frozen Stocks Reporting

WHEREAS ASI believes the U.S. Department of Agricul-

ture National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA/NASS) provides an invaluable service in collecting and publishing data that is driven by the needs and demands of an industry, and

WHEREAS imported lamb accounts for more than half of the total available supply of lamb in the U.S. therefore the impacts of imported lamb on the domestic market have become more significant,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI believes the monthly frozen stocks data reported for lamb is vital information for the lamb industry and there is a need for more transparent information on the supply of imported lamb product in U.S. cold storage facilities, as the impact of imported lamb on the marketplace continues to strengthen, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI pursues all efforts to allow for the reporting of monthly frozen-stock data for lamb to include, but not be limited to, the following categories: domestic lamb, imported lamb, domestic shoulder, domestic rack, domestic loin, domestic leg, domestic ground lamb, imported shoulder, imported rack, imported loin, imported leg, and imported ground lamb.

4-24:19 Imitation and Substitute Products

WHEREAS alternative sources of protein, including laboratory produced-cultured proteins (L-PCP) are being designed, labeled and promoted as an equivalent or substitute for lamb, and

WHEREAS the use of traditional lamb nomenclature on alternative products is confusing to consumers and may potentially weaken the value of products derived from livestock production, and

WHEREAS the processes for creating these imitation and substitute proteins is susceptible to food-borne illness, labeling of these products must be reviewed and regulated in such a way as to not disparage traditionally raised livestock products, and the potential import and export of these products must be addressed,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes alternative proteins being permitted to use nomenclature associated with protein sourced from traditional livestock production and oppose these proteins claiming to be equivalent to, or a substitute for, proteins derived from livestock production, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED ASI supports the definition of lamb to only include products derived from actual livestock raised by sheep farmers and ranchers and harvested for human consumption, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED ASI supports USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) regulatory oversight of these products, having over a century of experience in protecting consumers, ensuring accurate labeling, and a frame-

work for ensuring import equivalency standards, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED in the interest of not misleading consumers, ASI takes the position that manufacturers and distributors of L-PCP's, non-lamb products or other products designed to imitate or substitute for lamb and lamb products should be prohibited in product promotion, advertising, or labeling from using pictures or pictorial facsimiles of lamb and lamb products, and from using names of natural lamb and lamb products or terms directly associated by the consumer with the natural products.

PREDATOR MANAGEMENT

5-01:90:R20 Predator Loss Data

WHEREAS predator-loss data is essential to the American sheep industry for assessing the impact of predation,

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports continued funding for Wildlife Services (WS) and NASS to accurately collect total, predator-loss data.

5-03:96:R21 Management of Predator Protected Species

WHEREAS the legislated introduction of predator species places an increased burden on USDA/Wildlife Services' (WS) limited budget and resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that states or federal authorities cover the costs of any protected-predator species currently being controlled by WS, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any future efforts to shift existing WS funds or personnel to the increased management or control of protected-predatory species be accomplished with increased federal funding.

5-05:94:R19 Compliance with USFS and BLM Regulations

WHEREAS livestock grazing is a legitimate use and a necessary natural resource management tool in federally managed lands, and an effective animal-damage control program is needed to control livestock, as well as wildlife losses,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports a requirement for the establishment of multi-year WS work plans by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) so that animal damage control can be effectively accomplished, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports the notification of all agency personnel that they must comply with current USFS and BLM regulations regarding animal damage control.

5-06:00:R20 State-Managed Predator Programs

WHEREAS ASI believes in local collaboration for decision making on predator management,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages states, when appropriate, to establish coalitions with livestock, sportsmen, and wildlife organizations to work cooperatively with state wildlife agencies to coordinate and implement effective predator-management programs for the benefit of wildlife populations and the livestock industry.

5-07:03:R18 Predator-Management Methods

WHEREAS ASI recognizes that wildlife is a valuable public resource; it also recognizes that wildlife must be managed in a responsible and legal manner to reduce and minimize damage to agriculture and private property and to reduce risks to public health and safety,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports traditional methods of predator control, including leghold traps, snares and aerial gunning, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports continued use of devices, such as the livestock protection collar, M-44s and the compounds contained within, by urging Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) re-registration of these products, through the maintenance of reasonable re-registration fees, and by seeking measures that remove excessive regulation and impediments, which make use of these devices impractical, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports research and data collection conducted by the National Wildlife Research Center and supporting the EPA registration of the above-mentioned and other predator toxicants, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports the research and development of new technologies, including biological and alternative controls to reduce depredation, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports both corrective- and preventative-control methods as essential to an effective Integrated Predator Management Program.

5-09:03:R19 Wildlife Services (WS) Funding

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges Congress to maintain sufficient funding for an effective Wildlife Services Program, including infrastructure, research, up-to-date equipment and aviation needs and programming costs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as demand to manage sheep depredation surfaces in other regions of the nation, that ASI supports efforts to secure funding for predator management within these areas without impacting existing programs for funding allocations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes efforts by Congress and the Administration to direct or require any specific levels of cost-sharing for WS activities, as fixed levels of cooperative funding could seriously hamper the program's cooperative relationships and unfairly penalize the cooperative partners who experience temporary funding shortages,

and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes the diversion of existing funds to non-lethal programs, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that, in interest of the program, ASI recommends that WS bear only those APHIS overhead costs directly associated with the actual Wildlife Services Program.

**5-10:08:R18 Animal Damage Control
(ADC) Act of 1931**

WHEREAS the Wildlife Services Program has worked hand in hand with agriculture since the passage of the ADC Act of 1931 to achieve environmental balance between agriculture and the environment,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the ADC Act of 1931, as currently amended, and any other legislation and regulation that provides effective predator management tools for landowners, predator specialists and agents, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports legislation and regulation improving the effectiveness of predator management, including support for the modification of statutes and regulations to streamlining and facilitating the lawful take of some migratory bird species, which are causing depredation losses and spreading human diseases, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the ASI opposes any efforts to repeal the ADC Act of 1931, or amendments that weaken Congress' original intent in passing the Act, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI opposes any legislation and/or initiative that restricts control and management of depredating animals.

5-11:18 Wildlife Services Cost-Savings Measures

WHEREAS the USDA APHIS Wildlife Services (WS) livestock protection program continues to face budget challenges due to reduced Congressional funding, increased operating expenses, and increased demand for services, and

WHEREAS Wildlife Services continues to ask livestock cooperator groups to increase the amount of their cost-share for their cooperative agreements for predator control services, and

WHEREAS there are possible ways for increased efficiencies within the program that may reduce or eliminate the need to increase the cost-share percentage for livestock cooperator groups,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly encourages Wildlife Services to look at cost-saving measures to operate more efficiently, and that the Wildlife Services livestock protection program should be a priority recipient for any unspent funds from other program areas within Wildlife Services.

PUBLIC LANDS

6-01:91:R21 Wildlife Population Plans

WHEREAS western wildlife-population numbers and trends are set at the discretion of the state, and

WHEREAS the state depends upon private landowners and federal land-management agencies to provide forage, critical-winter range, water and open space for this wildlife, and

WHEREAS State Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plans and Resource Management Plans, based on sound-resource information, commensurate habitat and the analysis of wildlife-management capabilities, are used to bridge the split-state authority over wildlife and federal and private authority over wildlife habitat,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges states and federal land managers to maintain wildlife numbers within the limits of existing plans and to bring any populations numbers (i.e. elk), which have exceeded plan limits, back into compliance.

6-02:91:R18 Community Coalitions

WHEREAS ASI has long supported the multiple-use concept presently used on federal and state lands,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports efforts to build community coalitions advocating continued multiple-use activities, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports efforts by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management that provide greater input into land management decisions from stakeholders at the local level and encourage the enhancement of rangeland resources.

6-03:91:R18 Public Lands Council

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI work closely on all matters of concern and with the necessary agencies and organizations on all issues concerning range-management problems on state, federal and private lands, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI work closely with the Public Lands Council (PLC) and any other organization on matters relating to the livestock management of federal and state lands and recognize PLC as the lead organization on public lands issues.

6-04:92:R18 Federal Grazing Fees

WHEREAS federal lands grazing is critical not only to the western sheep industry but also to the infrastructure of the industry as a whole, and

WHEREAS long-term stabilization in pricing of federal range forage greatly benefits the stewardship of the resources and the long-range planning for livestock producers and

lending institutions,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports a formula based federal grazing fee, which is fair and equitable to the U.S. sheep industry and provides for long-term stabilization of pricing for federal forage and rural communities.

6-05:94:R18 AUM Ratio (7:1)

WHEREAS the assessment of AUMs (Animal Unit Months) at a ratio of seven sheep to one cow would more accurately reflect the relationship of the species in practice rather than the currently used five-to-one ratio, and

WHEREAS the federal government will actually lose grazing-fee revenue due to sheep permits being converted or vacated and potential increases in grazing fees, and

WHEREAS changing the ratio to seven-to-one, for assessment purposes only, would assist sheep permittees to remain in the sheep business and ultimately mean increased revenues to the government,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI develops and supports legislation that would change the federal grazing AUM ratio of sheep to cattle to seven-to-one, for assessment purposes only.

6-06:96:R21 Range-Improvement Funds

WHEREAS large portions of range-improvement projects completed by the livestock industry enhance the habitat for game animals, as well as the domestic animals, and

WHEREAS the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) have asked that a large percentage of 8100 range-improvement funds be earmarked for wildlife and wildlife biologists (which would be a violation of Congressional intent),

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI asks Congress and the agencies to return livestock funds that were earmarked for range improvement and range betterment but not used for that purpose.

6-08:00:R18 Management of National Grasslands

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the following objectives in the preferred alternatives of all Environmental Impact Statements involving National Grasslands Management:

1. No wilderness or roadless recommendations for the grasslands;
2. No management objectives for extirpated species;
3. Maintenance and encouragement of range improvements and grazing;
4. Provisions for maintaining or improving local existing economies;
5. An open-travel management policy;
6. Maintenance and control of existing prairie dog populations;

7. Provisions for in-stream flow water rights only when unappropriated water is available and in accordance with state law; and

8. Provisions for oil, gas energy and mineral development with surface occupancy.

6-09:00:R20 Range Conservationists' Training

WHEREAS many federal agencies are employing individuals who are not qualified to serve as range managers and conservationists,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI recommends the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal agencies retain and hire range conservationists, who are adequately educated and trained in range management, as outlined by the Society for Range Management's Certification Program for Range Managers.

6-10:01:R21 Grazing Allotments

WHEREAS legislative and regulatory provisions exist mandating the completion of numerous reviews, reports and surveys for all grazing allotments,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that appropriate regulatory agencies complete necessary documentation sufficient to allow continued multiple-use of our federal lands, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the USFS and BLM keep permittees informed and work cooperatively with permittees in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports the legal and historical definition of "No Action" in NEPA analysis as being "status quo" as opposed to an interpretation of "no grazing" or "no use."

6-11:03:R18 Grazing Preference

WHEREAS a preference status for current permittees on federal lands is desirable and necessary for continued operation of ranch business,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges the USFS and BLM to give first preference for permits and leases to present permittees rather than entities that have no land- or water-base property or year-around operations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI recommends that the BLM and USFS re-issue grazing preferences on allotments that have been surrendered or otherwise left vacant to qualified grazers.

6-13:03:R18 Rangeland Monitoring

WHEREAS pursuant to the direction of U.S. Congress it is critical to determine and document the current trend and condition of America's rangelands, and

WHEREAS knowledge of biological and physical range-

land functions is critical to the design and evaluation of alternative-management programs, thus determining the ecological well-being of the land and the economic viability of livestock and wildlife/range production systems, and

WHEREAS monitoring data that is gathered in a practical, feasible and economic manner is interpreted and used in agency and ranch decision-making and on the ground management of range resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports USFS and BLM range-monitoring standards that are scientifically based, peer-reviewed and are consistent with applicable law, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI urges U.S. Congressional direction of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to develop new, sound, effective and scientific methods of assessing and monitoring rangeland health over time and space, using uniform, quantifiable parameters to express condition and trends in conjunction with or similar to those developed by the Society for Range Management (SRM) through their Certified Professional in Range Management (CPRM) program, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that industry users be encouraged to take an active role in the development, interpretation and implementation of the above-mentioned procedures.

**6-17:03:R18 Protection of State Sovereignty
and Individual Property Rights**

WHEREAS past administrations and federal agencies have encroached on constitutionally protected property rights and the sovereignty of the state through various federal actions,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI calls on Congress to restore their constitutional role in the protection of such property rights and sovereignty, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI calls on the Administration to fully involve state and local governments, whose economies are dependent on the outputs of natural resources found on federal lands, in resource planning processes through measures such as NEPA and other legislative means, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI calls on the Administration to enforce Executive Order #12630 requiring federal agencies to conduct Takings Implication Assessments (TIA) if a federal action is likely to encroach or infringe on personal property rights, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI call on Congress and the Administration to halt and correct Executive actions and initiatives, such as the Clean Water Action Plan and American Heritage Rivers Initiative that have served in the past to muddy the distinctions between state and federal

responsibilities and have infringed upon individual and state property rights.

6-18:04:R19 Transplantation and Movement of Bison

WHEREAS bison are known carriers of brucellosis and tuberculosis, which can spread to domestic livestock,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes legislation that prevents the killing of bison leaving Yellowstone Park, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes state or federal efforts that would result in the implementation of grazing systems of wild bison outside of the park and the transplantation of bison to areas outside of the park.

6-19:04:R19 Grazing Buyout

WHEREAS federal-land livestock grazing is important to the economic structures of western counties and states and wholesale cancellation of grazing permits and leases would devastate these counties and states, and

WHEREAS government policy has caused the partial or total loss of value of federal grazing permits,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports compensating livestock growers for their loss of permit value, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes any and all government buyout programs to purchase and permanently eliminate grazing permits.

6-20:04:R19 Travel Management

BE IT RESOLVED that the travel management plans for federally managed lands must include language to provide those who hold grazing permits and leases guaranteed exemptions for management and maintenance purposes.

6-22:07:R22 Recreation Campaign

WHEREAS conflicts on federal land between motorized recreation and grazing are increasing across the West, and

WHEREAS federal land permittees are responsible for the grazing conditions of their allotment, permittees will not be held responsible for other user's impacts to the allotment,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED ASI supports the promotion of a campaign to decrease recreation conflicts on federal lands, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this campaign will partner with motorized recreation associations, other affected users' associations and the federal agencies to execute the following:

1. Educate permittees, recreation users, law enforcement officials to:
 - a. Promote awareness of multiple uses, differing impacts by seasons of use, use of trails for recreation, involvement in agency planning,

- b. Develop educational materials,
 - c. Train spokespeople,
 - d. Develop sign system to post on federal lands, and
 - e. Contribute to livestock and recreation trade publications.
2. Support local law enforcement solutions to user conflicts.
 3. Involvement in recreation and travel planning.

6-24:08:R18 Private Land Acquisition

WHEREAS ASI believes that the best steward of our nation's most basic productive resources is the person with a vested interest in its future,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes legislation that establishes long-term funding sources for the purpose of private-property acquisition, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes public acquisition of private property except in cases of mutual agreement between parties.

6-25:08:R21 Reservations of Public Lands

WHEREAS BLM and USFS lands are not just an integral part of the range livestock industry, but provide a variety of benefits and uses to the American public, and

WHEREAS continued reservations of these lands as wilderness, wilderness study areas, "wildlands", roadless areas, national monuments, wild and scenic rivers, national conservation areas and other designations not only causes multiple-use to be displaced from these regions, but also restricts management options available to ensure the sustainability of natural resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI calls on Congress to further restore its constitutional role in managing lands belonging to the United States, rather than allowing Federal Government and non-elected personnel the power to reserve federal lands through de facto designations of roadless areas, wilderness study areas and other measures, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports the continuation of grazing and other traditional uses that occurred prior to federal reservation of public lands and grandfathered into such designations because Congress found them not to be in conflict.

6-26:10:R20 Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA)

WHEREAS the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) provides for the award of attorney fees and other expenses to eligible individuals and small entities that are parties to litigation involving the Federal government, and

WHEREAS the Congressional intent of EAJA was to overcome the inability of many American individuals and small business owners to combat the vast resources of the Federal

government in administrative adjudications and to redress the balance between the government acting in its discretionary capacity and the individual, and

WHEREAS non-profit environmental groups have filed several hundred lawsuits, and in turn, the Federal government has paid out several millions in taxpayer dollars in settlements and legal fees in cases against the U.S. government, and

WHEREAS this redirection of agency and program funding to pay for EAJA awards is negatively impacting BLM and Forest Service ability to manage lands for multiple use, and

WHEREAS the "Open Book on Equal Access to Justice" was included as part of the Public Lands package signed into law (Public Law 116-9) and a database of EAJA awards are being provided by certain federal agencies,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the following actions:

1. stringent oversight of the EAJA award process to prevent reimbursement of inflated attorney and consultant fees,
2. a detailed accounting of EAJA awards as a mandatory component of the public record, and
3. a fair distribution of EAJA funds to eliminate the disproportionate payouts to special interest NGOs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED ASI urges the Federal Government to halt the abuse of EAJA's original intent of ensuring all citizens get access to the court system.

6-27:11:R21 States' Authority to Manage Wildlife

WHEREAS individual states have ownership of and management authority over the wildlife within their borders, and

WHEREAS over time, federal-land-management agencies have attempted to usurp state-management authority of wildlife on federally managed lands, and

WHEREAS federal-land-management agencies should be restricted from interfering with state-wildlife management, and

WHEREAS federal-land-management agencies are responsible for managing federal lands to meet multiple-use objectives, as opposed to managing the wildlife on the land,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly urges Congress to clearly direct federal-land-management agencies to defer to states' authority to manage wildlife, including species specifically listed as federally threatened or endangered.

6-28:11:R21 No Net Loss of Animal Unit Months (AUMs)

WHEREAS continued access to federal-lands grazing is extremely important to the continuation and expansion of an economically viable and sustainable U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS federal AUMs have an economic value to federal-lands permittees and their financial lenders to such

an extent that the value of AUMs is taxed by the IRS, and the AUMs are considered by financial lenders as an asset to livestock operations, and

WHEREAS federal-land-management agencies have shown little interest in maintaining a sufficient number of active AUMs to sustain an economically viable livestock industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI fully supports a “no net loss” policy in regard to livestock grazing AUMs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI is opposed to the transference or liquidation of livestock AUMs for the purpose of creating wild-horse preserves or wildlife sanctuaries.

6-29:11:R21 Alternative Allotments

WHEREAS wildlife-mitigation programs have caused active sheep allotments on federal lands to be closed, and

WHEREAS these closures have caused extreme hardships to western-range-sheep operators, and

WHEREAS numerous productive allotments over the years have been retired and made unavailable to producers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI call on the USFS, BLM, and Congress to actively pursue returning productive and viable allotments, together with access to use by the U.S. domestic-sheep industry.

6-30:12:R22 U.S. Sheep Experiment Station (USSES)

WHEREAS the USSES and the Animal Disease Research Unit (ADRU) research stations work in partnership, have a history of careful use of taxpayers’ monies to solve numerous sheep industry related challenges, and work to counter the flawed science and information propagated by those who wish to eliminate grazing and multiple use across our Federal Lands, and

WHEREAS the unique research provided by USSES and ADRU is vital to our industry in not only food-animal research and animal health but also rangeland systems, and

WHEREAS Administrative action to limit the scope of USSES threatens the viability of this resource and USSES’s unparalleled historic sage grouse range data, unless range and animal science programs continue to be fully implemented,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Sheep Industry expresses our strong support for the research conducted through USSES and ADRU, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that USDA maintain and continue all rangeland resources representing multiple ecosystems available to the USSES, so that it can fulfill its mission to serve the industry, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that USDA support the merger of USSES and ADRU to sustain and grow their roles in food-animal science (NP-101), rangeland systems (NP-

215) and Animal Health (NP-103) programs.

PRODUCTION, EDUCATION & RESEARCH

7-02:90:R20 Predator-Management Research

WHEREAS research is necessary to explore the avenues for more effective and discriminate predator management, and

WHEREAS ASI has been in full support of funding of predator-management research, and

WHEREAS for many years there have been few new and effective predator management products delivered as a result of ongoing research,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports continued funding of predator-management research and encourages the establishment of timelines for deliverable products.

7-09:90:R19 Livestock in Education Materials

WHEREAS less than 2 percent of this nation’s population is engaged in the actual production of food and fiber, and

WHEREAS it is imperative that our society understands the issues confronting our industry as well as understand the general mechanics of the production process, and

WHEREAS the proper education of our youth in regard to agriculture is a significant and important first step in this understanding, and

WHEREAS many youth are being taught that predators are not a danger to livestock resources and that our industry’s animal-damage-control programs are detrimental to all wildlife,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the accurate representation and presentation of information on livestock production and management, public land use, predator problems and controls in school textbooks and other educational materials.

7-12:07:R22 Microbial Contamination

WHEREAS outbreaks of microbial-caused ailments in humans have triggered public outcry about food safety, and

WHEREAS some outbreaks have been traced to crops directly consumed by humans, and

WHEREAS the exact source for these microbes is unknown, but human and non-human animals are suspected as a potential cause, along with human sanitation, and

WHEREAS grazing-crop residue and grazing adjacent to cropping areas is a significant economic component of the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS there is a need for valid scientifically based research regarding the degree to which sheep may contribute problematic strains of microbes to the food web, to what

degree the microbes from sheep may persist in the environment, and in what ways the organisms can move in the environment onto or into human food crops once leaving the sheep,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI vigorously supports and encourages research efforts to develop scientific information that will better inform managers and decision makers of animal grazing relative to food safety, as well as provide research-based, peer-reviewed science for developing industry-related policy.

7-19:16:R21 Research & Education Funding

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry relies heavily on expertise in the University Land Grant system for

- research development and educational support in implementation of technology to improve their profitability and competitiveness of the sheep industry in an environmentally sustainable manner
- the education of undergraduate and graduate students who will either be our future producers, industry leaders or the allied industry support groups, and

WHEREAS these programs are a key component of the sheep industry's infrastructure and have been rapidly being reduced or eliminated,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continues to encourage the retention and expansion of a sheep-focused, research and educational program that addresses the relevant technological needs of the sheep industry. The retention and expansion of university teaching, research, and extension programs directed at expertise in sheep and their products (meat, wool and milk) is critical to the sustainability of the sheep industry. This may involve regionalization of the sheep infrastructure at land grants and include working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS) research stations to improve the effectiveness of both research and education, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI continues to encourage research and education efforts funded by public funds be focused on issues that are relevant to the sheep industry.

SEEDSTOCK

8-03:91:R18 Seedstock Export/Import Programs

WHEREAS ASI is the national trade association for the U.S. sheep industry and is engaged in programs designed to enhance the profitability and sustainability of the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS ASI encourages domestic and international programs to market lamb, wool and pelt products, as well as by-products of the sheep industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continues to seek to expand producer-marketing opportunities by developing and supporting programs aimed at exporting/ importing seedstock and genetic material.

8-04:16:R21 Genetic Improvement

WHEREAS genetic improvement is integral to the advancement and profitability of sheep production, and ultimately the growth of the U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS the National Sheep Improvement Program (NSIP) provides predictable, economically important, genetic-evaluation information to the U.S. sheep industry by converting performance records into relevant decision-making tools, and

WHEREAS the industry roadmap has identified the increased adoption of NSIP as critical to the sustainability of the U.S. sheep industry

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly encourages all sectors of the U.S. sheep industry, including but not limited to breed associations, universities, federal research units and producers, to actively participate and/or cooperate in the continued development and increased utilization of NSIP tools for the genetic evaluation of sheep. Current major goals include:

1. Encourage the development of an education program that will assist producers in implementing NSIP tools within their individual production system. This includes increased participation in NSIP by seedstock producers and increased use of Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) by commercial producers, when purchasing breeding stock.
2. Encourage the infrastructure support of genetic improvement via ultrasound-certified technicians, wool fiber-testing labs and diagnostic labs for fecal- egg counts as necessary tools for genetic improvement of muscle, fiber and parasite resilience.
3. Encourage NSIP EBVs be available for buyers at ram sales and other points of breeding stock commerce.
4. Encourage increased U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS) funding and resources to support the development and implementation of new or improved EBVs or selection indexes and genomic-breeding values within NSIP for economically important traits in the major breeds of U.S. sheep, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports the continued development and implementation of NSIP by producers, industry leadership and the research and education community.

WOOL MARKETING

9-02:90:R19 Textile Imports

WHEREAS the domestic textile industry is a primary consumer of American wool and that industry is continually threatened by imports of fabric and apparel,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports measures to regulate the growth of these imports to reduce the threat to the domestic textile market.

9-03:90:R20 Wool-Content Labeling

WHEREAS widespread mislabeling of wool fabric and garments causes a loss to consumers of millions of dollars each year and damages all sectors of the wool industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports increased government action, particularly by the Federal Trade Commission and Customs Department, to police the labeling of wool content on fabric and garments in the domestic market.

9-04:90:R20 Berry/Hefner Amendment Requirements

WHEREAS ASI, together with the textile industry, recognizes the importance of maintaining a sound, domestic-textile industry, and

WHEREAS increased import of textiles is detrimental to the U.S. textile industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages the U.S. Congress to maintain its support for Department of Defense "Buy American" requirements (Berry/Hefner Amendment) and urges the Department of Defense to confine its entire textile purchases to domestically produced products, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI encourages the U.S. Congress to support the purchase of domestically produced products by Homeland Security and TSA.

9-05:91:R21 Wool-Research Funding

WHEREAS major companies and entities have been successful in winning Department of Defense contracts by assisting in research and development of new products, and

WHEREAS research and development of new and better military apparel is still critical for protection of our armed forces,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI seek research dollars to conduct wool research programs that complement the research and development programs at facilities such as the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Program Executive Office Soldier, and others, ultimately leading to greater usage of domestic wool in military apparel applications.

9-06:92:R20 Genetic Programs for Wool Quality

WHEREAS wool-quality improvement has been identified as a priority by the American sheep industry, and

WHEREAS improving genetics is integral in making permanent advancement of the domestic wool clip,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports genetic programs encouraging wool quality.

9-07:93:R20 Wool Clip Contamination

WHEREAS non-wool fiber contamination costs the U.S. wool textile industry millions of dollars per year, and

WHEREAS these types of contamination damage the reputation of the U.S. wool clip both domestically and internationally, and

WHEREAS the primary complaints concerning the U.S. wool clip are polypropylene, non-scourable paint/markers, hair, medullated and colored fiber contamination, and

WHEREAS this problem will not be solved without a significant, long-term, coordinated effort by all affected parties,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American sheep industry desires the highest quality in its wool and fully supports the American textile industry's request and need for delivery of a contaminant-free U.S. wool clip, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI seeks a solution to the problem, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports emphasis on the Certified Quality Programs, including both the producer and shearer components, with a view towards improving the value and quality of the U.S. clip.

9-09:95:R19 Wool Quality

WHEREAS ASI supports the application of international standards to improve the quality, marketability and price of the U.S. wool clip, and

WHEREAS the U.S. wool trade has gathered information, and through consensus, developed a Code of Practice for the preparation of wool clips in the United States to apply these standards and support wool preparation, and

WHEREAS the Code of Practice ensures that U.S. wool prepared, packaged, sampled, tested and reported to standards used by the international and domestic trade,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the continued education and adoption of the international standards in the Code of Practice by all segments of the U.S. wool industry to improve wool preparation and to enhance marketing and future sales of U.S. wool worldwide.

9-10:90:R20 Shearing School Programs

WHEREAS ASI is very concerned with the production of a quality wool clip and supports efforts to improve the ability of producers to prepare such a clip, and

WHEREAS the shearing school training programs train shearers in the preparation of sheep for shearing, as well as the packaging of a product in which sheep producers can take pride, and

WHEREAS improper handling and care of sheep is not condoned by ASI or the sheep/wool industry, and

WHEREAS sheep shearing schools should properly train animal welfare and handling, and

WHEREAS ASI has provided educational print and a standardized curriculum for animal care and welfare,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI urges Animal handling and care be added to all shearing school curriculums, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports all recognized shearing school programs.

9-11:96:R21 Wool Pools

WHEREAS wool pools provide a fair-market value for producers through skirting, classing and sorting,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the efforts of wool pools to help ensure fair-market value for producers' products.

9-13:96:R21 Wool Technology Research

WHEREAS wool and wool genetics research is important to the health of the U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS funding for wool research entities is uncertain, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS) wool-research program addresses the addition of value to the domestic wool clip,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI seeks research funding for universities and government research centers, which will aid in the development of new wool technologies.

9-15:99:R21 Niche Marketing

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports and encourages niche marketing for both wool and lamb. We encourage our members to find additional markets for their products.

9-17:01:R20 USDA Market News

WHEREAS current market information is crucial to producers in making informed marketing decisions and this data is used to determine LDP levels available to growers, and

WHEREAS U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Market News provides vital market reporting services for the U.S. wool and pelt markets, and

WHEREAS the world wool market reports wool on a clean-wool basis, which provides complete information and an accurate description of wool and a standard for world

comparison, and

WHEREAS a percentage of the U.S. wool clip is now exported in raw, scoured or top form and that international currency exchange rates greatly affect wool prices, and international buyers prefer being quoted clean-wool based prices,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages wool warehouses and wool buyers to report wool prices to the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI encourages AMS and other entities to report wool sales on a clean basis, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI encourages AMS/Market News to report currency exchange rates and other market information, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI supports retention of the Market News personnel in Colorado to continue this important service for the American wool and pelt industries.

9-18:03:R20 Removal of Tariffs on Woolpacks and Covers

WHEREAS nylon woolpacks are widely used in the U.S. wool industry, however, are not manufactured domestically and must be imported,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI actively seek inclusion of nylon woolpacks in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) 6307.90.9989, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI aggressively seek to extend the duty suspension on nylon packs.

9-19:05:R20 Grants for Sheep Shearing

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports available grants identified by the industry for specialized training, such as shearing and classing.

9-21:08:R18 Dye-Resistant Fibers (Hair and Kemp) Contamination

WHEREAS Dye-Resistant-Fiber contamination costs the wool-textile industry millions of dollars per year, and

WHEREAS this type of contamination is detrimental to the reputation of the U.S. wool clip domestically and internationally, and

WHEREAS an increasing complaint of U.S. wool is dye-resistant fibers, including hair and kemp contamination, and

WHEREAS this problem will not be resolved without a significant, long-term, coordinated effort by all affected parties,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI seeks solutions to the problem of dye-resistant fibers, including coordinated efforts involving the sheep and wool industries.

9-22:12:R22 Classing Labor

WHEREAS quality wools are important to the success and

competitiveness of the U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS sorting and classing are key steps to improving the quality of wool in the U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry depends on trained classers, both U.S. citizens, and properly documented, legal, foreign labor,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages the sorting and/or classing of all wools and supports the use of trained classers, both U.S. and foreign, for handling all wools in the United States.

9-23:15:R20 Objective Measurement of Wool

WHEREAS wool processes more efficiently, economically and produces superior products when it is uniform, clean and meets the standards necessary by first-stage processors and mills, and

WHEREAS the value of wool is based on quality including, micron, yield, length, strength and lack of contamination, such as poly, colored-fibers, and hair, and

WHEREAS objective measurement is the only way in which wool can be accurately specified, and

WHEREAS wool is sold domestically and internationally based on international standards,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the use, development and exploration of equipment to measure wool and new technology.

9-24:15:R20 Maintaining Our Wool Labs

WHEREAS wool production is an important component of the sheep industry in the United States, and

WHEREAS the sheep- and wool-industry infrastructure is slowly eroding, and it is necessary to maintain critical fiber-testing facilities, and

WHEREAS wool production has shifted to the central and northern plains and requires a more collaborative wool-educational effort with surrounding states, and

WHEREAS only two university supported facilities remain that provide affordable wool-testing services and wool-quality research, teaching, and outreach, and

WHEREAS the Montana Wool Lab in Bozeman, Mont., and the Bill Sims Wool and Mohair Laboratory in San Angelo, Texas, provide valuable services that allow for research and the continued improvement of genetic resources and wool-quality traits that impact the profitability of the sheep industry across the United States,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages Montana State University and Texas A&M AgriLife Research to maintain the priority of improving the wool industry through fully functional wool labs that are so critical to the future of sheep producers within their borders and surrounding states, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI would encourage other American universities in developing and maintaining accurate wool labs.

9-26:16:R21 Scrapie Ear Tag

WHEREAS in the United States when it is mandatory to tag an animal with a scrapie ear tag, plastic tags are available free of charge to producers who are new to the National Scrapie Eradication Program and metal tags are available free of charge to markets, though some supplies of metal tags are still available to producers, and

WHEREAS metal ear tags are dangerous to shearers due to risk of injury to both the shearer and the sheep if the tag is caught in the comb and cutter from a lock-up,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the ASI Wool Council and the U.S. shearers request that all metal scrapie ear tags be removed from the supply in the United States and producers use the plastic tags, some of which are free of charge, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the plastic tag should be placed towards the outside edge of the left ear, approximately half way between the base and tip, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that all new animals are recommended to be tagged with the plastic tags.

GENERAL

TAXATION AND ACCOUNTING

10-02:90:R18 Federal Tax Policy

WHEREAS current federal tax policy fails to address situations involving sellers of farm and ranch property, assets and livestock and encourages short-term consumption rather than savings and investment, and to agricultural businesses that have large fluctuations in income from year to year,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI favors legislation to:

1. give more favorable treatment of capital gains;
2. make income averaging permanent;
3. support favorable depreciation schedules; and
4. support passage of estate and gift tax legislation, which will eliminate or significantly reduce the burden of estate and gift taxes on family farms, ranches, and small businesses now and on a permanent basis.

10-03:91:R21 Capital Gains

WHEREAS favorable treatment of Capital Gains is very important to the viability of the industry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI goes on record as supporting favorable treatment to capital gains.



10-10:93:R18 Farm-Licensed Vehicle Exemptions

BE IT RESOLVED that farm-licensed trucks be exempt from the special federal Highway Use Tax and farm trailers be exempt from federal Excise Tax, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI supports exemption from the tax on non-highway use of farm-licensed vehicles.

10-11:93:R18 Cash-basis Accounting

WHEREAS cash-basis accounting is utilized by many farmers and ranchers as a simple, effective, cost efficient method of record keeping, and

WHEREAS due to the volatility of market prices, weather and levels of farm income, in addition to the cyclical nature of agricultural financing, cash accounting is a vital and necessary management tool for farmers and producers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes any legislation, ruling, regulation or proposal that restricts the availability of cash accounting based on the type of business structure or any type of arbitrary cap based on gross receipts.

10-12:93:R18 Section 179 Deduction (expensing depreciable assets)

WHEREAS the sheep industry is an integral part of agriculture in the United States, and

WHEREAS every effort should be made to support Section 179 Deductions for agriculture and the sheep business,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the ASI supports efforts to continue or to increase Section 179 Deductions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Section 179 Deduction continues to apply to machinery, equipment, buildings, and breeding livestock for sheep producers participating in the sheep business.

10-33:05:R20 Promote Development of Pharmaceuticals for Sheep

WHEREAS there is a severe shortage of approved, new animal drugs for use in minor species, including sheep, and

WHEREAS because of the small market shares, low-profit margins involved, and the capital investment required, it is generally not economically feasible for new animal drug manufacturers to pursue approvals for minor species, and

WHEREAS because the populations for which such new animal drugs are intended may be small and conditions of animal management may vary widely, it is often difficult to design and conduct studies to establish drug safety and effectiveness under traditional new animal drug-approval processes, and

WHEREAS it is in the public interest and in the interest of animal welfare to provide for special procedures to allow the lawful use and marketing of certain new animal drugs for mi-

nor species and minor use that take into account the special circumstances and ensure that such drugs do not endanger animal or public health, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Congress recognized these circumstances exist and unanimously approved The Minor Use and Minor Species Animal Health Act of 2004 during the 108th Congress and said act was immediately signed into law (Public-Law 108-282) by the President, and

WHEREAS it is widely agreed that tax credits for clinical testing expenses have helped encourage the development and labeling of “orphan drugs” for human use, and comparable incentives should encourage the development and labeling of new animal drugs for minor species (including sheep) and minor uses,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports legislative efforts to amend the Minor Use and Minor Species Animal Health Act of 2004 to include language that would provide federal tax incentives for the development and labeling of much needed pharmaceuticals for minor species and minor uses.

TRADE

10-15:98:R20 International Trade

WHEREAS trade negotiations continue on all fronts and the United States continues to enter into trade agreements with other nations, and

WHEREAS other nations maintain for its sheep production, strict quotas on lamb imports, high tariffs and high volumes of import sensitive and specialty products, non-tariff trade barriers, and

WHEREAS this unfair trade situation puts more pressure on the United States and the domestic sheep industry to the advantage of our competitor nations’ sheep producers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continue to encourage the U.S. government to establish and maintain a fair and equitable system for U.S. producers in trade agreements.

10-17:00:R20 Anti-Dumping Laws

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI oppose any efforts to weaken anti-dumping laws.

10-25:02:R22 Lamb Imports

WHEREAS the American sheep industry effectively utilizes renewable resources on public and private lands and crop aftermath to produce domestic food and fiber that feeds and clothes, not only our own people but people around the world, and

WHEREAS the American sheep industry has embarked on an aggressive program to increase sheep numbers in the United States, and



WHEREAS the importation of lamb could have a negative impact on profitability and ASI's growth efforts, and

WHEREAS federal regulations continue to impede our ability to grow the flock,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI encourages Congress and the Administration to address issues that would be counterproductive to ASI's goals to increase sheep numbers and profitability to meet market demand in the United States.

10-29:03:R18 Free-Trade Agreements

BE IT RESOLVED that foreign governments and their constituents not be allowed access to U.S. markets through trade agreements unless such trade is equitable, legal and not detrimental to U.S. sheep and goats producers of like products.

10-30:01:R19 Congressional Appropriations, FAS

WHEREAS exports of American wool have grown with the support of American Wool Council programs, and,

WHEREAS the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service is a critical partner with international programs of Market Access Program (MAP), of Foreign Market Development (FMD) and of Quality Samples Program (QSP),

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI actively supports congressional appropriations to fund the Foreign Agricultural Service and QSP, MAP, FMD and other FAS programs.

10-49:14:R19 Exports

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continues to seek access to international markets for the export of American sheep, lamb and related products.

LABOR

10-47:13:R18 H-2A Program

WHEREAS the American sheep industry is dependent on a legal, well trained, and highly skilled labor force, and

WHEREAS that labor force comes from many countries around the world, who are allowed to work in the United States under H-2A work visas, and

WHEREAS the loss of this labor force would be catastrophic to the U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS ASI is proactive in the areas of continuing fair pay and treatment during a worker's tenure in the United States,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI takes necessary action to ensure the continuance of the H-2A Program or similar programs.

10-52:15:R20 Ag Worker Program

WHEREAS the U.S. sheep industry has successfully utilized a federal non-immigrant shepherd program since the 1950s for providing a mutually beneficial relationship between shepherders and shearers from other countries and U.S. sheep industry, and

WHEREAS there is a constant need to enforce and audit the program to maintain the integrity of the program and for the safety and security of our nation, and

WHEREAS despite industry recruiting efforts, a reliable domestic labor supply of shepherders, sheep shearers and livestock workers does not exist in some areas of the country, and

WHEREAS Congress enacted the H-2A guest worker legislation that established a mutually beneficial program that provides non-immigrant shepherders, sheep shearers, and livestock workers to the U.S. sheep industry which provides job opportunities to individuals from other countries who desire to build a better life for themselves and their families, and

WHEREAS H-2A and its accompanying Special Procedures regulations provide the continuity to the sheep industry with trained employees, which results in proper animal care, more efficient livestock production, and stewardship of natural resources, and

WHEREAS experience and continuity are keys to successful shepherding because of the large expanse of grazing lands that comprise many sheep ranches and the necessity to care for the animals themselves, and

WHEREAS the H-2A program is an integral and indispensable component of the U.S. sheep industry, and the program has served the purpose of providing a reliable labor supply in areas of need while creating additional U.S. jobs and economic development,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports monitoring and enforcement mechanisms within the H-2A program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI recommends that Congress codify the H-2A Special Procedures, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that ASI will continue to collaborate with Mountain Plains Agricultural Service, Western Range Association, and H-2A employers to advocate on behalf of the industry when issues arise that threaten the effectiveness of the existing program. Specific areas of concern may include but are not limited to:

1. Development of an objective, uniform, feasible, and effective audit system to maintain the integrity of the program.
2. Enforcement of Department of Labor and Department of Homeland Security's employer and employee regulatory obligations.

3. Stewardship of existing Special Procedures for occupations involved in sheepherding.

OTHER

10-13:94:R19 Alternate Research/Promotion

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI develop alternate research, promotion and operational funding sources in addition to funding provided by the American Wool Trust.

10-14:94:R19 Farm Service Agency

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the preservation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture local committee system of locally elected producers, including conservation districts, for natural resource programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI opposes the transfer of USDA programs to other departments.

10-16:98:R18 DOT Regulations

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes federal Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations that inhibit normal daily farm and ranch activity including crop planting, harvesting procedures and transportation of livestock.

10-18:00:R20 Safety-Net Program

WHEREAS the U.S. wool industry has experienced severe volatility in markets, and

WHEREAS the sheep industry is an important part of agricultural production in the United States, and

WHEREAS ASI successfully lobbied for inclusion of a marketing-loan program for wool in the Farm Bill to help stabilize income in a volatile wool market,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI carry a priority of its legislative efforts and limited funds to maintain and enhance the wool-marketing-loan program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ASI seeks an additional safety net for sheep producers through marketing and loan assistance programs, by updating current marketing loan rates to reflect current economic conditions.

10-22:01:R21 Freedom of Information Act

WHEREAS various entities are using the Freedom of Information Act to obtain information from federal agencies that is personal in nature or deals with the private affairs of business, and

WHEREAS this information is being used to negatively impact business enterprises and individuals and potentially jeopardizes the recipients of sheep-program funding,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI work with other agricultural organizations toward legislation and regulatory measures that protect personal- and private-business

information of the agriculture industry and entities from disclosure through the Freedom of Information Act.

10-27:03:R18 Regulatory Impact

WHEREAS local, state and federal regulations continue to be created that impact agriculture,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes regulations that are not science-based and encourages efforts to keep livestock production as a viable part of the agricultural industry.

10-31:94:R19 Unfunded Federal Mandates

WHEREAS unfunded mandates on state and local governments have increased significantly in recent years,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports Congressional action that will bring about an end to federal unfunded mandates.

10-32:04:R19 Risk-Management Tools

WHEREAS price volatility for both market prices of production and production inputs can vary greatly in the sheep industry, and

WHEREAS producers also deal with extremes in weather and variability of available forage and water, and

WHEREAS LRP-Lamb, as developed by ASI, has proven to be a useful risk-management tool for the industry and the only price-risk management tool currently available in the United States for sheep,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI continues to actively support a functional LRP-Lamb program and implement additional risk-management tools for sheep production and marketing.

10-35:06:R21 ASI Correspondence on Behalf of Member States

WHEREAS ASI sends numerous letters during the year to governmental entities backing programs that are important to the American Sheep Industry, and

WHEREAS the member states are individually listed on these letters giving their support to the concept, and

WHEREAS it is often difficult for ASI to individually contact all states and receive their permission to use their names on these letters,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that when ASI initiates correspondence on behalf of its member states, that such correspondence will be reviewed by the individual states and, if no objection is received by ASI as to a specific state's name being used, then ASI may proceed in mailing such correspondence with member states being listed.



10-37:09:R19 Renewable Fuels

WHEREAS ASI supports our nation’s commitment to reduce dependence on foreign energy and supports efforts to develop forms of renewable energy, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports research and development of renewable fuels that may provide additional benefits for the livestock industry.

10-42:10:R20 Climate Change

WHEREAS the federal government is pursuing climate change policy to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, and

WHEREAS anti-livestock organizations are portraying livestock incorrectly as major contributors to harmful emissions, and

WHEREAS sheep grazing, as well as lamb and wool production, have comparatively low, carbon footprints and add environmental value through carbon sequestrations, vegetation management, improved wildlife habitat and enhanced rangeland ecosystems,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes legislation or regulation that would be detrimental to sheep production in the United States, including methane regulation of livestock under the Clean Air Act, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED as a part of any national climate change policy, sheep producers shall be compensated for any management practices which reduce or offset emissions and that the sheep industry shall be involved in the discussion setting these policies.

10-55:16:R21 Packers and Stockyards Act

WHEREAS the Packers and Stockyards Act (P & S Act) and law dates to 1921, and the underlying rules of the U.S. Department of Agriculture governing livestock transaction are in need of update, and

WHEREAS topics of particular interest to the sheep industry include consistent application of prompt payment rules and effectiveness of bonds, and

WHEREAS modernization of Agricultural Marketing Service’s (AMS) authority in P & S needs careful consideration,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI works with the national livestock organizations and the Livestock Marketing Association towards necessary and appropriate updates to the P & S Act and/or regulations for sheep buyers, sellers and auction houses.

10-56:19 Non-Ethanol Fuel Availability

BE IT RESOLVED that ASI supports the availability of non-ethanol fuel for small engines and agricultural vehicles.

10-57:20 Working Animal Legislation

WHEREAS ASI supports the humane treatment of all

livestock and animals including livestock protection dogs, working/herding dogs and all other livestock protection animals, and

WHEREAS we support the ownership and humane treatment of breeds of dogs that are suitable to year - round outdoor living and working.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI opposes legislation that unnecessarily adversely regulates and restricts the use and ownership of working or livestock protection dogs and other livestock protection animals and working/herding dogs.

PELTS

11-01:00:R20 Ked Control

WHEREAS the U.S. and international pelt markets demand quality, cockle-free pelts for use in various products, and

WHEREAS quality, cockle-free pelts are of higher value and substantially increase pelt prices and producer profitability, and

WHEREAS the total value of a market lamb is impacted by pelt quality,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that ASI strongly supports aggressive efforts by U.S. producers and lamb feeders to reduce and eliminate keds and other external parasites on U.S. sheep to produce consistent quality pelts

DIRECTIVES

Addressing FSA Program Application Backlogs

WHEREAS significant application backlogs are occurring in Ag Risk Coverage (ARC)/Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Emergency Assistance for Livestock (ELAP), Livestock Forage Program (LFP), Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), and other programs;

THEREFORE BE IT DIRECTED that ASI strongly urge FSA to resume hiring an adequate number of full time, permanent staff and ease or eliminate mandatory COVID vaccine requirements in order to administer FSA programs in a timely manner.



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