HB17-1234

Beef Country of Origin Retail Placard

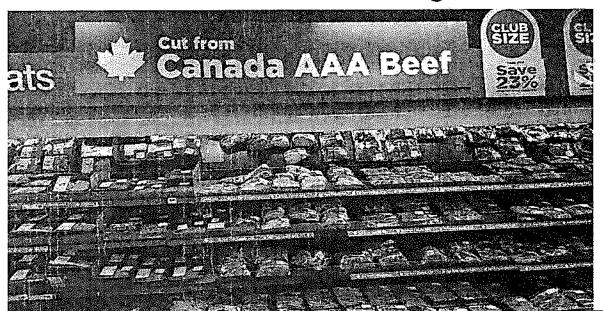
Brief History of COOL

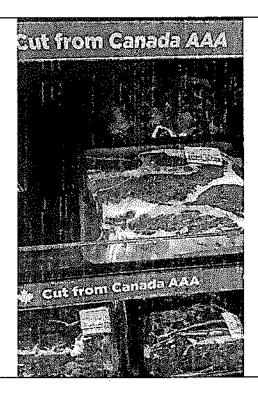
- 2002 Farm Bill required retailers of a covered commodity (including beef) to provide country of origin information to consumers
 - Despite consumer, producer, and congressional support, implementation of the labeling law was delayed until 2008
- 2008 Farm Bill amended the 2002 U.S. country-of-origin labeling (COOL) law to include goat and chicken
 - Covered commodities muscle cuts of beef (including veal), lamb, chicken, goat, and pork; ground meats including beef, lamb, chicken, goat, and pork; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; all fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables; macadamia nuts; pecans; ginseng; and peanuts.
- March 2009 the USDA final rules for COOL went into effect.

Congress exempted beef from COOL

- December 2015 due to the threat of retaliatory tariffs on a variety of U.S. exports by Canada and Mexico, Congress exempted beef and pork from the U.S. country-of-origin labeling (COOL) law
 - December 18, 2015 USDA ceased enforcement of COOL requirements for beef and pork
 - The COOL requirements are still in effect for the remaining "covered commodities"

Placards used in Canada - Aug. 2016





Canada does not want the United States to have informational labeling, even though Canada itself has mandatory COOL for meat products

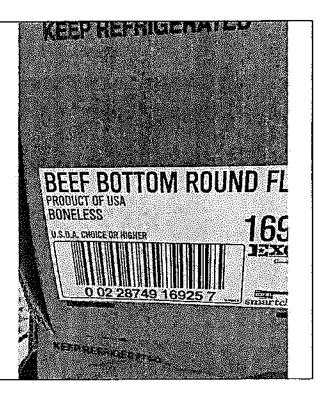
The USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has approved the use of the "Product of the U.S.A." under the following conditions:

1. If the country to which the product is exported requires this phrase, and the product is processed in the U.S.,

OR

2. The product is processed in the United States

This entry cancels Policy Memo 080 dated April 16, 1985



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- "U.S.A. Beef" "if the beef is exclusively from animals born, raised, and slaughtered in the United States or born and raised in Alaska or Hawaii and transported for a period of not more than sixty days through Canada to the United States and slaughtered in the United States; or
- "Imported" "if the beef is from any animal born, raised, or slaughtered in any foreign country. The placard for imported beef must indicate each country."

Example – Placard for Beef Imported from Australia

This picture was taken at a grocery store in Baton Rouge, Louisiana three weeks ago

This proves two things:

- Some foreign beef is being labeled (imported beef that is already packaged)
- Labeling beef as to its origin in the U.S. market is NOT rocket science

