



Pacific NorthWest Economic Region

November 20, 2018

2018 - 2019
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*Partial listing

President Donald Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Trump,

Our organization spent the past year working with business leaders and states and provinces to develop specific recommendations for NAFTA modernization. As a result of this effort, we welcome the U.S, Mexico, Canada Agreement that has been made in principle, and our organization will be advocating for its ratification. **However, we strongly urge that the steel and aluminum tariffs against Canada be lifted as soon as possible.**

These unwarranted tariffs are negatively impacting regional supply chains and disrupting trade with our largest trading partner and closest ally, Canada. We believe that unilateral tariffs between the U.S. and Canada go against the principles of free and fair trade and only harm industries in both countries.

Here in the Pacific Northwest, we are stronger by working closely together, and our relationships are intact because of the ongoing partnerships in every major sector of our economy, and state, provincial, territorial, local, and tribal governments. **The U.S. should exempt Canada from any steel and aluminum tariffs, which are causing significant disruption to our industries on both sides of the border.**

The U.S. and Canada's trading relationship is incredibly important to the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. and Canada have the largest trading relationship in the world, and here in the Pacific Northwest, we benefit from the two-way trade of over \$541 billion USD (\$630 billion CAD) annually, of which about \$22.6 billion USD (\$29 billion CAD) is in the Pacific Northwest. Protectionism is seriously damaging the vital economic regional partnership in both of our countries.

The steel and aluminum tariffs may cost the U.S. and Canada over \$11 billion USD combined, and we could see losses of over 6,000 jobs, according to CD Howe Institute, a Canadian independent not-for-profit research institute fostering economically sound public policies. As a result of the steel and aluminum tariffs, retaliatory tariffs from Mexico and Canada could cause U.S. Agriculture exports to decline by \$1.9 billion USD to these two trading partners. The U.S. tariffs on Canadian steel and aluminum products based on Section 232 U.S. national security investigations are of great concern. As a trusted ally and partner, Canadian steel and aluminum products are used as vital inputs in the Canada-U.S. manufacturing supply chains. Tariffs on these critical inputs are not only making consumer goods expensive in both countries, but also making North American products uncompetitive in international markets.

This cross-border region continues to work closely together every day with our interconnected and interdependent supply chains, and dozens of cross-border cooperative agreements on everything from our shared transboundary watersheds, cross-border airsheds, climate action, cross-border law enforcement, invasive species prevention, and forest fire prevention, to defending our shared borders in the 60-year-old NORAD (North American Air Defense) System.

PNWER is an example of these interconnections and the ongoing relationships that make our bi-national region stand out in North America as a place where innovation happens, precisely because of the multi-faceted relationships of trust that have been built up here for many decades.

We will be advocating for the ratification of the USMC Agreement, and we hope to see an exemption for Canada on the steel and aluminum tariffs before the end of the year.

Sincerely,



Larry Doke, MLA
PNWER President 2018-2019
Government of Saskatchewan



Matt Morrison
Chief Executive Officer
PNWER



Sen. Arnie Roblan
Past President 2017-2108
Oregon State Legislature

Cc: Secretary Wilbur Ross, U.S. Department of Commerce

Status of U.S. Federal Funding for Quagga & Zebra Mussel Prevention

Timeline:

- In 2015, Congress appropriated \$4m to the four Northwest States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, for watercraft inspection stations through the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014.
- In December 2016, Congress authorized early detection, rapid response, and monitoring through the Water Infrastructure Improvement for the Nation Act (WIIN) of 2016, and, in April 2017, Congress appropriated \$5m to the four NW states.
- In FY18, \$6m was appropriated to the four NW states.
- In FY19, \$6m was appropriated via the Water Infrastructure Act, signed by the President in Oct. 2018.

Total U.S. Federal Funding to date: \$21 million

Current Status of Funding:

On April 5, 2017, \$4 million in FY2015 WRRDA 2014 funds were released to the four NW States. The federal matching funds effectively doubled the amount of money States were spending and allowed each state to increase their number of watercraft inspection stations and aquatic invasive species prevention efforts. PNWER worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to get the funds released to the States. The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission serves as fiscal agent in distributing the funds to the four States.

PNWER was instrumental in incorporating new language in WIIN that updates WRRDA 2014 language by allowing for federal cost-share funds to be used for watercraft inspection stations outside of the Columbia River Basin and for early detection and rapid response.

PNWER has supported continued federal matching funds every year and has been successful in getting \$6 million in FY18 and \$6m in FY19. Most recently, in October 2018, the President signed the Water Infrastructure Act providing \$6 million more in federal funding to the NW States in FY19.

Montana Mussel Response:

In October 2016, invasive mussel larvae were discovered in Montana. On November 30, 2016, Governor Steve Bullock declared a natural resources state of emergency and released \$750,000 in emergency state funds to combat the spread of invasive mussels. The Montana Mussel Response Team was formed to address the urgent situation, and the entire region was on high alert. Montana is critical as a “firewall” to the region. The response was considered highly successful.

In 2017, the Montana Legislature voted to increase Montana’s aquatic invasive species prevention funding from \$2.2 to \$13 million for the 2017-2019 biennium. **No new mussels were discovered in 2017 or 2018.**

2017 MATCHING FEDERAL FUNDS

Idaho: **\$1.1 million**

Montana: **\$1.9 million**

Oregon: **\$460,000**

Washington: **\$250,000**

Total: \$3.7 million

2018 MATCHING FEDERAL FUNDS

Idaho: **\$1.1 million**

Montana: **\$2 million**

Oregon: **\$550,000**

Washington: **\$450,000**

Total: \$4.1 million



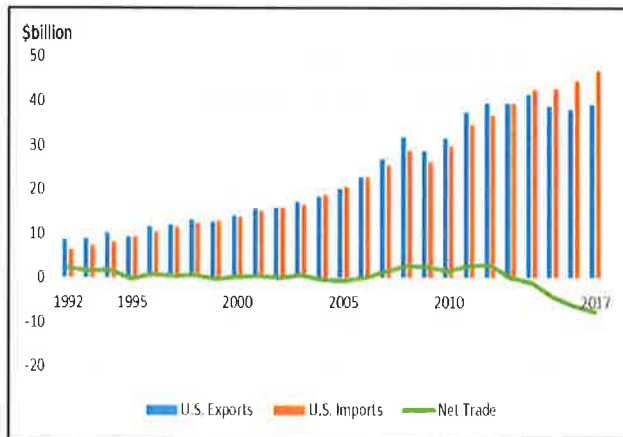
October 5, 2018

Agricultural Provisions of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement

On September 30, 2018, the Trump Administration announced an agreement with Canada and Mexico to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). USMCA, if finalized, will allow food and agriculture products to “trade more fairly,” according to the U.S. Trade Representative, and will expand exports of U.S. agricultural goods. While USMCA includes provisions that address many sectors, this report summarizes the agriculture and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) provisions of the agreement. The President is expected to sign USMCA on November 30, 2018, before sending the agreement and implementing legislation to Congress for approval. It must also be approved by the governments of Canada and Mexico.

Canada and Mexico were the first- and third-leading export markets for U.S. agriculture and food products by value in 2017, worth \$20.6 billion and \$18.6 billion, respectively. Since NAFTA was signed in 1993—which eliminated most tariffs on agricultural goods sold among the three countries—the value of U.S. agricultural trade with its NAFTA partners has increased. Agricultural exports rose from \$8.7 billion in 1992 to \$39 billion in 2017, while imports rose from \$6.5 billion to \$47 billion over the same time period. There has been a trade deficit for agricultural products since 2014, including an \$8 billion trade deficit in 2017 that is the largest deficit since NAFTA was signed.

Figure 1. U.S.-NAFTA Agricultural Trade, 1992-2017



Source: CRS from USDA, Global Agricultural Trading System. Data are not adjusted for inflation.

Canadian Dairy Policy Changes

Under USMCA, Canada has agreed to reduce certain barriers for U.S. dairy exports, a key demand of U.S. dairy groups. Canada restricts U.S. dairy exports through tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) with high over-quota tariffs. Currently, most of the in-quota tariffs for U.S. dairy exports to Canada

are set at zero, but over-quota tariffs can be as high as 313.5%. Under USMCA, Canada would maintain its supply management system, but USMCA would expand TRQs that increase each year for U.S. exports of milk, cheese, cream, skim milk powder, condensed milk, yogurt, and several other dairy categories. In addition, USMCA includes broader provisions on transparency for the implementation of TRQs, such as requirements for advanced notice of changes to the quotas and making publicly available details on quota utilization rates.

Canada has further agreed to changes in its milk pricing system that has set low prices for Canadian skim milk solids, undercutting U.S. exports. Six months after USMCA goes into effect, Canada will eliminate its Class 7 milk price (which includes skim milk solids, Class 6 in Ontario) and will set its price for skim milk solids based on a formula that takes into account the U.S. nonfat dry milk price, among other factors. Both the United States and Canada will need to notify each other in the future if either introduces or changes a milk class price. Canada has further agreed to cap its skim milk powder and milk protein concentrate exports. USMCA also includes a requirement that the United States and Canada meet five years after the implementation of the agreement—and every two years after that—to determine whether to modify the dairy provisions of the agreement.

U.S. Poultry Access to Canada

USMCA increases the TRQs for U.S. poultry and egg exports to Canada. Much like the rules governing its dairy sector, Canada has a supply management system for chicken, egg, and turkey production and has allowed only a small amount of those products to be imported duty free. Under the agreement, the duty-free quotas for chicken starts at 47,000 tons, expands to 57,000 tons in year six, and then continues at a growth rate of 1% per year for the 10 years after that. Eggs would have a new TRQ of 10 million dozen annually, while the annual TRQ for turkey and broiler hatching eggs and chicks would be set by formulas based on Canadian production.

Canadian Grain Policy Changes

Under USMCA, Canada will revise its grain grading policies to treat U.S. wheat in a way that is “no less favorable than that it accords to like wheat of national origin.” Canadian inspection certificates for wheat currently do not allow for a grade, so U.S. exports cannot receive premium prices that would come with a higher grade. USMCA provides that neither the United States nor Canada are allowed to have country of origin on wheat quality certificates for wheat from either country.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Provisions

SPS measures are the laws, rules, standards, and procedures that governments employ to protect humans, animals, and plants from diseases, pests, toxins, and other contaminants. USMCA's SPS chapter calls for greater transparency in SPS rules and regulatory alignment among the three countries. Under the agreement, countries must base their SPS rules on "relevant scientific principles" and eliminate those rules that no longer have a scientific basis. While USMCA commits the United States, Mexico, and Canada to seek alignment and equivalence in their SPS regulations, it also requires them to notify and give opportunity to comment on any additions or changes to SPS rules. USMCA further lays out requirements for notifying exporting countries when an issue arises with a shipment and the exchange of information on SPS issues, and it maintains a trilateral Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to address issues as they arise.

Biotechnology Provisions

The agriculture chapter of USMCA lays out protections and coordination on agricultural biotechnology, an issue that is not addressed in NAFTA. USMCA requires the United States, Mexico, and Canada to make publicly available the details on the approval process for crops produced with biotechnology, encourage producers to submit concurrent applications for approval, and ensure that decisions on those applications are made in a timely manner. Further, when an import into a member country is found to have a low level presence of an unapproved crop produced with biotechnology, the importing country is to act quickly so as to not unnecessarily delay the shipment. USMCA also creates a Working Group for Cooperation on Agricultural Biotechnology to help with information exchange and advance "transparent, science and risk-based regulatory approaches" and policies in other countries and international organizations. The provisions of USMCA apply to crops produced with conventional biotechnology methods, including recombinant DNA and gene editing.

Beer, Wine, and Spirits Labeling, Sales

Canada allows its provinces to control the sale of beer, wine, and spirits, a system that in some cases has disrupted market access for U.S. products with barriers such as higher prices for imported products. USMCA requires that each country have the same treatment for distributing another country's spirits, wine, beer, and other alcoholic beverages as it would its own products. It also sets rules governing listing requirements for a product to be sold in a given country and sets limits on cost markups of alcoholic beverages from other countries. In a side letter to the agreement, Canada also agreed to have British Columbia remove its limitations on sales of non-British Columbian wines in grocery stores by November 1, 2019. The agreement further includes rules to promote transparency and harmonization of labeling for wine and spirits beverages among the three countries and prevent labeling from acting as a barrier to trade.

Geographical Indications and Distinctive Products

Geographical indications (GIs) are place names used to identify products that come from certain regions or places.

GIs are intended to protect the quality and reputation of a distinctive product originating in certain regions. USMCA protects the GIs for food products that Canada and Mexico have already agreed to in trade negotiations with the European Union (EU) but lays out transparency and notification requirements for any new GIs that a country wants to recognize. The agreement also details a process for determining whether a food name is common or should be protected. In a side letter accompanying the agreement, Mexico confirmed a list of 33 terms for cheese that would remain available as common names for U.S. cheese producers exporting to Mexico. The list includes some terms that are protected as GIs by the EU, such as Edam, Gouda, and Brie.

USMCA protects certain U.S., Canadian, and Mexican spirits as distinctive products. Under the agreement, products labeled as Bourbon Whiskey and Tennessee Whiskey must originate in the United States. Similar protections exist for Canadian Whiskey and Tequila and Mezcal, which must be produced in Mexico. In a side letter accompanying the agreement, the United States and Mexico further agreed to protect American Rye Whiskey, Charanda, Sotol, and Bacanora.

Protections for Proprietary Formulas

USMCA includes protections for proprietary formulas for prepackaged foods and food additives that limit the information countries subject to the agreement can ask for from food companies looking to export. Countries can ask only for information that is necessary to "achieve its legitimate objective" and must protect the confidential information of products from another country as it would for domestic products.

U.S. Imports of Canadian Sugar, Dairy, Peanuts, and Cotton

The United States has agreed to allow more access for Canadian producers of dairy, sugar, peanuts and cotton. Under USMCA, the United States will increase TRQs on imports of Canadian dairy products and sugar and sweetened products. The agreement details the phase-out period for U.S. tariffs on cotton and peanut imports from Canada, which will be eliminated five years after the agreement takes effect. U.S. imports of peanut products—including shelled and unshelled peanuts and peanut butter—from Canada are currently subject to a 131.8% tariff.

Agricultural Trade Issues Not Addressed

While USMCA addresses several issues that have restricted U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico and Canada, it does not include all of the changes sought by U.S. agricultural groups. The agreement does not include changes to trade remedy laws to address seasonal produce as requested by Southeastern U.S. produce growers. It also does not address non-tariff barriers to market access for U.S. fresh potatoes in Canada and Mexico. Finally the agreement does not address a resolution for retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural exports to those countries.

Jenny Hopkinson, jhopkinson@crs.loc.gov, 7-3137



Retaliatory Tariffs on Idaho Products

July 24th, 2018



The Idaho Department of Commerce and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture have created this summary to highlight the Idaho products that will be affected by recent tariffs imposed or scheduled to be imposed by Canada, Mexico, China, the European Union and India.

European Union: The following tariffs went into effect on June 22nd, 2018

HS Codes	2017 Exports from Idaho to the EU	Original Tariff Percentage	Added Tariff Percentage
100590 Corn (maize), Other Than Seed Corn	\$ 6,653	0%	25%
610910 T-shirts, Singlets, Tank Tops	\$ 16,233	12%	25%
610990 T-shirts, Singlets	\$ 2,967	12%	25%
620343 Men's Or Boys' Trousers	\$ 5,661	12%	25%
640299 Footwear, Outer Sole & Upper	\$ 22,185	17%	50%
691110 Ceramic Tableware & Kitchenware, Porcelain & China	\$ 2,566	12%	50%
730431 Tubes/Pipes of stainless iron or steel	\$ 192,297	0%	25%
730711 Cast Pipe Fittings, Nonmalleable Cast Iron	\$ 6,840	3.70%	25%
730900 Tanks Over 300 Liter Capacity, Iron Or Steel	\$ 130,795	2.20%	25%
731816 Nuts Of Iron Or Steel	\$ 100,686	3.70%	25%
732399 Household Articles such as tables, kitchens, etc.	\$ 3,635	3.20%	25%
854370 Miscellaneous Electric Machinery	\$ 122,690	.90%	50%
890310 Inflatable Yachts, Vessels, For Pleasure, Sports	\$ 97,686	2.70%	10%
890399 Yachts Row Boats, Canoes	\$ 58,445	2.70%	25%
940169 Seats with Wooden Frames, Not Upholstered	\$ 48,470	0%	50%
940599 Parts for Lamps and Lighting Fittings	\$ 336,764	0%	25%
0713339 Kidney Beans	\$ 8,177,825	0%	25%
07104000 Sweetcorn, uncooked or cooked, frozen	\$ 0 reported	5.10% + + 9.40 EUR / 100 kg	25%
07119030 Sweetcorn provisionally preserved	\$ 0 reported	5.10%	25%

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included

20019030 Sweetcorn prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid.	\$ 0 reported	5.10%	25%
20049010 Sweetcorn not preserved or prepared in vinegar or acetic acid, frozen	\$ 0 reported	5.10%	25%

China: The following tariffs went into effect on July 6th, 2018.

HS Codes	2017 Exports from Idaho to China	Original Tariff Percentage	Added Tariff Percentage
02011000 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled: carcasses and half carcasses	\$ 0 reported	20%	25%
02012000 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled: other cuts with bone-in 02013000 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or Chilled: boneless 02023000 Meat of bovine animals, frozen: boneless.	\$ 0 reported	12%	25%
02021000 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled: carcasses and half carcasses	\$ 0 reported	25%	25%
040221 Milk/Cream Concentrated and Powder over 1.5% fat	\$ 88,803	10%	25%
040410 Whey and whey concentrate containing sweetener	\$ 35,553,788	2%	25%
040490 Products of natural milk constituents	\$ 2,162,904	20%	25%
040620 Cheese of all kind, grated or powdered	\$ 202,630	8%	25%
071310 Peas, dried shelled, including seed	\$ 3,845,447	0%	25%
071339 Beans, dried shelled including seed	\$ 13,636	7%	25%
0701.90.00 Other potatoes, fresh or chilled. ** China Prohibits the import of fresh Potato Products from Idaho due to Phytosanitary concerns.	\$ 0 reported	13%	25%
07081000 Peas: Fresh or Refrigerated	\$ 0 reported	13%	25%

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included

07134090 Dried lentils	\$ 0 reported	7%	25%
07134010 Dried lentils for planting	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
07133390 Dried kidney beans	\$ 13,636	7%	25%
07133310 Dried kidney beans for planting	\$ 13,636	0%	25%
07133290 Dry small red beans	\$ 0 reported	3%	25%
07133310 Dried small red beans for planting	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
07131090 Dried Peas	\$ 0 reported	5%	25%
07131010 Dried Peas for planting	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
080810 Fresh Apples	\$ 20,580 (2016)	10%	40%
07132090 Dried Chickpeas	\$ 0 reported	7%	25%
07132010 Dried Chickpeas for planting	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
080929 Fresh Cherries	\$ 30,852	25%	25%
100119 Durum wheat excl. seed	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
100199 Other wheat and meslin, excl. seed	\$ 0 reported	0%	25%
121490 Forage Products (Hay, Alfafa, Clover, etc) ** The Chinese government does not allow alfalfa pellet imports into China.	\$ 103,047	7%	25%
200893 Cranberries, preserved or prepared	\$ 47,025	15%	25%
870323 Vehicles with cylinder capacity between 1,500 cc and 3,000 cc including motorhomes, station wagons, passenger vans	\$ 45,499		25%

China: The following tariffs go into effect at an unknown future date.

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included

901819 Electronic Diagnostic Apparatus	\$ 233,733		25%
901890 Instruments for medical surgery, including dental and veterinarian	\$ 107,994		25%
902290 x-ray apparatus including radiography, x-ray tubes, high tension generators, etc.	\$ 257,276		25%
230330 Brewing or distilling waste	\$ 125,359		25%
340213 non-ionic surface agents	\$ 74,404		25%
382491 any compound of 5-ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl)methyl methylphosphonate	\$ 4,299		25%
382499 Products and residuals of chemical industry	\$ 13,591		25%
390110 Polyethylene having specific gravity under .94	\$ 11,121		25%
390690 Acrylic Polymers in primary forms	\$ 100,622		25%
391000 Silicones in primary form	\$ 16,460		25%
391990 Tape, including electric, transparent, filament reinforced	\$ 48,400		25%
392190 Plates, sheets, films, etc.	\$ 158,561		25%
392690 Articles of plastic nesoi	\$ 21,231		25%

India

HS Code	2017 Exports from Idaho to India	Original Tariff	Additional Tariff
07089005 Chickpeas (Desi: small dark variety)	\$ 0 reported	30%	40%
07089015 Lentils	\$ 0 reported	30%	10%
08081000 Fresh Apples	\$ 0 reported	50%	30%

Canada:

Prior to the implementation of retaliatory tariffs, Canada and the United States enjoyed free trade due to NAFTA. Tariffs were at 0% after being slowly phased out since the signing of NAFTA in 1993.

Hs Code	2017 Exports from Idaho to Canada	Tariff Amount
7213 Bars & Rods, Iron & Nonalloy steel	\$ 17,142	25%
7214 Bars & Rods, Iron nonalloy steel nesoi	\$ 6,297	25%
7217 Wire of Iron & Nonalloy Steel	\$ 2,743	25%
7220 Flat rolled products of iron or steel width under 600mm	\$ 5,294	25%
7224 Alloy Steel in ingots or other primary forms	\$ 10,693	25%
7228 Steel - hollow drill bars and rods	\$ 2,571	25%

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included

7306 Tubes, Pipes & Hollow Profiles Nesoi, Iron & Steel	\$ 1,673,683	25%
730290 Railway Or Tramway Track with iron or steel	\$ 3,409	25%
730411 Line Pipe For Oil Or Gas Lines – Stainless Steel	\$ 2,885	25%
090121 Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	\$ 8,287	10%
160232 Prepared Or Preserved Chicken Meat Or Offal, Nesoi	\$ 26,829	10%
160250 Prepared Or Preserved Bovine Meat. Nesoi	\$ 1,330,722	10%
170490 Sugar Confection	\$ 4,446,017	10%
180632 Chocolate & other Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Not Filled	\$ 1,538,196	10%
190590 Bread, Pastry, Cakes Nesoi & Puddings	\$ 8,559,797	10%
210210 Yeasts, Active	\$ 15,534	10%
210320 Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces	\$ 29,391	10%
210390 Sauces and Mixed Condiments And Seasonings Nesoi	\$ 14,909,381	10%
210410 Soups And Broths And Preparations Therefor	\$ 113,654	10%
330430 Manicure Or Pedicure Preparations	\$ 6,215	10%
330530 Hair Lacquers	\$ 29,980	10%
330749 Preparations For Perfuming/deodorizing Rooms Nesoi	\$ 19,093,300	10%
340130 Organic surface-active products and preparations for skin washing	\$ 1,428,721	10%
340220 Surface-active, Washing for Retail Sale	\$ 6,827,337	10%
340600 Candles, Tapers And The Like	\$ 88,258	10%
350610 Products used as glues or adhesives	\$ 16,757	10%
380891 Insecticides	\$ 20,054	10%
380892 Fungicides	\$ 15,679,374	10%
380893 Herbicides, anti-sprouting products, and plant-growth regulators	\$ 988,451	10%
392321 Sacks & Bags Of Polymers Of Ethylene	\$ 7,926,960	10%
392410 Tableware And Kitchenware Of Plastics	\$ 48,486	10%
392490 Household And Toilet Articles Nesoi Of Plastics	\$ 25,872	10%
441239 Plywood, Excluding Bamboo	\$ 2,886,417	10%
441299 Plywood, Veneer Panels & Similar Lam Wood	\$ 14,576,358	10%
480256 Uncoated paper and paperboard	\$ 76,907	10%
731010 Tanks of iron or steel with capacity of more than 50 Liters	\$ 35,484	10%
732190 Parts Of Nonelectric Cooking Appliances made of Iron & Steel	\$ 21,017	10%
760820 Aluminum Alloy Tubes And Pipes	\$ 4,112	10%
760900 Aluminum Tube Or Pipe Fittings	\$ 3,759	10%
761010 Aluminum Doors Windows And Their Frames/Thresholds	\$ 10,455	10%
761090 Aluminum Structures And Parts, Nesoi	\$ 76,976	10%
761100 Tanks Over 300 Liter Capacity, Aluminum	\$ 10,138	10%
761290 Casks Not Over 300 Liter Capacity Nesoi, Aluminum	\$ 24,647	10%
761699 Articles Of Aluminum, Nesoi	\$ 306,768	10%
841891 Furniture For Refrigeration Or Freezing Equipment	\$ 11,822	10%
842211 Dishwashing Machines, Household Type	\$ 7,171	10%
890310 Inflatable Yachts, Vessels	\$ 212,067	10%
890392 Motorboats, Other Than Outboard Motorboats	\$ 94,780	10%
890399 Yachts For Pleasure/sport Nesoi	\$ 196,127	10%
940161 Seats with Wooden Frames, Upholstered, Nesoi	\$ 240,546	10%
940490 Bedding, Mattresses, cushions	\$ 8,800	10%

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included

Mexico

Prior to the implementation of retaliatory tariffs, Mexico and the United States enjoyed free trade due to NAFTA. Tariffs were at 0% after being slowly phased out since the signing of NAFTA in 1993.

HS Codes	2017 Idaho Exports to Mexico	Tariff Percentage
020312 Ham, Shoulders and other cuts, bone in.	\$ 920,069	20%
020329 Pork not otherwise mentioned elsewhere	\$ 224,896	20%
040610 Fresh cheese, including whey and curd	\$ 97,566	25%
040690 Other cheese not mentioned elsewhere	\$ 14,271,783	25%
080810 Apples	\$ 5,082	20%
200410 Potatoes	\$ 15,417,377	20%
210690 Food preparations derived from dried milk, buttermilk, or whey	\$ 2,403,786	15%
720852 Flat rolled iron or steel with width of 600mm or more, and thickness between 7345mm and 10mm	\$ 7,362	15%
730629 Iron and nonalloy steel casings	\$ 4,200	15%
730830 Doors, windows, and their frames for doors	\$ 2,998	15%
730890 Columns, pillars, posts, beams, girders, and other similar structures	\$ 2,796,476	15%
841459 Air or vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors and fans, ventilating hoods, and parts thereof	\$ 15,766	10%

Tukey

The Turkish government has implemented tariffs on an estimated \$39.8 million worth of U.S agricultural imports. At this time, there are no major threats to Idaho agricultural export.

Note: Nesoi means not elsewhere specified or included