

# The Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Plan

Contained in the 2009 report of  
the Illinois Local & Organic Food & Farm Task Force  
***Growing the Illinois Economy: Local Food, Farms, and Jobs***

[www.foodfarmsjobs.org](http://www.foodfarmsjobs.org)

Commissioned by the State of Illinois General Assembly  
in the Illinois Food, Farms, and Jobs Act of 2007 (HB1300)  
Chief author and sponsor: State Rep. Julie Hamos

## Goals for 2020

1. Coordinate state institution food procurement policies to increase purchase of Illinois local farm and food products at state-funded cafeterias to 20% of total purchases.
2. Support and expand programs that recruit, train, and provide technical assistance to 20,000 Illinois residents (5,000 farmers, 12,500 farm laborers, and 2,500 infrastructure entrepreneurs) to produce, process, and distribute Illinois local farm and food products.
3. Increase the purchase of Illinois local food products by Illinois consumers to 10% of total food dollar expenditures.

## Immediate Implementation Strategies

1. The Illinois General Assembly shall direct state agencies to engage existing staff, resources, and authorities to support and build community-based farm and food networks and commission all state agencies to coordinate with local and federal authorities to obtain resources required to accomplish the goal of constructing an Illinois local farm and food economy.
2. The Illinois General Assembly shall create The Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Council. The Council shall have responsibility to implement the Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Plan.
3. The General Assembly shall direct state agencies to work with the Council in convening an inter-agency committee that facilitates the focusing of state agency goals and objectives to the development of local farm and food economies in communities across Illinois.
4. The General Assembly shall direct the Council and the University of Illinois Extension to build the capacity of Extension's Local Food Initiative.
5. The General Assembly shall direct the Council to facilitate public-private working groups as required to eliminate unnecessary and contradictory local, municipal, state, and federal regulatory barriers to production, processing, and marketing of local farm and food products in Illinois.
6. The General Assembly shall direct the Council to work with state agencies to build partnerships required to reform state institution food procurement policies to encourage and facilitate the purchase of local farm and food products to the maximum extent practical. To track progress towards this goal, we recommend that the Illinois General Assembly request that state agencies and state-funded institutions that purchase more than \$25,000 of food each year be required to track and report their local food purchases on an annual basis. The Illinois Food, Farms, and Jobs Council will work with each institution and cafeteria to facilitate this process. This will create the baseline against which increases in procurement can be

7. The Council shall work to facilitate accessibility by farmers to public and private lands for growing local farm and food products.

8. The Council shall support as well as financial and business planning education and/ or facilitate the creation of programs to recruit, train, and provide technical assistance as well as financial and business planning education to farmers, farm labor, and entrepreneurs desiring to build an Illinois local farm and food economy.

## **Assessment of Obstacles and Strategies for Solutions for Building an Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Economy**

The obstacles and solutions section below represents the complete findings of the Task Force committees in their work to carry out the Task Force mandate. The obstacles inform the reasons why Illinois agriculture produces only a small percentage of the food that Illinois consumers eat each year. The strategies for solution indicate the action steps required to expand the capacity of Illinois agriculture so as to capture in-state a significantly larger share of Illinois consumers' food dollars. The obstacles and solution strategies are divided into categories of production, infrastructure, customer access, public awareness, and systems building.

### **A. PRODUCTION**

#### **OBSTACLE 1: Not Enough Farmers**

— Support programs that recruit, train, and provide technical assistance in order to create 5,000 new local food farmers by 2020

#### **OBSTACLE 2: Not Enough Farm Labor**

— Create farm labor training programs

#### **OBSTACLE 3: Insufficient access to farmland by aspiring local farm and food producers**

— Support and facilitate creative arrangements for using public lands for local farm and food production —  
Create a farmer transition support committee

— Support local and regional land conservation movements

Work with land trusts.

Establish a standing Illinois Farmland Committee.

#### **OBSTACLE 4: Lack of support for diversified farm production**

— Create knowledge bases and support infrastructures for diversified local farm and food production:

Agri-tourism

Cosmetic industry

Dairy and dairy products

Eggs

Fiber

Fish

Fruits and Vegetables

Forestry products

Grains

Herbs

Honey

Meats

Ornamental plants

Recreation

Renewable energy

Seed, seedlings and saplings

Soil amendments and services

Wine, Beer, Distillates

— Create linkages between local farm and food producers

### **B. INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **OBSTACLE 5: Systems for moving products from farm to market are inadequate**

— Support development of regional aggregating, processing, storage, packaging, and distribution centers

### **C. CUSTOMER ACCESS**

#### **OBSTACLE 6: Farmers have limited knowledge, access, and/or trust in current market opportunities**

— Establish a local food procurement process for state institutions

— Leveraging state purchasing power to enhance direct- market opportunities

## **OBSTACLE 7: Customers have limited access to local farm and food products**

- Increase community access points for the purchase of fresh food

## **D. SYSTEMS BUILDING**

### **OBSTACLE 8: Benefits of a local farm and food economy are not widely known by the general public**

- Create public awareness campaigns that share with every Illinois community the benefits of an Illinois local food, farms, and jobs economy

### **OBSTACLE 9: Local farm and food entrepreneurs have limited knowledge about how to nance their enterprises**

- Establish positive working relationships with financial institutions
- Maximize capital access through participation in state-sponsored farm financing programs
- Develop creative financing approaches in concert with private and public lending institutions
- Tap all available federal financing resources

### **OBSTACLE 10: Regulatory barriers impede growth**

- Create an inter-agency coordinating committee to streamline regulations
- Recognize small farms' inherent value to a community

### **OBSTACLE 11: Producers and entrepreneurs have insufficient access to relevant and/or coordinated data**

- Create a source for comprehensive local farm and food information

### **OBSTACLE 12: Local farm and food resource centers are limited**

- Begin, support, and/or expand programs
- Build the capacity of University of Illinois Extension's local food programs

### **OBSTACLE 13: Local farm and food producers and entrepreneurs are isolated**

- Create, facilitate, and support local farm and food action groups
- Create, facilitate, and support communities of practice to support local farm and food action groups.
- Create an Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Council

## Virginia: Candidates who will Resist & Regenerate

Activists in our local Resist & Regenerate Meetup groups are “adopting” candidates for House of Delegates. They volunteer to find out who’s running where they live, and where the candidates stand on the issues. Then they let the other members of the Resist & Regenerate group know about the next upcoming opportunity to meet with the candidate.

### Questions

1. Do you support strong standards for certified organic food & farming?
2. Do you support public programs to get local organic food to children and vulnerable populations?
3. Do you support laws requiring food companies to truthfully and accurately label all of the ingredients in their products, including those produced using genetic engineering, nanotechnology, synthetic biology, and other novel technologies?
4. Should the state provide technical and financial assistance to farmers to encourage the use of organic and regenerative agriculture practices, like cover crops and holistic management, which increase soil fertility and the nutritional density of foods?
5. Do you support the right of localities to make decisions on food, farming, and land/resource/water-use, including how to regulate raw milk, GMOs, pesticides, factory farms, fracking, and pipelines?
6. Should regulators apply the “precautionary principle” when reviewing agricultural chemicals and foods made with new technologies? In other words, require pre-market safety testing, rather than adopting a wait-and-see approach to potential health and environmental impacts?
7. Do you believe all healthcare programs should cover preventive and natural healthcare choices, such as midwifery/home birth, homeopathy, naturopathy, nutrition therapist, acupuncture, physical therapy, and chiropractic medicine?
8. Do you support “Health Freedom”, the right of consumers to choose the type of healthcare they want, including the right to opt out on behalf of themselves or their minor children of vaccine programs they consider to be potentially harmful to their health?
9. Do you believe that human activity plays a primary role in global warming and that addressing climate change should be a high priority?
10. Do you support policies that reward farmers and ranches who use practices (sometimes referred to as carbon farming) that draw down carbon from the atmosphere and store it in the soil?

Let’s find out where every one of Virginia’s 2017 candidates stand on critical food, farming, natural health, and environmental issues.

**From:** "Bob St.Peter"

**Date:** December 6, 2013 11:50:30 AM CST

**To:** comfood <[comfood@elist.tufts.edu](mailto:comfood@elist.tufts.edu)>, Food Crisis <[food\\_crisis@googlegroups.com](mailto:food_crisis@googlegroups.com)>, familyfarmdefenders <[familyfarmdefenders@yahooogroups.com](mailto:familyfarmdefenders@yahooogroups.com)>

**Subject: Re: [COMFOOD: ] Why I am not attending the Maine Food Summit**

Dear Maine Food Summit Participants,

I will not be joining the conference today. I did however want to share with you the following list of needs that the Steering Committee would do well to prioritize. It comes from years of conversations with frustrated farmers and farm workers and my own experiences trying to do both.

The list is just a start.

Wendell Berry wrote in *Conserving Communities* of the need for farmers to stop looking for help where we continually fail to find it. Sadly, in my decade of food work in Maine I have found little direct financial support for farmers, and about zero discussion of improving wages and conditions for farm workers. We won't get where we wish continuing the centuries old practice of devaluing farm work, pretending a generation of farmers and entrepreneurs can fix everything with low-interest loans. Or treating farm labor as an afterthought and separate from the "good food" movement.

Too many of us are struggling more than we should, so when I see the prospect of scarce resources going to another "strategy" process, my response is that we know the problems, it's time to act. And resource the many trained, eager people ready to do the work of feeding Maine, ending hunger and poverty. Where is the financial support and security? We can't have the shared reward of Maine's bounty without sharing the risk it takes to produce it. We can't have food security or food sovereignty without farm security.

A farmer once told me the idea of a "food system" was created by academics and non-profits for funding and job security. She said if farmers had what they needed to produce we would feed the State because that's what we do.

I am hopeful, but far from optimistic, that Maine's farmers and farm workers will truly get what we need from the Maine Food Strategy group. Time will tell.

Please feel free to share the list and encourage others to add to it.

Regards,  
Bob St.Peter  
Rough Road Farm  
Sedgwick, Maine

# Maine's Farmers and Farm Workers List of Needs

by Bob St. Peter  
Bough Road Farm  
Sedgwick, Maine  
December 2013

1. Secure land and homes without oppressive mortgages
2. Democratic land trusts responsive to the needs of today's farmers, their families, and low-income rural residents
3. Preferential purchasing (60-75% market share) from public schools and institutions
4. Student debt forgiveness in exchange for farm work or food service, particularly for people in need
5. Living wages for all farm jobs
6. Affordable, scale-appropriate equipment & technical assistance to support sustainable farming and food production practices
7. Reliable transportation
8. Anti-trust enforcement in dairy, seeds, poultry, beef, pork, retail grocery
9. Scale-appropriate regulation and local control of food policy
10. Local & regional processing and storage infrastructure
11. Health care, including preventative body care therapies
12. Child care
13. Democratic and transparent philanthropy accountable to the people it serves

From **Elizabeth Henderson** who worked on this platform (New York)

## **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD JUSTICE**

Howie Hawkins platform (2010) - Green Party  
Candidate for Governor, New York State

Food is a necessity and a fundamental human right. All people have a right to sufficient, safe, and nutritional food.. Those who produce it have a right to a fair return for their labor. Food should be produced in an ecologically sustainable manner.

New York is a major agricultural state: 1st in yogurt, cottage cheese, cream cheese, and sour cream; 2nd in apples, wine, maple syrup, and cabbage; 3rd in milk, corn for silage, and grapes; 4th for tart cherries and pears. Most New York farms are family farms, with a 200 acre average that is about half the national average. Milk production accounts for nearly half of New York's agricultural sales.

New York's cities and farms depend on each other for food and markets. But less than 10% of NYS food production is sold direct to consumers.

Farmer and consumers are natural allies. The government should represent the interests of farmers and consumers instead of the corporate oligopolies of the food and agriculture industry. Giant vertically-integrated food and agricultural corporations stand in the middle marketing, processing, wholesaling, distributing, and retailing to make monopolistic profits by squeezing both farmers and consumers. Much can be done to more directly connect farmers and consumers and minimize middleman costs.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that more than two million New Yorkers, 12% of the population, do not have enough money to meet their basic nutritional needs. Over one-third of New York's residents have incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level and may be eligible for federal food assistance programs such as SNAP. But these programs do not adjust for New York State's higher costs for housing, utilities and food.

A strong agricultural economy is the basis for revitalizing rural economies, repopulating rural communities, and supplying our cities with healthy food. Agriculture provides the value added that fuels commerce in the towns. It should fuel the expansion of clean green manufacturing based on biodegradable food, fuel, and fiber feedstocks. Agriculture maintains the rural landscape that is the foundation for tourism and recreation, including hunting and fishing.

### **SUPPORT FAMILY FARMS**

**1. Guarantee a Living Income for Working Famers:** Commit to ensuring that every working farmer gets a fair return on the their labor and earns a living income.

**2. Empower Family Farmers in Marketing and Processing Agricultural Products:** Enact reforms to enable farmers to collectively bargain with firms that market and process agricultural product, including reforms of agricultural cooperative laws to enable democratic farmer control of marketing and processing cooperatives.

**3. Tax Relief for Farmers:** Increase state revenue sharing of more progressive personal and business income taxes, with business tax loopholes eliminated, in order to reduce local property and sales taxes, which are regressive taxes that hit farmers especially hard. Property taxes should only pay for local property-related services (local police, fire, garbage, snow plowing). Schools and other public works and services should be paid for mainly by progressively graduated personal and business income taxes.

**4. Phase Out CAFOs:** Corporate factory farming in Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFPs) is driving family farms off the land. CAFOs undermine small, diversified, farms where free-range poultry and livestock are part of a sustainable farm ecosystem producing for local consumers. CAFOs are negative for

the environment, food safety, public health, the ethical treatment of animals, nearby property values, and rural economic prosperity.

5. **End Corporate Farming:** Prohibit non-farm corporations from owning and controlling farms.
6. **New Farmer Training:** Establish a new farmer training program supported by departments of Labor and Education that compensates existing farmers as mentors and teachers.
7. **Land and Financing for New Farmers:** Establish a program to enable new farmers to affordably finance and purchase land and equipment to start new farms, including urban farms.
8. **Enact a Farmworkers Bill of Rights:** Extend to farmworkers the same rights under labor law as other workers, including A Day of Rest, Overtime Pay, Collective Bargaining Protections, Disability Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, Child Labor Protections, and Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Corporate farms compete unfairly against working farmers by being allowed to exploit cheap labor at sub-poverty wages and benefits and unsafe working conditions.

## PROTECT FARMLAND

1. **Farmland Protection Fund:** Increase funding for the New York State Farmland Protection Fund to at least \$100 million a year. Fully payback Farmland Protection Funds “swept” into the general fund in previous years. The Farmland Protection Fund pays farmers by purchasing development rights in order to permanently protect their land for agriculture. Farmers reinvest these funds into their farms. The program is needed to protect farmland from development on the edge of urban areas. Urban sprawl is reducing New York farmland at a rate of about 10% per decade.
2. **Environmental Protection Fund:** Increase funding for the Environmental Protection Fund. EPF funds programs like the Farmland Protection Program, Conservation Partnership Program, and the Agricultural Nonpoint Source Program that help farmers protect their land from real estate development and enhance water quality.
3. **Ban Fracking:** Protect New York farms from the air, water, and land pollution, climate change, and degradation of rural infrastructure and property values that hydrofracking of shale formations for natural gas would bring to rural upstate New York.

## EXPAND AND IMPROVE MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

1. **Collective Bargaining by Farmers:** Support farm associations to bargain collectively with large buyers (public and corporate) for fair contracts for their products.
2. **State Procurement of Local Farm Products:** Require state and state-funded institutions to buy more food grown on New York farms, including schools, hospitals, prisons, senior and child care centers
3. **Regional Food Processing and Distribution:** Increase state financing for regional food processing and distribution facilities.
4. **Expand the Certified Raw Milk Market:** Establish a Certified Raw Milk Program to regulate the production, consumption, marketing, distribution, and off-farm retail sale of raw milk.
5. **Expand Green Manufacturing:** Promote green manufacturing that relies on locally produced biodegradable food, fuel, and fiber.

## RE-LEGALIZE INDUSTRIAL HEMP

1. **Enable Hemp Research:** Pass state legislation enabling New York agricultural schools to research industrial hemp under new provisions in the 2014 federal farm bill.
2. **Re-legalize hemp in New York.**
3. **Defend Hemp Growers:** Require the state Attorney General to defend New York hemp growers prosecuted by the federal government.
4. **Demand that the federal government re-legalize hemp.**

## INCREASE CONSUMER ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

1. **Public School Education:** Mandate and fund a food, agriculture, and nutrition curriculum for K-12 public school students, including a home economics curriculum that includes the knowledge and skills to purchase and prepare fresh foods and access to some form of agriculture: a school or community garden, or urban or rural farm.
2. **Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFP):** Increase funding for community food projects, including Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), food cooperatives, urban farms, and community gardens.
3. **New York Healthy Food and Health Communities Fund:** Increase funding to support the development of healthy food markets and cooperatives in underserved communities.
4. **Farm to Table Program:** Establish a program to enable farmers to sell fresh foods directly to childcare facilities and senior meal programs.
5. **Soda Tax:** Enact a sugary beverage tax, with revenues used to fund nutrition, food, health and agriculture programs.
6. **Urban Farms:** Establish a program to support the expansion organic food production by urban farms and community gardens.

## RESTRICT GMOs

1. **GMO Labeling:** Pass the bill requiring labeling of GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) in food. Consumer have a right to know.
2. **GMO Moratorium:** Apply the Precautionary Principle to GMOs and place a state moratorium on them until safety can be demonstrated by long-term studies on health impact, genetic drift, pest resistance, biodiversity, and soil and other ecosystems.

## TRANSITION TO ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

1. **Ban Neonicotinoids:** Ban the use of neonicotinoid pesticides that are contributing to the Colony Collapse Disorder die-off of bees, which are necessary for crop pollination.

2. **Ban Antibiotics in Animal Feed:** Antibiotics should only be used to treat illness and injury. Overuse of antibiotics is creating antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria that endanger human and non-human animal health.
3. **Organic Agriculture Transition Plan:** Develop a plan to encourage and help farmers transition to organic farming, including research, training, subsidies and incentives to support farmers' transition to organic agriculture while natural systems of soil fertility and pest control are being restored. Organic agriculture should be promoted to protect the environment and the health of food producers and consumers, and to fight climate change by sequestering carbon in revitalized soil ecosystems.
4. **Agriculture School Support:** Direct SUNY agricultural schools and Cornell, New York State's Land Grant University, to focus education and research on organic food production by family farms and community gardens.
5. **State Procurement:** Use state purchasing power to provide markets for organic farms.

## FAIR LABOR PRACTICES FOR FARM WORKERS

1. **Enact a Farmworkers Bill of Rights:** Extend to farmworkers the same rights under labor law as other workers, including A Day of Rest, Overtime Pay, Collective Bargaining Protections, Disability Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, Child Labor Protections, and Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Corporate farms compete unfairly against working farmers by being allowed to exploit cheap labor at sub-poverty wages and benefits and unsafe working conditions.
2. **Halt the ICE Raids:** Federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has dramatically increased workplace and community raids in recent years. The detentions of immigrant workers is not only devastating for their families, it is disrupting the labor of migrants and immigrants on which many farms depend. New York State should do all it can to get ICE to halt these raids and grant undocumented farmworkers the opportunity to live and work here legally and documented farmworkers the opportunity to work and live here without harassment.
3. **Drivers Licenses for Undocumented Workers:** This policy will promote general public safety as well as enable farmworkers to get to work safely.

## END HUNGER

1. **Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program:** Increase funding to fund and support food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens and emergency shelters in New York State.
2. **Increase SNAP Benefits:** Use the USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan, rather than the Thrifty Food Plan, as the basis for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps), which will increase their purchasing power by about 30 percent.
3. **Raise the Maximum SNAP Shelter Deduction:** Adjust SNAP benefits to variable regional housing costs.
4. **Increase Child Nutrition Funding:** Increase supplemental funding for the various federal child nutrition programs, including Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and school meals.
5. **Increase Funding for Meals on Wheels for Senior Citizens.**

## Howie Hawkins platform (2010) - Green Party Candidate for Governor, New York State

From **Mark Dunlea** (New York)

Here is a platform that I helped develop for Howie Hawkins in 2010, the Green Party candidate for Governor in NY who got 5% of the vote in 2014 in his second run) I was working with the Hunger Action Network of the time and helped coordinate NYC work around the farm bill. Liz Henderson of NOFA also contributed ideas

I would probably add more around climate these days, including support for regenerative agriculture. We got some funding in the NYS budget this year for this. California is further ahead.

[http://www.gpny.org/hawkins\\_for\\_governor\\_on\\_nys\\_ag\\_food\\_policy\\_agenda](http://www.gpny.org/hawkins_for_governor_on_nys_ag_food_policy_agenda)

*Hawkins supports a shift towards organic farming, ending the use of toxic pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, and strengthening NYS Food Policy Council*

*Government Ag Policies Need to Shift towards helping family farms and promoting healthier foods*

[Howie Hawkins](#), the Green Party candidate for Governor, said today that he would promote organic farming and a reduction in the use pesticides and carbon-based fertilizers during his tenure. Hawkins said that the state must also show more leadership in helping farmers transition to meet the demands presented by climate change and peak oil.

Hawkins said he would appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets with a strong track record in organic farming, community food security, farmland preservation, Community Supported Agriculture, and support for family farms.

“The good thing is that every politician promises to help small and medium-sized farmers, so the issue has popular support. Unfortunately, we have been hearing such promises for decades, literally since the founding of our country, yet more and more small and medium-sized farmers are being forced off their land. State officials keep on identifying problems like processing, distribution, and protecting farmlands from development pressure, but decades go by without the needed investments and leadership,” added Hawkins.

Hawkins said that the state must do more to help small and medium size farmers with issues such as small-case food processing, local marketing and distribution (including regional wholesale farmers markets), and transportation.

Hawkins supports legislation to establish NYS Food Policy Council by law rather than Executive Order, including the creation of a strong advisory Board to ensure broad participation by a wide range of groups, including community food security advocates who are largely missing from the present Food Policy Council. Hawkins also supports the establishment of regional and city Food Policy Councils across the state, along with a greater recognition of food systems as an integral part of economic development.

Groups are concerned that the present Council, which was established by Executive Order by Governor Spitzer, may expire when a new governor is elected. The Greens have been disappointed by the lack of progress by the Food Policy Council to date, which is one reason it supports the creation of an Advisory Council. Food Policy Councils convene a wide range of stakeholders to discuss how to create a sustainable food system while addressing related issues such as support for farmers and the elimination of hunger.

Hawkins criticized Democratic lawmakers for cutting the already low funding in the state budget for farmland preservation by 51 percent. In New York State a farm is lost to development every three days. More than 70 percent of the fruits, vegetables and dairy products produced in the country are grown in metro areas and are at risk of being lost to unplanned development.

Hawkins acknowledged that a critical challenge for NY is to ensure that dairy farmers, as the largest segment of the state's agriculture system, receive more economic support (e.g., higher price for milk, subsidies for their inputs). NY, the third largest dairy state, has 7,200 dairy farms with more than 678,000 cows. One solution is to help develop more local brands for milk as has been done in Connecticut. Another solution is for the state and local government to set high standards as to the amount of local milk and other dairy products they purchase.

Hawkins said he was disappointed that the Paterson administration has not yet set standards for the government purchase of locally grown and organic foods under the Sustainability Executive Order for state contracts issued by Governor Spitzer. New York City also needs to promote more leadership in establishing standards for local foods since they serve more than one million per day.

"Nationwide, our food system is dominated by corporate agribusiness and unsustainable practices that threaten our health, food security, degrade the environment, destroy rural communities, and squeeze out family farmers. Our so-called cheap food comes at the expense of the exploitation of our farmers and farm workers along with the oppression of developing countries, inhumane treatment of animals, pollution of air and water, and degradation of our land. We need instead to focus on building local food systems. Local farmers producing food for their neighbors build local ownership of the businesses, engage in values-based local food trading, create both jobs and new income, restore the environment, and provide us with the sustenance we need to maintain our personal and our community health," Hawkins noted.

Hawkins said he supported fair contract legislation modeled after that in Iowa so that farmers who have to sell to large corporate entities can associate with other farmers to bargain as groups, have the right to share information about the contract offered by a company with family, lawyers and other farmers, and have support in appealing unfair decisions by the corporations they sell to.

Pointing to the recent recall of 500 million eggs due to salmonella contamination and other recalls due to the pollution- and disease-prone factory farming by large agribusiness corporations, Hawkins he supported the rapid phase-out of CAFOs (confined animal feeding operations) in New York State and the creation of more in-state small-scale meat processors to process livestock from small-scale farms.

The Green Party believes the goal of food, farm, and trade policy should be a globally sustainable and adequate supply of wholesome food at affordable prices. A family farm system is the most effective means to provide safe and quality food, diversity of production, equitable social and economic opportunity, and preservation of land, water, and bio-diversity. Family farmers, farm workers, and food processing workers produce a necessity of life; they deserve dignity, justice, and equity rather than exploitation for corporate profit. Corporate livestock and dairy production gain competitive advantage using cheap grain and oilseeds to the detriment of diversified family farmers who maintain crop rotations and recycle animal waste as crop nutrients. Labor intensive fruit and vegetable production shifts to countries where workers have few rights and are paid \$4 per day, causing unemployment and low wages for U.S. farm workers.

The Greens have also been calling for a radical overhaul of the federal Farm Bill, shifting from primarily helping large corporate absentee farmers to focusing on helping small farmers, rural development, sustainable environmental practices and better nutrition / anti-hunger policies. The Greens also believe that one of the goals of immigration reform should be to provide undocumented farm workers with a path to citizenship and protection from detention and deportation without due process.

[Colia Clark](#), the Green Party nominee for US Senate against Schumer, added, "As I will work to bring home the bacon for small and medium farmers in New York state including returning to a common sense educational curriculum which trains and prepares all youth in food production and agribusiness practices. The US Congress must play a major role in making sure that the funds necessary to reclaim our agriculture sector for American families and communities away from huge agriculture corporations is made available. It is also urgent that any legislation for farmers in New York State include critical protection for farmer workers guaranteeing them fair competitive wages, right to organize, full health care and decent housing."

Below are some of the additional proposals advanced by the Green party nationally to reform the nation's agriculture system. (*List below compiled by Denis Spisak, Green Party of Ohio Nominee for Governor*)

1. Establish the highest organic standards and reject the routine use of hormones and antibiotics in animal feed.
2. Shift price supports and government subsidies to organic food products so that they will be competitive with chemically produced food.
3. Phase out man-made pesticides and artificial fertilizers, as well as a ban on sewage sludge and hazardous wastes as fertilizers. We should promote locally or regionally produced, organic composting systems. Studies have shown that the use of sewage sludge by farmers is introducing toxics and pharmaceuticals into our food system.
4. Educate farmers about best practices and support their transition to organic farming.

### ***Safe, local and organic food for all***

1. Localize our food system and decentralize agriculture lands, production, and distribution. We support the creation of land trusts for much of our farmland and encourage public support for producer and consumer cooperatives, community kitchens, Community Supported Agriculture, urban agriculture, and community farms and gardens.
2. In the interests of ecological sustainability, public health, non-violence and alleviating hunger, we promote the initiation of public education to encourage people to reduce their consumption of animal foods, including information on healthy vegetarian diets.

### ***Democratic oversight and consumer power***

1. Phase out all public subsidies to large agribusiness conglomerates and redirect the subsidies to small and medium-sized farms that promote local organic production and sustainable agricultural practices.
2. Ensure that food prices reflect the true cost of food production, including the health effects of eating processed foods, antibiotic resistance, pesticide effects on growers and consumers, soil erosion, water pollution, pesticide drift, air pollution and the vast inefficiency and ecological footprint involved in the production of animal foods.

### ***Biodiversity and the Environment***

1. Promote the restoration of formerly traditional food crops, as well as innovative farm production methods, such as permaculture, polyculture and terra preta.
2. Enact a moratorium on irradiated food and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) until safety can be conclusively demonstrated by independent (non-corporate funded), long-term tests for food safety, genetic drift, resistance, soil health, effects on non-target organisms, and cumulative interactions. We support the growing international demand to eliminate patent rights for genetic material, lifeforms, gene-splicing techniques, and biochemicals derived from them.
3. According to the United Nations' Livestock's Long Shadow report, the livestock sector is one of the most significant contributors to our most serious environmental problems, including global warming, land degradation, air and water pollution, and loss of biodiversity. Thus, we support a rapid phase out of confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) not only because of their adverse impact on the environment, but also on food safety (e.g. disease epidemics), public health, and animal protection. We need to create more small-scale meat processors to process livestock from small-scale farms.

4. We support the elimination of public subsidies to finance livestock grazing permits on public lands.
5. Promote the widespread growth and use of hemp for industrial purposes. Properly grown, hemp has virtually no psychoactive effects when consumed. With a relatively short growth cycle, hemp is an efficient and economically sustainable crop. Hemp seeds are extremely nutritious, one of the best vegetable proteins and hemp fiber has a wide range of uses including paper, wood alternatives, and textiles.

In terms of revenue generated New York's top five agricultural products are dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, apples, cattle and calves, and hay. New York is a leading fruit and vegetable producer in the eastern part of the country. Vegetable farms produce cabbages, cucumbers, green peas, onions, snap beans, squash, sweet corn and tomatoes. The state's leading fruit crops are apples, followed by grapes, cherries and peaches.

# **Pro-Farmer State Strategy: Reconcile Farm Justice with Sustainability**

by Brad Wilson (Iowa)

JULY 20, 2017 / BRAD4FARMJUSTICE

<https://familyfarmjustice.me/2017/07/20/pro-farmer-state-strategy-reconcile-farm-justice-with-sustainability/>

## **Pro Farmer State Strategy: Reconcile Farm Justice with Sustainability**

Here is a proposal for state level strategy to take back the rural vote and fix the farm and food system. It counteracts key approaches through which the Republicans have been winning the farm vote, even though they're policies and programs have been devastating for farmers and the rural economy, (not to mention environment, climate, public health, animal welfare, and other concerns). The economy was a top priority for voters last time around, and it's the place where Democrats, and especially progressives, were weak. On the other hand, a focus on the rural economy is probably the most winnable thing that Democrats, especially progressives, can do.

## **FEDERAL CONTEXT**

All of this is in the context of the policies and programs of the federal farm bill, which was great on the core issues from 1942-1952, but which Congress/Presidents reduced (1953-1995) and eliminated (1996-2018). This is the price issue, (which is falsely misunderstood in the dominant narrative and the dominant alternative narrative as the farm subsidy issue). The early programs featured minimum price floors (similar to living wage,) backed up by inventory management to balance supply and demand. That's primarily a federal issue. THE FOCUS HERE IS ON STATE LEVEL ISSUES, which have their own needs and priorities.

This is a quick draft, so it's a bit repetitive, focusing on a few key issues in simple ways.

## **WHAT TO DO**

### **– ECONOMICS**

A major key to winning is to beat the Republicans (and compromising Democrats) on farm economics. Emphasizing farm and rural economics is much more important to taking back the rural vote than the lists of other progressive issues, (no matter how excellent, i.e. on organic and local food). While many issues are well geared to getting support from those who will vote for you anyway, what's been missing are leaders who ALSO can take back significant chunks of the rural vote.

### **– QUESTIONS**

The key is to fix things in ways that clearly help farmers, that are clearly pro-farmer. So look at what rural candidates are doing and saying, for example at the state level, and ask them:

#### **1. *What are you doing for farmers and the rural economy?***

(Probably not much)

2. *Most farms have lost livestock under the current system, and most of the hogs, for example, that are still on farms are owned by a tiny few corporations, by just 4 corporations in fact, such as the Chinese company Smithfield WH Group, (formerly Shuanghui International).*

***Do you support that system, (do you support the 4 corporations,) including Chinese ownership of US hogs?***

(This is a key area where Republicans have incredibly weak answers, but may have never faced the question in this way.)

3. ***Do you believe that deregulated free markets work for agriculture?***

(This especially applies at the federal level, but is so helpful that it should be used at the state level as well. No, these markets haven't worked very well at all, for 160 years, and right into the 21st century, and projected ahead for another 10 years.)

– **PLANK**

1. ***Whereas the state and national farm economy has been devastated by decades of increasingly counterproductive Republican policies and programs, my plan to help farmers (at the state level) is to reverse the pro-CAFO policies and programs, and provide new incentives in the opposite direction.***

Ultimately, I want much more than a moratorium on CAFOs. I want to see strong incentives to bring livestock out of CAFOs and back to farms, and in diversified ways, where they utilize grass, alfalfa and clover, to strongly support resource conserving crop rotations, giving farmers more freedom, and especially, reducing the costs of farming, by reducing the need to purchase fertilizers and pesticides.

Here's another example of wording to make these points.

2. ***Whereas free markets have lead to a devastating loss of freedom for farmers, including the loss of the livestock option on most farms and the loss of the options for the best resource conserving, multi-year crop rotations, making farmers much more dependent on both the agribusiness output complex, (buying from farmers,) and the agribusiness input complex, (selling to farmers,) with the CAFO complex taking most value added livestock away from farmers, ...***

More examples of wording.

3. ***Whereas CAFOs hurt rural (Illinois) public health, environments, economies and communities, we/I support a reversal to all incentives for CAFOs, including economic incentives, lenient regulations and nuisance lawsuit protections, and in contrast we support measures in support of family-farm-sized and diversified farms.***

4. ***Whereas (Illinois/US/etc.) livestock production is increasingly owned by a tiny number of giant corporations, including the Chinese, (Shuanghui International,) massively taking value-added livestock away from diversified family-sized farms, leaving them with only low-value corn and soybean production, thus devastating resilience and making farms more dependent upon purchases of inputs from giant corporations, we support measures that will bring livestock diversity back to most independent family-sized farms.***

## WHAT NOT TO DO

The key thing NOT to do is blame the problems ultimately on farmers, or limit solutions to those that further penalize farmers. Why? Because 1. it is the penalization and exploitation of farmers that has created the problems, and 2. the first and most direct victims are farmers themselves.

This is a big challenge, as the dominant narrative strongly leads us to blame farmers, to push farmers to vote for the Trump Republicans, against their authentic farm interests.

Examples. Don't just call for further regulation of farmers, for example regarding the environment, and don't call for regulations first. Your top priority must be support for economic revival for farmers and then that leads to economic revival for rural towns. Republican ideology and programs (pro-CAFO, leaving farmers with low value crops,) have devastated farmers and rural towns.

The CAFO example. The CAFO system has taken value added livestock away from most farms, leaving only low value, below cost, crops like soybeans, wheat, rice, cotton, corn and other feed grains. That then makes sustainable (resource conserving) crop rotations more difficult, as these rotations utilize livestock feeds, such as alfalfa and clover, grass, and small grain nurse crops such as oats and barley. All of that helps to stop the use of expensive pesticides, seeds and harsh fertilizers, (which are all bad for the soil).

## – WHAT HURTS FARMERS IS WHAT HURTS SMALL TOWNS

Cheap farm prices, the loss of value added livestock on most farms (to the Chinese, the Brazillians, etc.) and the loss of the freedom and flexibility of livestock systems and diverse crop rotations is what hurts small towns in massive ways, as has been massively documented. SEE THE RESOURCES BELOW.

## – FARM SUBSIDIES!

**ECONOMIC CAUSE.** Government subsidies DO NOT subsidize CAFOs (and junk food and export dumpers)! Do not fall for that. They're subsidized by the failure of free markets, (by believing in Republican free market ideology). This is a chronic ECONOMIC problem that is projected to continue indefinitely into the future, and it's surely worse since farmers lost the livestock option, (as they're forced to make worse choices).

**POLITICAL CAUSE.** The failure of free markets was fixed incredibly well by the Democrats at the federal level, when they invented the farm bill core of market management (of price and supply/inventory). This made agribusiness pay farmers 69% more for corn, 48% more for cotton, 45% more for wheat, etc., on an ongoing basis (1942-52 vs pre-farm bill 1920-35). So the primary POLITICAL cause of CAFO (junk food, export dumping,) free market subsidization is the reduction (1953-1995) and elimination (1996-2018) of the core market management programs at the federal level. The 2 key proposals to fix that are the NFFC farm bill, (Food from Family Farms Act,) and the National Farmers Union (NFU) farm bill, (Market Driven Inventory System), plus a similar NFFC proposal for dairy (and a proposal for dairy supply management related to this was introduced in Congress last time around). <https://zcomm.org/zblogs/primer-farm-justice-proposals-for-the-2012-farm-bill-by-brad-wilson/>

**CAUTION.** Perhaps the most widely misunderstood resources on the subsidy question applied to CAFOs are those of Tim Wise (et al) at Tufts University. Wise argues correctly that "implicit subsidies" benefit CAFOs. What's misunderstood is that "implicit subsidies" are NOT government farm subsidies. They're ECONOMIC free market failures, combined with the POLITICAL reduction (1953-1995) and elimination (1996-2018) of Democratic market management policies and programs. On this point see: <https://zcomm.org/zblogs/philpott-bittman-imhoff-lappe-are-wrong-about-tim-wise/> .

## – EXTRA – KEY DILEMMAS: SUBSIDIES, DEREGULATION, AND BEYOND

Subsidies have been needed ONLY when Price Floors have been reduced and eliminated, returning to free markets, as in Republican ideology, (as has happened). But in the long run, subsidies instead of fair prices hurt farmers, as the cheap prices force farmers to subsidize the loss of their own value added livestock to CAFOs. So with free markets plus subsidies, farmers face a nasty dilemma. To remove subsidies while not restoring Democratic market management is even worse, and would rapidly devastate the farm and food system. It's a dilemma, created by Republicans. And then farmers get the blame, not agribusiness.

Republican deregulation of crop farming and of livestock systems calls for ignoring pollution, damage to health, inhumane methods and other large concerns. This helps reduce the costs of production for farmers. Since farmers are grossly underpaid, they need Republican deregulation, (IF almost no one is advocating for the restoration of Democratic market management and the other things that farmers really need). This is a dilemma. The resolution is to find STRONG solutions to the underlying problems that ALSO help farmers. These should be solutions that change farming systems as a whole, not merely back to previous systems, but forward to alternatives that are even more resource conserving than in the past.

I've proposed the restoration of fair prices, combined with special market management incentives to bring livestock out of CAFOs and on to forages in sustainable grazing systems. It could be part of supply reduction, to allow much more grazing on supply reduction lands than under previous programs. This would fix problems while helping farmers.

Effective restoration of the livestock option (in a way that encourages grazing and hay production,) then brings restoration of the option for resource conserving crop rotations. This then is a way to strongly address CROP POLLUTION problems, (& loss of carbon, loss of diversity, and etc.) while ALSO helping farmers. While not requiring organic production for farmers, it opens that direction up for all farmers, and supports the infrastructure that organic and other farmers (with livestock and enhanced crop rotations) need. Research by the Leopold Center at Iowa State University found that these rotations are more profitable, but there are now much increased barriers to implementing them. We need policy tools to help overcome those barriers (see above and below).

Additional regulations should be paired with the level of minimum price programs. How much public good should farmers provide? Ok, then manage markets to raise prices to pay for that. The more public good, the higher (closer to parity) that farm prices should be. This should be the first priority, as it doesn't rely on government spending. Green subsidies for things like organic farming, while maintaining cheap prices that massively subsidize CAFOs to take livestock away from farmers is a strategy that radically fails to resolve this dilemma. So follow my approach first, so farmers first need no subsidies, (and use market management methods to bring back livestock in sustainable crop rotations,) and then if necessary, consider some green subsidies.

Ok, so farmers need subsidies in the short run (immediately!), but the free markets that necessitate subsidies help giant CAFOs MORE than they help farmers stay diversified and flexible. It's a nasty **dilemma** where **farmers lose** out in the long run. And farmers need deregulation because they're so grossly underpaid, but deregulation helps CAFOs more than it helps diversified farmers with livestock and sustainable crop rotations, so that too is a nasty **dilemma** where **farmers lose** out in the long run.

And then we're **divided** from farmers and **conquered** and we lose the rural vote and we all lose.

There are a long list of farmer dilemmas that basically fit this pattern. Another is the tax system. Since farmers are grossly underpaid, (to secretly subsidize agribusiness,) they need a lot of big tax breaks, but those tax breaks are 4 X bigger per acre for the rich in the top bracket (with lots of off -arm income,) than for those in a 10% bracket, (i.e. identical farms). So the tax breaks help all farmers, but they give a huge

competitive advantage to the rich, the richer you are. Again, it's a savage dilemma against the vast majority of farmers.

So don't advocate ONLY against subsidies, deregulation, tax breaks, etc., to be divided and conquered, as in the loss of the rural vote last time. Reconcile the dilemmas to take a significant portion of votes away from the Trump Republicans.

Republicans grab all of these dilemmas by only one horn, and all too often, successively sell that to farmers. So in the end, the one-horned proposals of Republicans always hurt farmers, but they always make it look like it's pro-farmer, (for lack of adequate opposition). The state strategies I've proposed here are designed to counteract that.

## **VISUAL AIDS!**

I like to bring along some visual aids to plop down on the table or podium or hold up and plop on the Q and A microphone. I recommend several key pieces.

[1] John Ikerd's piece, "CAFOs vs Rural Communities," can be printed (front back) on a single sheet to be handed out, (I prefer the pdf version [http://www.inmotionmagazine.com/ra08/ikerd\\_low\\_res.pdf](http://www.inmotionmagazine.com/ra08/ikerd_low_res.pdf) , but I sometimes use the html version for online postings [http://www.inmotionmagazine.com/ra08/ikerd\\_caf008.html](http://www.inmotionmagazine.com/ra08/ikerd_caf008.html) ).

Ikerd's piece is a sort of table of contents. It refers to 56 studies to buttress these arguments about how Republican farm policy lowers the rate of wealth and jobs creation in rural regions. Ikerd doesn't link these materials, so I've listed them below. He's an agricultural economist (emeritus)

[2] Here is the document "56 studies," Curtis W. Stofferahn, "Industrialized Farming and Its Relationship to Community Well-Being: An Update of a 2000 Report by Linda Lobao," <http://www.und.edu/org/ndrural/Lobao%20&%20Stofferahn.pdf> . 56 pages, great for plopping! So print it out. There are also other, earlier and later books and reports, articles, etc., but citing Ikerd and then plopping the report, which lists the 56 studies, is a good strategy.

[3] Ikerd also mentions, (but does not cite,) more than 40 health studies behind calls for a CAFO moratorium, so while you're at it plop that one down also: "Precautionary Moratorium on New Concentrated Animal Feed Operations," American Public Health Association, Policy no. 20037, 11/18/03 (about 5 pp., 46 footnotes,) <https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2014/07/24/11/17/precautionary-moratorium-on-new-concentrated-animal-feed-operations> ). Again, print it out as a visual aid.

[4] On the top 4 and 25 corporations, including the Chinese (and Brazillians?) owning most (hogs, poultry,) or an increasing share of U.S. livestock, see "Pork Powerhouses 2016: Glut of Pigs," Successful Farming, 9/29/16, <http://www.agriculture.com/livestock/pork-powerhouses/pork-powerhouses-2016-glut-of-pigs>, list of top 25 at <http://www.agriculture.com/pdf/pork-powerhouses-2016> .

[5] I also like to start by plopping down a copy of "The Economic Cost of Food Monopolies," from Food and Water Watch, (2012,) <http://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/insight/economic-cost-food-monopolies> . It has a lot of information on concentration, and focuses on economics. 55 pages.

From **Patti (Edwardson) Naylor** (Iowa)

There are many very good, thoughtful ideas being presented to various groups. The Organic Consumers Association did a fine job of detailing what questions they want answered. Another group I am involved with, League of Women in Food and Ag, has composed a letter to express similar concerns in another format. <https://www.leagueofwomeninfood.org/>

I am a farmer, and I see that what is missing from most of these documents is the broader concern of agricultural economics. We must support our farmers, and the best way we can do that is with parity. Parity would give farmers an just income in the form of a price floor on commodities that would also need to include supply management. The externalized costs of our relatively cheap food supply would no longer exist. Animals would be put back on pasture instead of being in confinements when the cost of feed reflects the price farmers get paid. Farmers of all crops would benefit from this policy. Organic, sustainable, regenerative, and resilient practices would be incorporated into the system.

"Do you support parity for farmers" would be my first question.

Trade issues also must be a part of the conversation. It doesn't matter what an American farmer grows, she or he is impacted by trade policies, often negatively. More over, trade policies affect farmers throughout the world as corporations and agribusiness control so much of how and what food is grown and the price it is valued at.

"Do you support food sovereignty for all people" would be my second question. If yes, I would follow with "how would you define food sovereignty and what do you think it would look like in communities around the world?"

**League of Women in Food and Agriculture**  
**Open Letter to 2017 U.S. Cabinet**  
**DEAR SECRETARIES**

As a group of 1,000 women leaders in food and agriculture, we congratulate you on your appointments.

Like you, we care about food, farming, public health, and the ability of all Americans to access nourishing and affordable food. What our nation grows, harvests, cooks and eats deeply affects our economy, our health, our environment, our national security and the future of our children.

We face immense challenges in our food, agriculture and ocean systems.

Currently, much of our food is cheap at the point of sale, but costly to public health and the environment. Our food system disproportionately burdens low-income people and divides our country. Every year, our nation spends \$500 billion treating obesity, diabetes, and other chronic diseases that are directly related to what we eat.

We need to create good, fair jobs in food and agriculture, and labor and immigration policies that protect farm and food workers and meet the needs of farm owners. It is imperative that we encourage agricultural practices that protect our farmland, air, water, soil, oceans, and natural spaces, especially in light of climate change. We must support independent family farms, responsible ocean management and foster diverse, resilient farm and food systems.

We are leaders from every state in the Union and have dedicated our lives to addressing these issues. We stand ready to work with you.

Sent by **Navina Khanna**, HEAL (California)

**Plate of the Union - a national platform**  
Developed by HEAL Food Alliance and Food Policy Action  
<http://www.plateoftheunion.com>

**1. Grow More Organic Food**

**PROBLEM:**

AMERICANS DON'T INVEST ENOUGH IN GROWING HEALTHY AND ORGANIC FOOD.

**SOLUTION:**

IT'S TIME TO INVEST MORE IN FOOD BETTER FOR OUR HEALTH AND LESS IN THE PESTICIDE INDUSTRY.

**2. Invest in Healthy Farms**

Invest in Clean Water and Healthy Animals

**PROBLEM:**

BIG AG'S FACTORY FARMS ARE POLLUTING OUR ENVIRONMENT AND MAKING US SICK.

**SOLUTION:**

STOP SUBSIDIZING POLLUTERS AND CLOSE PUBLIC HEALTH LOOPHOLES.

**3. Fight Hunger and Food Insecurity**

**PROBLEM:**

THERE ARE MORE THAN 46 MILLION HUNGRY AMERICANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE BENEFITS ARE INADEQUATE.

**SOLUTION:**

PROTECT – AND IMPROVE – CRUCIAL PROGRAMS TO HELP HUNGRY AMERICANS ACCESS HEALTHY FOOD FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

**4. Invest in Revitalized, Healthy Communities**

Revitalize Land and Reduce Food Waste

**PROBLEM:**

THE NEEDS AND CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN LEFT OUT OF THE FOOD POLICY EQUATION, HURTING EDUCATION, ACCESS, NUTRITION AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

**SOLUTION:**

INVEST IN HEALTHY COMMUNITIES.

Sent by Navina Khanna, HEAL (California)

## **HEAL Food Alliance a national platform**

An alliance of 3 organizations:

Food Chain Workers Alliance

Real Food Challenge

Union of Concerned Scientists

<http://healfoodalliance.org/strategy/the-real-food-platform/>

### **Motivation:**

Food is our most intimate and powerful connection to each other, to our cultures, and to the earth, and to transform our food system is to take one giant step towards healing our bodies, our economy, and our environment.

Our understanding of the necessary changes is rooted in two conditions:

- Concentration of market and political power in the hands of few agri-food companies
- The legacy and current reality of racism

### **Economy**

1. Dignity for workers and their families
2. Opportunities for all producers
3. Fair and competitive markets
4. Regional economies

### **Health**

5. Dump the Junk: Regulate the marketing of junk food and beverages
6. Increase food literacy
7. Make real food the norm

### **Environment**

8. Phase out factory farming
9. Sustainable farming, fishing, ranching
10. Close the loop on waste, runoff, and energy

