

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 88

Supporting the Farmers Bill of Rights.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 2020

Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. DELAURO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Supporting the Farmers Bill of Rights.

Whereas the Center for American Progress reported mergers and acquisitions have increased corporate concentration across agricultural markets, including monopolizing 85-percent market share of the corn seed market through the 4 largest firms in the seed sector;

Whereas according to the Open Markets Institute, the excessive concentration in the poultry industry has resulted in half of chicken farmers working in regions dominated by only 1 or 2 processing monopolies, leaving them with little, if any, bargaining power for better contracts or growing terms;

Whereas the Organization for Competitive Markets reported cattle prices paid to farmers from 2013 to 2016 dropped

by 13 percent, while during the same period prices paid for beef by consumers at the grocery store increased by 4 percent, leading them to conclude that the prices paid to farmers and by consumers are not the result of a fair and just market;

Whereas corporate concentration and abusive practices in America's food and farm sector are at detrimental highs, harming consumers, rural communities and family farmers and ranchers, including historically underserved farmers and ranchers, by—

- (1) diminishing the availability of seed choice;
- (2) limiting the accessibility of domestic farming lands;
- (3) increasing food prices and market manipulation;
- and
- (4) hindering access to traditional foodways and agricultural practices;

Whereas according to the American Farm Bureau Federation, farm loan delinquencies are at a 6-year high and have increased over the past 24 quarters;

Whereas increasing farm debt, decreasing incomes, and deteriorating overall conditions for family farmers and ranchers have caused farm foreclosures and chapter 12 bankruptcies to steadily increase over the past year;

Whereas, according to the 2019 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report, agriculture, forestry, and other land use activities accounted for 23 percent of net global anthropogenic emissions contributing to human-induced climate change, which is resulting in the ongoing deterioration of food systems, including irreversible impacts to the traditional farming practices and foodways of indigenous peoples and their lands;

Whereas, according to the Midwest Center for Investigative Reporting, the foreign acquisition of and increasing investments in American farmlands and agribusiness presents a risk to food system security and contributes to increasing prices of the country's farmland beyond the financial ability of local residents to purchase domestic farm land; and

Whereas monopolization and an increase of large corporations and foreign interests in America's farming sector, combined with a changing climate, creates an unprecedented negative impact on the regional economic strength and security of rural and Tribal communities: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
 2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

4 That—

5 (1) the Congress recognizes the many contribu-
 6 tions that family farmers and ranchers, including
 7 historically underserved farmers and ranchers, have
 8 made to America's agricultural industry, local food
 9 production, food sovereignty, rich variety of the
 10 country's abundant food supply, and traditional and
 11 cultural agricultural practices; and

12 (2) it is the sense of the Congress that the Fed-
 13 eral Government should encourage support for fam-
 14 ily farmers and ranchers, in rural communities and
 15 on indigenous lands, and ensure access to open and

1 fair agricultural markets in the United States, by in-
2 troducing the Farmers Bill of Rights.

3 **SEC. 2. FARMERS BILL OF RIGHTS.**

4 The Farmer's Bill of Rights is as follows:

5 (1) RIGHT TO FAIR, OPEN MARKETS.—There
6 must be a competitive open marketplace to buy
7 seeds, fertilizer, and other goods, and to sell
8 produce, livestock, and meat for all people. It has
9 become nearly impossible for independent farmers,
10 processors, seed suppliers, mechanics, and other
11 rural businesses to compete with multinational mo-
12 nopolies. Farmers need strong antitrust safeguards.

13 (2) RIGHT TO FEED THEIR COMMUNITY.—Mul-
14 tinational corporations have taken control of the
15 country's food system by shutting out independent
16 processing and distribution businesses, consequen-
17 tially locking farmers out of their local markets and
18 denying domestic consumers local, regional, and cul-
19 turally traditional foods. In the United States, Na-
20 tive Americans suffer from the highest rates of food
21 insecurity with African Americans and Hispanic
22 communities more food insecure than the national
23 average, which could be remedied through invest-
24 ment in local food systems, greater regulatory flexi-
25 bility, and Tribal self-governance programs.

1 (3) RIGHT TO FAIR CAPITAL.—With the loss of
 2 community and regional banks, coupled with the ex-
 3 traction of wealth from rural communities by large
 4 corporations, farmers and local businesses cannot
 5 access the capital necessary to operate. Congress
 6 must ensure that all farmers, regardless of back-
 7 ground, can access the credit and capital they need.
 8 This includes Native American producers and Tribal
 9 agricultural enterprises that often must contract
 10 with Federal agencies for resources, and African-
 11 American farmers who have endured historical dis-
 12 crimination accessing farm credit.

13 (4) RIGHT TO PROTECT NATURAL RE-
 14 SOURCES.—If large corporations want to purchase
 15 land and operate megafarms, they have a duty to
 16 protect the Earth’s soil, water, and natural re-
 17 sources, as rural and indigenous farmers have for
 18 generations. This includes the protection of acequias
 19 that sustain accessibility to water, local agriculture,
 20 and traditional irrigation practices. Corporate
 21 megafarms have a duty to support conservation by
 22 following reasonable standards for aquifer use, ma-
 23 nure storage, and other land-use guidelines. Pre-
 24 serving land-based agricultural resources is vital to
 25 beginning to mitigate the impacts of climate change

and preserve natural resources for both the tradition of diversified rural family farming and the cultural sustainability of indigenous agricultural communities.

(5) RIGHT TO LOCAL LAND CONTROL, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND PROTECTION OF TRIBAL LANDS AND SOVEREIGNTY.—Counties and other local governments should have the ability to pass and enforce ordinances regulating the size, placement, and scope of megafarms to protect the value of rural family farmers' land and the surrounding environment. African-American farmers and other historically underserved farmers and ranchers should retain their land ownership and rights. Tribal Governments are sovereign nations with the inherent right to independently control their lands through self-governance programs to safeguard traditional foods and medicines for their citizens' wellbeing and preservation of ceremonial practices of American Indian and Alaska Natives, including the expansion of historically diminished indigenous hunting, fishing, and gathering rights.

(6) RIGHT TO FOOD SECURITY.—Foreign ownership hurts family farmers and ranchers and raises national security concerns. A strict cap on foreign

1 ownership of farms, farmland, and agribusinesses
 2 should be set to ensure that all American farmers
 3 can access domestic farm land.

4 (7) RIGHT TO REPAIR.—Huge corporations and
 5 their Wall Street backers have gone so far as to pre-
 6 vent local businesses and farmers from fixing their
 7 own tractors and equipment, forcing them to pay
 8 corporate technicians to make all repairs. A farmer
 9 should have the right to fix their own equipment as
 10 they see fit.

11 (8) RIGHT TO TRANSPARENT LABELING.—A
 12 farmer should be able to label their food accurately
 13 and transparently—including strong country of ori-
 14 gin labeling standards.

15 (9) RIGHT TO RURAL OPPORTUNITY.—Monopo-
 16 lies have hollowed out local economies and taken
 17 away the traditional pathways of opportunity for
 18 free enterprise that helped communities thrive. No
 19 farmer should have to choose between continuing to
 20 operate their farm and getting access to good
 21 schools and health care. No farmer should have to
 22 choose between farming and providing a future for
 23 their children. Farmers need the right to basic serv-
 24 ices in rural communities.

1 (10) RIGHT TO PRESERVE A DIVERSE COMMU-
2 NITY OF FARMERS AND FARMING PRACTICES.—For
3 too long, historically underserved farmers and ranch-
4 ers have lacked a voice on local and national agricul-
5 tural policies and development. Congress must en-
6 sure that historically underserved farmers and
7 ranchers have fair opportunities in the market, a
8 seat at the table in policy development, access to cul-
9 turally relevant training and technical assistance,
10 and equal treatment by all Federal agencies.

○