

A FARM BILL **For a Thriving Future** **FOR US ALL**



HEAL FOOD ALLIANCE'S

FARM BILL PRIORITIES 2023

A Thriving Future for Us All

Food is our most intimate and powerful connection to each other, to our cultures, and to the earth. **How we produce, process, and consume food has a bigger impact on well-being than any other human activity.**

The legacy and current reality of racism — coupled with increasing concentration of market and political power in the hands of a few agri-food corporations — is harming our environment and our health. Industrial agricultural systems are destroying aquatic life, eroding precious soil, exposing farmworkers to carcinogens, and driving mass biodiversity loss, while Confined Animal Feeding Operations nitrify waterways and release greenhouse gasses that cause asthma in rural communities and accelerate climate change.

Today, a handful of big food corporations are rolling back environmental and labor regulations, undermining the democratic process. They reap record profits while they squeeze out independent farmers, exploit working people, and pollute our planet. As a result, farm bankruptcies are at an all time high, and the country's 21.5 million food chain workers hold five of the eight worst paying - and many of the most dangerous - jobs. A powerful junk food lobby is driving diet-related chronic diseases, making them the leading cause of death in low-income communities. Food insecurity has also dramatically worsened during the pandemic: 1 in 3 families in the U.S. is now food insecure.

The 2023 Farm Bill provides an opportunity to transform our destructive food and farm systems and to prioritize the well-being of human and environmental health. Many BIPOC producers are stewarding the land in ways that nourish the landscape. Helping these farmers and farmworkers build resilience and mitigate the burdens of increasing weather extremes, wildfires, and pest pressures must be a priority. Improving soil health, increasing carbon sequestration, and providing producers with technical and financial assistance to implement practices must become the pillars of any federal food and agriculture program.

HEAL remains committed to working with Congress to reinvent our food economy so that all of us can thrive. This next Farm Bill must provide equitable access to all federal policies, and programs that promote the success of independent BIPOC farm businesses, foster nourishing food production, ensure fair wages and safe conditions for working people, build resilient regional economies, and adapt to and mitigate climate change.



About HEAL

The HEAL (Health, Environment, Agriculture, Labor) Food Alliance is a national multi-sector, multi-racial coalition led by Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC).

Our 37 member organizations represent over two million rural and urban farmers, ranchers, fishers, public health advocates, farm and food chain workers, Indigenous groups, scientists, policy experts, community organizers, and activists. Together, we are building collective power to transform our food and farm systems for the health of our communities and the planet.

Executive Summary



No matter who we are or where we come from, **we all deserve the right and the means to produce, procure, prepare, share, and eat food that is nourishing to our families, free from exploitation and cruelty, and produced in a way that enables future generations and ecosystems to thrive.** Unfortunately, to date, the farm bill has primarily served as a tool for investment in destructive food systems that prioritize profit over people and the planet.

HEAL calls on the 118th Congress to craft Farm Bill legislation that supports thriving futures by improving opportunities for land access and tenure, protecting workers' rights, supporting thriving farming and communities, and increasing access to nourishing food while safeguarding healthy ecosystems. While we primarily focus on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) action, we also recognize that transforming and improving the conditions of our food and agriculture systems requires a more harmonious inter-agency collaborative effort.

This document provides policy recommendations from HEAL member organizations (see full list below) that reflect priorities that should be addressed at the federal level in the 2023 Farm Bill and beyond.

SECURING DIGNITY AND FAIRNESS FOR FOOD CHAIN WORKERS

The 21.5 million people who work in our food and farm systems are essential to its functioning and serve as its foundation. The next Farm Bill must include a labor title that supports all food workers and their families and must include protections and support for farm and food chain workers throughout the bill.

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PRODUCERS

For too long, U.S. food and farm systems have relied on the exploitation of BIPOC producers, and the USDA has a well-documented track record of discrimination, and failing to provide adequate support and assistance. The next Farm Bill must ensure that BIPOC producers have equitable access to all USDA programs and are able to thrive.

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES, NOT CORPORATIONS

The last 50 years of food and agriculture policy have enabled an increase in the consolidation of our food system. The next Farm Bill must ensure the resiliency of our food and farm systems by investing in community infrastructure for regional food systems.

NOURISHING PEOPLE

Current federal food and agriculture programs have failed to meet the basic needs of producers, consumers, and their communities. The next Farm Bill must expand the social safety net to ensure that everyone has access to and can afford nourishing food, a fundamental human right.

ENSURING THE SURVIVAL OF ECOSYSTEMS AND OUR PLANET

The next Farm Bill must be a climate-focused bill centered on building resilience in our agricultural economy by investing in organic, regenerative, and agroecological systems, including those grounded in traditional and cultural knowledge and practices.

HEAL Food Alliance's Recommendations



1

SECURING DIGNITY AND FAIRNESS FOR FOOD CHAIN WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

The 21.5 million people who work in our food and farm systems are essential to its functioning and serve as its foundation. The recent pandemic has shown that food chain workers are not only essential to feeding the nation, but are also the most vulnerable to fluctuating economic and environmental conditions. Yet since its inception, the farm bill has excluded these workers from consideration in policy making. There will not be an equitable and sustainable food system until the safety and well-being of these workers is prioritized. Therefore, we urge the 118th Congress to extend labor protections for farmworkers and other exempt food chain workers. **We recommend Congress include a new labor title in the farm bill focused on equalizing and improving labor laws across the food sector, while holding bad actors accountable for labor abuses.**

Expand and Equalize Labor Laws

- Extend the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) protections and the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) protections to include farmworkers and other exempt food workers.
- Eliminate the tipped minimum wage.
- Abolish all unpaid and underpaid prison and correctional labor programs in the food and agricultural sectors.
- Entitle all food chain workers to paid sick, vacation, and family leave, affordable childcare, a day of rest, health insurance, and the right to bathroom breaks.
- Ensure the safety of all food chain workers:
 - Increase federal funding for safety oversight for all workers.
 - Provide and improve worker protections from exposures to harmful working conditions, including extreme heat, wildfire smoke, and pesticides.
 - Provide protections for public health emergencies, including personal protective equipment (PPE), severance pay, paid sick leave, and healthcare.
 - Require monthly safety trainings, provided in workers' first language.
 - Enact mandatory maximum line speed and maximum number of repetitive motions per minute or per hour for processing plants.
- Implement a living wage across the food and farm system.
- Enact the policies prescribed in the Protecting America's Meat Workers Act.
- Require labeling that provides consumers with transparency on labor standards.

Improve Oversight of Federal Funding

- As outlined in Good Food Communities, cut USDA and other federal funding and contracts — including procurement contracts — with operators who engage in bad labor practices, including retaliation against workers who speak out about conditions.
- Fund clean, safe, and dignified housing for farmworkers that is not tied to the employer.



2

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PRODUCERS

For too long, the U.S. food and farm systems have relied on the exploitation of producers of color, and the USDA has a well-documented track record of discrimination against providing adequate support and assistance. Yet many BIPOC producers are growing and distributing food in ways that nourish their communities and safeguard ecosystems, and the next farm bill must ensure that these producers can thrive by prioritizing funding for programs dedicated to supporting BIPOC producers. **Our recommendations focus on ensuring that BIPOC producers have equitable access to all USDA programs, including credit, land access and land tenure, and training, mentorship, and technical assistance programs.** We also support increased transparency and accountability at USDA.



Re-prioritize Program Funding

- Given the USDA's history of discrimination, prioritize addressing the needs of BIPOC producers in all federal food and agriculture programs.
- Increase funding for the Socially Disadvantaged Farmer and Rancher Development Program (2501), prioritize program investments for BIPOC farmers, and increase program transparency and reporting.
- Enact the policies prescribed in the Justice for Black Farmers Act.
- Provide funding for trauma-informed, BIPOC-led farmer training programs.
- Increase funding for 1890 land-grant universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities (1994 Land-Grant Colleges), and Hispanic-serving Institutions (HSIs).

Improve Access to Credit and Capital

- Develop flexible, low-interest, non-predatory credit and capital opportunities — including grants — for beginning and BIPOC producers.
- Provide reparations in the form of debt relief for producers that have experienced discrimination in trying to access capital, credit, loans, and other assistance programs.
- Expand the use of equitable relief funds to include farmers who have experienced harm.
- Ensure equitable access to crop insurance.
- Reform the programs and services provided by the Farm Service Agency (FSA):
 - Eliminate the ineligibility provision for farmers who have had a debt write-down.
 - Eliminate the 7-year graduation requirement for FSA borrowers.
 - Eliminate excessive collateral requirements and facilitate an automatic option for a partial release of the residence from the loan security as the loan is paid down.
- Reduce the turnaround time for FSA loan approval to meet the market pace.
- Create a pre-approval mechanism for FSA Direct Farm Ownership.
- Provide additional support for public institutions to purchase from BIPOC producers, as well as support for these producers to sell to public institutions.



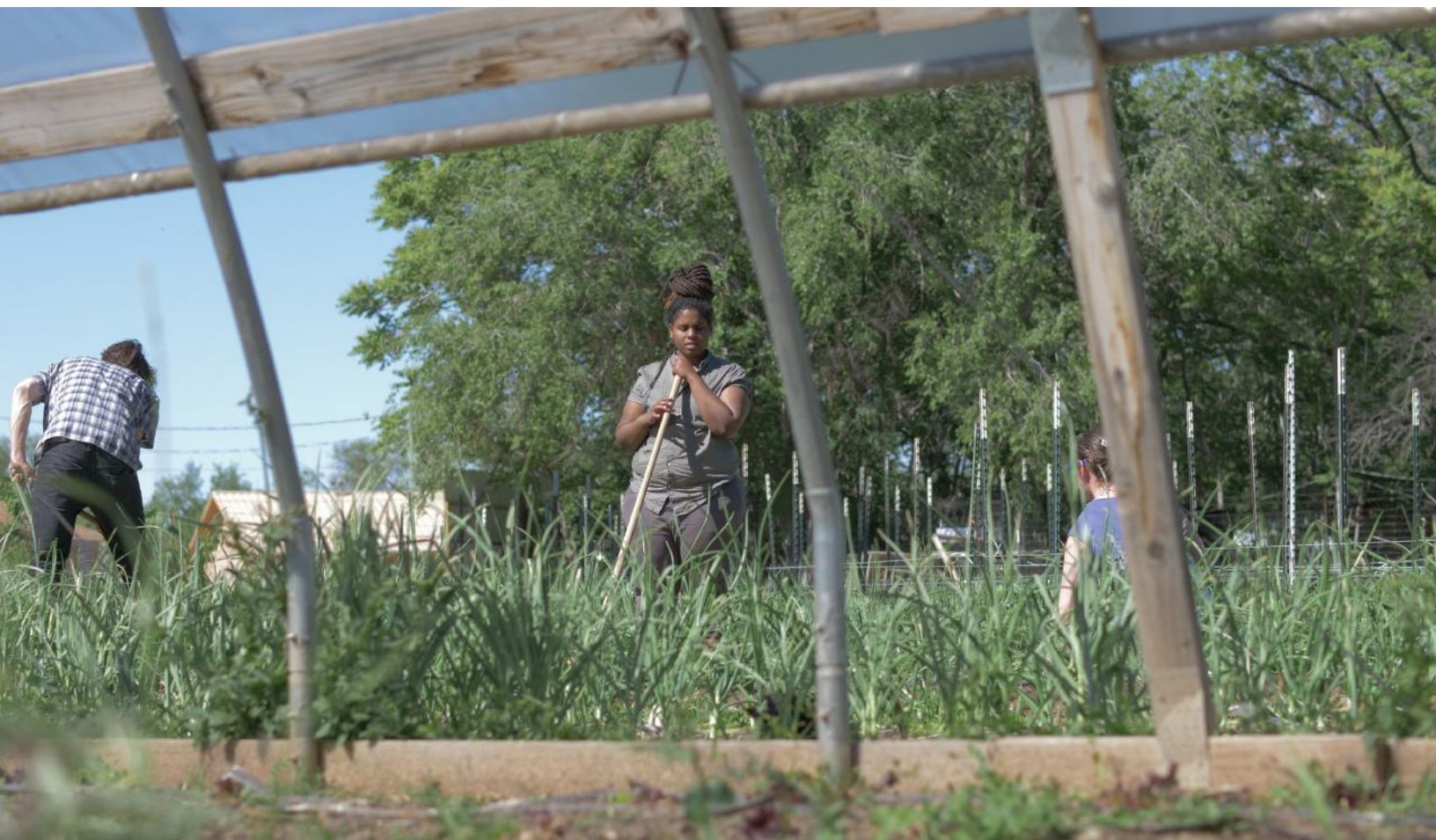
Improve Land Tenure and Land Access for BIPOC Producers

Establish new funding for:

- The return of stolen land to Indigenous groups and tribes.
- Tribal colleges and institutions to expand community programs and outreach.
- Reparations to those who lost land due to discriminatory lending practices.
- BIPOC-led agricultural land cooperatives and/or land trusts.
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities to play a role in rebuilding Black land ownership.
- Transfer of ownership of land to BIPOC producers, via capital gains incentives and/or government purchase at market price.
- Land purchase via down-payment assistance grants.
- BIPOC-led urban agriculture programs and operations.
- Farm labor support for BIPOC producers.
- Fishing vessel acquisition and repair.
- Costs for fishing permits and fishing quota permits.

Improve land tenure:

- Increase funding authorization for the Heirs Property Relending Program.
- Place a moratorium on farm foreclosures for small and mid-size farms.



Improve Accessibility of USDA Programs

Ensure language accessibility:

- Regularly update and translate all agency opportunities for farms.
- Provide translation services in outreach and assistance programs.
- Work with and provide financial support for community-based organizations that provide outreach and technical assistance to BIPOC producers.

Expand grant opportunities:

- Reduce the paperwork burden.
- Increase agency staff support for application processes.
- Make opportunities available to farmers in unincorporated areas.
- Move application periods to the winter (or down season) for farmers.
- Eliminate matching funds requirements.
- Fund legal and accounting support.
- Direct financial support to organizations working with BIPOC producers.

Equalize and expand technical assistance:

- Fully fund the USDA Office of Partnership and Public Engagement and ensure accessible outreach to BIPOC producers.
- Increase funding for the Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach Program.
- Establish a Youth Farm Conservation Corps for BIPOC communities.

Improve Transparency, Accountability, and Oversight of USDA

- Require increased training against discrimination and accountability for USDA staff.
- Require more transparency and public reporting on USDA services and programs — including equity outcomes — and research to ensure more equitable access.
- Improve the USDA Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR).
 - Establish an Independent Civil Rights Oversight Board to oversee OASCR.
 - Establish a Civil Rights Ombudsman role.
 - Establish clear timelines for appeals decisions and to prevent foreclosures.
 - Limit the Office of the General Counsel's (OGC's) role in complaints.



3

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES, NOT CORPORATIONS

The last 50 years of food and agriculture policy have enabled an increase in consolidation of our food system. Today, just five corporations control the grocery sector, four control the beef industry, and two control the majority of seeds. These corporations have amassed so much power that they are now the ones writing the rules that govern them, prioritizing profit over people or the planet. As the pandemic reminded us, a consolidated food system is a fragile one - and **the next Farm Bill must ensure the resiliency of our food systems by investing in community infrastructure for local and regional food systems.**

Break Up Consolidation of Our Food and Farm Systems

- Ban packer ownership of livestock.
- Require meat packers to purchase 50 percent of their cattle supply directly from farmers and ranchers in cash markets, instead of from consolidated supply.
- Expand public litigation opportunities to improve oversight and enforcement of all antitrust laws.
- Implement and enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act:
 - Prevent Congressional interference in rulemaking.
 - Provide legislative updates to unfair, discriminatory, or deceptive practices and devices as well as to undue or unreasonable preferences, advantages, prejudices, and disadvantages.
- Strengthen USDA's enforcement authority over live poultry dealers.
- Create a USDA Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters.
- Penalize anticompetitive behavior by ending subsidies, insurance, and contracts for those that harm workers and pollute the environment.
- Enact a moratorium on new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and on expanding existing CAFOs.





Reform Crop Subsidies and Insurance

- End all subsidies, insurance, and contracts for producers who harm workers and do not meet conservation program requirements, including all CAFOs.
- End subsidies for synthetic chemical inputs, including pesticides and fertilizers.
- Expand crop subsidies and insurance for BIPOC producers, including by improving, simplifying, and promoting the Whole Farm Revenue Protection program.
- Expand, improve, and provide insurance and disaster relief for:
 - Local food hubs, farmers markets, and food cooperatives; and
 - Farm workers and other food chain workers.

Increase Regulation of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

- Ban the use of antibiotics for disease prevention purposes, reserving these drugs only to control a verified disease outbreak or to treat sick animals.
- Prohibit mandatory participation in checkoff programs and instead allow producers to participate on a voluntary basis.
- Employ and train more federal inspectors to ensure greater access to federal inspections and more effective Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978 (HMSA) enforcement.
- Pass new animal welfare standards for the transport, slaughter, and depopulation of livestock and poultry, including removing the HMSA poultry exemption and reducing the length of time farm animals can be transported without rest.
- Regulate air pollution and water pollution caused by CAFOs.

Increase Transparency

- Improve transparency in all food and agriculture government contracts at all levels, and direct USDA to publicly report, review results, and identify needed changes.
- Require ownership information of all farms receiving government support to be made publicly accessible.
- Improve the information provided on Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) website to improve transparency of operators who commit labor violations.
- Develop a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report as outlined in the Protecting America's Meatpacking Workers Act.
- Require labeling that provides consumers with transparency around animal welfare, labor practices, environmental impacts, and any health warnings; regulate marketing claims around these practices to ensure they are not misleading and to better meet consumer expectations.
- End the undue influence that corporations have over publicly-funded research, and make publicly-funded research more available to citizens.
- Increase research on the development of seed and animal breeds that are resilient and regionally adapted to climate change, and on organic and agroecological systems.





Invest In Community Infrastructure

- Strengthen and expand value-added production and food system development that connect producers to consumers and that builds equitable, resilient, and regenerative local and regional food systems.
- Invest in community-owned, appropriately-scaled aggregation, processing, and distribution infrastructure.
 - Provide capital, credit, tax breaks, and technical assistance to community food enterprises, prioritizing BIPOC communities. Include:
 - BIPOC-owned businesses;
 - BIPOC worker- and community-owned cooperative enterprises, including facilitating these enterprises' purchase of land and buildings;
 - Indigenous food enterprises and food sovereignty projects; and
 - Black food sovereignty organizations.
 - Invest in livestock processing infrastructure by funding training programs that create opportunities for BIPOC ownership of these operations.
 - Invest in increasing the number of federally inspected facilities that practice humane processing.
 - Increase funding for the Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program.
- Reauthorize the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, with particular attention to funding BIPOC and community-governed enterprises.
- Reform the Local Agriculture Market Program:
 - Restore full funding for grants.
 - Improve accessibility for worker-owned cooperatives and community-led organizations to apply for funding.
 - Expand the definition of “value-added agricultural product” to include those that improve soil health and other ecosystem benefits.
- Expand Farm to Institution programs.
 - Fully fund and implement Good Food Purchasing Program adoption at all levels of government.
 - Expand USDA’s Farm to School program.

4

NOURISHING PEOPLE

Despite reaping record yields and record profits, food policy has failed to meet the basic needs of too many people and communities. **The next Farm Bill must expand the social safety net to ensure that everyone has access to nourishing food that they can afford — a fundamental human right.** Our recommendations focus on centering the needs of the most vulnerable through the expansion of nutrition assistance programs in scope and scale.





Protect and Expand Nutrition Assistance Programs

- Increase overall funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Expand accessibility:
 - Extend SNAP's entitlement structure to all U.S. Territories.
 - Eliminate arbitrary three-month time limits on able-bodied adults ages 18 to 49.
 - Improve access for low-income college students by removing work-for-food rules.
 - Reverse barriers for immigrants by eliminating the five-year waiting period.
 - Remove all additional work requirements for SNAP eligibility.
 - Create alternative methods of verification for food insecure farmers and agricultural workers to qualify for food assistance programs.
 - Abolish all barriers for returning citizens and formerly incarcerated individuals.
 - Eliminate the excess shelter deduction cap.
 - Eliminate penalties that result in year-long ineligibility.
- Increase benefits of the programs:
 - Increase the amount per individual and family to reflect food inflation costs.
 - Boost benefits for older adults and people living with disabilities through a standard medical deduction.
 - Remove the ban on hot and prepared food.
 - Enable small BIPOC-owned restaurants and caterers to accept SNAP.
 - Expand SNAP recipients access to shopping at Farmers Markets.

- Improve and expand the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP).
 - Increase overall funding for GusNIP.
 - Increase support for retail outlets to participate in GusNIP and purchase local products from BIPOC producers.
 - Make GusNIP less restrictive of qualifying purchases, including prepared foods (e.g., jams, pickles, bread), dried beans, dairy, eggs, and meat.
 - Remove Nutrition Incentive Grant match requirements.
 - Increase the proportion of GusNIP funds dedicated to Produce Prescription Programs.
- Expand other nutrition programs:
 - Provide free, universal school breakfast and lunch.
 - Protect critical investments in The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).
 - Increase funding for USDA's National Hunger Clearinghouse and Hunger Hotline.
 - Endorse the Kids Eat Local Act of 2021, which would strengthen the buying relationship between local and regional producers and schools.
 - Endorse the Fresh Produce Procurement Reform Act of 2021, which would strengthen local and regional food systems and improve access to fresh food at food pantries, schools, and other organizations.
 - Endorse the Farmers Market and Food Bank Local Revitalization Act of 2022
 - Fund increased vocational training in scratch cooking and sustainable food sourcing for culinary workers in schools and hospitals.
 - Allow Medicare and Medicaid funds to reimburse food and meals for prescription programs.



Prevent Food Waste

- Standardize and clarify date labels on all food products with a uniform, nationwide policy in the form of two labels: “BEST if Used By” to indicate quality, and “USE By” to indicate safety.
- Increase funding to reduce food waste and to support food recovery infrastructure, including grants and loans for the development of organic waste processing infrastructure; and link funds to the Good Food Purchasing Program and other institutional procurement programs.
- Provide funding for local and regional food waste coordination.
- Implement the policies in the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 1996 to eliminate barriers to surplus food donation.



5

ENSURING THE SURVIVAL OF ECOSYSTEMS AND OUR PLANET

The next Farm Bill must be a climate bill that centers the health of ecosystems — including soil, water, biodiversity, and air — and the well-being of the stewards of these ecosystems. This bill can provide transformative solutions to address the impact climate change has on producers, especially BIPOC producers. **Tangible solutions will prioritize technical assistance for farmers and will fund climate-related programs that support producers using sustainable and regenerative practices.** The bill must reject false solutions that enable business-as-usual, by ending all subsidies for harmful agricultural practices that degrade natural systems and investing in organic and agroecological systems, including those grounded in traditional knowledge and cultural practices.



Reform Conservation Programs

- Strengthen and increase funding for USDA conservation programs, with prioritization for BIPOC producers.
 - Increase set-asides for beginning and socially-disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to 30 percent in the Conservation Stewardship Program and Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).
 - Disqualify subsidies to CAFOs through the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) and EQIP.
 - Increase the transparency and simplicity of program applications.
- Expand and improve the Conservation Stewardship Program.
 - Ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation — including water conservation — are central to CSP by including them within the definition of conservation activities.
 - Support perennial production systems with supplemental payment rates.
 - Update application criteria to include improvements to soil health, increases to long-term carbon sequestration, and reductions to greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Add new programs:
 - Develop a Traditional Ecological Knowledge section of Title II.
 - Add a soil health plan to the existing conservation compliance regime and apply that new component to all croplands.
 - Establish sodsaver grassland protection nationwide.
 - Increase support for practices that protect pollinators and provide habitats.
 - Fund Conservation Program Navigators to serve BIPOC producers.
- Expand and improve the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.
 - Add greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and carbon sequestration as EQIP purposes and to the list of conservation activity plans; and make these activities eligible for higher payment rates.
 - Split the High Tunnel Initiative from EQIP to become a stand-alone program.
 - Incentivize pasture-based production methods and advanced grazing management.
- Require that the Risk Management Agency (RMA) recognize any farming and ranching conservation practices supported by NRCS as “Good Farming Practices” without requirements for zero yield impact.
- Ensure that 100 percent of the conservation funding included in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 is maintained in the Farm Bill.



Increase Funding For Organic, Ecological, and Regenerative Agriculture

- Recognize regenerative, agroecological, and traditional Indigenous practices as contributing to healthy soils, water conservation, and climate resilience.
- Support BIPOC producers using these practices (irrespective of whether or not they are certified organic).
- Expand flexible, comprehensive technical and financial assistance for producers transitioning to diversified organic, regenerative, and agroecological production, including reduction of barriers to achieving and maintaining organic certification.
- Increase funding for organic, regenerative, and agroecological input producers.
- Invest in systems-based research, technical assistance, and financial incentives to enable producers to reduce emissions and to implement practices that make their farms, animals, and workers better able to withstand extreme weather.
- Prioritize funding for transdisciplinary research at the nexus of food production, nutrition, and climate, and the environment with a focus on equitable health outcomes.
- Increase funding for intra- and extramural research and extension programs focused on organic, regenerative, and agroecological production and new regional agroforestry centers.
- Provide increased funding for soil health and soil remediation research.
- Provide increased funding for urban agriculture infrastructure, and strengthen USDA's Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production.
- Provide a voluntary buyout or other equitable option for farmers who want to transition away from industrial livestock and poultry systems.



Protect Ecosystems and Mitigate Climate Change

- Protect water, soil, and workers from contaminated agricultural run-off, including land-based aquaculture run-off and pesticide drift.
 - Penalize violators by ending federal contracts, insurance, and subsidies.
 - Enforce and expand pollution standards, and increase regulation of farms that apply synthetic pesticides. Require annual reporting of the results of those enforcement activities.
 - Incentivize reductions in chemical pesticide and fertilizer use.
 - Create buffer zones around agricultural fields to protect farmworkers from pesticide drift and agricultural run-off.
 - Fund protection of urban and suburban land from development by supporting agricultural trusts prioritizing BIPOC producers' access to land.
 - Require pesticide use reporting and acute pesticide illness reporting in all U.S. states and Territories, as done in California.
- Increase subsidies for closed-loop farming systems and inputs.
- Enact policies prescribed in the Agricultural Resilience Act, including those to increase carbon sequestration, expand conservation programs, and provide technical assistance for climate-friendly practices.
- Reject false solutions that continue to support the industrialization of agriculture:
 - Reject carbon or pollution trading schemes, including carbon offsetting, and federal support for biodigesters.
 - End the prioritization of commodity crops over specialized crops.
 - Reject aquaculture as the solution to depleted ocean fish populations.
 - Avoid any subsidies for the development or implementation of precision agriculture technologies.



HEAL Core Members

- American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- Brandworkers
- Chicago Food Policy Action Council
- Cooperative Food Empowerment Directive
- Cultivate Charlottesville
- Farmworker Association of Florida
- Food Chain Workers Alliance
- Healthcare Without Harm
- HOPE Collaborative
- I-Collective
- Idaho Organization of Resource Councils
- Kitchen Table Advisors
- Land Stewardship Project
- La Semilla Food Center
- Manzanita Capital Collective
- Minnow
- North American Marine Alliance
- National Farm to School Network
- National Black Food and Justice Alliance
- Niihikeya
- Northeast Farmers of Color Land Trust
- Operation Spring Plant
- Pesticide Action Network North America
- Public Justice
- Rural Advancement Foundation International-USA
- Real Food Generation
- Real Food Media
- Restaurant Opportunities Center United
- Rural Community Workers Alliance
- Soul Fire Farm
- Union of Concerned Scientists
- Urban Tilth
- Warehouse Workers for Justice



HEAL Connecting Members

- Earthjustice
- Food Animals Concern Trust
- Food Culture Collective
- National Resources Defense Council