In an era of extreme political polarization, opportunities for bipartisan efforts on climate change may seem impossible, but a recent introduction of rare climate legislation, authored by Republican and Democratic senators, could pioneer future agreements.

The Green New Deal just might be the fulcrum upon which the farm, food and climate movements can pivot our society towards the just transition we all urgently need and desire. The capture of greenhouse gases, allowing for the reforestation of riparian areas, woodlots and agroforestry plots, agricultural landscapes must avoid making these areas uninhabitable sacrifice zones. For this, the Green New Deal would mean “rebuilding infrastructure to handle weather and water systems in the context of climate change,” putting people back to work while addressing the root cause of air pollution.

The Plan for a Green New Deal opens the door to address longstanding justice issues by:

- Making investments that uplift working class people and communities of color and help them move into the middle class.
- Investing in programs, diversification of agriculture and food production, support for farmworkers and small farmers to ensure a healthy, affordable food system.
- Protecting farmers from predatory lending practices.
- Guaranteeing workers’ rights to join unions and stop being fired for fighting for better working conditions.
- Ensuring that federal and other investment will be equitably distributed to income communities, communities of color, indigenous communities, rural and urban communities and others who have been historically excluded from the economic and political system.

For example, government grants and tax credits in the Green New Deal could spur farmers to develop agroecological farming practices like crop rotations that use perennials to stop erosion, improve soil quality and give farmers a chance to earn a living wage. Food waste must be decreased and the food industry to greenwash their operations and avoid a just transition. For example, government grants and tax credits in the Green New Deal could spur farmers to develop agroecological farming practices like crop rotations that use perennials to stop erosion, improve soil quality and give farmers a chance to earn a living wage. Food waste must be decreased and the food industry to greenwash their operations and avoid a just transition. For example, government grants and tax credits in the Green New Deal could spur farmers to develop agroecological farming practices like crop rotations that use perennials to stop erosion, improve soil quality and give farmers a chance to earn a living wage. Food waste must be decreased and the food industry to greenwash their operations and avoid a just transition. For example, government grants and tax credits in the Green New Deal could spur farmers to develop agroecological farming practices like crop rotations that use perennials to stop erosion, improve soil quality and give farmers a chance to earn a living wage. Food waste must be decreased and the food industry to greenwash their operations and avoid a just transition.