

## **151 / Farm Machinery**

1. We support:
  - 1.1. Prohibiting tampering with hour meters on motorized farm equipment;
  - 1.2. Using a standardized 10-character machinery identification system, which includes components of the National Crime Information Center number;
  - 1.3. Urging manufacturers to designate the year of manufacture in the serial number of the tractor or implement;
  - 1.4. The right to repair one's own equipment by amending the Digital Millennium Copyright Act to require agricultural equipment manufacturers to allow equipment owners and independent repair facilities to have access to the same agricultural equipment diagnostic tools and repair information made available to the manufacturers' dealers and authorized repair facilities. Any penalty for alterations should be limited to the voiding of the warranty, as well as the right of dealers to refuse services and trade on altered equipment;
  - 1.5. The use of standardized communication connectors and test signals for all farm equipment with diagnostic capability;
  - 1.6. Any insulated wire used in equipment, automobiles or otherwise be repellent to rodents and fire ants; and
  - 1.7. The creation of a national "Lemon Law" to cover farm machinery.
2. We support equipment owners and/or independent equipment repair facilities being able to:
  - 2.1. Have machine connectivity by way of multiple avenues including onboard screen, smart device, dealer access and other means;
  - 2.2. Look up diagnostic codes in manuals, online or from dealer access;
  - 2.3. Have and keep the right to do general maintenance and daily servicing. Example: Changing oil and filters, periodic servicing and greasing;
  - 2.4. Access repair and technical manuals; and
  - 2.5. Repair and service equipment during the warranty or extended warranty periods.
3. We support the implementation of comprehensive right-to-repair legislation or a negotiated written agreement between ag producers and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). This legislation or agreement must:
  - 3.1. Be enforceable;
  - 3.2. Guarantee farmer/owner and independent repair technician access to the information, parts and tools that are available to dealerships, including, but not limited to, the ability to reset the operating system, acknowledging pricing structures may be different for farmers/owners vs. independent repair technicians. The diagnostic and repair information and tools must be fairly priced and delivered in a timely manner;
  - 3.3. Include all OEM equipment, regardless of age, model or years in use at the time of effective date;
  - 3.4. Differentiate between repair (the restoration of hardware to its original intended function) and illegal modification;
  - 3.5. Not require any agricultural equipment owner to agree to any contract that removes existing rights; and
  - 3.6. We would support an agreement which grants farmers/owners and independent repair technicians access, similar to the agreement reached in the automobile and light truck owners' industries. Absent progress on an agreement, we would consider supporting legislation achieving the same.
4. We oppose:
  - 4.1. Any further attempt to restrict or regulate exhaust emissions on new or used farm equipment, heavy equipment or trucks;
  - 4.2. The titling, registration and licensing of farm machinery at the federal level; and
  - 4.3. Equipment manufacturers requiring that general maintenance be conducted by one of their dealers to keep the manufacturer's warranty intact.

## **204 / Hemp**

1. We support:
  - 1.1. The production, processing, commercialization and utilization of hemp and that it be regulated by USDA rather than the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA);
  - 1.2. Legislation to amend the Controlled Substances Act to exclude hemp;
  - 1.3. Retesting if a plot/crop comes back above the allowable THC "hot";
  - 1.4. The proper government entities regulating the safety, quality and standardization of hemp products that are sold to consumers;
  - 1.5. Research and development for labeling fungicides, herbicides and insecticides to be used for hemp;

- 1.6. Federal and state funding for all required regulatory oversight;
- 1.7. Affording hemp extracts, concentrates and byproducts derived from legal hemp the same legal status and protections as the hemp they originated from;
- 1.8. The development and approval of alternative uses and/or disposal methods for a "hot crop" other than DEA disposal rules, including but not limited to fiber, textiles, animal bedding, fuel and other non-consumable uses;
- 1.9. Adjustments that would allow for hemp with up to 1% THC to be legal;
- 1.10. USDA-Risk Management Agency developing a crop insurance policy specific for hemp;
- 1.11. Nationwide THC sampling protocols;
- 1.12. Research on the safe use of hemp as a feed ingredient for poultry and livestock;
- 1.13. Testing of plant, if necessary, including flower, leaf and stem from parts of the entire plant and in equal proportion (not only from the top third of the plant and only the flower);
- 1.14. Testing hemp within 45 days before harvest;
- 1.15. Any accredited lab being able to test hemp for CBD or THC content;
- 1.16. The exemption of hemp grown explicitly for non-human consumption (i.e., grain, fiber, seed, oil, ethanol) from DEA-approved laboratory testing for legal limits of CBD/THC;
- 1.17. A hemp crop tested and passed within legal limits being treated like any other product grown on the farm and that it should be allowed to be sold as such (at farm stores, farm stands, and farmers markets with COA as documentation of proof);
- 1.18. A certification system to help farmers ensure the quality of their seed or planting stock;
- 1.19. The national standardization of rules for hemp production; and
- 1.20. Uniform standards that allow the transport and sale of CBD, hemp products and seed via interstate commerce.