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H. R. 913

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that genetically engineered food and foods that contain genetically engineered ingredients be labeled accordingly.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 2015

Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. CONYERS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that genetically engineered food and foods that contain genetically engineered ingredients be labeled accordingly.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Genetically Engineered
5 Food Right-to-Know Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS.**

2 (a) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are to—

3 (1) establish a consistent and enforceable
4 standard for labeling of foods produced using genetic
5 engineering, thereby providing consumers with
6 knowledge of how their food is produced; and

7 (2) prevent consumer confusion and deception
8 by prohibiting the labeling of products produced
9 from genetic engineering as “natural”, and by pro-
10 moting the disclosure of factual information on food
11 labels to allow consumers to make informed deci-
12 sions.

13 (b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

14 (1) the process of genetically engineering food
15 organisms results in material changes and the fact
16 that foods are genetically engineered is of material
17 importance to consumers;

18 (2) the Food and Drug Administration requires
19 the labeling of more than 3,000 ingredients, addi-
20 tives, and processes;

21 (3) individuals in the United States have a
22 right to know if their food was produced with ge-
23 netic engineering for a variety of reasons, including
24 health, economic, environmental, religious, and eth-
25 ical;

1 (4) more than 60 countries, including the
2 United Kingdom and all other countries of the Euro-
3 pean Union, South Korea, Japan, Brazil, Australia,
4 India, China, and other key United States trading
5 partners have laws or regulations mandating disclo-
6 sure of genetically engineered food on food labels;

7 (5) in 2011, Codex Alimentarius, the food
8 standards organization of the United Nations,
9 adopted a text that indicates that governments can
10 decide on whether and how to label foods produced
11 with genetic engineering;

12 (6) mandatory identification of food produced
13 with genetic engineering can be a critical method of
14 preserving the economic value of exports or domesti-
15 cally sensitive markets with labeling requirements
16 for genetically engineered foods; and

17 (7) the cultivation of genetically engineered
18 crops can have adverse effects on the environment in
19 the form of cross-pollination of native plants, in-
20 creased herbicide usage, and impacts on non-target
21 and beneficial organisms, including the Monarch
22 butterfly.

1 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND**
2 **COSMETIC ACT.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403 of the Federal Food,
4 Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by
5 adding at the end the following:

6 “(z)(1) If it is a food that has been genetically engi-
7 neered or contains 1 or more genetically engineered ingre-
8 dients, unless the ingredients label clearly states that the
9 food has been genetically engineered or identifies any ge-
10 netically engineered ingredients, as applicable.

11 “(2) This paragraph does not apply to food that—

12 “(A) is served in restaurants or other similar
13 eating establishments, such as cafeterias and
14 carryouts;

15 “(B) is a medical food (as defined in section
16 5(b) of the Orphan Drug Act);

17 “(C) would be subject to this paragraph solely
18 because it was produced using a genetically engi-
19 neered vaccine or drug;

20 “(D) is a food or processed food that would be
21 subject to this paragraph solely because it includes
22 the use of a genetically engineered processing aid
23 (including yeast) or enzyme; or

24 “(E) is a packaged food consisting of materials
25 produced through genetic engineering that do not

1 account for more than nine-tenths of 1 percent of
2 the total weight of the packaged food.

3 “(3) In this paragraph and in paragraph (aa):

4 “(A) The term ‘genetic engineering’ means a
5 process—

6 “(i) involving the application of in vitro
7 nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant
8 deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injec-
9 tion of nucleic acid into cells or organelles;

10 “(ii) involving the application of fusion of
11 cells beyond the taxonomic family; or

12 “(iii) that overcomes natural physiological,
13 reproductive, or recombinant barriers and that
14 is not a process used in traditional breeding
15 and selection.

16 “(B) The term ‘genetically engineered’, used
17 with respect to a food, means a material intended
18 for human consumption that is—

19 “(i) an organism that is produced through
20 the intentional use of genetic engineering; or

21 “(ii) the progeny of intended sexual or
22 asexual reproduction (or both) of 1 or more or-
23 ganisms that is the product of genetic engineer-
24 ing.

1 “(C) The term ‘genetically engineered ingre-
2 dient’ means a material that is an ingredient in a
3 food that is derived from any part of an organism
4 that has been genetically engineered, without regard
5 to whether—

6 “(i) the altered molecular or cellular char-
7 acteristics of the organism are detectable in the
8 material; and

9 “(ii) the organism is capable for use as
10 human food.”.

11 (b) RESTRICTIONS ON THE TERM “NATURAL”.—Sec-
12 tion 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
13 (21 U.S.C. 343), as amended by subsection (a), is further
14 amended by adding at the end the following:

15 “(aa) If it is a food intended for human consumption
16 that has been produced using genetic engineering or that
17 contains one or more genetically engineered ingredients
18 and it bears a label, or for which there is signage or adver-
19 tising, containing a claim that the food is ‘natural’, ‘natu-
20 rally made’, ‘naturally grown’, ‘all natural’, or using any
21 similar words that would be misleading to a consumer.”.

22 (c) GUARANTY.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303(d) of the Fed-
24 eral Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
25 333(d)) is amended—

1 (A) by striking “(d)” and inserting
2 “(d)(1)”; and

3 (B) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(2)(A) No person shall be subject to the pen-
5 alties of subsection (a)(1) for a violation of sub-
6 section (a), (b), or (c) of section 301 involving food
7 that is misbranded within the meaning of paragraph
8 (z) or (aa) of section 403 if such person (referred
9 to in this paragraph as the ‘recipient’) establishes a
10 guaranty or undertaking that—

11 “(i) is signed by, and contains the name
12 and address of, a person residing in the United
13 States from whom the recipient received in good
14 faith the food (including the receipt of seeds to
15 grow raw agricultural commodities); and

16 “(ii) contains a statement to the effect
17 that the food is not genetically engineered or
18 does not contain a genetically engineered ingre-
19 dient.

20 “(B) In the case of a recipient who, with re-
21 spect to a food, establishes a guaranty or under-
22 taking in accordance with subparagraph (A), the ex-
23 clusion under such subparagraph from being subject
24 to penalties applies to the recipient without regard

1 to the manner in which the recipient uses the food,
2 including whether the recipient is—

3 “(i) processing the food;

4 “(ii) using the food as an ingredient in a
5 food product;

6 “(iii) repacking the food; or

7 “(iv) growing, raising, or otherwise pro-
8 ducing the food.

9 “(C) No person may avoid responsibility or li-
10 ability for a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (c)
11 of section 301 involving food that is misbranded
12 within the meaning of paragraph (z) or (aa) of sec-
13 tion 403 by entering into a contract or other agree-
14 ment that specifies that another person shall bear
15 such responsibility or liability, except that a recipi-
16 ent may require a guaranty or undertaking as de-
17 scribed in this subsection.

18 “(D) For purposes of this Act, food will be con-
19 sidered not to have been produced with the knowing
20 or intentional use of genetic engineering if—

21 “(i) such food is lawfully certified to be la-
22 beled, marketed, and offered for sale as ‘or-
23 ganic’ pursuant to the Organic Foods Produc-
24 tion Act of 1990; or

1 “(ii) an independent organization has de-
2 termined that the food has not been knowingly
3 or intentionally genetically engineered and has
4 been segregated from, and not knowingly or in-
5 tentionally commingled with, foods that may
6 have been genetically engineered at any time, if
7 such a determination has been made pursuant
8 to a sampling and testing procedure that—

9 “(I) is consistent with sampling and
10 testing principles recommended by inter-
11 nationally recognized standards organiza-
12 tions; and

13 “(II) does not rely on testing proc-
14 essed foods in which no DNA is detectable.

15 “(E) In this subsection, the terms ‘genetically
16 engineered’ and ‘genetically engineered ingredient’
17 have the meanings given the terms in section
18 403(z).”.

19 (2) FALSE GUARANTY.—Section 301(h) of the
20 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
21 331(h)) is amended by inserting “or 303(d)(2)”
22 after “section 303(c)(2)”.

23 (d) UNINTENDED CONTAMINATION.—Section 303(d)
24 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.

1 333(d)), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended
2 by adding at the end the following:

3 “(3)(A) No person shall be subject to the pen-
4 alties of subsection (a)(1) for a violation of sub-
5 section (a), (b), or (c) of section 301 involving food
6 that is misbranded within the meaning of section
7 403(z) if—

8 “(i) such person is an agricultural pro-
9 ducer and the violation occurs because food that
10 is grown, raised, or otherwise produced by such
11 producer, which food does not contain a geneti-
12 cally engineered material and was not produced
13 with a genetically engineered material, is con-
14 taminated with a food that contains a geneti-
15 cally engineered material or was produced with
16 a genetically engineered material; and

17 “(ii) such contamination is not intended by
18 the agricultural producer.

19 “(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to an
20 agricultural producer to the extent that the contami-
21 nation occurs as a result of the negligence of the
22 producer.”.

23 (e) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later
24 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
25 Secretary shall promulgate proposed regulations estab-

1 lishing labeling requirements for compliance in accordance
2 with section 403(z) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cos-
3 metic Act, as added by subsection (a).

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