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The United States Constitution

Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution imposes only three eligibility requirements on persons serving as president, based on the officeholder's age, time of residency in the U.S., and citizenship status:

U.S. Constitution – Presidential Candidate Eligibility

"No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States."

EXECUTIVE ORDER

**PROTECTING AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL SOVEREIGNTY,
PROHIBITING PRIVATE EQUITY AND FOREIGN STATE-LINKED
OWNERSHIP
OF FOOD-PRODUCING FARMLAND, ESTABLISHING THE
AGRICULTURAL
LAND REPATRIATION COMPENSATION FUND, ENDING EMINENT
DOMAIN ABUSE,
PROTECTING THE AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLY THROUGH TOP TIER
ORGANIC
PRODUCTION STANDARDS, AND DESIGNATING DOMESTIC FOOD
PRODUCTION LAND AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ASSET**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act, and all other applicable statutes, and in order to protect the agricultural sovereignty of the United States, prevent the abuse of eminent domain power against American family farmers, prohibit private equity and foreign state-linked entities from owning food-producing farmland, ensure fair compensation for those required to divest under this Order, establish a unified national standard for organic food production, and safeguard the integrity and safety of the American food supply, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

The Congress and the President find and declare that:



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- (i) The American family farm is a foundational institution of this Republic. It is food production infrastructure, cultural heritage, and sovereign capacity. Its systematic destruction constitutes a threat to the national interest.
- (ii) The United States loses approximately 2,000 acres of agricultural land every day. At this rate, the domestic food production base faces structural degradation within a generation.
- (iii) Private equity firms and institutional investors whose primary purpose is financial return have acquired food-producing farmland at scale. Their fiduciary obligation to investors is structurally incompatible with safe, humane, and honest food production. Animals are treated as inventory. Chemical additives are introduced to extend shelf life at the expense of human health. The American public bears the cost in chronic illness, antibiotic resistance, and a compromised food supply.
- (iv) Foreign state-linked entities, sovereign wealth funds, and foreign government-controlled corporations have acquired American agricultural land at a scale that constitutes a direct threat to national food security and the integrity of the domestic food supply chain. This threat does not require attribution of hostile intent to any specific nation. It requires only recognition that strategic dependency on foreign-controlled food infrastructure is a vulnerability no sovereign nation can afford.
- (v) The power of eminent domain has been abused by state and local governments, often with federal funding, to seize active food-producing farmland for projects that serve private and corporate commercial interests. Compensation paid to displaced farmers has in numerous cases been a fraction of true market value, violating the Fifth Amendment.
- (vi) The American food supply requires a unified national production standard that protects soil health, animal welfare, and human nutrition — applied equally to all agricultural operations regardless of ownership.
- (vii) The federal government has both the authority and the obligation to condition federal funding, certifications, and approvals on compliance with the agricultural sovereignty standards set forth in this Order.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS



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(a) "Agricultural Land"

means any parcel actively used for cultivation of crops, raising of livestock, or any other food production purpose, or used for such purposes within the preceding five years and not converted to a non-agricultural use.

(b) "Active Food-Producing Operation"

means any Agricultural Land on which food crops are being cultivated or livestock is being raised for food production in the ordinary course of agricultural business.

(c) "Private Equity Entity"

means any private equity firm, hedge fund, venture capital fund, institutional investor, real estate investment trust, or other financial vehicle whose primary organizational purpose is generating financial return for investors rather than conducting agricultural production.

(d) "Foreign State-Linked Entity"

means any foreign national acting on behalf of a foreign government, foreign government, sovereign wealth fund, state-owned enterprise, or any corporation, trust, partnership, or other legal entity in which a foreign government holds, directly or indirectly, an ownership or controlling interest of five percent or more, or over which a foreign government exercises operational influence through any formal or informal mechanism.

(e) "Private Foreign Investor"

means a foreign national, foreign corporation, or foreign investment vehicle whose ownership and operational decisions are not subject to foreign government control, direction, or significant influence, and who is not a Foreign State-Linked Entity as defined herein. Private Foreign Investors remain welcome participants in American agriculture subject to transparency requirements.

(f) "Top Tier Organic Production and Care Standard"

means the unified national agricultural production standard established under Section 8 of this Order, governing soil health, animal welfare, input transparency, labor conditions, and third-party certification for all agricultural operations on United States soil.

(g) "Just Agricultural Compensation"

means compensation equaling or exceeding the highest comparable sale of the same agricultural class within a 50-mile radius in the preceding five years, as determined by Independent Federal Appraisal.



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(h) "Agricultural Land Repatriation Compensation Fund"

means the federal fund established under Section 5(c) of this Order to provide fair market compensation plus a goodwill payment to Foreign State-Linked Entities required to divest American agricultural land holdings under this Order.

SECTION 3. PROHIBITION ON PRIVATE EQUITY OWNERSHIP OF FOOD-PRODUCING FARMLAND

(a) Effective 180 days from the date of this Order, no Private Equity Entity may acquire, hold, lease, operate, or exercise any controlling interest over any Active Food-Producing Operation or Agricultural Land in the United States.

(b) Any Private Equity Entity currently holding Agricultural Land shall fully divest such holdings within three years of the date of this Order. The following order of right of first refusal applies:

- (i) The original family or individual from whom the land was acquired, at independently appraised market value;
- (ii) Neighboring family farmers operating within a 25-mile radius, at independently appraised market value;
- (iii) The relevant state agricultural land trust or equivalent state authority.

(c) Failure to divest within the required period shall result in civil penalties of not less than \$10,000 per acre per day of continued noncompliance.

(d) Corporate officers, general partners, and managing principals who knowingly cause or permit a violation of this Section shall be subject to individual criminal liability.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Attorney General, shall promulgate implementing regulations within 90 days of this Order.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN STATE-LINKED OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND



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- (a) No Foreign State-Linked Entity may acquire any ownership interest, leasehold interest, or operational control over Agricultural Land in the United States, effective immediately upon the date of this Order.
- (b) This prohibition reflects not hostility toward any foreign nation, but the fundamental sovereign obligation of the United States to ensure that the land which feeds its people remains under the control of its people. The United States seeks cooperative and mutually beneficial relationships with all nations. No nation that values its own sovereignty would do otherwise.
- (c) Private Foreign Investors are expressly distinguished from Foreign State-Linked Entities and are not subject to this prohibition. Private foreign capital, responsibly disclosed, remains a welcome partner in American agriculture.
- (d) All Foreign State-Linked Entities currently holding Agricultural Land shall fully divest such holdings within two years of the date of this Order, with compensation provided through the Agricultural Land Repatriation Compensation Fund established in Section 5(c) of this Order.
- (e) When the government asserts that an entity exercises operational influence by a foreign state at levels below the five percent ownership threshold, the following due process protections shall apply:
- (i) An independent administrative law judge, not a political appointee, shall preside over a public hearing on the matter;
 - (ii) The burden of proof shall rest on the government to demonstrate, by a preponderance of evidence, that the foreign government exercises operational influence over the entity's agricultural land decisions;
 - (iii) The affected entity shall have the right to counsel, to present evidence, and to appeal any adverse determination to the appropriate federal district court.
- (f) The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall treat all proposed acquisitions of American Agricultural Land by any Foreign State-Linked Entity as a presumptive national security threat requiring mandatory full CFIUS review, regardless of transaction size or acreage.
- (g) No Foreign State-Linked Entity may hold any interest in Agricultural Land within 50 miles of any military installation, defense research facility, nuclear facility, major water infrastructure asset, or other designated critical national security site. Currently held parcels within these buffer zones shall be subject to expedited mandatory divestiture



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within 12 months. The Secretary of Defense may adjust the buffer radius based on specific site security assessments.

SECTION 5. AGRICULTURAL LAND REPATRIATION COMPENSATION FUND

(a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States the Agricultural Land Repatriation Compensation Fund for the purpose of ensuring that no Foreign State-Linked Entity suffers an uncompensated financial loss as a direct result of the divestiture requirements of this Order.

(b) The Fund shall provide to each Foreign State-Linked Entity required to divest Agricultural Land under Section 4 of this Order:

- (i) Fair market value for the divested parcel, based on an Independent Federal Appraisal using the highest comparable sale within 50 miles in the preceding five years; and
- (ii) A goodwill payment equal to 10% of the independently appraised fair market value, in recognition that these rules were not in place at the time of the original investment and that the prior administration of this government bears responsibility for that gap.

(c) The Fund shall also provide low-interest transition loans to American buyers of divested parcels, prioritizing family farmers and state agricultural land trusts, to ensure that repatriated land returns to productive domestic agricultural use.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall establish the Fund, determine initial capitalization requirements, and promulgate operating regulations within 120 days of this Order.

SECTION 6. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE

(a) No Federal Agricultural Infrastructure Funds shall be disbursed to any project where an Eminent Domain Action has been or will be taken against an Active Food-Producing



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Operation unless: the project meets the Public Necessity Standard; Just Agricultural Compensation has been paid or irrevocably committed; an Independent Federal Appraisal has been completed and provided to the landowner; a mandatory Agricultural Impact Assessment has been completed; and a minimum of 180 days written notice has been provided to all affected landowners prior to any physical alteration of the taken property.

(b) Federal funds disbursed in connection with a project that subsequently fails to comply with subsection (a) shall be subject to immediate suspension, clawback, and recovery.

(c) All executive departments and agencies shall review all currently active infrastructure funding agreements and report within 90 days any projects requiring review under this Section.

SECTION 7. FAA AUTHORITY: AIRPORT PROJECTS AND AGRICULTURAL LAND

(a) The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Federal Aviation Administration, shall immediately impose a moratorium on approval, certification, and funding of any airport construction or expansion project requiring the taking of Agricultural Land through eminent domain, pending completion of review procedures established in this Order.

(b) No airport project may receive FAA approval or Airport Improvement Program funding if it fails the Public Necessity Standard, has not paid Just Agricultural Compensation, or primarily serves private commercial aviation interests without demonstrated substantial public benefit proportionate to Agricultural Land permanently destroyed.

(c) The Attorney General shall within 90 days review the eminent domain actions taken in connection with the Spalding County Airport project in Spalding County, Georgia, and report to the President whether compensation paid meets the constitutional standard of just compensation and whether federal enforcement action is warranted.

SECTION 8. TOP TIER ORGANIC PRODUCTION AND CARE STANDARD



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(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall within 180 days of this Order promulgate regulations establishing the Top Tier Organic Production and Care Standard applicable to all agricultural operations on United States soil, incorporating the following elements:

- (i) Soil Health: No synthetic fertilizers, sewage sludge, or GMOs. Mandatory crop rotation, cover cropping, and minimal tillage practices.
- (ii) Animal Welfare: Free-range or pasture-based systems with mandatory minimum space and outdoor access requirements. No growth hormones. No routine preventive antibiotics. Humane slaughter protocols certified by independent third parties.
- (iii) Input Transparency: Full disclosure of all seeds, soil amendments, and pest management materials. Prohibition of neonicotinoids, glyphosate, and other persistent synthetic pesticides.
- (iv) Labor and Community: Fair wages and safe working conditions. Right of first refusal for local food hubs and school lunch programs before export.
- (v) Third-Party Certification: Annual inspection by federal or state-approved certifying body with unannounced spot checks. Penalties for fraud include loss of market access and fines.

(b) The Standard shall be phased in on the following transition timeline:

- (i) Years 1-2: Disclosure requirements take effect. Voluntary conversion incentives available, including tax credits, low-interest USDA loans, and free technical assistance.
- (ii) Year 3: All new agricultural operations must meet the Standard from inception.
- (iii) Year 5: Fifty percent of production volume, measured by operation size, must meet the Standard.
- (iv) Year 7: One hundred percent of domestically produced food must meet the Top Tier Standard, with limited exemptions for very small direct-to-family farms with annual revenue under \$250,000, which may opt into a simplified but still organic-based alternative standard.

(c) Any operation found in violation of the Standard loses the right to sell its products in interstate commerce until corrective action is independently certified.



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(d) Imported food must meet an equivalent standard to be sold in the United States, consistent with WTO sanitary and phytosanitary rules.

SECTION 9. FOOD SAFETY: CHEMICAL ADDITIVES AND LIVESTOCK WELFARE

(a) The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the FDA, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall within 120 days:

- (i) Conduct a comprehensive audit of all chemical additives, preservatives, artificial colorings, stabilizers, and processing agents approved for use in food products produced by Private Equity Entity-owned or -operated facilities;
- (ii) Submit a recommended list of additives to be suspended pending independent scientific review, with particular attention to those used primarily to extend shelf life rather than enhance nutritional value;
- (iii) Propose regulations banning routine preventive use of medically important antibiotics in livestock, restricting use to treatment of confirmed illness under veterinary supervision;
- (iv) Propose regulations prohibiting growth hormones and artificial growth accelerants in livestock raised for human consumption.

(b) All food products sold in the United States shall within 180 days be required to disclose on their primary label: every chemical additive by plain language name; and whether the producing operation is owned or controlled by a Private Equity Entity or Foreign State-Linked Entity.

SECTION 10. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAND REGISTRY

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish and maintain a National Agricultural Land Registry with two tiers:

- (i) Public Tier: Aggregated data by county, acreage ranges, and country of origin — sufficient for public transparency and research without revealing precise geolocations that could themselves constitute security vulnerabilities.



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(ii) Classified Tier: Precise geolocations of all foreign state-linked holdings, accessible only to authorized federal agencies and cleared members of congressional oversight committees. The classified tier shall be audited annually by the Government Accountability Office with a classified report to Congress.

(b) The Registry shall also contain, for every Eminent Domain Action involving Agricultural Land: the condemning authority and project purpose; acreage taken and food production displaced; compensation paid and Independent Federal Appraisal results; federal funds associated with the project; and current use of the taken land updated annually.

SECTION 11. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY DOCTRINE

It is the policy of the United States that domestic Agricultural Land is a national security asset. The National Security Council shall within 180 days develop a National Food Sovereignty Strategy identifying: regions of Agricultural Land critical to national food security; threats from projected development, corporate acquisition, private equity extraction, and foreign state-linked ownership; necessary federal policy responses; and the minimum domestic food production capacity required to sustain the American population independent of foreign imports in a national emergency.

SECTION 11A. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAND SECURITY REVIEW

(a) The Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of all other relevant agencies, shall conduct a comprehensive national review of the ownership, conversion, consolidation, and control of American Agricultural Land.

(b) The purpose of the review shall be to determine whether current patterns of agricultural land acquisition, conversion, infrastructure development, eminent domain activity, private equity ownership, institutional concentration, and foreign state-linked



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investment create vulnerabilities to the national food security, economic resilience, public health, or sovereign independence of the United States.

(c) The review shall include:

(i) Analysis of the rate of conversion of Agricultural Land to non-agricultural use;

(ii) Identification of regions experiencing substantial loss of Active Food-Producing Operations;

(iii) Identification of patterns of eminent domain actions involving Agricultural Land and the extent to which such actions primarily benefit private commercial interests;

(iv) Analysis of concentration within agricultural land ownership, agricultural processing, transportation, storage, distribution, and food supply infrastructure;

(v) Identification of ownership structures involving private equity entities, institutional investment vehicles, shell corporations, trusts, intermediary holding companies, sovereign wealth funds, or foreign state-linked entities;

(vi) Assessment of the degree to which federal funding programs, tax incentives, infrastructure grants, regulatory actions, or administrative approvals may have unintentionally accelerated the concentration or loss of productive Agricultural Land;

(vii) Assessment of vulnerabilities within regional and local food production systems;

(viii) Identification of strategic agricultural regions necessary to sustain domestic food independence during national emergencies, supply chain disruptions, war, or catastrophic events.

(d) Within 270 days of this Order, the Attorney General and Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly submit to the President:

(i) A public report summarizing findings suitable for release to the American people;

(ii) A classified annex identifying strategic vulnerabilities, critical infrastructure risks, and any intelligence findings related to foreign state-linked agricultural land activity.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to presume unlawful conduct by any entity absent independent factual findings and due process under applicable law.



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SECTION 11B. AGRICULTURAL LAND AND FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE

- (a) There is hereby established the Agricultural Land and Food Security Task Force.
- (b) The Task Force shall be chaired jointly by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (c) The Task Force shall include representatives from:
- (i) Department of Justice; (ii) Department of Agriculture; (iii) Department of Homeland Security; (iv) Department of Defense; (v) Department of the Treasury; (vi) Federal Trade Commission; (vii) Department of Transportation; (viii) Environmental Protection Agency; (ix) Department of Health and Human Services; (x) Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- (d) The Task Force shall:
- (i) Coordinate investigations involving agricultural land concentration, anti-competitive conduct, fraudulent ownership concealment, foreign state-linked ownership structures, and eminent domain abuse affecting Agricultural Land;
 - (ii) Develop recommendations to strengthen local and regional food resilience;
 - (iii) Recommend federal reforms to support independent family farmers, agricultural cooperatives, local food processing infrastructure, and regional food distribution systems;
 - (iv) Identify federal regulatory barriers unnecessarily disadvantaging small and mid-sized agricultural operations;
 - (v) Recommend measures necessary to preserve long-term American food sovereignty.

SECTION 11C. NATIONAL POLICY OF FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND AGRICULTURAL RESILIENCE

- (a) It is the policy of the United States that:
- (i) Domestic Agricultural Land constitutes critical national infrastructure;
 - (ii) A resilient food supply requires geographically distributed domestic food production rather than dangerous overconcentration in limited regions, entities, or supply chains;



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(iii) Independent family farmers, local agricultural producers, and regional food systems are essential components of national security and national resilience;

(iv) Excessive concentration of ownership or operational control over the American food supply chain creates structural vulnerabilities incompatible with long-term sovereign stability.

(b) The United States shall pursue policies designed to:

(i) Preserve productive Agricultural Land;

(ii) Strengthen local and regional food systems;

(iii) Expand opportunities for young and independent farmers;

(iv) Increase domestic food processing, storage, and distribution capacity;

(v) Reduce strategic dependence on fragile or excessively consolidated food supply chains;

(vi) Ensure that infrastructure development proceeds in a manner compatible with long-term food production capacity.

SECTION 11D. FARMLAND CONVERSION TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS

(a) Any federally funded infrastructure project involving the permanent conversion of Agricultural Land shall publicly disclose:

(i) Total acreage converted;

(ii) Historical agricultural production associated with the land;

(iii) Alternative routes or locations considered;

(iv) Expected impact on local and regional food production;

(v) All federal funds, tax incentives, grants, subsidies, or financing mechanisms associated with the project.

(b) Such disclosures shall be incorporated into the National Agricultural Land Registry established under Section 10 of this Order.



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SECTION 11E. REPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Within one year of this Order, the President shall present to the American people a National Agricultural Sovereignty Report summarizing:

- (i) The condition of American Agricultural Land;
- (ii) Trends in farmland loss and ownership concentration;
- (iii) Risks to domestic food independence;
- (iv) Recommendations necessary to secure the long-term agricultural resilience of the United States.

The American people have a right to know who owns the land that feeds them, how rapidly productive farmland is being lost, and whether federal policy has unintentionally accelerated dangerous concentration of food-production capacity.

SECTION 12. DOJ ENFORCEMENT

The Attorney General shall establish within the Civil Rights Division a dedicated Agricultural Land and Eminent Domain Enforcement Unit charged with investigating inadequate compensation complaints, pursuing civil enforcement actions on behalf of affected landowners, reviewing pending eminent domain actions involving federally-funded projects, and publishing annual enforcement reports.

SECTION 13. ENFORCEMENT AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as lead coordinating official and shall convene an interagency Agricultural Sovereignty Task Force including the Departments of Justice, Transportation, Defense, Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, the Treasury, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The Task Force shall meet quarterly and report to the President on implementation status.



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SECTION 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit the constitutional authority of the United States to exercise eminent domain for genuine public purposes meeting the Public Necessity Standard as defined herein.

(b) Nothing in this Order restricts the ability of Private Foreign Investors, as defined in Section 2(e), to invest in American agriculture subject to applicable transparency requirements.

(c) This Order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) If any provision of this Order is held to be invalid, the remainder shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this **twentieth day of January**, in the year **two thousand and twenty-nine**, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-third.

WHITEHOUSE

Signed,

Vincent Cordova

President of the United States