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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."

Legislation Proposal

THE AMERICAN CIVILIAN SOVEREIGNTY ACT.

A BILL

A Bill to Prohibit Corporate and Government Surveillance, Behavioral Manipulation, and Population Control of American Civilians; to Close the Public-Private Surveillance Loophole; to Establish the Constitutional People's Counsel as an Independent Officer of Congress; and to Provide a Private Right of Action for Violations

Introduced by the Cordova Administration Submitted to the United States Congress

PREAMBLE

The Congress of the United States finds that:



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The rights of the American people to be free from surveillance, profiling, and behavioral manipulation are not conditional on whether the entity conducting those activities is a government agency or a private corporation.

The Fourth Amendment protects Americans from unreasonable searches. The First Amendment protects the right to speak, think, and believe without interference. These protections have been systematically circumvented through the construction of a public-private surveillance architecture in which private corporations perform, for profit and on behalf of government agencies, functions that the Constitution prohibits government from conducting directly.

The executive branch cannot be trusted to police itself. No single agency, director, or administration can serve as the final guardian of the rights the executive branch is most likely to violate. The American people require an independent advocate — insulated from executive removal, protected from political budget manipulation, and empowered to take any branch of government to court on their behalf.

The American people also require that this advocate be structured so that it cannot itself become a weapon against the states or the public. For this reason, the Constitutional People's Counsel established by this Act is an officer of Congress — not an executive agency — with a mandate that is defined by statute, funded by mandatory appropriation, and ultimately rooted in the Constitution itself.

This Act establishes that the managed population system currently operating in the United States is illegal. Permanently.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

Section 101 — Short Title

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the **American Civilian Sovereignty Act**.

Section 102 — Definitions

For purposes of this Act:



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(a) "**Mass Civilian Surveillance**" means the collection, storage, aggregation, processing, or sale of personal data on American civilians at a scale exceeding individualized, consent-based interaction, without the specific, informed, and revocable consent of each individual whose data is collected. This includes but is not limited to:

- Location tracking and geolocation data
- Behavioral profiling and psychological modeling
- Biometric data collection and facial recognition
- Communication content and metadata monitoring
- Financial pattern tracking and analysis
- Social graph mapping and relationship profiling
- Health data inference and medical profiling
- Political sentiment tracking and ideological profiling

(b) "**Behavioral Manipulation**" means the intentional use of data, artificial intelligence, algorithmic systems, or any other technological mechanism to alter, shape, direct, predict, suppress, or amplify the beliefs, behaviors, emotions, purchasing decisions, political views, or information environment of any American civilian without their specific, informed, and revocable consent.

(c) "**Covered Entity**" means any entity — domestic or foreign, incorporated or unincorporated, wherever organized or operating — that collects, processes, stores, sells, transfers, or otherwise acts upon personal data relating to American civilians, or that deploys any behavioral manipulation system targeting American civilians. This includes but is not limited to:

- Any corporation, partnership, LLC, or other business entity operating in the United States
- Any foreign corporation, foreign government-affiliated entity, or foreign-incorporated subsidiary that collects, processes, stores, or sells data on American civilians, regardless of where that collection, processing, storage, or sale occurs
- Any data broker, data analytics firm, behavioral analytics firm, or artificial intelligence company, whether domestic or foreign
- Any social media platform, search engine, or digital communications service accessible to American civilians, regardless of where it is incorporated or headquartered
- Any government contractor — domestic or foreign — providing technology, data, or analytical services to any United States government agency
- Any institutional asset manager — domestic or foreign — holding significant ownership stakes in entities described above



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- Any foreign government, foreign state-owned enterprise, or foreign intelligence-affiliated entity that purchases, receives, processes, or acts upon data derived from American civilians

The prohibition of this Act applies to the conduct — the collection, processing, sale, or manipulation — regardless of where that conduct occurs, if it targets, involves, or produces effects upon American civilians. Incorporation, registration, or operation outside the United States does not exempt any entity from the requirements of this Act.

(d) "Foreign Entity" means any entity incorporated, organized, headquartered, or primarily operated outside the United States, including any entity owned or controlled in whole or in part by a foreign government, foreign sovereign wealth fund, or foreign intelligence service, regardless of whether it also maintains operations within the United States.

(e) "Data Export" means the transfer, transmission, sale, licensing, sharing, or any other conveyance of personal data relating to American civilians — in raw, processed, aggregated, or derived form — to any foreign entity or to any location outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

(f) "The Public-Private Surveillance Loophole" means any arrangement, formal or informal, through which any government agency — federal, state, or local — obtains surveillance data, behavioral profiles, or analytical products from a private entity — domestic or foreign — that the government could not have lawfully collected directly under the requirements of the Fourth Amendment, applicable statutory law, or applicable executive orders.

(e) "Informed Consent" means consent that is:

- Specific to the data collection or behavioral targeting activity described
- Given in plain language understandable without legal or technical expertise
- Not buried in terms of service, privacy policies, or end-user license agreements
- Not conditioned on access to a product or service
- Freely revocable at any time without penalty or loss of service
- Renewed no less than annually for ongoing data collection activities

(f) "Government Agency" means any department, agency, office, instrumentality, or subdivision of the federal government, any state government, or any local government, including law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and regulatory bodies.



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(g) "Constitutional People's Counsel" means the independent officer of Congress established under Title V of this Act.

TITLE II — PROHIBITIONS

Section 201 — Prohibition on Mass Civilian Surveillance Without Consent — No Threshold

(a) No covered entity shall engage in mass civilian surveillance of any American civilian without informed consent as defined in Section 102(e).

(b) No covered entity shall sell, license, transfer, or otherwise provide data derived from mass civilian surveillance to any other entity — public or private — without the specific, additional informed consent of each individual whose data is included.

(c) Agreement to terms of service, a privacy policy, or an end-user license agreement shall not constitute informed consent unless such agreement independently satisfies each requirement of Section 102(e).

(d) The prohibitions of this section apply to every entity engaged in mass civilian surveillance regardless of size, revenue, federal contract status, or any other threshold. There is no minimum scale of operation below which mass civilian surveillance is permitted. The right of every American civilian to be free from unconsented surveillance is not conditioned on the size of the entity violating it.

Section 202 — Affiliate and Network Liability — Closing the Fragmentation Loophole

(a) The prohibitions of this Title apply to the aggregate surveillance and behavioral manipulation activity of any affiliated group of entities, not merely to each entity in isolation.

(b) Any private equity firm, institutional asset manager, parent company, holding company, or controlling investor that finances, directs, coordinates, or benefits from mass civilian surveillance or behavioral manipulation conducted by any entity within its ownership, investment, or control structure shall be jointly and severally liable for all violations committed by those entities, to the same extent as if the controlling entity had conducted the surveillance directly.



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(c) Liability under this section attaches regardless of how many separate legal entities are interposed between the controlling investor and the entity conducting surveillance, and regardless of whether any individual entity in the chain independently meets any threshold or trigger under this Act or any other provision of law.

(d) An institutional holder or private equity firm that holds a significant ownership stake in, or exercises governance influence over, any entity engaged in mass civilian surveillance or behavioral manipulation shall be presumed to have knowledge of and responsibility for that activity unless it affirmatively demonstrates, with documentation, that it took specific steps to prohibit and prevent the activity.

(e) For purposes of this section, "significant ownership stake" means ownership of 5% or more of any class of equity, or the contractual right to appoint one or more members of a board of directors or equivalent governing body.

Section 203 — Anti-Fragmentation

(a) No person, entity, or affiliated group of entities shall structure, divide, or reorganize surveillance or behavioral manipulation operations across multiple legal entities for the purpose — or with the effect — of avoiding the prohibitions of this Act.

(b) The deliberate fragmentation of a surveillance operation across multiple entities to circumvent a prohibition constitutes a violation of this Act independent of and in addition to any underlying surveillance violation.

(c) Where the aggregate data collected, purchased, or processed by affiliated entities — whether or not individually subject to a prohibition — constitutes mass civilian surveillance, the controlling entity and all affiliates shall be treated as a single covered entity for all purposes of this Act.

(d) The structuring of surveillance operations to evade the prohibitions of this Act shall be prosecuted with the same priority as financial structuring to evade anti-money laundering law. The Constitutional People's Counsel and the Department of Justice shall develop joint guidance within 180 days on the identification and prosecution of surveillance fragmentation schemes.

Section 204 — Closure of the Public-Private Surveillance Loophole



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(a) No government agency shall purchase, license, access, receive, or otherwise acquire any data, profile, assessment, or analytical product derived from mass civilian surveillance from any private entity.

(b) No government agency shall request, solicit, or accept voluntary provision of surveillance data, behavioral profiles, or analytical products from any private entity, regardless of whether financial consideration is exchanged.

(c) No government agency shall enter into any contract, agreement, partnership, or arrangement — formal or informal — with any private entity for the purpose of obtaining surveillance data or behavioral manipulation services that the agency could not conduct directly under applicable constitutional and statutory law.

(d) Violation of this section by a government official constitutes an unlawful search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment and subjects the responsible official to penalties under Title III.

Section 205 — Prohibition on Psychological and Information Manipulation

(a) No covered entity shall deploy any system, tool, algorithm, or artificial intelligence mechanism for the purpose of psychologically manipulating American civilians, including:

- Deliberately engineering emotional states — including fear, anger, anxiety, or social isolation — in individuals or populations through content curation, algorithmic amplification, or targeted information delivery, without the informed consent of those individuals
- Constructing or maintaining filter bubbles, echo chambers, or information environments designed to restrict the range of information available to an individual for the purpose of producing ideological conformity, political compliance, or behavioral control
- Deploying dark patterns, addictive design mechanisms, or compulsive engagement systems intended to override the autonomous decision-making of users
- Using behavioral profile data to identify and exploit psychological vulnerabilities — including grief, fear, loneliness, financial stress, or addiction — for the purpose of targeting, manipulation, or compliance production
- Operating sentiment manipulation campaigns that systematically amplify division, demoralization, or social distrust within the American civilian population, whether for commercial, political, or governmental purposes
- Using artificial intelligence to generate, amplify, or distribute synthetic or misleading content — including deepfakes, fabricated narratives, or coordinated inauthentic behavior — for the purpose of altering the beliefs or behaviors of American civilians



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(b) The prohibitions of this section apply regardless of whether the manipulation is conducted for commercial, political, governmental, or ideological purposes, and regardless of whether the targeted individuals have agreed to any terms of service.

(c) No consent, terms of service agreement, or user agreement shall be construed to authorize psychological manipulation as defined in this section. The right of American civilians to a non-manipulated information environment and autonomous decision-making is not waivable by contract.

Section 206 — Prohibition on AI-Driven Population Profiling

(a) No covered entity shall use artificial intelligence systems to construct population-level behavioral models, compliance prediction systems, dissent identification tools, or political sentiment tracking systems applied to American civilians.

(b) No covered entity shall sell, license, or otherwise provide AI-generated behavioral profiles, psychological assessments, or predictive compliance models of American civilians to any government agency.

(c) No covered entity operating a social media platform, search engine, or digital communications service shall use AI systems to suppress, amplify, or otherwise manipulate the content seen by American civilians for the purpose of producing behavioral outcomes beyond those specified in a fully compliant informed consent agreement.

Section 207 — Prohibition on Targeting of Protected Activities

No covered entity shall use surveillance data, behavioral profiles, or AI-generated assessments to target, penalize, restrict access for, or otherwise act against any American civilian on the basis of:

- Political beliefs or party affiliation
- Union membership or labor organizing activity
- Religious practice or affiliation
- Civic engagement or protest activity
- Journalism or public advocacy
- Association with any lawful organization

Section 208 — Prohibition on Data Export



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(a) No covered entity shall export, transfer, transmit, sell, license, share, or otherwise convey personal data relating to American civilians — in raw, processed, aggregated, or derived form — to any foreign entity, or to any location outside the jurisdiction of the United States, where such export would result in the data being processed, stored, analyzed, or acted upon in a manner that would be prohibited if conducted domestically under this Act.

(b) No covered entity shall use data export as a mechanism to circumvent the prohibitions of this Act. The routing of American civilian surveillance data through a foreign affiliate, subsidiary, or intermediary for the purpose of processing, profiling, or behavioral analysis, followed by the return of that processed data to a domestic entity, constitutes a violation of this Act as if the processing had occurred domestically.

(c) No covered entity shall knowingly export data relating to American civilians to any foreign government, foreign state-owned enterprise, foreign sovereign wealth fund, or any entity known or reasonably suspected to be affiliated with a foreign intelligence service.

(d) Any data export that violates this section shall be treated as a violation of Section 201 with respect to each American civilian whose data was exported, subject to the full penalties of Title III.

(e) The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Constitutional People's Counsel and the FTC, shall maintain and publish a public registry of foreign entities known to receive, process, or act upon American civilian data, and shall update that registry no less than quarterly.

Section 209 — Prohibition on Foreign Entity Surveillance of American Civilians

(a) No foreign entity shall collect, process, store, sell, or otherwise act upon personal data relating to American civilians for the purpose of mass civilian surveillance, behavioral profiling, or psychological manipulation, regardless of where such activity occurs.

(b) No foreign government, foreign state-owned enterprise, or foreign intelligence-affiliated entity shall purchase, receive, or use personal data or behavioral profiles relating to American civilians from any source — domestic or foreign — for any purpose of surveillance, population profiling, or behavioral manipulation of the American civilian population.

(c) Any foreign entity that violates this section and that operates within the jurisdiction of the United States, or that maintains assets, personnel, or infrastructure within the United States, shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties under Title III, injunctive relief, and asset forfeiture.



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(d) Any domestic covered entity that knowingly facilitates a violation of this section by a foreign entity shall be jointly and severally liable for that violation to the same extent as the foreign entity.

(e) The Constitutional People's Counsel, in coordination with the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce, shall develop enforcement guidance for foreign entity violations within 180 days of enactment and shall publish that guidance publicly.

Section 210 — Prohibition on the Commodification and Sale of American Civilian Data

Congressional Statement of Purpose

The American people have spoken clearly and consistently. Poll after poll — across party lines, across age groups, across every region of this country — shows that Americans do not want their personal data collected without their knowledge, sold without their consent, and used to profile, target, and manipulate them. 84% support stricter federal data privacy laws. 73% say they do not have enough control over how companies use their data. 80% say government agencies should require a warrant before purchasing their location information. 45% have already had their personal data stolen or exposed in a breach.

They are not confused about this. They are not divided about this. They are waiting for a government that will listen.

This section responds to what the American people have asked for. American civilian data is not a commodity. It is not a product. It is not an asset to be bought, sold, aggregated, resold, and monetized through a supply chain that the individual whose life it represents never agreed to and cannot see.

The sale of American civilian data — their location, their health, their fears, their relationships, their psychological vulnerabilities — without their specific and informed consent is a violation of their dignity, their autonomy, and their rights as free people. It ends here.

Prohibitions

(a) General Prohibition on Data Sale

No covered entity shall sell, license, transfer, trade, lease, or otherwise exchange for consideration — monetary or otherwise — any personal data relating to American civilians



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without the specific, transaction-level informed consent of each individual whose data is included in the transaction.

Consent given to the original collector of data does not transfer to any subsequent sale of that data. Each sale, resale, or transfer of American civilian data requires its own independent, specific, informed consent from the individuals whose data is being sold.

(b) Prohibition on Bulk Sale of Behavioral Profiles

No covered entity shall sell, license, or otherwise transfer in bulk any aggregated behavioral profiles, psychological models, demographic targeting packages, or population-level data sets derived from or relating to American civilians, regardless of whether individual data points within the set have been obtained with consent.

The aggregation of individual data into population-level profiles for sale produces a qualitatively distinct harm — enabling surveillance, targeting, and manipulation at scale — that no individual consent framework adequately covers. Bulk sale of aggregated American civilian data is prohibited regardless of consent.

(c) Absolute Prohibition on Sale of Psychological Vulnerability Data

No covered entity shall sell, license, transfer, or otherwise provide to any buyer — for any consideration, under any circumstances, regardless of any purported consent — any data, profile, assessment, or derived product that identifies, predicts, or scores the psychological vulnerabilities of American civilians, including but not limited to:

- Grief, trauma, or emotional distress indicators
- Mental health diagnoses or inferences
- Addiction vulnerability or substance use indicators
- Financial stress, desperation, or economic crisis indicators
- Loneliness, social isolation, or relationship instability indicators
- Fear profiles or anxiety trigger maps
- Cognitive or emotional manipulation susceptibility scores

The sale of psychological vulnerability data is prohibited absolutely. No consent, terms of service, or user agreement may authorize it. No commercial justification may override it. A person's psychological vulnerabilities are not a product.

(d) Prohibition on Sale of Sensitive Category Data



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No covered entity shall sell, license, or transfer personal data in the following sensitive categories without the express, affirmative, written, transaction-specific consent of each individual — and no such consent may be obtained as a condition of accessing any product or service:

- Precise geolocation history, including visits to medical facilities, places of worship, political events, legal proceedings, or reproductive health providers
- Health, medical, or biometric data
- Financial account data, debt status, or credit vulnerability indicators
- Religious beliefs or practices
- Political beliefs, party affiliation, or voting behavior
- Sexual orientation or gender identity
- Immigration status
- Criminal history or law enforcement interaction records
- Data relating to minors under any circumstances

(e) Recursive Sale Liability — Liability Travels with the Data

Every resale of American civilian data is a new, independent violation of this Act. Liability under this section is not extinguished by a prior sale and does not require tracing back to the original collector.

Every entity in the data resale chain — buyer, reseller, and any subsequent transferee — is jointly and severally liable for violations arising from their possession or use of the data, to the same extent as the original seller.

No entity may assert as a defense that it received the data from a prior seller who warranted compliance. The obligation to verify that data was obtained and may be sold in compliance with this Act rests on every party to every transaction.

(f) The National Do Not Sell Registry

(i) There is hereby established a **National Do Not Sell Registry**, maintained by the Federal Trade Commission in coordination with the Constitutional People's Counsel, through which any American civilian may register a permanent, irrevocable prohibition on the sale, licensing, or transfer of their personal data by any covered entity.

(ii) Registration in the National Do Not Sell Registry shall be free, permanent, simple, and accessible through a single online portal, a toll-free telephone number, and in-person assistance



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at any federal facility. No covered entity may charge any fee, impose any penalty, or condition any service on an individual's decision to register.

(iii) Within 30 days of an individual's registration, all covered entities shall be prohibited from selling, licensing, or transferring that individual's data in any form, and shall be required to delete all existing data sale contracts, licensing arrangements, or transfer agreements relating to that individual's data.

(iv) Covered entities shall check the National Do Not Sell Registry before every data transaction. A failure to check the registry before a sale does not excuse a violation.

(v) The FTC shall make the registry fully interoperable with state do-not-sell mechanisms, including the California Delete Act and any substantially similar state program.

(g) Public Data Transaction Registry

(i) Every covered entity that sells, licenses, or transfers American civilian data shall maintain and submit to the FTC a complete, machine-readable log of all data transactions, including:

- The identity of the buyer or recipient
- The categories of data sold or transferred
- The number of individuals whose data was included
- The consideration received
- The stated purpose of the transaction
- The consent documentation relied upon

(ii) The FTC shall maintain a publicly accessible **National Data Transaction Registry** compiling this information and shall make it searchable by individual — so that any American civilian may query what transactions have involved their data, who purchased it, and for what stated purpose.

(iii) Any covered entity that fails to log a required transaction, submits false or incomplete transaction records, or fails to make records available to the FTC shall be subject to enhanced penalties under Title III.

(h) Right to Know What Was Sold

Every American civilian has the right, upon request and at no cost, to receive from any covered entity within 30 days:



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- A complete list of every entity to whom their data has been sold, licensed, or transferred in the preceding 7 years
- The categories of data included in each transaction
- The consideration received for each transaction
- The stated purpose of each transaction
- The consent documentation relied upon for each transaction

A covered entity that cannot produce this documentation for any transaction shall be presumed to have conducted that transaction in violation of this Act.

(i) Prohibition on Government Purchase of Commercially Sold Data

No government agency — federal, state, or local — shall purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire any personal data relating to American civilians that was sold, licensed, or transferred in violation of this section, regardless of when the violation occurred.

No government agency shall use the commercial data sale market as a mechanism to acquire American civilian data that the government could not lawfully collect directly under the Fourth Amendment. The existence of a commercial sale does not launder the constitutional infirmity of government acquisition.

TITLE III — ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Section 301 — Civil Penalties — Government Violations

(a) Any government agency that violates Section 203 shall be subject to:

- Mandatory termination of the violating arrangement or contract
- A civil penalty of not less than \$1,000,000 and not more than \$10,000,000 per violation
- Mandatory congressional notification within 30 days
- Public disclosure of the violation, the agency, and the private entity involved

(b) Any government official who knowingly authorizes or participates in a violation of Section 203 shall be subject to:

- Removal from federal employment
- A civil penalty of not less than \$50,000 and not more than \$500,000 per violation



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- Criminal prosecution under subsection (c) where knowing and willful violation is established

(c) Any government official who knowingly and willfully violates Section 203 shall be subject to criminal prosecution and, upon conviction, imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine of not more than \$500,000, or both.

Section 302 — Civil Penalties — Corporate Violations

(a) Any covered entity that violates Title II shall be subject to:

- A civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 per affected individual per violation, with no cap on aggregate liability
- Disgorgement of all profits derived from the violating activity
- Mandatory deletion of all data collected in violation of this Act
- Prohibition on future collection of the same data categories for not less than 5 years

(b) Any covered entity found to have engaged in a pattern or practice of violations shall be subject to:

- Enhanced civil penalties of up to \$100,000 per affected individual per violation
- Structural remedies, including divestiture of surveillance infrastructure or data broker operations
- Permanent prohibition on certain data collection activities

(c) Officers and directors of covered entities who knowingly authorize violations shall be subject to personal civil liability and criminal prosecution. Upon conviction, imprisonment of not more than 15 years, a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, or both.

Section 303 — Private Right of Action

(a) Any American civilian whose rights under this Act have been violated may bring a civil action in any federal district court against the covered entity or government official responsible.

(b) A prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to:

- Actual damages
- Statutory damages of not less than \$5,000 per violation regardless of whether actual damages can be proven



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- Punitive damages in cases of knowing and willful violation, not to exceed three times actual damages or \$100,000 per violation, whichever is greater
- Injunctive relief, including mandatory data deletion and cessation of violating activities
- Reasonable attorney's fees and costs

(c) Class actions are expressly permitted. No arbitration clause, class action waiver, or terms of service provision shall be enforceable to bar a claim under this Act.

(d) The statute of limitations is 5 years from the date the violation is discovered or reasonably should have been discovered.

Section 304 — Distributed Enforcement Authority

(a) No single executive branch agency or official shall serve as the sole enforcement authority for this Act. Enforcement is distributed to prevent capture and prevent weaponization against the states or the public.

(b) The **Constitutional People's Counsel** (Title V) shall serve as the primary independent enforcement authority, with standing to bring civil and constitutional actions against any entity — corporate or governmental — on behalf of the American people.

(c) The **Federal Trade Commission** shall have concurrent civil enforcement authority over corporate violations under its existing authority and any additional authority granted by this Act.

(d) The **Department of Justice, Civil Division** shall have enforcement authority over government agency violations.

(e) The **Department of Justice, Criminal Division** shall prosecute criminal violations.

(f) **State Attorneys General** may bring enforcement actions on behalf of their residents for violations occurring within their states. Federal enforcement shall not preempt state enforcement of these protections.

(g) The **Inspectors General** of all covered federal agencies are directed to treat compliance with this Act as a priority oversight matter and to report findings directly to the Constitutional People's Counsel and to Congress.



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TITLE IV — STRUCTURAL REFORMS

Section 401 — Data Broker Registration and Transparency

(a) All data brokers operating in the United States shall register with the Federal Trade Commission within 90 days of enactment.

(b) Registration shall include:

- A complete description of all categories of data collected
- A list of all entities to whom data has been sold or licensed in the preceding 24 months, including all government agencies
- The identity of all institutional holders owning more than 5% of the entity
- Total revenue derived from data sales in the preceding fiscal year

(c) Registration information shall be published in a publicly accessible national data broker registry maintained by the FTC.

Section 402 — Institutional Holder Disclosure and Accountability

Any institutional asset manager holding a significant ownership stake in more than one covered entity engaged in mass civilian surveillance or behavioral manipulation shall:

(a) Disclose such holdings publicly on a quarterly basis;

(b) Refrain from governance decisions that coordinate surveillance or behavioral manipulation activities across portfolio companies;

(c) Be subject to FTC review for anticompetitive coordination in the surveillance economy.

Section 403 — Government Procurement Reform

(a) The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be amended within 180 days to prohibit procurement of mass civilian surveillance data from private entities and require contractor certification of non-participation in prohibited activities.

(b) Any existing federal contract that violates the prohibitions of this Act shall be terminated within 1 year of enactment.



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(c) Permanent debarment shall apply to any contractor found in violation.

TITLE V — THE CONSTITUTIONAL PEOPLE'S COUNSEL

Section 501 — Establishment

There is hereby established as an independent officer of the Congress of the United States the **Constitutional People's Counsel**.

The Constitutional People's Counsel is not an executive branch agency. It is not subject to direction, removal, or budget control by the President or any executive branch official. It belongs to the American people and is accountable to Congress and to the public it serves.

Section 502 — Purpose

The Constitutional People's Counsel shall serve as the permanent public advocate for the constitutional rights of the American people against all concentrations of power — whether governmental or corporate — that surveil, profile, manipulate, or seek to manage the civilian population of the United States.

The People's Counsel represents no administration, no party, and no private interest. It represents the public.

Section 503 — Structure and Independence

(a) Appointment. The Constitutional People's Counsel shall be appointed by a joint resolution of Congress, requiring a majority vote of both chambers, for a term of 7 years. No individual may serve more than one term.

(b) Removal. The Constitutional People's Counsel may be removed only by impeachment by the House of Representatives and conviction by two-thirds of the Senate, for cause limited to: commission of a felony, knowing violation of the Constitution, or gross dereliction of duty. The President has no removal authority.



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(c) Funding. The Constitutional People's Counsel shall be funded through mandatory appropriations written into statute, not subject to executive budget reduction, rescission, or impoundment. Congress may increase but not reduce funding below the mandatory floor without a two-thirds vote of both chambers.

(d) Staff. The People's Counsel shall appoint its own staff and counsel, independent of executive branch personnel systems, with salaries set by statute.

(e) Nonpartisanship. No Constitutional People's Counsel shall hold elected office, serve on any political party committee, make political donations, or engage in political activity of any kind while serving.

Section 504 — Authority and Powers

The Constitutional People's Counsel shall have the following authorities:

(a) Independent Litigation Authority. The People's Counsel shall have standing to bring civil and constitutional actions in any federal court — including the Supreme Court — on behalf of the American people against:

- Any corporation or covered entity that violates this Act or the rights established herein
- Any federal agency or official that violates this Act or the Fourth, First, or Fifth Amendments
- Any state government actor that violates these protections
- Any other public or private entity that engages in mass civilian surveillance, behavioral manipulation, or population control without lawful authority

(b) Complaint Intake. The People's Counsel shall maintain a publicly accessible complaint intake system through which any American civilian may report violations of this Act or constitutional rights related to surveillance and behavioral manipulation. Complaints shall be processed within 60 days and complainants notified of the disposition.

(c) Subpoena Authority. The People's Counsel shall have subpoena authority, granted by Congress, to compel the production of documents, data, and testimony from any covered entity, government agency, or individual in connection with investigations under this Act.

(d) Enforcement Referrals. The People's Counsel shall refer enforcement matters to the FTC, DOJ, State Attorneys General, and other appropriate bodies while retaining concurrent



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independent litigation authority. No referral is required before the People's Counsel may act independently.

(e) Congressional Reporting. The People's Counsel shall publish complete, unclassified public reports to Congress on a quarterly basis covering: the volume and nature of complaints received; investigations opened and closed; enforcement referrals made; litigation initiated and resolved; and the overall state of civilian sovereignty protection in the United States. These reports shall be fully public and published on a publicly accessible government website.

(f) Cross-Branch Oversight. The People's Counsel shall have authority to investigate and report on constitutional violations by any branch of the federal government, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and shall not be subordinate in any operational respect to any of the three branches.

(g) State Coordination. The People's Counsel shall coordinate with State Attorneys General and state-level civil rights bodies to ensure that federal civilian sovereignty protections are enforced at the state level and that states are not subjected to federal surveillance or behavioral manipulation programs.

Section 505 — What the People's Counsel Is Not

(a) The Constitutional People's Counsel is not a regulatory agency and shall not promulgate binding rules or regulations. Its authority is advocacy, investigation, litigation, and public accountability — not administrative rulemaking.

(b) The People's Counsel shall not be used as an instrument of federal power against the states. Its mandate is to protect the American people and the states from all concentrations of unaccountable power, including federal power.

(c) The People's Counsel shall not accept direction from any executive branch official, political party, private funder, or foreign government.

Section 506 — Constitutional Grounding

(a) Congress intends that the Constitutional People's Counsel, once established by this statute, be further protected by the American Civilian Sovereignty Amendment to the Constitution, which shall name the People's Counsel as the permanent enforcement mechanism for the constitutional rights established therein.



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(b) Pending ratification of that Amendment, the People's Counsel derives its authority from Article I of the Constitution, the power of Congress to establish offices in service of the public good, and the rights protected by the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments.

TITLE VI — RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS

Section 601 — Right to Know

Every American civilian has the right to:

- (a) Know what data any covered entity holds about them upon request, provided within 30 days at no cost;
- (b) Know to whom their data has been sold, licensed, or transferred in the preceding 5 years;
- (c) Know what behavioral targeting or manipulation they have been subjected to by any covered entity.

Section 602 — Right to Delete

Every American civilian has the right to demand deletion of all data held about them by any covered entity. Covered entities shall comply within 30 days. Data shared with third parties must be recalled and deleted to the extent technically feasible.

Section 603 — Right to Opt Out of AI Profiling

Every American civilian has the right to opt out of AI-driven behavioral profiling, psychological modeling, and algorithmic targeting. This right may not be conditioned on forfeiture of access to any product or service.

TITLE VII — EFFECTIVE DATE AND SEVERABILITY

Section 701 — Effective Date



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This Act takes effect 180 days after enactment, except that:

- Section 203 (closure of the public-private surveillance loophole) takes effect immediately upon enactment
- Section 303 (private right of action) takes effect immediately upon enactment
- Section 401 (data broker registration) takes effect 90 days after enactment
- Title V (Constitutional People's Counsel) takes effect 180 days after enactment, with the appointment process to begin within 30 days

Section 702 — Severability

If any provision of this Act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

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