Cordova for President
Moving Forward Together
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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."

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING AND PARTNERSHIP ACT

Domestic Policy Document

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PART ONE: WHY WE ARE HERE

America does not have an economy anymore. It has a consumption habit.

We stopped making things. We stopped growing things at scale. We stopped building the infrastructure of a nation that intends to survive on its own terms. And we did it gradually enough that most people did not notice until the shelves were empty, the factories were gone, and the jobs that built the American middle class had been packed into a container ship and sent somewhere wages were cheaper and workers had fewer rights.

This document is the plan to reverse that. Completely. Permanently. And without leaving a single American state behind.

This is not a tariff proposal. This is not a trade war. This is not a political slogan about bringing jobs back. This is a structural rebuild of the American productive economy — state by state, industry by industry, community by community — grounded in ethical standards that make what we build worth being proud of.

PART TWO: THE FOUNDATION — ONE STATE, ONE SPECIALTY

The Principle

Every American state has natural advantages. Geography. Climate. Existing workforce. Agricultural capacity. Energy resources. Industrial history. Academic and research institutions. These advantages were not assigned by a multinational corporation's cost analysis. They exist because of where these states sit on the earth and what their people have built over generations.

The American Manufacturing and Partnership Act assigns every state a primary manufacturing identity — not arbitrarily, but based on what that state already does well and what it has the natural capacity to scale. No state is left as a pure consumer. Every state contributes to the national productive economy.

States are not locked into their identity permanently. As technology evolves, as new industries emerge, as states develop new capacities — identities can expand. But the baseline requirement is firm: every state produces something of real value that enters the national supply chain.

The State Manufacturing Map

The following assignments reflect each state's natural advantages and existing industrial strengths. These are starting points — not ceilings.

Alabama — Aerospace components, steel manufacturing, automotive parts **Alaska** — Sustainable fisheries, clean energy technology, rare earth processing **Arizona** — Solar panel manufacturing, rare earth mineral processing, semiconductor components **Arkansas** — Food processing, sustainable timber, agricultural equipment **California** — Semiconductors, biotechnology, agricultural technology, clean energy systems **Colorado** — Aerospace technology, renewable energy equipment, precision manufacturing **Connecticut** — Advanced manufacturing, medical devices, submarine and defense components **Delaware** — Chemical manufacturing, pharmaceutical research and production **Florida** — Medical devices, agricultural technology, trade gateway infrastructure, marine technology **Georgia** — Ethical textiles, food processing, logistics infrastructure, film and creative technology **Hawaii** — Sustainable aquaculture, ocean energy technology, tropical agricultural products **Idaho** — Sustainable agriculture, clean water systems, food processing, potato-based bioproducts **Illinois** — Food processing, agricultural equipment, rail infrastructure, financial technology **Indiana** — Pharmaceutical manufacturing, automotive components, steel **Iowa** — Regenerative agricultural equipment, food processing, hemp production, wind energy **Kansas** — Aerospace manufacturing, wheat processing, agricultural technology **Kentucky** — Advanced manufacturing, bourbon and agricultural products, equine technology **Louisiana** — Sustainable aquaculture, water management systems, port infrastructure **Maine** — Sustainable timber, lobster and seafood processing, offshore wind **Maryland** — Cybersecurity technology, biotechnology, medical research manufacturing **Massachusetts** — Biotechnology, robotics, medical devices, clean energy research **Michigan** — Electric vehicles, battery technology, advanced automotive manufacturing **Minnesota** — Medical device manufacturing, food processing, clean water technology **Mississippi** — Sustainable aquaculture, agriculture processing, shipbuilding **Missouri** — Aerospace, food manufacturing, agricultural equipment, transportation infrastructure **Montana** — Clean water technology, sustainable agriculture, wind energy, precision instruments **Nebraska** — Agricultural processing, biofuel production, food manufacturing **Nevada** — Battery manufacturing, renewable energy, mining technology **New Hampshire** — Precision manufacturing, biotechnology, clean energy components **New Jersey** — Pharmaceutical manufacturing, port infrastructure, chemical production **New Mexico** — Solar energy manufacturing, rare earth processing, space technology **New York** — Medical manufacturing, financial technology infrastructure, creative economy, port logistics **North Carolina** — Pharmaceutical manufacturing, textile technology, agricultural biotech **North Dakota** — Agricultural processing, wind energy, carbon capture technology **Ohio** — Steel manufacturing, aerospace components, medical devices, clean manufacturing **Oklahoma** — Wind and solar energy technology, agricultural processing, aerospace components **Oregon** — Sustainable timber, technology hardware, sustainable food systems, ocean technology **Pennsylvania** — Recycled steel, infrastructure materials, energy technology, medical manufacturing **Rhode Island** — Marine technology, precision manufacturing, biotechnology **South Carolina** — Automotive manufacturing, aerospace, port infrastructure **South Dakota** — Agricultural processing, wind energy, precision manufacturing **Tennessee** — Automotive manufacturing, healthcare technology, agricultural processing **Texas** — Energy technology, wind and solar equipment, aerospace, sustainable fuel production **Utah** — Technology manufacturing, aerospace, mining technology, outdoor recreation equipment **Vermont** — Sustainable agriculture, clean technology, artisan manufacturing, maple and dairy products **Virginia** — Cybersecurity technology, defense manufacturing, agricultural processing, port infrastructure **Washington** — Sustainable timber, technology hardware, aerospace, clean energy systems **West Virginia** — Sustainable building materials, reclaimed land manufacturing, clean energy transition **Wisconsin** — Dairy technology, precision manufacturing, water technology, agricultural equipment **Wyoming** — Wind energy, clean energy technology, sustainable mining, agricultural processing

The Territories — Full Participants, Not Footnotes

The United States territories have been treated for too long as neither fully American nor fully sovereign. They pay the price of American citizenship without the full benefits of it. Their people serve in the American military at some of the highest rates in the nation and cannot vote for the Commander in Chief they die for. Their economies have been shaped by federal neglect and corporate extraction with no meaningful political recourse.

That ends under this framework. Every territory is a full participant in the American Manufacturing and Partnership Act — with its own manufacturing identity, its own seat in the interstate economy, its own state partnership relationship, and its own voice in how this system is built and governed.

Puerto Rico — Pharmaceutical manufacturing, biotechnology, tropical agricultural products, rum and specialty food production, renewable energy technology, medical devices. Puerto Rico already has one of the most sophisticated pharmaceutical manufacturing bases in the world. That capacity is expanded and its workers are full beneficiaries of the ethical manufacturing standard. Puerto Rico's cultural identity — its music, its food, its creative economy — is a trade asset that enters the national market on equal terms.

Guam — Sustainable fisheries, marine technology, ocean energy, Pacific trade gateway infrastructure, tourism technology, tropical agricultural products. Guam's strategic Pacific location makes it a natural trade gateway for the Pacific partnership framework. Its people are full participants in the Partnership Economy — not a military staging ground whose civilian economy is an afterthought.

United States Virgin Islands — Sustainable fisheries, rum and specialty food production, marine technology, Caribbean trade gateway, renewable energy, eco-tourism technology. The Virgin Islands' position in the Caribbean makes it a natural partner hub for Caribbean and Latin American partnerships.

American Samoa — Sustainable fisheries, Pacific agricultural products, ocean technology, marine biology research and manufacturing. American Samoa produces some of the finest tuna in the world. Under this framework that resource is processed locally, owned locally, and traded at fair prices — not extracted by distant corporations.

Northern Mariana Islands — Sustainable fisheries, Pacific trade infrastructure, tropical agricultural products, marine technology, renewable energy. The Northern Marianas' position in the Pacific makes it a natural node in the Pacific partnership network.

Every territory receives the same federal manufacturing investment, the same infrastructure commitment, the same worker protections, and the same access to the interstate marketplace as every state. The question of territorial political status — statehood, independence, or continued territory — is a matter for the people of each territory to decide. This framework does not predetermine that outcome. It does guarantee that whatever the political future, the economic participation is full and equal now.

PART THREE: THE ETHICAL MANUFACTURING STANDARD

Every state that participates in this framework — every manufacturer, every employer, every supply chain partner — operates under a single national ethical manufacturing standard. There are no exceptions. There are no carve-outs for large corporations. There are no grandfather clauses for existing operations that fail to meet the standard.

The standard is not a burden. It is the baseline of what it means to manufacture in an America that intends to be proud of what it makes.

Labor Standards

Every manufacturing worker in this framework earns a living wage — defined as the wage required to meet basic needs in the region where they work, updated annually. The federal floor is the minimum. States may set higher standards. None may set lower.

Workers in every manufacturing facility covered under this act have the right to organize without interference, retaliation, or obstruction. The right to collective bargaining is absolute and non-negotiable.

Every manufacturing employer with more than fifty employees must offer a worker ownership option — a structured pathway through which workers can acquire equity in the enterprise they build. This is not charity. This is recognition that the people who build a thing have a legitimate claim to a share of what that thing produces.

Workplace safety standards are strictly enforced. No production target, no profit margin, no deadline justifies unsafe working conditions. Period.

Environmental Standards

No manufacturing operation under this framework may discharge toxic materials into water systems, air, or soil. Zero tolerance. Violations result in immediate suspension and full remediation requirements at the expense of the violating operation.

Every manufacturing facility must operate on a pathway to full renewable energy use within ten years of the act's passage. Federal investment in renewable energy infrastructure supports this transition — the cost of going clean is shared nationally because the benefit is national.

Raw materials sourced for American manufacturing must meet ethical and environmental sourcing standards. Materials sourced through child labor, forced labor, or environmentally destructive extraction are prohibited from the American manufacturing supply chain regardless of cost advantage.

Manufacturers are required to operate on circular economy principles wherever technically feasible — meaning waste from one process becomes input for another. The goal is a manufacturing economy that generates as close to zero waste as the technology of the time permits.

Animal Welfare Standards

No manufacturing process in this framework may use or produce materials that require the inhumane treatment of animals. This applies to food processing, textile manufacturing, pharmaceutical testing, and any other industrial application. Humane alternatives exist for virtually every process that currently involves animal suffering. Those alternatives are the standard under this act.

PART FOUR: THE INTERSTATE ECONOMY

The Internal Market First Principle

Before America trades with the world, America trades with itself. The fifty states — each producing their specialty — supply each other first. This is not protectionism. This is the logical sequencing of a nation rebuilding its productive capacity.

A national logistics infrastructure investment connects manufacturing hubs across all fifty states. Rail, roads, ports, digital infrastructure, energy grid — all upgraded and expanded to move American goods between American states efficiently and affordably.

Small and mid-size American businesses have priority access to the interstate supply chain over multinational corporations. The companies that stayed, that employed American workers through the deindustrialization era, that did not offshore for cheaper labor — they go first.

The Interstate Ethical Compact

Every state that participates in the interstate economy signs the Interstate Ethical Compact — a binding agreement to maintain the ethical manufacturing standards described in Part Three. No state may undercut another by lowering labor, environmental, or animal welfare standards to attract manufacturers. The floor is the floor for everyone.

States that violate the compact lose access to the interstate marketplace until compliance is restored.

The National Supply Chain Security Requirement

Certain industries are designated as National Security Manufacturing priorities. These industries must maintain sufficient domestic production capacity to meet American needs in the event of a global supply chain disruption, a pandemic, a natural disaster, or a geopolitical crisis. These industries include:

- Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies
- Semiconductor and electronics components
- Food processing and preservation
- Clean water systems and infrastructure
- Energy production and grid infrastructure
- Steel, aluminum, and construction materials
- Communications technology

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No President, no Congress, no trade agreement may reduce domestic production of these industries below the National Security threshold. This is not a preference. It is a structural requirement embedded in law.

PART FIVE: THE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The Framework

Once each state has established its manufacturing identity and is contributing to the interstate economy, every state takes on a formal international partnership with a nation or region in need of genuine economic development.

The word "takes on" is deliberate. This is not a federal program administered from Washington. Each state owns its partnership. The state's manufacturing identity is the foundation of what it offers. The partner nation's needs, resources, culture, and specialties are the foundation of what it brings.

The partnership is bidirectional by law. A state may not extract from a partner nation without returning equal or greater value. A partner nation may not be assigned — it must choose and be chosen.

How Partnerships Form

Either side may initiate.

An American state may identify a partner nation and propose a partnership. A foreign nation or region may identify an American state and propose a partnership. Both parties negotiate as equals. The Global Partnership Council — described in the Foreign Policy document — certifies that the proposed partnership meets ethical standards before it is formalized.

No partnership is valid without the informed, uncoerced consent of both parties. No partnership may be conditioned on debt, military access, political alignment, or any form of leverage. A partnership is a trade relationship between equals. Nothing more. Nothing less.

What Every Partnership Must Include

From the American state:

- Manufacturing technology transfer — the partner nation learns to build what the state builds
- Infrastructure investment — physical and digital
- Education partnership — described in full in the Education Policy document
- Direct trade access — the partner nation's goods enter the American market through the state's distribution network
- Equity framework — what is built in the partner nation is co-owned by the partner nation's people

From the partner nation:

- Their specialties, foods, cultural products, artisan goods, creative works — entering the American market as genuine trade goods, not charity items
- Their knowledge — agricultural, ecological, medicinal, cultural — treated as academic and economic value
- Their language, art, music, and cuisine — integrated into the state's educational and cultural economy
- Their equity in the partnership — partner nations are not recipients, they are participants with a stake in the outcome

What Is Absolutely Prohibited in Every Partnership

- Extraction of raw materials without equal return value to the partner nation
- Manufacturing operations in the partner nation that pay below local living wage standards
- Partnerships that create dependency rather than capacity
- Corporate arrangements that remove profit from the partner nation
- Any condition that reduces the partner nation's sovereignty or self-determination
- Child labor. In any form. Under any economic justification.

The Rotation Clause

Every partnership operates on a five to ten year renewable term. At the end of each term, both parties evaluate the partnership honestly:

- Did both sides benefit equally?
- Did the partner nation's productive capacity grow?
- Did the American state's economy grow?
- Are both sides choosing to continue?

If both sides choose to renew — the partnership continues. If either side chooses to rotate — they may do so without penalty, with a structured transition period to protect ongoing projects and relationships. A state may seek a new partner. A nation may seek a new American state. The Global Partnership Exchange facilitates new matches.

The rotation clause keeps the system alive. It prevents stagnation. It prevents dependency. And it creates healthy incentive for both sides to keep delivering genuine value — because the relationship has to be worth renewing.

PART SIX: THE TRANSITION PLAN

For Workers

No American worker is abandoned in this transition. Communities that were deindustrialized — that watched their factories close and their economic identity dissolve — are the first priority for reinvestment under this act.

Every state receives federal transition funding proportional to the depth of its deindustrialization. Coal communities. Former steel towns. Rural agricultural regions that lost their processing capacity. These communities are not left to figure it out on their own.

Vocational and trade education is funded as a national priority equal to university education. Apprenticeship programs are expanded and tied directly to the manufacturing identities of each state. A young person who does not want to go to college has a clear, funded, dignified pathway into a skilled manufacturing career.

For Corporations

Corporations currently operating offshore manufacturing that sells back to American consumers face a structured choice: bring production back under the ethical manufacturing standard and participate in the new economy, or continue offshore and face tariffs that reflect the true cost of the labor and environmental conditions they are exploiting elsewhere.

The tax code is rewritten to make domestic ethical manufacturing the profitable choice — not the patriotic sacrifice. Offshoring is no longer subsidized by American tax policy.

For the Environment

The transition from extractive to ethical manufacturing does not happen overnight. A ten year implementation timeline gives industries and communities time to adapt. Federal investment in renewable energy, circular manufacturing infrastructure, and sustainable raw material supply chains is front-loaded — the investment comes first, not after the transition is demanded.

PART SEVEN: THE FUNDING MODEL

This act does not add to the national debt. It redirects existing spending and generates new revenue through a combination of:

Repatriation tariffs — corporations that offshored American manufacturing jobs pay tariffs on goods sold back to American consumers that reflect the ethical deficit of their overseas operations.

Closing offshore tax loopholes — corporations that shelter profits overseas while selling in the American market pay American taxes on American revenue. The estimated recovery from closing these loopholes alone funds a significant portion of the transition investment.

Federal manufacturing investment bonds — long term infrastructure bonds for manufacturing and logistics investment, backed by the productive output of the reindustrialized economy.

Redirection of existing subsidies — billions in federal subsidies currently flowing to multinational corporations that offshore jobs are redirected to domestic ethical manufacturers.

The investment required to rebuild American manufacturing is large. The cost of remaining a captured consumer nation — in sovereignty, in security, in wages, in dignity — is larger.

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PART EIGHT: THE BOTTOM LINE

America will not be a great nation again by consuming what other people make.

Greatness is built. It is manufactured. It is grown. It is assembled by working people in working communities who have a stake in what they produce and pride in where it goes.

Every state has something to build. Every community has something to contribute. Every American worker deserves a productive economy that values what they do and pays them accordingly.

And every partner nation that chooses to trade with us deserves to be treated as an equal — because in this framework, that is exactly what they are.

We build our house. We trade with our neighbors. We lift each other.

That is the American Manufacturing and Partnership Act. That is the domestic foundation of the Partnership Doctrine.

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"A nation that cannot make what it needs is not a sovereign nation. It is a client state with a flag. We are done being a client state."