



SHIMP FOR PRESIDENT 2028

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE, FOOD SAFETY, AND FARMER PROTECTION

Presidential Day-One Policy Draft

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Independent Candidate for President - 2028

ACCOUNTABILITY | INTEGRITY | RULE OF LAW

This campaign discussion draft is designed to use existing executive authority immediately while directing agencies to prepare any additional regulations and legislative recommendations required by law. It does not purport to create new federal crimes, override Congress, or nullify constitutional State authority by executive order.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE, FOOD SAFETY, AND FARMER PROTECTION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose and Policy.

It is the policy of my Administration that the United States shall maintain the capacity to feed its people; protect farmers, ranchers, and productive agricultural land; reduce dangerous and unnecessary contamination of the food supply; strengthen domestic agricultural production and processing; reduce critical dependence on foreign agricultural inputs; and enforce federal law against deliberate contamination, sabotage, fraud, extortion, and other criminal conduct affecting agricultural commerce.

Federal food-safety policy shall be science-based. The mere detection of a pesticide residue does not, by itself, establish that food is unsafe. Agencies shall focus enforcement and regulatory action on unlawful residues, unreasonable risks, credible evidence of contamination, and violations of applicable federal standards.

Sec. 2. National Agricultural Security Review.

- (a) Within 30 days, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish an interagency National Agricultural Security Review, with participation by the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation, and other appropriate agencies.
- (b) Within 120 days, the Review shall identify vulnerabilities involving domestic food production, farmland loss, fertilizer and fertilizer inputs, seed, veterinary medicines, crop-protection products, agricultural machinery and parts, irrigation, slaughter and processing capacity, cold storage, transportation, and other critical agricultural inputs.
- (c) The Secretary shall recommend immediate executive actions and proposed legislation necessary to increase domestic capacity and reduce dangerous single-country or foreign-source dependencies.

Sec. 3. Protection of Productive Federal and Federally Assisted Farmland.

- (a) Executive departments and agencies shall avoid the acquisition, condemnation, conversion, or financing of conversion of productive agricultural land for nonagricultural purposes whenever a reasonably available alternative would materially reduce farmland loss.
- (b) Before an executive agency seeks to acquire qualifying agricultural land through eminent domain, the agency head shall require a written alternatives analysis, identify the specific public necessity, minimize acreage acquired, and certify compliance with the Fifth Amendment and all applicable statutes.
- (c) Agencies administering grants, loans, permits, or other federal assistance shall review existing lawful authorities for protecting productive farmland and shall recommend stronger safeguards where current authority is inadequate.
- (d) Nothing in this order purports to criminalize a State or local government's lawful exercise of eminent domain. The Attorney General shall, however, enforce applicable federal criminal and civil law where credible evidence indicates bribery, extortion, fraud, obstruction, deprivation of federal rights, or other independently unlawful conduct connected with the acquisition or destruction of agricultural property.

Sec. 4. Immediate Pesticide and Agricultural Chemical Safety Review.

- (a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall identify pesticide active ingredients and uses warranting priority review based on credible evidence concerning dietary exposure, occupational exposure, toxicity, persistence, repeated residue violations, or significant new scientific information.
- (b) EPA shall use existing statutory authorities to expedite appropriate review, risk mitigation, label modification, restriction, suspension, or cancellation when the governing legal standard is satisfied.
- (c) EPA, USDA, and FDA shall identify regulatory gaps and provide the President, within 120 days, recommendations for legislation necessary to strengthen protection of consumers and agricultural workers while maintaining effective and economically viable crop-protection options for American farmers.

- (d) Agencies shall give producers practical transition time and technical assistance when lawful agricultural practices must change, except where immediate action is required to address an imminent hazard or other emergency recognized by law.

Sec. 5. Expanded Food Residue and Contamination Testing.

- (a) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, consistent with appropriations and existing authority, expand risk-based sampling of domestic and imported food for unlawful pesticide residues, toxic contaminants, adulterants, and evidence of intentional contamination.
- (b) Priority shall be given to commodities with repeated violations, credible contamination reports, elevated consumption by children, significant import risk, or chemicals presenting substantial toxicological concern.
- (c) FDA, USDA, and EPA shall improve data sharing and publish understandable aggregate testing results, including comparative information concerning domestic and imported food compliance, while protecting information that federal law requires to remain confidential.
- (d) When credible evidence indicates that food entering interstate or foreign commerce has been intentionally contaminated or dangerously adulterated, agencies shall rapidly coordinate sampling, trace-back, recall or seizure authorities, evidence preservation, public notification, and criminal referral.

Sec. 6. Farmer Assistance and Reduced-Chemical Agriculture.

- (a) USDA shall prioritize existing grant, conservation, research, extension, and technical-assistance authorities to help farmers adopt integrated pest management, precision application, biological controls, soil-health practices, reduced-risk crop protection, and other methods capable of reducing unnecessary chemical exposure while preserving yields and farm viability.
- (b) USDA shall prioritize small and midsized farms for technical assistance and shall identify administrative barriers that prevent producers from obtaining federal assistance.
- (c) Within 90 days, the Secretary shall identify existing programs that can be consolidated or streamlined into a simpler farmer-facing application process.

Sec. 7. American Food Production and Processing Capacity.

- (a) USDA and Commerce shall identify lawful actions that can expand domestic meat, dairy, grain, produce, storage, packing, cold-chain, and food-processing capacity and increase competition for American producers.
- (b) Executive agencies shall review federal procurement policies and, to the maximum extent permitted by law, prioritize food grown, raised, harvested, or substantially processed in the United States when reasonably available and consistent with applicable procurement and trade requirements.
- (c) USDA shall identify regions in which processing or storage bottlenecks materially threaten agricultural resilience and shall prioritize available assistance accordingly.

Sec. 8. Agricultural Sabotage and Food-Tampering Enforcement.

- (a) The Attorney General shall direct the Department of Justice to review and, where appropriate, prioritize credible cases involving intentional tampering with consumer products, deliberate contamination of food, extortion, bribery, fraud, destruction of property, threats, or other federal offenses that materially affect agricultural or food commerce.
- (b) The Attorney General shall issue guidance to federal prosecutors concerning applicable statutes, including 18 U.S.C. 1365 and other federal criminal laws, while requiring proof of every statutory element and respecting constitutional rights.
- (c) No person shall be investigated or prosecuted merely for peaceful protest, journalism, whistleblowing, lawful labor activity, lawful inspection, regulatory enforcement, political advocacy, or ordinary civil disagreement with an agricultural operator.

Sec. 9. Imported Food and Agricultural Supply Security.

- (a) USDA, FDA, EPA, Commerce, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall review inspection, testing, and enforcement mechanisms applicable to imported agricultural commodities and food products and identify countries, commodities, or suppliers associated with repeated serious violations.
- (b) Agencies shall use existing lawful authorities to increase risk-based inspection and testing where evidence supports heightened scrutiny.

- (c) The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce shall identify agricultural inputs for which excessive foreign concentration presents a material national-security or food-security vulnerability and recommend actions to develop resilient domestic or allied supply.

Sec. 10. Farmer and Rancher Regulatory Accountability.

- (a) Agencies implementing this order shall seek input from farmers, ranchers, agricultural workers, independent scientists, public-health experts, consumers, and State agricultural officials.
- (b) Agencies shall avoid imposing unnecessary paperwork or duplicative reporting on agricultural producers and shall identify regulations that can be simplified without weakening food safety, worker protection, environmental law, or public health.
- (c) No agency shall use this order as authority to enter private property, seize property, or compel disclosure beyond authority provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 11. Reports to the President.

- (a) Within 30 days, each participating agency shall designate a senior official responsible for implementation.
- (b) Within 120 days, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit an initial Agricultural Independence and Food Security Action Plan to the President.
- (c) Within 180 days, the Attorney General, EPA Administrator, FDA Commissioner, and Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly identify statutory gaps that require congressional action, including any recommended legislation concerning agricultural sabotage, farmland protection, food contamination, pesticide safety, and domestic agricultural capacity.
- (d) Agencies shall report implementation progress to the President every 180 days for the first 2 years.

Sec. 12. General Provisions.

- (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to create a new criminal offense, alter the elements of an existing offense, authorize prosecution unsupported by probable cause and applicable law, or authorize the Executive Branch to disregard a binding court order.
- (d) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 20, 2029.

DRAFTING NOTE

This executive order is deliberately written to operate alongside the proposed **American Farmers and Food Security Protection Act of 2029**. The order uses existing executive and statutory authority for immediate reviews, enforcement priorities, procurement, testing, interagency coordination, and regulatory action. Provisions requiring new federal crimes, broader restrictions on State eminent domain, new mandatory spending, or other powers that require legislation are reserved for Congress.

Key existing federal frameworks implicated by the order include the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; federal food-tampering law including 18 U.S.C. § 1365; federal procurement law; and USDA agricultural conservation and assistance authorities.