

HR 1629

Farmland Security Act of 2025

Congress: 119 (2025–2027, Current)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Agriculture and Food

Introduced: Feb 26, 2025

Current Status: Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

Latest Action: Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. (Feb 26, 2025)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1629>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Perez, Marie Gluesenkamp [D-WA-3]

Party: Democratic • **State:** WA • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Moolenaar, John R. [R-MI-2]	R · MI		Feb 26, 2025
Rep. Fitzpatrick, Brian K. [R-PA-1]	R · PA		Mar 4, 2025

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Agriculture Committee	House	Referred To	Feb 26, 2025

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Agriculture and Food

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
119 S 845	Related bill	Mar 4, 2025: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Farmland Security Act of 2025

This bill authorizes increased civil penalties for violations of the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 (AFIDA) and increases Department of Agriculture (USDA) oversight of and research into foreign investment in agricultural land. As background, AFIDA and the regulations that implemented the act require foreign investors who acquire, transfer, or hold an interest in U.S. agricultural land to report such holdings and transactions to USDA.

In general, the bill allows USDA to determine an appropriate civil penalty amount for an AFIDA violation by removing the cap that currently prohibits the civil penalty from exceeding 25% of the fair market value of the interest in the agricultural land associated with the violation.

Under an exception in the bill, the civil penalty for a foreign-owned shell corporation is 100% of the fair market value of the interest in the agricultural land. The bill defines a shell corporation to include a company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, trust, or estate that has no or nominal operations. The penalty does not apply if the shell corporation remedies a defective filing or failure to file within 60 days of USDA providing notice.

USDA must conduct annual compliance audits of at least 10% of the reports. Further, USDA must provide state and county-level personnel certain annual training.

USDA must also annually conduct research and submit a report to Congress on foreign investment in agricultural land, including trends in the purchase of U.S. agricultural land by foreign-owned shell corporations.

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