

RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE ACT

The 2012 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) violates numerous provisions of the Constitution of the United States including, but not limited to, the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 2

U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section I, Clause 8

U.S. Constitution, Article III, Section 2, Clause 3

U.S. Constitution, Article III, Section 3

U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2

U.S. Constitution, 1st Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 4th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 5th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 6th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 8th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 9th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 10th Amendment

U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 1

Oath of Office: U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 3

“In matters of power, let no more be heard of the confidence in man, but bind them down from mischief with the chains of the Constitution.”

- Thomas Jefferson

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- (1) Notwithstanding any treaty, federal, state, or local law or authority, enacted or claimed, including, but not limited to, an authorization for use of military force, national defense authorization act, or any similar law or authority enacted or claimed by Congress or the Office of the President, it is unlawful for any person to:
 - a. arrest or capture any person in the United States, or citizen of the United States, “under the law of war,” or
 - b. actually subject a person in the United States to “disposition under the law of war,” or
 - c. use deadly force “under the law of war” against any person in the United States, or intentionally subject any citizen of the United States to targeted killing.
- (2) Section (1) does not prohibit the application of the UCMJ, including military detention and trial, in “cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger” to discipline service members who have violated the UCMJ and laws of war.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, the terms “arrest,” “capture,” “detention under the law of war,” “disposition under the law of war,” and “law of war” are used in the same sense and shall have the same meaning as such terms have in the 2012 NDAA, Section 1021, and the term “United States” shall mean the 50 sovereign states, all U.S. territories, and protectorates.
- (4) It is the determination of Congress that the United States is not a “battlefield” subject to the “laws of war,” and that neither Congress nor the President can constitutionally apply the “laws of war” to any person in the United States, or citizen of the United States, who is not serving “in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger.”
- (5) Any person in violation of this act shall be prosecuted under the criminal code relating to, but not limited to, assault, battery, kidnapping, and/or murder, as applicable.

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