

## **A BILL**

### **State Commissions on Land and Court Record Integrity Act**

To require each state to establish an independent Commission on Land and Court Record Integrity under the Governor, to ensure duties are met, and to enforce transparency and public reporting outside judicial control.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “State Commissions on Land and Court Record Integrity Act.”

#### **SEC. 2. PURPOSE AND CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS.**

In recognition of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and its continuing authority, and Article IV, Section 4 of the United States Constitution, each state shall uphold our Republic form of government, protect rights to property and family, and maintain lawful systems for land and court records, free from fraud, trafficking, and monopolistic control.

#### **SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.**

Each state shall establish a Commission on Land and Court Record Integrity under the direct constitutional responsibility of the Governor. A process already required per the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

#### **SEC. 4. APPOINTMENT AND INDEPENDENCE.**

- (a) Within ninety days, each Governor shall appoint at least three Commissioners.
- (b) Commissioners must be independent of courts, BAR associations, CPS, APS, and social services agencies, must have no financial ties or affiliations with entities implicated in the crimes addressed by the national remedy framework, and must be free of conflicts.
- (c) The Commission shall operate entirely outside the control of courts, BAR associations, or any private membership organization.

#### **SEC. 5. DUTIES.**

The Commission shall:

- (1) oversee state land and court record systems, ensuring they are secure, transparent, and free from fraud,
- (2) audit and certify county level record systems annually,
- (3) ensure CPS, APS, and related agencies do not engage in trafficking, unlawful seizures, or exploitation of citizens,
- (4) provide independent public hearings and reports to the People of the state, separate from judicial control,
- (5) create a publicly accessible record of findings and refer systemic violations to the Governor for enforcement action.

#### **SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT OF GOVERNOR DUTY.**

Failure of a Governor to establish and maintain a functioning Commission or to uphold duties shall constitute a breach of constitutional duty and an emoluments violation under Article I, Section 9, and may trigger federal intervention under Article IV, Section 4, limited to restoring republican government and protecting the People's rights.

## **SEC. 7. REPORTING.**

Each Governor shall submit annual public reports to the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. and to the state legislature, including the formal compliance cover statement required by the framework.

## **SEC. 8. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FINDING AND AUTHORIZATION.**

- (a) Findings. Congress finds that systemic compromise of land records, court records, and connected record platforms constitutes a threat to national security and critical infrastructure, enabling large scale fraud, coercion under color of law, and foreign and domestic intrusion.
- (b) National emergency. Congress finds that the conditions addressed by this Act constitute a national emergency affecting the security of the United States. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the President under the National Emergencies Act or any other provision of law to declare a national emergency and to invoke applicable emergency authorities to protect critical infrastructure and enforce Federal law.
- (c) Coordination. All Federal departments and agencies shall prioritize implementation of this Act and shall provide coordination and support necessary to secure covered record systems and preserve evidence, consistent with applicable law.

## **SEC. 9. DOMESTIC TERRORISM, REFERRAL, AND AGGRAVATED VIOLATIONS.**

- (a) In general. Any person who knowingly obstructs or defeats the establishment or lawful operation of a Commission required by this Act, conceals or destroys evidence of record fraud or trafficking, retaliates against whistleblowers, or uses public office or vendor access to manipulate land or court records to unlawfully seize property or persons, shall be referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution under applicable Federal law.
- (b) Domestic Violence. Conduct described in subsection (a), when committed to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, shall be treated as conduct relating to domestic Violence as defined in section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code, and prosecuted under applicable Federal criminal statutes.
- (c) No safe harbor. No contract clause, vendor term, court custom, or administrative policy may be asserted as a defense to a violation of this Act, or to conduct referred under subsection (a) or (b).

## **SEC. 10. NATIONAL EMERGENCY, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVEMENT.**

- (a) **Finding of national security threat.** Congress finds that systemic compromise of land records, court records, and connected record platforms constitutes a threat to national security and critical infrastructure, enabling large scale fraud, coercion under color of law, and foreign and domestic intrusion.

(b) **National emergency designation.** Congress declares that implementation and enforcement of this Act addresses a national emergency affecting the security of the United States, and directs that all available emergency and critical infrastructure protection authorities be promptly used, consistent with the National Emergencies Act and other applicable law.

(c) **Department of Defense required role, defensive support only.** This Act constitutes express Congressional authorization for the Department of Defense to provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities for the limited purposes of defensive cyber support, incident response, technical assistance, communications, logistics, and forensic preservation of evidence needed to secure covered record systems and prevent further compromise. Such support shall be coordinated with the lead federal agency designated in this Act and shall not include direct participation in civilian law enforcement activities except where expressly authorized by Act of Congress, consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

(d) **Mandatory referral for domestic Violence and treason where legally applicable.** Any person who knowingly compromises covered systems, destroys audit logs, obstructs audits, or provides material assistance to foreign or domestic actors to manipulate records or to seize property or persons under false authority shall be referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution under applicable federal law, including domestic Violence related offenses where supported by evidence, and treason only where the constitutional elements of Article III, Section 3 are satisfied.