

Bill to Amend the War powers Act
PUBLIC LAW 93-148 is amended as follows:

Add Section 11:

All authorizations to use force using the United States Armed Forces that were enacted before this amendment to PUBLIC LAW 93-148 are now repealed. All states of national emergency that were declared before this amendment are repealed. In the future all authorizations to use force or declarations of war using the United States Armed Forces shall expire on October 1 five years after they are signed into law. All executive orders signed after January 1, 2020 shall expired on October 1 four years after were signed. All states of national emergency shall expire on October 1 two years after they were declared.

I) The United States Armed Forces (excluding those who defend embassies or consulates in these areas which shall not number more than 300 per embassy or consulate) based in any areas defined below must be withdrawn within two years after this amendment to PUBLIC LAW 93-148 takes effect. All nations listed are as they currently named and defined with their current boundaries. No United States Armed Forces may be introduced into any of the following areas without the prior approval by law of Congress (except to evacuate and close an embassy or consulate and any such action may not last more than 240 hours in any calendar year):

- 1) Indochina which is defined as follows for this act as: The nations that are currently known as The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- 2) The Central Middle East which is defined as follows for this act as the area of the Asian mainland bounded as follows: Starting at a point where the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan boundary with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia first touches the High Sea known as the Red Sea; then along Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan boundary with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; then along Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan boundary with the Republic of Iraq; then along the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan boundary with the Syrian Arab Republic to a point on the 36.5 degree of East Longitude; then North along 36.5 degree of East Longitude till it intersects the boundary of the Lebanese Republic; then Eastward and Northward along boundary of the Lebanese Republic, with the Syrian Arab Republic till the point it first touches the High Sea known as the Mediterranean Sea;

then along the Mediterranean coast until it intersects the 35.45th degree of north latitude; then East along the 35.45th degree of north latitude till it intersects the western most boundary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; then along western most boundary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; till it intersects the High Seas; then along a line drawn thru the High Seas to the Northeast corner of Sultanate of Oman, then along the mainland coast of the Arabian peninsula with the Arabian sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea until it returns to the Starting point. Only one embassy and no consulates may be maintained in any nation in Central Middle East, except a consulate may be maintained in the Kurdistan region and consulates may be maintained in the United Arab Emirates).

II) No United States Armed Forces surface ship(s) or boat(s) without the prior approval by law of Congress shall enter or remain in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Persian Gulf, or Strait of Hormuz except to rescue submariners.

III) No United States Armed Forces may be introduced into any peacekeeping mission, United Nations mission, preventing the spread of disease mission, or any other type of foreign mission, without the prior approval by law of Congress. The law that approved the mission shall expire on October 1 five years after they are signed into law, unless an earlier date is set in the approval law. For any peacekeeping mission that started after January 1, 2009, United States Armed Forces must be withdrawn from within one year after this takes effect unless an approval law is adopted; this shall NOT require that United States Armed Forces be withdrawn from peacekeeping missions that started prior to January 1, 2009 and the United States Armed Forces may operate refugee camp(s) near the coast of the Republic of Yemen.

IV) United States Armed Forces may continue to defend and support United States territory, and those nations, or parts of nations, in the Western Hemisphere west of 15 degrees west longitude; plus, Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of Marshall Islands.

V) United States Armed Forces may also continue to defend and support the following nations: Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the self-governing islands of Formosa also known as Taiwan(Republic of China), the Republic of the Philippines, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Nations that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as long as each of those nations spend each

calendar year at least two percent of their Gross domestic product on their own national defense forces; if any of these nations fails to spend this required minimum for two consecutive calendar years and/or the United States Department of Treasury cannot verify that the required minimum amount has been spent; ten percent of United States Armed Forces in that nation will be withdrawn each calendar year, until that nation has spent the minimum amount for two consecutive years on their own national defense forces, or all United States Armed Forces have been withdrawn. Either house of Congress may waive this minimum amount requirement for up to two years at a time for any of these nations.

Add Section 12:

Any civilian official or civilian employee of the United States who violates this law or authorizes violation can be held personally jointly and severally liable for compensation damages for any injuries or deaths of United States Armed Forces that occur as result of violating this law this section shall supersede any other law that would prohibit such litigations. The member or former member of United States Armed Forces who were injured or their Guardian/Conservator or their Executor/Executrix of members of United States Armed Forces who were killed, may bring a suit in the United States District Court having jurisdiction over where they currently reside or where one of their Conservator(s), Guardian(s), Executor(s) or Executrix (Executrixes) reside against civilian official(s) or civilian employee(s) of the United States who violated this law or authorized the violation. Damages shall be limited to a maximum equal to one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the annual salary of the President of the United States per each civilian official or civilian employee, If the plaintiff wins an award, reasonable plaintiff's attorney fees, and court costs, shall be paid by the Department of Defense. The burden of proof that this law was complied with shall be on the defendant(s). The statute of limitations for suits brought under this act shall be ten (10) years from the date of the injury or ten (10) years from the date an Executor or Executrix is first appointed.

This amendment shall take effect on the date of its enactment. If any part of this law is found to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction the remainder shall remain in effect.