

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9567

To protect individual liberties guaranteed under the constitution of the United States of America and laws made pursuant thereto.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 2026

Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FULLER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. HARRIGAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To protect individual liberties guaranteed under the constitution of the United States of America and laws made pursuant thereto.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Preserving Our Con-
5 stitution Act of 2026”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

1 (1) The Constitution of the United States of
2 America and the laws made pursuant thereto are the
3 supreme law of the United States of America.

4 (2) The individual rights and liberties guaran-
5 teed and protected by the Constitution of the United
6 States of America are the envy of the world.

7 (3) Such liberties have encouraged individual
8 genius to flourish in this Nation to the mutual ben-
9 efit of all Americans and the world.

10 (4) The principle of individual liberty is not
11 simply a slogan for outside consumption but a re-
12 ality for all Americans.

13 (5) The role of elected officials of the United
14 States is to secure and protect for its citizens as well
15 as subsequent generations the liberties provided to
16 us by our Founders.

17 (6) The existence of such liberties has been a
18 beacon to draw immigrants from around the world
19 yearning to live free.

20 (7) There are other legal and political systems
21 in the world whose principles and laws diminish or
22 destroy individual liberty and lead to individual sub-
23 servience to governing authorities to the dread and
24 misfortune of the people so governed.

1 (8) The people of the United States of America
2 desire to preserve the blessings of liberty and the
3 rule of law for themselves and their posterity and
4 ensure that no foreign legal or political systems in
5 conflict or incompatible with our laws, traditions,
6 and individual liberties are applied in the United
7 States courts.

8 (9) It is the Congress of the United States
9 which possesses the authority to establish and regu-
10 late the jurisdiction of Federal courts and other ad-
11 judicative bodies.

12 (b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of Congress to pro-
13 tect and promote for ourselves and our posterity the indi-
14 vidual rights and privileges granted by our Founders
15 under the Constitution of the United States of America
16 and the laws made pursuant thereto.

17 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF LAWS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE**
18 **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.**

19 The United States, its territories, possessions, and
20 any Federal adjudicative bodies, including courts, judges,
21 magistrates, administrative bodies, and all other instru-
22 mentalities thereof, may not recognize or enforce any for-
23 eign law, religious law, custom, or practice that is in con-
24 flict or incompatible with the Constitution of the United

1 States of America and the laws, rules, and regulations pro-
2 mulgated pursuant thereto.

3 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) The term “foreign law” includes any law,
6 rule, or regulation of jurisdictions outside the United
7 States of America and its territories and possessions
8 and/or which does not recognize and protect the
9 same or equivalent individual rights and liberties
10 guaranteed under the Constitution of the United
11 States of America.

12 (2) The term “religious law, custom, or prac-
13 tice” means any law, rule, or regulation constituting,
14 implementing, or enforcing a religious system, belief,
15 code, or ethnic or tribal custom or practice.

16 (3) The term “laws, customs, and practices” in-
17 cludes those laws, customs, and practices, which per-
18 mit, enforce, or implement any of the following:

19 (A) Prejudicial treatment of women or per-
20 sons of a particular race, religion, ethnicity, so-
21 cial class, or caste before the law.

22 (B) Prohibition of the right to leave,
23 change, or renounce one’s religion or belief.

24 (C) Prohibition of otherwise protected
25 speech or assembly.

1 (D) Plural marriages.

2 (E) Marriages of convenience or contracts
3 for sexual services.

4 (F) Forced or underage marriages.

5 (G) Violence against women and children,
6 excluding reasonable parental discipline of chil-
7 dren.

8 (H) Politically or religiously motivated
9 physical violence or homicide.

10 (I) Cruel and unusual punishments as pro-
11 hibited by the 8th Amendment to the United
12 States Constitution, including, but not limited
13 to, punishments such as amputation, lashing,
14 flogging, stoning, branding, or piercing.

15 (J) Female genital mutilation.

16 (K) Human sacrifice.

17 **SEC. 5. WAYS IN WHICH INCOMPATIBLE LAWS MAY NOT BE**
18 **APPLIED OR ENFORCED.**

19 (a) CONTRACTUAL ENFORCEMENT.—The courts,
20 judges, magistrates, administrative agencies, or other ad-
21 judicative entities of the United States may not enforce
22 contractual provisions or agreements that provide for the
23 choice of law described in section 2 to govern its interpre-
24 tation, performance, or implementation, or to resolve any
25 claim or dispute.

1 (b) CHOICE OF LAW.—The courts, judges, mag-
2 istrates, administrative agencies, or other adjudicative en-
3 tities of the United States shall not enforce contractual
4 provisions or agreements that provide for forums in which
5 courts, judges, magistrates, or other adjudicative entities
6 are governed by or apply laws described in section 2.

7 (c) CIVIL PROCEDURE.—The courts, judges, mag-
8 istrates, administrative agencies, or other adjudicative en-
9 tities of the United States shall not recognize or enforce
10 any other motion, petition, or similar request for relief
11 which violates section 2.

12 (d) FOREIGN DECISIONS.—The courts, judges, mag-
13 istrates, administrative agencies, or other adjudicative en-
14 tities of the United States shall not recognize or enforce
15 a decision rendered by any foreign court, administrative
16 agency, or other adjudicative entity if that decision was
17 governed by or applied laws described in section 2.

18 (e) VENUE.—A court shall not dismiss an action on
19 grounds of forum non conveniens if the court determines
20 that any alternative forum does not provide procedures
21 and substantive protections sufficient to ensure that each
22 litigant’s constitutional rights, including equal protection
23 and due process, will not be denied.

1 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that section 4 sets forth
3 the strong public policy of the United States.

4 **SEC. 7. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—If any provision of this Act is
6 found to be unconstitutional, all other provisions shall re-
7 main in full force and effect.

8 (b) ARBITRATION.—Nothing in this Act shall be con-
9 strued to impair the enforcement of arbitration agree-
10 ments or awards pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act
11 (9 U.S.C. 1, et seq.), except to the extent enforcement
12 would violate rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the
13 United States.

14 **SEC. 8. ENFORCEMENT.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—Failure to comply with this Act
16 shall constitute reversible error on appeal.

17 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act
18 may be construed to create a cause of action for injunctive
19 relief or compensatory damages.

