

110TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 333

Impeaching Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, for  
high crimes and misdemeanors.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the  
Committee on the Judiciary

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# RESOLUTION

Impeaching Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United  
States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

1       *Resolved*, That Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of  
2 the United States, is impeached for high crimes and mis-  
3 demeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment  
4 be exhibited to the United States Senate:

5       Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of  
6 Representatives of the United States of America in the  
7 name of itself and of the people of the United States of  
8 America, against Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the  
9 United States of America, in maintenance and support of

1 its impeachment against him for high crimes and mis-  
2 demeanors.

3 **Article I**

4 In his conduct while Vice President of the United  
5 States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitu-  
6 tional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice Presi-  
7 dent of the United States and, to the best of his ability,  
8 preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the  
9 United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty  
10 to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has pur-  
11 posely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the  
12 citizens and Congress of the United States by fabricating  
13 a threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to justify  
14 the use of the United States Armed Forces against the  
15 nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national secu-  
16 rity interests, to wit:

17 (1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the  
18 Vice President actively and systematically sought to  
19 deceive the citizens and Congress of the United  
20 States about an alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of  
21 mass destruction:

22 (A) “We know they have biological and  
23 chemical weapons.” March 17, 2002, Press  
24 Conference by Vice President Dick Cheney and  
25 His Highness Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa,

1 Crown Prince of Bahrain at Shaikh Hamad  
2 Palace.

3 (B) “. . . and we know they are pursuing  
4 nuclear weapons.” March 19, 2002, Press  
5 Briefing by Vice President Dick Cheney and  
6 Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Jeru-  
7 salem.

8 (C) “And he is actively pursuing nuclear  
9 weapons at this time . . .” March 24, 2002,  
10 CNN Late Edition interview with Vice Presi-  
11 dent Cheney.

12 (D) “We know he’s got chemicals and bio-  
13 logical and we know he’s working on nuclear.”  
14 May 19, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview  
15 with Vice President Cheney.

16 (E) “But we now know that Saddam has  
17 resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear  
18 weapons . . . Simply stated, there is no doubt  
19 that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass  
20 destruction. There is no doubt that he is amass-  
21 ing them to use against our friends, against our  
22 allies, and against us.” August 26, 2002,  
23 Speech of Vice President Cheney at VFW  
24 103rd National Convention.

1 (F) “Based on intelligence that’s becoming  
2 available, some of it has been made public,  
3 more of it hopefully will be, that he has indeed  
4 stepped up his capacity to produce and deliver  
5 biological weapons, that he has reconstituted  
6 his nuclear program to develop a nuclear weap-  
7 on, that there are efforts under way inside Iraq  
8 to significantly expand his capability.” Sep-  
9 tember 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview  
10 with Vice President Cheney.

11 (G) “He is, in fact, actively and aggres-  
12 sively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.”  
13 September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press inter-  
14 view with Vice President Cheney.

15 (H) “And we believe he has, in fact, recon-  
16 stituted nuclear weapons.” March 16, 2003,  
17 NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice Presi-  
18 dent Cheney.

19 (2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq  
20 the Vice President was fully informed that no legiti-  
21 mate evidence existed of weapons of mass destruc-  
22 tion in Iraq. The Vice President pressured the intel-  
23 ligence community to change their findings to enable  
24 the deception of the citizens and Congress of the  
25 United States.

1 (A) Vice President Cheney and his Chief of  
2 Staff, Lewis Libby, made multiple trips to the  
3 CIA in 2002 to question analysts studying  
4 Iraq's weapons programs and alleged links to al  
5 Qaeda, creating an environment in which ana-  
6 lysts felt they were being pressured to make  
7 their assessments fit with the Bush administra-  
8 tion's policy objectives accounts.

9 (B) Vice President Cheney sought out  
10 unverified and ultimately inaccurate raw intel-  
11 ligence to prove his preconceived beliefs. This  
12 strategy of cherry picking was employed to in-  
13 fluence the interpretation of the intelligence.

14 (3) The Vice President's actions corrupted or  
15 attempted to corrupt the 2002 National Intelligence  
16 Estimate, an intelligence document issued on Octo-  
17 ber 1, 2002, and carefully considered by Congress  
18 prior to the October 10, 2002, vote to authorize the  
19 use of force. The Vice President's actions prevented  
20 the necessary reconciliation of facts for the National  
21 Intelligence Estimate which resulted in a high num-  
22 ber of dissenting opinions from technical experts in  
23 two Federal agencies.

24 (A) The State Department's Bureau of In-  
25 telligence and Research dissenting view in the

1           October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate  
2           stated “Lacking persuasive evidence that Bagh-  
3           dad has launched a coherent effort to reconsti-  
4           tute it’s nuclear weapons program INR is un-  
5           willing to speculate that such an effort began  
6           soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to  
7           project a timeline for the completion of activi-  
8           ties it does not now see happening. As a result  
9           INR is unable to predict that Iraq could ac-  
10          quire a nuclear device or weapon.”.

11           (B) The State Department’s Bureau of In-  
12          telligence and Research dissenting view in the  
13          October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate  
14          also stated that “Finally, the claims of Iraqi  
15          pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in  
16          INR’s assessment, highly dubious.”.

17           (C) The State Department’s Bureau of In-  
18          telligence and Research dissenting view in the  
19          October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate  
20          references a Department of Energy opinion by  
21          stating that “INR accepts the judgment of  
22          technical experts at the US Department of En-  
23          ergy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes  
24          Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use  
25          in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium en-

1           richment and finds unpersuasive the arguments  
2           advanced by others to make the case that they  
3           are intended for that purpose.”.

4           The Vice President subverted the national security  
5 interests of the United States by setting the stage for the  
6 loss of more than 3300 United States service members;  
7 the loss of 650,000 Iraqi citizens since the United States  
8 invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war  
9 costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of  
10 military readiness within the United States Armed Serv-  
11 ices due to overextension, lack of training and lack of  
12 equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world  
13 affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the  
14 invasion of Iraq.

15           In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has  
16 acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President,  
17 and subversive of constitutional government, to the preju-  
18 dice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury  
19 of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice Presi-  
20 dent Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an  
21 impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

## 22   **Article II**

23           In his conduct while Vice President of the United  
24 States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitu-  
25 tional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice Presi-

1 dent of the United States and, to the best of his ability,  
2 preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the  
3 United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty  
4 to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, purposely  
5 manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens  
6 and Congress of the United States about an alleged rela-  
7 tionship between Iraq and al Qaeda in order to justify the  
8 use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation  
9 of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security  
10 interests, to wit:

11 (1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the  
12 Vice President actively and systematically sought to  
13 deceive the citizens and the Congress of the United  
14 States about an alleged relationship between Iraq  
15 and al Qaeda:

16 (A) “His regime has had high-level con-  
17 tacts with Al Qaeda going back a decade and  
18 has provided training to Al Qaeda terrorists.”  
19 December 2, 2002, Speech of Vice President  
20 Cheney at the Air National Guard Senior Lead-  
21 ership Conference.

22 (B) “His regime aids and protects terror-  
23 ists, including members of Al Qaeda. He could  
24 decide secretly to provide weapons of mass de-  
25 struction to terrorists for use against us.” Jan-



1            uary 30, 2003, Speech of Vice President Che-  
2            ney to 30th Political Action Conference in Ar-  
3            lington, Virginia.

4            (C) “We know he’s out trying once again  
5            to produce nuclear weapons and we know that  
6            he has a long-standing relationship with various  
7            terrorist groups, including the Al Qaeda organi-  
8            zation.” March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press  
9            interview with Vice President Cheney.

10           (D) “We learned more and more that there  
11           was a relationship between Iraq and Al Qaeda  
12           that stretched back through most of the decade  
13           of the ’90s, that it involved training, for exam-  
14           ple, on biological weapons and chemical  
15           weapons . . .” September 14, 2003, NBC  
16           Meet the Press interview with Vice President  
17           Cheney.

18           (E) “Al Qaeda had a base of operation  
19           there up in Northeastern Iraq where they ran  
20           a large poisons factory for attacks against Eu-  
21           ropeans and U.S. forces.” October 3, 2003,  
22           Speech of Vice President Cheney at Bush-Che-  
23           ney ’04 Fundraiser in Iowa.

24           (F) “He also had an established relation-  
25           ship with Al Qaeda providing training to Al

1           Qaeda members in areas of poisons, gases, and  
2           conventional bombs.” October 10, 2003, Speech  
3           of Vice President Cheney to the Heritage Foun-  
4           dation.

5           (G) “Al Qaeda and the Iraqi intelligence  
6           services have worked together on a number of  
7           occasions.” January 9, 2004, Rocky Mountain  
8           News interview with Vice President Cheney.

9           (H) “I think there’s overwhelming evidence  
10          that there was a connection between Al Qaeda  
11          and the Iraqi government.” January 22, 2004,  
12          NPR: Morning Edition interview with Vice  
13          President Cheney.

14          (I) “First of all, on the question of—of  
15          whether or not there was any kind of relation-  
16          ship, there clearly was a relationship. It’s been  
17          testified to; the evidence is overwhelming.”  
18          June 17, 2004, CNBC: Capital Report inter-  
19          view with Vice President Cheney.

20          (2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq  
21          the Vice President was fully informed that no cred-  
22          ible evidence existed of a working relationship be-  
23          tween Iraq and al Qaeda, a fact articulated in sev-  
24          eral official documents, including:

1 (A) A classified Presidential Daily Briefing  
2 ten days after the September 11, 2001, attacks  
3 indicating that the United States intelligence  
4 community had no evidence linking Saddam  
5 Hussein to the September 11th attacks and  
6 that there was “scant credible evidence that  
7 Iraq had any significant collaborative ties with  
8 Al Qaeda”.

9 (B) Defense Intelligence Terrorism Sum-  
10 mary No. 044–02, issued in February 2002 by  
11 the United States Defense Intelligence Agency,  
12 which challenged the credibility of information  
13 gleaned from captured al Qaeda leader al-Libi.  
14 The DIA report also cast significant doubt on  
15 the possibility of a Saddam Hussein-al-Qaeda  
16 conspiracy: “Saddam’s regime is intensely sec-  
17 ular and is wary of Islamic revolutionary move-  
18 ments. Moreover, Baghdad is unlikely to pro-  
19 vide assistance to a group it cannot control.”.

20 (C) A January 2003 British intelligence  
21 classified report on Iraq that concluded that  
22 “there are no current links between the Iraqi  
23 regime and the al-Qaeda network”.

24 The Vice President subverted the national security  
25 interests of the United States by setting the stage for the

1 loss of more than 3,300 United States service members;  
2 the loss of 650,000 Iraqi citizens since the United States  
3 invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war  
4 costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of  
5 military readiness within the United States Armed Serv-  
6 ices due to overextension, lack of training and lack of  
7 equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world  
8 affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the  
9 invasion of Iraq.

10 In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has  
11 acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President,  
12 and subversive of constitutional government, to the preju-  
13 dice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury  
14 of the people of the United States.

15 Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by  
16 such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense war-  
17 ranting removal from office.

### 18 **Article III**

19 In his conduct while Vice President of the United  
20 States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitu-  
21 tional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice Presi-  
22 dent of the United States and, to the best of his ability,  
23 preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the  
24 United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty  
25 to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has open-

1 ly threatened aggression against the Republic of Iran ab-  
2 sent any real threat to the United States, and done so  
3 with the United States proven capability to carry out such  
4 threats, thus undermining the national security of the  
5 United States, to wit:

6 (1) Despite no evidence that Iran has the inten-  
7 tion or the capability of attacking the United States  
8 and despite the turmoil created by United States in-  
9 vasion of Iraq, the Vice President has openly threat-  
10 ened aggression against Iran as evidenced by the fol-  
11 lowing:

12 (A) “For our part, the United States is  
13 keeping all options on the table in addressing  
14 the irresponsible conduct of the regime. And we  
15 join other nations in sending that regime a  
16 clear message: We will not allow Iran to have  
17 a nuclear weapon.” March 7, 2006, Speech of  
18 Vice President Cheney to American Israel Pub-  
19 lic Affairs Committee 2006 Policy Conference.

20 (B) “But we’ve also made it clear that all  
21 options are on the table.” January 24, 2007,  
22 CNN Situation Room interview with Vice Presi-  
23 dent Cheney.

24 (C) “When we—as the President did, for  
25 example, recently—deploy another aircraft car-

1 rier task force to the Gulf, that sends a very  
2 strong signal to everybody in the region that  
3 the United States is here to stay, that we clear-  
4 ly have significant capabilities, and that we are  
5 working with friends and allies as well as the  
6 international organizations to deal with the Ira-  
7 nian threat.” January 29, 2007, Newsweek  
8 interview with Vice President Cheney.

9 (D) “But I’ve also made the point and the  
10 President has made the point that all options  
11 are still on the table.” February 24, 2007, Vice  
12 President Cheney at Press Briefing with Aus-  
13 tralian Prime Minister in Sydney, Australia.

14 (2) The Vice President, who repeatedly and  
15 falsely claimed to have had specific, detailed knowl-  
16 edge of Iraq’s alleged weapons of mass destruction  
17 capabilities, is no doubt fully aware of evidence that  
18 demonstrates Iran poses no real threat to the United  
19 States as evidenced by the following:

20 (A) “I know that what we see in Iran right  
21 now is not the industrial capacity you can [use  
22 to develop a] bomb.” Mohamed ElBaradei, Di-  
23 rector General of International Atomic Energy  
24 Agency, February 19, 2007.

1 (B) Iran indicated its “full readiness and  
2 willingness to negotiate on the modality for the  
3 resolution of the outstanding issues with the  
4 IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing  
5 with the issues in the framework of the Agency,  
6 without the interference of the United Nations  
7 Security Council”. IAEA Board Report, Feb-  
8 ruary 22, 2007.

9 (C) “. . . so whatever they have, what we  
10 have seen today, is not the kind of capacity that  
11 would enable them to make bombs.” Mohamed  
12 El Baradei, Director General of International  
13 Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

14 (3) The Vice President is fully aware of the ac-  
15 tions taken by the United States towards Iran that  
16 are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by  
17 the following:

18 (A) The United States has refused to en-  
19 gage in meaningful diplomatic relations with  
20 Iran since 2002, rebuffing both bilateral and  
21 multilateral offers to dialogue.

22 (B) The United States is currently en-  
23 gaged in a military buildup in the Middle East  
24 that includes the increased presence of the  
25 United States Navy in the waters near Iran,

1 significant United States Armed Forces in two  
2 nations neighboring to Iran, and the installa-  
3 tion of anti-missile technology in the region.

4 (C) News accounts have indicated that  
5 military planners have considered the B61-11,  
6 a tactical nuclear weapon, as one of the options  
7 to strike underground bunkers in Iran.

8 (D) The United States has been linked to  
9 anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting  
10 to destabilize the Iranian government, in par-  
11 ticular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even  
12 though the state department has branded it a  
13 terrorist organization.

14 (E) News accounts indicate that United  
15 States troops have been ordered into Iran to  
16 collect data and establish contact with anti-gov-  
17 ernment groups.

18 (4) In the last three years the Vice President  
19 has repeatedly threatened Iran. However, the Vice  
20 President is legally bound by the U.S. Constitution's  
21 adherence to international law that prohibits threats  
22 of use of force.

23 (A) Article VI of the United States Con-  
24 stitution states, "This Constitution, and the  
25 Laws of the United States which shall be made



1 in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or  
2 which shall be made, under the Authority of the  
3 United States, shall be the supreme Law of the  
4 Land.” Any provision of an international treaty  
5 ratified by the United States becomes the law  
6 of the United States.

7 (B) The United States is a signatory to  
8 the United Nations Charter, a treaty among the  
9 nations of the world. Article II, Section 4 of the  
10 United Nations Charter states, “All Members  
11 shall refrain in their international relations  
12 from the threat or use of force against the ter-  
13 ritorial integrity or political independence of  
14 any state, or in any other manner inconsistent  
15 with the Purposes of the United Nations.” The  
16 threat of force is illegal.

17 (C) Article 51 lays out the only exception,  
18 “Nothing in the present Charter shall impair  
19 the inherent right of individual or collective  
20 self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a  
21 Member of the United Nations, until the Secu-  
22 rity Council has taken measures necessary to  
23 maintain international peace and security.”  
24 Iran has not attacked the United States; there-

1 fore any threat against Iran by the United  
2 States is illegal.

3 The Vice President's deception upon the citizens and  
4 Congress of the United States that enabled the failed  
5 United States invasion of Iraq forcibly altered the rules  
6 of diplomacy such that the Vice President's recent bellig-  
7 erent actions towards Iran are destabilizing and counter-  
8 productive to the national security of the United States.

9 In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has  
10 acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President,  
11 and subversive of constitutional government, to the preju-  
12 dice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury  
13 of the people of the United States.

14 Wherefore Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, war-  
15 rants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

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