

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1292

To repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243), and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 1, 2007

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243), and for other purposes.

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. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) Contrary to the Weinberger Doctrine, which
6 states that the United States should use military
7 force only if it is in the vital national interest of the
8 United States and only with clearly defined political

1 and military goals, the United States went to war
2 against Iraq in March 2003 without clearly defined
3 political and military goals.

4 (2) Contrary to the Powell Doctrine, which
5 states that if the United States is to use military
6 force it should be “overwhelming” military force, the
7 United States went to war against Iraq without the
8 troop levels or strategy needed to secure a post-inva-
9 sion Iraq.

10 (3) Ignoring the advice of United States mili-
11 tary leaders and experts, the President sent United
12 States troops into war against Iraq without suffi-
13 cient levels needed for post-conflict success and with-
14 out sufficient armor and related equipment, and has
15 used the United States military in such a way that
16 today it is straining under the weight of the war.

17 (4) The justifications cited by the President for
18 using military force against Iraq—that Iraq pos-
19 sessed weapons of mass destruction and Iraq had
20 links to al Qaeda—have not, to date, been proven
21 correct.

22 (5) On May 1, 2003, the President announced
23 the end of major combat operations in Iraq, thus
24 starting an entirely new phase—the occupation of
25 Iraq.

1 (6) The justifications cited by the President for
2 using military force against Iraq have shifted dra-
3 matically since Congress passed the Authorization
4 for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of
5 2002 (Public Law 107-243), from combating the
6 threat that Saddam Hussein allegedly posed to the
7 United States, to establishing an Iraqi democracy,
8 and to a larger vision of Middle Eastern democracy.

21 (9) Public Law 107-243 clearly reflected the
22 President's policies of preemption and unilateralism
23 that have left the United States with an open-ended
24 and ill-defined occupation of a country in the middle
25 of a civil war.

1 (10) The President's policies of preemption and
2 unilateralism that led the United States into Iraq
3 now leave the United States with no clear exit strat-
4 egy from Iraq.

5 (11) The escalation of the use of military force
6 in Iraq continues the retreat from long-held United
7 States policies of diplomacy, deterrence, and contain-
8 ment.

9 SEC. 2. REPEAL OF PUBLIC LAW 107-243.

10 The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against
11 Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243) is hereby
12 repealed.

13 SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

14 It is the sense of Congress that—

15 (1) Congress should vote on a new authoriza-
16 tion for use of force resolution that—

17 (A) reflects the current situation in Iraq:

18 (B) abandons the Bush Doctrine of pre-
19 emption and unilateralism; and

20 (C) realigns United States policy with its
21 long-held engagement priorities of diplomacy,
22 deterrence and containment;

1 needed to imminent security threats in the Middle
2 East;

3 (3) the United States should enhance and in-
4 tensify diplomatic relations that will provide the
5 proper external environment and support for the dif-
6 ficult internal steps that the Government of Iraq
7 should take to promote national reconciliation;

8 (4) the United States should increase efforts to
9 engage all neighboring countries and the League of
10 Arab States in promoting stability in Iraq;

11 (5) the United States should maintain its com-
12 mitment to continue to provide humanitarian and re-
13 construction assistance in Iraq;

14 (6) the United States should redirect diplo-
15 matic, economic, and military support to Afghani-
16 stan, where the Taliban continues to destabilize the
17 region; and

18 (7) the United States should aggressively pur-
19 sue Osama Bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri, al Qaeda
20 and other terrorist organizations that continue to
21 pose an imminent threat to the United States.

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