

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2324

To repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 2013

Mr. SCHIFF introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force.

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 “Sunset to the Author-
5 ization for Use of Military Force Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) On September 11, 2001, the United States
9 and its citizens were victims of the worst terrorist
10 attacks in world history.

1 (2) The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks
2 were planned, financed, and executed by al Qaeda,
3 a terrorist organization led by Osama bin Laden.

4 (3) Al Qaeda was based in Afghanistan
5 throughout the period leading up to the attacks, and
6 the three previous attacks against United States tar-
7 gets, the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, the
8 1998 East Africa bombings, and the 2000 attack on
9 the USS Cole, were planned by al Qaeda central.

10 (4) From 1996 to 2001, the Taliban govern-
11 ment of Afghanistan knowingly harbored al Qaeda,
12 and was complicit in its plots against the United
13 States, and that al Qaeda, in turn, supported the
14 Taliban, including sponsoring and training the elite
15 Arab 55th Brigade of the Taliban Army.

16 (5) Following the September 11, 2001, attacks
17 Congress passed the Authorization for Use of Mili-
18 tary Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541
19 note) to provide the President with requisite author-
20 ization to use “force against those nations, organiza-
21 tions, or persons he determines planned, authorized,
22 committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that oc-
23 curred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such or-
24 ganizations or persons, in order to prevent any fu-
25 ture acts of international terrorism against the

1 United States by such nations, organizations or per-
2 sons”.

3 (6) Following passage of Public Law 107–40,
4 and consistent with its purpose, the United States
5 invaded Afghanistan, resulting in the toppling of the
6 Taliban government and the routing of al Qaeda
7 forces in the country.

8 (7) Osama bin Laden and other senior al Qaeda
9 leaders left Afghanistan in the wake of the United
10 States invasion, with many fleeing to neighboring
11 Pakistan.

12 (8) Many of al Qaeda’s senior leaders, including
13 Osama bin Laden, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Abu
14 Yahya al-Libi, and Abu Hamza Rabia have either
15 been killed or captured by United States forces in
16 the years since the 2001 terrorist attacks.

17 (9) Intelligence experts now describe al Qaeda’s
18 core as largely decimated, and Director of National
19 Intelligence James Clapper told Congress in early
20 2013, that al Qaeda’s core had been so “degraded”
21 that it is “probably unable to carry out complex,
22 large-scale attacks in the West”.

23 (10) Congress never intended and did not au-
24 thorize a perpetual war.

1 (11) With the withdrawal of United States com-
2 bat troops from Afghanistan and the transition to
3 Afghan national security forces at the end of 2014,
4 Public Law 107–40, which was focused on the Sep-
5 tember 11th attacks and those directly responsible,
6 will have largely served its purpose.

7 (12) The homeland and the American people
8 face new threats from individuals, entities, and orga-
9 nizations that may affiliate with al Qaeda, or share
10 its ideology and its determination to attack Ameri-
11 cans, but which may not be connected to the Sep-
12 tember 11, 2001, attacks or those who carried them
13 out to a degree sufficient to be covered by Public
14 Law 107–40.

15 (13) Even after the expiration of Public Law
16 107–40, there is likely to remain the need to defend
17 against specific networks of violent extremists, in-
18 cluding al Qaeda and its affiliates, that threaten the
19 United States, and the Congress urges the President
20 to work with the legislative branch to secure what-
21 ever new authorities may be required to meet the
22 threat and comply with the Constitution, the War
23 Powers Resolution, and the law of war.

1 **SEC. 3. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY**
2 **FORCE.**

3 Effective on December 31, 2014, the Authorization
4 for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C.
5 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

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