

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 152

Authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1993

Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. WALSH) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in
Somalia.

Whereas an estimated 300,000 Somalis reportedly have died of hunger or as casualties of widespread violence since the fall of Siad Barre in January, 1991;

Whereas international relief agencies were unable to deliver adequate assistance to those most in need due to increasingly difficult and dangerous security conditions, including pervasive banditry and looting;

Whereas the Congress expressed its support for a greater United Nations role in addressing the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia through Senate Concurrent Resolution 132 and House Concurrent Resolution 370 of the 102d Congress;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General and United States officials concluded that intervention in Somalia would be necessary to avert further massive starvation;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council on December 3, 1992, adopted Resolution 794, authorizing the use of “all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia”;

Whereas President Bush on December 8, 1992, began deploying United States Armed Forces in Somalia in response to United Nations Security Council Resolution 794;

Whereas on December 10, 1992, President Bush formally reported to the Congress on the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia;

Whereas on January 15, 1993, the Department of Defense announced the beginning of the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Somalia;

Whereas as of mid-March 1993, more than 13,000 American servicemen and women remain in Somalia as part of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and have been joined by some 14,000 troops from many other nations;

Whereas President Bush emphasized that United States Armed Forces would be withdrawn from Somalia and that the security mission would be assumed by a new United Nations peacekeeping operation (UNOSOM II) as

soon as a “secure environment” was created for the delivery of food and other humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia, together with those from other countries, has led to a substantial increase in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and has opened up access to more remote areas of the country;

Whereas further starvation on a massive scale has been averted in Somalia, but there remains a need for continuing humanitarian efforts under UNOSOM II;

Whereas in a report dated March 3, 1993, the United Nations Secretary General proposed that the transfer of command from UNITAF to UNOSOM II take place on May 1, 1993;

Whereas as outlined in the Secretary General’s report, it is expected that United States Armed Forces will play a key role in the UNOSOM II operation;

Whereas United States Armed Forces in UNOSOM II will be under the command of a United Nations official;

Whereas United States Armed Forces in UNOSOM II will be asked to fulfill a mission in Somalia that is much broader and more open-ended than the mission originally outlined by President Bush;

Whereas United States Armed Forces in Somalia are not now in a situation of hostilities or a situation in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances within the meaning of the War Powers Resolution, nor is it contemplated that they will be in such a situation while participating in UNOSOM II; and

Whereas the Congress has not been adequately consulted on the new United Nations mission in Somalia and has not

had an opportunity to debate and consider what United States policy should be in the context of a broadened United Nations mandate for that country: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This joint resolution may be cited as the “Authoriza-
5 tion for Use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia
6 Resolution”.

7 **SEC. 2. PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES ARMED**
8 **FORCES IN UNOSOM II.**

9 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to
10 deploy United States Armed Forces in Somalia in order
11 to participate in UNOSOM II, subject to subsection (b).

12 (b) EXPIRATION.—The authorization provided in
13 subsection (a) shall expire 6 months after the date of en-
14 actment of this joint resolution, unless Congress extends
15 such authorization.

16 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS.**

17 (a) TRANSITION TO UNOSOM II.—It is the sense of
18 the Congress that the President, in close consultation with
19 the Secretary General of the United Nations and the other
20 members of the United Nations Security Council, should
21 ensure that the transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II

1 occurs not later than May 1, 1993, as proposed by the
2 Secretary General.

3 (b) RESTORATION OF SOMALI SELF-GOVERNMENT
4 AND WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES.—It
5 is the sense of the Congress that—

6 (1) the restoration of self-government to Soma-
7 lia and the withdrawal of all foreign military forces
8 from Somalia at the earliest date consistent with the
9 humanitarian situation in that country are fun-
10 damental objectives of the international community;

11 (2) to achieve these objectives, the United Na-
12 tions should foster the establishment of competent
13 local authorities in Somalia that will enable the So-
14 mali people to reclaim control of their country; and

15 (3) the size and scope of UNOSOM II should
16 be reduced as quickly as local institutions and the
17 humanitarian situation will permit.

18 (c) WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED
19 FORCES.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

20 (1) United States Armed Forces have per-
21 formed a humanitarian service in Somalia that the
22 armed forces of very few other countries could have
23 performed;

1 (2) increasingly, however, the security needs of
2 Somalia can be handled by the armed forces of other
3 countries; and

4 (3) the mission of UNOSOM II as set forth in
5 the Secretary General's report of March 3, 1993, is
6 considerably broader than the original United States
7 objective of creating a secure environment for the
8 delivery of humanitarian assistance.

9 For these reasons, and consistent with the objectives of
10 promptly restoring Somali self-government and withdraw-
11 ing foreign military forces from Somalia, the Congress de-
12 clares that all United States Armed Forces should be with-
13 drawn from Somalia not later than 6 months after the
14 date of enactment of this joint resolution and their func-
15 tions assumed by UNOSOM II forces from other countries
16 to the extent required after that date.

17 (d) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED BY THE
18 UNITED STATES IN SOMALIA.—It is the sense of the Con-
19 gress that the President should seek to ensure that incre-
20 mental costs incurred by the United States in connection
21 with UNITAF and in connection with UNOSOM II are
22 reimbursed to the maximum extent possible by the United
23 Nations and other members of the international commu-
24 nity.

1 **SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

2 Not later than 2 months after the date of enactment
3 of this joint resolution and at least once every 2 months
4 thereafter until 2 months after all United States Armed
5 Forces have been withdrawn from Somalia, the President
6 shall submit to the Congress a report on developments re-
7 lated to Somalia. Each such report shall include—

8 (1) a statement of United States policy objec-
9 tives in Somalia and an assessment of the progress
10 that has been made in achieving those objectives;

11 (2) an assessment of the progress that has been
12 made in fostering the establishment of competent
13 local authorities in Somalia;

14 (3) the projected date for withdrawal of all
15 United States Armed Forces from Somalia and an
16 assessment of the progress that has been made to-
17 ward completing that withdrawal;

18 (4) a full accounting of all United States incre-
19 mental costs in connection with UNITAF and
20 UNOSOM II;

21 (5) a full accounting of the estimated incremen-
22 tal costs of other countries in connection with
23 UNITAF and UNOSOM II;

24 (6) a full accounting of all contributions that
25 have been made to the United Nations Somalia

1 Trust Fund, and all disbursements from the Fund;
2 and

3 (7) a statement of the steps that have been
4 taken and assessment of the progress that has been
5 achieved in obtaining reimbursement of the incre-
6 mental costs incurred by the United States in con-
7 nection with UNITAF and UNOSOM II.

8 **SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

9 As used in this joint resolution—

10 (1) the term “UNITAF” means the Unified
11 Task Force established pursuant to United Nations
12 Security Council Resolution 794 (1992); and

13 (2) the term “UNOSOM II” means the inter-
14 national force, under a United Nations commander,
15 established pursuant to a United Nations Security
16 Council resolution implementing recommendations
17 contained in the report of the United Nations Sec-
18 retary General dated March 3, 1993.

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