

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5630

To enhance congressional oversight by requiring the President to transmit periodically to Congress a consolidated, comprehensive report on the implementation of the National Strategy for Victory in Iraq.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 2006

Ms. BORDALLO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, 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 enhance congressional oversight by requiring the President to transmit periodically to Congress a consolidated, comprehensive report on the implementation of the National Strategy for Victory in Iraq.

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 “Iraq Congressional
5 Oversight Enhancement Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) On October 16, 2002, the Authorization for
2 Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of
3 2002 (Public Law 107–243) was enacted into law.

4 (2) On March 19, 2003, the President, pursu-
5 ant to the authorities provided to the President by
6 Public Law 107–243, committed United States
7 Armed Forces to combat operations in Iraq.

8 (3) On April 9, 2003, Saddam Hussein’s
9 Ba’athist regime fell to Coalition Forces.

10 (4) On April 16, 2003, the Emergency Wartime
11 Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law
12 108–11) was enacted into law, which included
13 \$2,500,000,000 for the relief and reconstruction of
14 Iraq.

15 (5) On May 12, 2003, the Coalition Provisional
16 Authority (CPA) subsumed the Organization for Re-
17 construction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA),
18 and citing United Nations Security Council Resolu-
19 tion 1483 (2003) and the laws of war, vested itself
20 with executive, legislative, and judicial authority over
21 the Iraqi government until such time as the Iraqi
22 government gained its sovereignty.

23 (6) On November 6, 2003, the Emergency Sup-
24 plemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for
25 the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004

1 (Public Law 108–106) was enacted into law, which
2 included an additional \$18,400,000,000 for the relief
3 and reconstruction of Iraq.

4 (7) On June 28, 2004, the new Iraqi govern-
5 ment gained its sovereignty.

6 (8) On January 30, 2005, the Iraqi people suc-
7 cessfully elected their first interim National Assem-
8 bly.

9 (9) On March 16, 2005, the 275-member in-
10 terim Iraqi National Assembly convened to appoint
11 an interim national government and to begin the
12 drafting of a constitution.

13 (10) On September 18, 2005, the interim Iraqi
14 National Assembly completed negotiations on the
15 draft constitution.

16 (11) On October 15, 2005, the Iraqi people ap-
17 proved the draft constitution by a national ref-
18 erendum.

19 (12) On November 30, 2005, the President,
20 through the National Security Council, issued the
21 National Strategy for Victory in Iraq.

22 (13) On December 15, 2005, the people of Iraq
23 voted to elect the first permanent National Assembly
24 in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic
25 of Iraq.

1 (14) On March 16, 2006, the newly-elected Na-
2 tional Assembly convened for their first session.

3 (15) On May 20, 2006, the Iraqi Prime Min-
4 ister-designee named a cabinet, except for the posts
5 of Minister of Defense and Minister of Interior, and
6 the Prime Minister-designee and the cabinet received
7 a vote of confidence from the National Assembly.

8 (16) On June 7, 2006, Iraq's National Assem-
9 bly approved the individuals that the Iraqi Prime
10 Minister nominated for Minister of Defense, Min-
11 ister of Interior, and National Security Advisor,
12 completing the formation of Iraq's first permanent
13 democratic government.

14 **SEC. 3. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.**

15 Congress makes the following statements of policy:

16 (1) Congress remains supportive of and inspired
17 by the service and sacrifice made by and dedication
18 and commitment to a democratic, stable, and pros-
19 perous Iraq displayed by members of the United
20 States Armed Forces and civilian personnel in Iraq
21 and by personnel serving world-wide in support of
22 Operation Iraqi Freedom.

23 (2) Congress remains supportive of and inspired
24 by the service and sacrifice made by and dedication
25 and commitment to a democratic, stable, and pros-

1 perous Iraq displayed by the military and civilian
2 personnel of Coalition countries serving in support
3 of Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Iraqi patriots
4 working toward a better future for their country and
5 the children of Iraq.

6 (3) Congress recognizes the complex and inter-
7 dependent nature of the challenges associated with
8 the political, security, infrastructure, and economic
9 development of and governance capacity building at
10 and between the national, national capital city, re-
11 gional, provincial, provincial capital city, and stra-
12 tegic municipal levels of government within Iraq.

13 (4) Congress recognizes the achievements to
14 date made by the United States Armed Forces, Coa-
15 lition Forces, Iraqi Security Forces, and civilian per-
16 sonnel toward the political, security, infrastructure,
17 and economic development of Iraq.

18 (5) Congress recognizes the issuance of the
19 President's National Strategy for Victory in Iraq on
20 November 30, 2005.

21 (6) Congress supports the formation of a demo-
22 cratic, pluralistic, federal, and united Government of
23 Iraq.

1 (7) Congress urges elected Iraqis to maintain
2 their commitment to and preserve a national unity
3 government.

4 (8) Congress remains deeply concerned about
5 insurgent attacks and threats against United States
6 Armed Forces, Coalition Forces, Iraqi Security
7 Forces, and civilians in Iraq.

8 (9) Congress is concerned about the increase of
9 ethnic and sectarian violence in Iraq following the
10 February 22, 2006, bombing of the Askariya mosque
11 in Samarra, Iraq, and about continued ethnic and
12 sectarian tensions across Iraq and within its cities.

13 (10) Congress is concerned about the increasing
14 power that unauthorized politically-aligned militias
15 wield in Iraq, their destabilizing effect on security in
16 Iraq, and the challenges they present to the develop-
17 ment of professional Iraqi Security Forces.

18 (11) Congress urges the Government of Iraq to
19 continue to pursue policies to promote the develop-
20 ment of—

21 (A) a market-based economy in Iraq that
22 increases private-sector employment opportuni-
23 ties for Iraqi workers;

24 (B) private-sector investment opportunities
25 for domestic and international investors; and

1 (C) a government budget process that re-
2 flects an appropriate level of investment in the
3 development of and the continued operations
4 and maintenance for Iraq's national infrastruc-
5 ture.

6 (12) Congress notes that the National Strategy
7 for Victory in Iraq is not specific regarding vital
8 measures or other benchmarks in Iraq's political, se-
9 curity, infrastructure, and economic development
10 that need to be met to signal to Congress and the
11 American people that victory in Iraq has been
12 achieved and the majority of United States Armed
13 Forces currently deployed in Operation Iraqi Free-
14 dom can be redeployed to their peacetime duty sta-
15 tions.

16 (13) Congress notes the findings of the reports
17 pursuant to the section entitled "Measuring Stability
18 and Security in Iraq" of House Conference Report
19 109-72 accompanying H.R. 1268, Emergency Sup-
20 plemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Glob-
21 al War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public
22 Law 109-13), submitted by the Secretary of De-
23 fense (in consultation with other appropriate mem-
24 bers of the National Security Council) to the Speak-
25 er of the House of Representatives, the Majority

1 Leader of the Senate, and the congressional defense
2 committees that identifies security, economic, and
3 Iraqi Security Force training performance standards
4 and goals, accompanied by a notional timetable for
5 achieving these goals.

6 (14) Congress notes the report submitted pur-
7 suant to the United States Policy in Iraq Act (sec-
8 tion 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act
9 for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163); 119
10 Stat. 3465–3467), and the current military mission
11 and the diplomatic, political, economic, and military
12 measures that are being or have been undertaken to
13 successfully complete or support that mission.

14 (15) Congress reaffirms the findings of the sec-
15 tion entitled “Measuring Stability and Security in
16 Iraq” of House Conference Report 109–72 and of
17 section 1227 of the National Defense Authorization
18 Act for Fiscal Year 2006, and notes the advantages
19 of consolidating various reports into a single report,
20 from the President, that reflects the requirements of
21 both laws referenced in paragraphs (13) and (14)
22 and that includes the requirements of section 4 of
23 this Act.

24 (16) Congress is concerned that the reports
25 submitted to Congress pursuant to the section enti-

1 tled “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq” of
2 House Conference Report 109–72 and of section
3 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for
4 Fiscal Year 2006, do not provide sufficient content,
5 information, data, and analysis for Congress to com-
6 prehensively evaluate the mission in Iraq.

7 (17) Congress urges that the reports trans-
8 mitted pursuant to section 4 of this Act be orga-
9 nized and written to provide content, information,
10 data, and analysis on the mission in Iraq as it per-
11 tains to the political, security, infrastructure, and
12 economic development of and governance capacity
13 building at and between the national, national cap-
14 ital city, regional, provincial, provincial capital city,
15 and strategic municipal levels of government within
16 Iraq.

17 (18) It is the duty of Congress under Article I,
18 Section 8 of the United States Constitution to “raise
19 and support Armies,” and that by requiring the
20 President to report to Congress on Operation Iraqi
21 Freedom, Congress is better able to carry out this
22 constitutional duty.

23 **SEC. 4. REPORT.**

24 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
25 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, in ac-

1 cordance with, in support of, and to more clearly define
2 the National Strategy for Victory in Iraq, transmit to Con-
3 gress a report that—

4 (1) consolidates the requirements of the section
5 entitled “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq”
6 of House Conference Report 109–72 accompanying
7 H.R. 1268, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations
8 Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and
9 Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13) and the
10 United States Policy in Iraq Act (section 1227 of
11 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
12 Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163); 119 Stat. 3465–
13 3467) by containing the information required to be
14 submitted to Congress pursuant to the requirements
15 of such provisions of law;

16 (2) identifies the specific or vital measures or
17 other benchmarks that define the terms of comple-
18 tion of and conditions for victory for Operation Iraqi
19 Freedom and their correlation with the strategic ob-
20 jectives and lines of action outlined in the appendix
21 of the National Strategy for Victory in Iraq;

22 (3) describes the nature and substance of the
23 programs implemented to achieve such strategic ob-
24 jectives and lines of action; and

1 (4) analyzes using metrics the effectiveness of
2 such programs toward achieving the specific vital
3 measures or other benchmarks required to be identi-
4 fied by paragraph (2).

5 (b) UPDATE.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall transmit
7 to Congress an update of the report required by sub-
8 section (a) not less than once every 120 days after
9 the date on which the President transmits the report
10 required by such subsection until such time as Oper-
11 ation Iraqi Freedom has been completed.

12 (2) CONTENTS.—Each update of the report—

13 (A) may reflect adjustments to the specific
14 or vital measures or other benchmarks identi-
15 fied pursuant to subsection (a)(2), or to the na-
16 ture or substance of the programs described in
17 subsection (a)(3), as realities, circumstances,
18 and events in Iraq change or evolve; and

19 (B) shall include detailed justifications as
20 to why adjustments to such specific or vital
21 measures or other benchmarks, or to the nature
22 or substance of such programs, were made.

23 (c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The report re-
24 quired by subsection (a) and updates of the report re-
25 quired by subsection (b) shall be—

1 (1) organized and written to provide content,
2 data, information, and analysis on the complex inter-
3 dependent nature of the challenges associated with
4 the political, security, infrastructure, and economic
5 development of and governance capacity building at
6 and between the national, national capital city, re-
7 gional, provincial, provincial capital city, and stra-
8 tegic municipal levels of government within Iraq;
9 and

10 (2) accompanied by a comprehensive all-source
11 intelligence analysis of Iraq that includes informa-
12 tion by and from the national, national capital city,
13 regional, provincial, provincial capital city, and stra-
14 tegic municipal levels of government within Iraq.

15 (d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
16 and updates of the report required by subsection (b) shall
17 be transmitted in unclassified form but may contain a
18 classified annex.

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