

109TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5875

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 2006

Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. LEE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. OWENS, Ms. WATSON, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILNER, Ms. CARSON, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WU, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. KUCINICH) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

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

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 War Powers Re-
5 peal Act of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) On May 1, 2003, under a banner displaying
2 the words “Mission Accomplished,” President
3 George W. Bush stated: “Major combat operations
4 in Iraq have ended.”. At this point, the occupation
5 of Iraq began.

6 (2) The civilian leadership at the Department
7 of Defense has failed to adequately support United
8 States Armed Forces in Iraq, which were not trained
9 to carry out an occupation and did not receive the
10 proper equipment to achieve their stated mission.

11 (3) The occupation of Iraq has made the
12 United States economically and militarily weaker,
13 has made the United States less safe because it has
14 enhanced the recruitment of terrorists, and has di-
15 minished America’s role in the world.

16 (4) Iraq is embroiled in a civil war character-
17 ized by daily occurrences of retaliation and revenge,
18 fueled by the occupation of Iraq by United States
19 Armed Forces.

20 (5) The civil war in Iraq was predicted by
21 United States military commanders before the 2003
22 occupation of Iraq.

23 (6) The United States has pursued military ac-
24 tion rather than diplomatic alternatives in Iraq, and
25 has reduced reconstruction efforts in Iraq.

1 (7) General George Casey, the top United
2 States military commander in Iraq, has proposed a
3 plan for the redeployment from Iraq of a substantial
4 portion of United States Armed Forces and briefed
5 the President accordingly.

6 (8) On May 13, 2003, the President stated,
7 “We will stay as long as necessary to make sure that
8 the Iraqi people have a government of, by and for
9 the Iraqi people. And then we’ll come home.”.

10 (9) On December 15, 2005, the Iraqi people
11 participated in elections to directly elect a full-term
12 government. The Prime Minister of Iraq and other
13 high-ranking Iraqi Government officials, as well as
14 leaders from the Sunni, Shiite, and Kurdish commu-
15 nities in Iraq, have since called for a timetable for
16 the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from
17 Iraq.

18 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

19 On the basis of the findings specified in section 2,
20 Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States
21 to end the occupation of Iraq.

1 **SEC. 4. REPEAL OF PUBLIC LAW 107-243.**

2 The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against
3 Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 50 U.S.C.
4 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

○