

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1062

To require the President to report to Congress on the extent to which the Government of Iraq is fully cooperating with United States stability efforts in Iraq and is making demonstrable progress toward achieving stability and security for the people of Iraq and denying terrorists a sanctuary in Iraq, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 15, 2007

Mr. BOEHNER (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DREIER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. DRAKE, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FORTUÑO, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. KELLER of Florida, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SALI, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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 require the President to report to Congress on the extent to which the Government of Iraq is fully cooperating with United States stability efforts in Iraq and is making demonstrable progress toward achieving stability and security for the people of Iraq and denying terrorists a sanctuary in Iraq, 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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Security and Victory
5 in Iraq Act of 2007”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The national security mission of the United
9 States and its coalition partners, having removed
10 Saddam Hussein and his regime from power, is to
11 help establish a sovereign, free, secure, and united
12 Iraq at peace with its neighbors.

13 (2) The people of Iraq in 2005 went to the polls
14 in great numbers and in an historic democratic proc-
15 ess elected an interim government, voted on a new
16 constitution, and elected a permanent democratic
17 government.

18 (3) Since its inception, Iraq’s democratic gov-
19 ernment has been under continuous attack from ex-

1 tremist insurgents, terrorists, and, more recently,
2 growing sectarian conflict.

3 (4) The increasing violence is now threatening
4 Iraq's government, endangering regional stability
5 and creating the opportunity for safe havens for ter-
6 rorists.

7 (5) The National Intelligence Estimate for Iraq,
8 released February 2, 2007, stated: "Coalition capa-
9 bilities, including force levels, resources, and oper-
10 ations, remain an essential stabilizing element in
11 Iraq." The National Intelligence Estimate for Iraq
12 stated further that if Coalition forces were to with-
13 draw rapidly, the intelligence community judges that
14 neighboring countries—invited by Iraqi factions or
15 unilaterally—might intervene openly in the conflict.

16 (6) There is evidence that the sectarian violence
17 is pulling in neighboring countries, with United
18 States and coalition commanders in Iraq, intel-
19 ligence sources, and the Iraq Study Group all af-
20 firming that Syria and Iran are actively supporting
21 efforts to undermine stability in Iraq, with reporting
22 attesting that Iran has provided arms, financial sup-
23 port, and training for militias within Iraq and may
24 be supplying improvised explosive devices to groups
25 that attack United States forces.

1 (7) Israeli Prime Minister Olmert underscored
2 the regional consequences of a United States with-
3 drawal from Iraq in a December 11, 2006, interview
4 with the Washington Post and Newsweek saying: “If
5 there is a premature pullout before Iraq has a ro-
6 bust government with a strong authority that can
7 keep the country from collapsing into an internal
8 civil war, America will have to think about the pos-
9 sible ramifications on neighbouring Arab countries
10 with moderate governments. . . . How will it affect
11 the stability of these countries against the radical
12 forces that might flourish as a result of a premature
13 pullout of America?”.

14 (8) Ayman al-Zawahiri has repeatedly stated
15 the need to extend the jihad beyond Iraq and wrote
16 in an October 2005 letter to the late al-Qaeda leader
17 al-Zarqawi, that the Islamist militant extremists
18 “must not have their mission end with the expulsion
19 of the Americans from Iraq, and then lay down their
20 weapons. . . . Instead, their ongoing mission is to es-
21 tablish an Islamic state, and defend it, and for every
22 generation to hand over the banner to the one after
23 it . . .”.

24 (9) This commitment to imposing militant ex-
25 tremist Islam throughout the world was recently

1 echoed by Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad,
2 who was quoted as saying on January 5, 2007: “We
3 don’t shy away from declaring that Islam is ready
4 to rule the world. . . . We must prepare ourselves
5 to rule the world.”.

6 (10) The failure to secure Iraq would threaten
7 America’s vital national security interests, in a stra-
8 tegetically important region in the world, and our
9 homeland security interests.

10 (11) Recognizing the investment of troops and
11 resources had outpaced results in Iraq, the President
12 and a congressionally-established commission, the
13 Iraq Study Group, conducted reappraisals of our
14 policies and strategies in Iraq.

15 (12) The President outlined a new strategy on
16 January 10, 2007, to immediately further United
17 States national security priorities, to provide greater
18 security for the Iraqi population, and to accelerate
19 progress on essential political, social, and economic
20 reforms necessary to the long-term stability of the
21 central government and the country.

22 (13) On January 26, 2007, the United States
23 Senate unanimously confirmed General David H.
24 Petraeus as the new commander of United States
25 and allied forces in Iraq. During his confirmation

1 hearings, General Petraeus addressed the negative
2 consequences a premature withdrawal would have on
3 United States interests and regional stability, as well
4 as the positive encouragement a congressionally-
5 passed resolution of disapproval regarding the new
6 strategy would have on United States enemies oper-
7 ating in Iraq.

8 (14) In addition, General Petraeus, as he him-
9 self has stated, cannot accomplish his new mission
10 without the deployment of the additional troops,
11 which would reinforce United States and allied
12 forces. It is not in the best national security inter-
13 ests of the United States to support unanimously a
14 new commanding general given his mission and then
15 deny him the resources to be successful in that mis-
16 sion.

17 (15) Despite policy disagreements, all Members
18 of Congress support the members of the United
19 States Armed Forces, who have served honorably in
20 their mission to fight terrorism and to protect the
21 security of the United States.

22 (16) The members of the Armed Forces and
23 their families have made sacrifices, in many cases
24 the ultimate sacrifice, to protect the security of the
25 United States and the freedom of its citizens.

1 (C) denying terrorists and their state-spon-
2 sors, particularly Iran and Syria, the use of
3 Iraqi territory as a terrorist sanctuary;

4 (D) developing and implementing a strat-
5 egy to promote tolerance, peace, and co-exist-
6 ence among Iraqis, which should particularly
7 address how to decrease sectarian tensions and
8 violence;

9 (E) providing and ensuring equal access to
10 resources to all Iraqis and augmenting the ca-
11 pability of reconstruction programs and eco-
12 nomic institutions;

13 (F) adopting reforms to promote justice,
14 equality, and the rule of law, and ensuring fi-
15 nancial and transparent accountability of all
16 Iraqi Government ministries and operations;
17 and

18 (G) cooperating and coordinating inter-
19 nationally to help stabilize Iraq.

20 **SEC. 4. REPORT.**

21 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enact-
22 ment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Presi-
23 dent shall transmit to the appropriate congressional com-
24 mittees a report that—

1 (1) details the progress in the implementation
2 of the Iraq strategy, “A New Way Forward,” an-
3 nounced by the President on January 10, 2007;

4 (2) details the progress of the Government of
5 Iraq in meeting the benchmarks described in section
6 3 of this Act;

7 (3) identifies the level of combat experience of
8 all Iraqi Army battalions, provides details on the de-
9 velopment and implementation of a rotation schedule
10 to ensure that all Iraqi Army battalions experience
11 combat operations in battlefield conditions, and iden-
12 tifies the extent to which the Iraqi Ministry of De-
13 fense has deployed Iraqi military units that are
14 needed to secure Baghdad and al Anbar Province;

15 (4) tracks expenditures of Iraqi funds, which
16 are allocated for the Iraqi Army, for the purpose of
17 equipping the Iraqi Army;

18 (5) measures the effectiveness of the police
19 force in Baghdad using normally accepted crime sta-
20 tistics;

21 (6) assesses the contributions by allies of the
22 United States to provide support to the Government
23 and people of Iraq; and

24 (7) identifies the steps the Government of the
25 United States is taking to hold the Government of

1 Iraq accountable in meeting the benchmarks de-
2 scribed in section 3 of this Act and in providing
3 funding for the Provincial Reconstruction Teams in
4 Iraq.

5 **SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY ASSESSMENT.**

6 (a) INTERAGENCY ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The
7 President shall require all relevant departments and agen-
8 cies of the Government of the United States to conduct
9 an interagency assessment of the impact that withdrawal
10 of United States Armed Forces from Iraq would have on
11 the national security and homeland security interests of
12 the United States, as well as an assessment on the impact
13 that such a withdrawal would have for United States allies
14 in the region.

15 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
16 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit
17 to the appropriate congressional committees a report that
18 contains the results of the interagency assessment con-
19 ducted under subsection (a).

20 **SEC. 6. SELECT BIPARTISAN COMMITTEE TO MONITOR**
21 **UNITED STATES POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR**
22 **IRAQ.**

23 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in
24 the House of Representatives the Select Bipartisan Com-

1 mittee to Monitor United States Policy and Strategy for
2 Iraq (hereinafter referred to as the “select committee”).

3 (b) COMPOSITION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The select committee shall
5 be composed of 10 members appointed by the Speak-
6 er of the House of Representatives, of whom 5 mem-
7 bers shall be appointed upon the recommendation of
8 the minority leader of the House of Representatives.
9 The Speaker shall designate one member as chair-
10 man of the select committee.

11 (2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The Speaker and
12 the minority leader of the House of Representatives
13 shall be ex officio members of the select committee
14 but shall have no vote in the select committee and
15 may not be counted for purposes of determining a
16 quorum. The Speaker and the minority leader each
17 may designate a leadership staff member to assist in
18 their capacity as ex officio members, with the same
19 access to select committee meetings, hearings, brief-
20 ings, and materials as employees of the select com-
21 mittee and subject to the same security clearance
22 and confidentiality requirements as staff of the se-
23 lect committee.

24 (c) DUTIES.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The select committee is au-
2 thorized and directed to monitor the implementation
3 of this Act and to study proposals from relevant
4 committees of the House of Representatives, the ex-
5 ecutive branch, and private sector entities and indi-
6 viduals as the select committee considers appropriate
7 concerning the development of United States policy
8 and strategy to assist Iraq to achieve a stable, demo-
9 cratic government and security forces capable of es-
10 tablishing and maintaining security and stability.

11 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 legislative
12 days after the date on which all members of the se-
13 lect committee have been appointed pursuant to sub-
14 section (b)(1), the select committee shall submit to
15 the House of Representatives a report that contains
16 a summary of the activities of the select committee
17 carried out under paragraph (1) and any findings or
18 recommendations relating to such activities.

19 (d) PROCEDURE.—Rule XI of the Rules of the House
20 of Representatives, including the items referred to in the
21 following paragraphs, shall apply to the select committee:

22 (1) Clause 2(j)(1) of rule XI (guaranteeing the
23 minority additional witnesses).

24 (2) Clause 2(m)(3) of rule XI (providing for the
25 authority to subpoena witnesses and documents).

1 In addition, access by the select committee to classified
2 information and other national security information shall
3 be conducted consistent with the Rules of the House of
4 Representatives.

5 (e) JOINT OPERATIONS.—The chairman of the select
6 committee, in carrying out the duties described in sub-
7 section (c), shall consult with the chairman of a Senate
8 committee conducting duties similar to the duties de-
9 scribed in subsection (c) regarding meeting jointly to re-
10 ceive testimony, the scheduling of hearings or issuance of
11 subpoenas, and joint staff interviews of key witnesses.

12 (f) STAFF; FUNDING.—

13 (1) STAFF.—

14 (A) USE OF EXISTING HOUSE STAFF.—To
15 the greatest extent practicable, the select com-
16 mittee shall utilize the services of staff of em-
17 ploying entities of the House of Representa-
18 tives. At the request of the chairman in con-
19 sultation with the ranking minority member,
20 staff of employing entities of the House of Rep-
21 resentatives or a joint committee may be de-
22 tailed to the select committee to carry out this
23 section and shall be deemed to be staff of the
24 select committee.

1 (B) OTHER STAFF.—The chairman, upon
2 consultation with the ranking minority member,
3 may employ and fix the compensation of such
4 staff as the chairman considers necessary to
5 carry out this resolution.

6 (2) FUNDING.—There shall be paid out of the
7 applicable accounts of the House of Representatives
8 \$500,000 for the expenses of the select committee.
9 Such payments shall be made on vouchers signed by
10 the chairman and approved in the manner directed
11 by the Committee on House Administration.
12 Amounts made available under this paragraph shall
13 be expended in accordance with regulations pre-
14 scribed by the Committee on House Administration.

15 (g) DISSOLUTION AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS.—

16 (1) DISSOLUTION.—The select committee shall
17 cease to exist 30 days after filing the report required
18 under subsection (c)(2).

19 (2) DISPOSITION OF RECORDS.—Upon dissolu-
20 tion of the select committee, the records of the select
21 committee shall become the records of any com-
22 mittee of the House of Representatives designated
23 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

24 **SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.**

25 In this Act:

1 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
2 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
3 mittees” means—

4 (A) the Committee on Appropriations, the
5 Committee on Armed Services, the Committee
6 on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Home-
7 land Security, the Permanent Select Committee
8 on Intelligence, and the Select Bipartisan Com-
9 mittee to Monitor United States Policy and
10 Strategy for Iraq (established under section 6
11 of this Act) of the House of Representatives;
12 and

13 (B) the Committee on Appropriations, the
14 Committee on Armed Services, the Committee
15 on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Home-
16 land Security and Governmental Affairs, and
17 the Select Committee on Intelligence of the
18 Senate.

19 (2) LEGISLATIVE DAY.—The term “legislative
20 day” means any calendar day during which the
21 House of Representatives is in session.

22 (3) TERRORIST SANCTUARY.—The term “ter-
23 rorist sanctuary” has the meaning given the term in
24 section 140(d)(5) of the Foreign Relations Author-
25 ization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C.

1 2656f(d)(5) (as added by section 7102(d)(3) of the
2 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act
3 of 2004 (Public Law 108–458)).

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