

# Comparing the Major AUMF Proposals

Authorizations for use of military force (AUMF) from 2001 and 2002 don't cover this situation, and many Members of Congress have expressed their interest in passing a new authorization to demonstrate support for our troops and put clear limits around the conflict.

In this infographic, we summarize the current congressional AUMF proposals by date of introduction. We hope it will be helpful for Members of Congress as they decide the best approach forward.

	PRESIDENT CAN USE "NECESSARY & APPROPRIATE FORCE" AGAINST...	WHAT COVERS THE FIGHT AGAINST AL QAEDA?	THE AUTHORIZATION SUNSETS IN...	HOW DOES THIS AFFECT PREVIOUS AUMFS?	WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS ON GROUND COMBAT OPERATIONS?	PROCESS FOR ADDING OTHER GROUPS TO AUTHORIZATION OF FORCE	PROCEDURES FOR MODIFYING AUTHORITY	REPORTING PERIOD
<b>Kaine (D) /Flake (R) – AUMF Against ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Taliban</b> Introduced in Senate 5/17	ISIS, al Qaeda, and the Taliban	Kaine/Flake AUMF	5 years	Repeals 2001 AUMF Repeals 2002 AUMF	Requires report to Congress if action takes place outside of Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Libya or Yemen.	Requires Administration to name groups that qualify within 60 days of enactment of AUMF. President must submit report to Congress if they determine other groups fall under authorization after this.	Bill provides expedited consideration of resolution to modify/withdraw authority.	Once every <b>6 months</b>
<b>Schiff (D) – Consolidated AUMF Resolution of 2017</b> Introduced 4/17	ISIS, al Qaeda, and the Taliban	Schiff AUMF	3 years	Repeals 2001 AUMF Repeals 2002 AUMF	Notify Congress after ground forces enter a "combat role against an entity or organized and armed group."  No notification required for training, search & rescue, short counter-terrorism raids, ground support for air strikes, and intelligence gathering.	Requires President to notify as part of regular 90 day reports if they use force against group not previously named that President determines falls under the AUMF authorization.	Bill provides consideration of resolution to modify/withdraw authority using procedures from War Powers Resolution.	Once every <b>90 days</b>
<b>Young (R) /Banks (R) – AUMF Against Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and ISIS</b> Introduced in Senate 03/17 Introduced in House 03/17	ISIS, al Qaeda, the Taliban	Young/Banks AUMF	No sunset	Repeals 2001 AUMF Repeals 2002 AUMF	No limitations on ground forces, but does outline authority to detain persons suspected of supporting Al-Qaeda, Taliban, or ISIS.	President makes determination. No requirement to inform Congress.	Regular order	Once every <b>60 days</b>
<b>Engel (D) – AUMF Against ISIS</b> Discussion draft 06/17	ISIS	2001 AUMF	3 years	Amends 2001 AUMF Repeals 2002 AUMF	Notify Congress at least before the start of ground combat for non-specialized activities.  No notification required for specialized activities (e.g., training allies, search & rescue, short counter-terrorism raids).	Requires President to notify as part of regular 6 month reports if they use force against group not previously named that President determines falls under the AUMF authorization.	Bill provides expedited consideration of resolution to modify/withdraw authority.	Once every <b>6 months</b>



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