

COMPARING THE MAJOR AUMF PROPOSALS

For the past three years, the US has been confronting the terrorist group known as the Islamic State In Iraq and al Sham (ISIS, also known as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria). But the complexity of the conflict on the ground, the entry of Russian forces in support of the Syrian regime, the fast moving pace of battle and the lack of any coherent strategy from the Trump Administration have created a volatile mix that could end in a broader conflict if Congress doesn't force the Administration to articulate a clear strategy and set clear authorization. The past 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 AUTHO- RIZATION 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
Kaine (D) /Flake (R) – AUMF Against ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Taliban 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 6 months
Schiff (D) – Consolidated AUMF Resolution of 2017 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 90 days
Engel (D) – AUMF Against ISIS 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 6 months
Perry (R) – AUMF Against Islamist Extremism Introduced 03/15	ISIS, al Qaeda, the Taliban, Al Shabab, Houthis, Hamas, Hezbollah, and any organizations the President determines support Islamist extremism.	Perry AUMF	No sunset	Repeals 2001 AUMF Repeals 2002 AUMF	No limitations.	President makes determination. No requirement to inform Congress.	Regular order	None specified
President Obama – AUMF Proposed 2/15	ISIS	2001 AUMF	3 years	Repeals 2002 AUMF	Does not authorize "enduring offensive ground combat operations."	No provisions	Regular order	Once every 6 months
Graham (R)– AUMF Against ISIL and its Associated Forces Intro. 12/15	ISIS	2001 AUMF	No sunset	No effect	No limitations	No provisions	Regular order	Once every 60 days