

AMENDMENT NO. _____ Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To state the sense of Congress on United States policy on Iraq.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—109th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2766

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SALAZAR)

Viz:

1 At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the fol-
2 lowing:

3 **SEC. 1209. UNITED STATES POLICY ON IRAQ.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the
5 “United States Policy on Iraq Act of 2006”.

6 (b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following find-
7 ings:

1 (1) Global terrorist networks, including those
2 that attacked the United States on September 11,
3 2001, continue to threaten the national security of
4 the United States and are recruiting, planning, and
5 developing capabilities to attack the United States
6 and its allies throughout the world.

7 (2) Winning the fight against terrorist networks
8 requires an integrated, comprehensive effort that
9 uses all facets of power of the United States and the
10 members of the international community who value
11 democracy, freedom, and the rule of law.

12 (3) The United States Armed Forces, particu-
13 larly the Army and Marine Corps, are stretched
14 thin, and many soldiers and Marines have experi-
15 enced three or more deployments to combat zones.

16 (4) Sectarian violence has surpassed the insur-
17 gency and terrorism as the main security threat in
18 Iraq, increasing the prospects of a broader civil war
19 which could draw in Iraq's neighbors.

20 (5) United States and coalition forces have
21 trained and equipped more than 116,000 Iraqi sol-
22 diers, sailors, and airmen, and more than 148,000
23 Iraqi police, highway patrol, and other Ministry of
24 Interior forces.

1 (6) Of the 102 operational Iraqi Army combat
2 battalions, 69 are either in the lead or operating
3 independently, according to the May 2006 report of
4 the Administration to Congress entitled “Measuring
5 Stability and Security in Iraq”;

6 (7) Congress expressed its sense in the National
7 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006
8 (119 Stat. 3466) that “calendar year 2006 should
9 be a period of significant transition to full Iraqi sov-
10 ereignty, with Iraqi security forces taking the lead
11 for the security of a free and sovereign Iraq, thereby
12 creating the conditions for the phased redeployment
13 of United States forces from Iraq”.

14 (8) Iraq’s security forces are heavily infiltrated
15 by sectarian militia, which has greatly increased sec-
16 tarian tensions and impeded the development of ef-
17 fective security services loyal to the Iraq Govern-
18 ment.

19 (9) With the approval by the Iraqi Council of
20 Representatives of the ministers of defense, national
21 security, and the interior on June 7, 2006, the en-
22 tire cabinet of Prime Minister Maliki is now in
23 place.

24 (10) Pursuant to the Iraq Constitution, the
25 Council of Representatives is to appoint a Panel

1 which will have 4 months to recommend changes to
2 the Iraq Constitution.

3 (11) Despite pledges of more than
4 \$8,000,000,000 in assistance for Iraq by foreign
5 governments other than the United States at the
6 Madrid International Donors' Conference in October
7 2003, only \$3,500,000,000 of such assistance has
8 been forthcoming.

9 (12) The current open-ended commitment of
10 United States forces in Iraq is unsustainable and a
11 deterrent to the Iraqis making the political com-
12 promises and personnel and resource commitments
13 that are needed for the stability and security of Iraq.

14 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
15 gress that in order to change course from an open-ended
16 commitment and to promote the assumption of security
17 responsibilities by the Iraqis, thus advancing the chances
18 for success in Iraq—

19 (1) the following actions need to be taken to
20 help achieve the broad-based and sustainable polit-
21 ical settlement so essential for defeating the insur-
22 gency and preventing all-out civil war—

23 (A) there must be a fair sharing of polit-
24 ical power and economic resources among all
25 the Iraqi groups so as to invest them in the for-

1 mation of an Iraqi nation by either amendments
2 to the Iraq Constitution or by legislation or
3 other means, within the timeframe provided for
4 in the Iraq Constitution;

5 (B) the President should convene an inter-
6 national conference so as to more actively in-
7 volve the international community and Iraq's
8 neighbors, promote a durable political settle-
9 ment among Iraqis, reduce regional interference
10 in Iraq's internal affairs, encourage more coun-
11 tries to contribute to Iraq's extensive needs,
12 and ensure that pledged funds are forthcoming;

13 (C) the Iraq Government should promptly
14 and decisively disarm the militias and remove
15 those members of the Iraqi security forces
16 whose loyalty to the Iraq Government is in
17 doubt; and

18 (D) the President should—

19 (i) expedite the transition of United
20 States forces in Iraq to a limited presence
21 and mission of training Iraqi security
22 forces, providing logistic support of Iraqi
23 security forces, protecting United States
24 infrastructure and personnel, and partici-

1 pating in targeted counterterrorism activi-
2 ties;

3 (ii) after consultation with the Gov-
4 ernment of Iraq, begin the phased rede-
5 ployment of United States forces from Iraq
6 this year; and

7 (iii) submit to Congress a plan by the
8 end of 2006 with estimated dates for the
9 continued phased redeployment of United
10 States forces from Iraq, with the under-
11 standing that unexpected contingencies
12 may arise;

13 (2) during and after the phased redeployment
14 of United States forces from Iraq, the United States
15 will need to sustain a nonmilitary effort to actively
16 support reconstruction, governance, and a durable
17 political solution in Iraq; and

18 (3) the President should carefully assess the
19 impact that ongoing United States military oper-
20 ations in Iraq are having on the capability of the
21 United States Government to conduct an effective
22 counterterrorism campaign to defeat the broader
23 global terrorist networks that threaten the United
24 States.