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Summary

This report is a compilation of legislation on Iraq from 1990 to the present. The list is composed of resolutions and public laws relating to military action or diplomatic pressure to be taken against Iraq. The list does not include foreign aid appropriations bills passed since FY1994 that deny U.S. funds to any nation in violation of the United Nations sanctions regime against Iraq. Also, measures that were not passed only in either the House or the Senate are not included (with the exception of the proposals in the 108th Congress and several relevant concurrent and joint resolutions from previous Congresses). For a more in-depth analysis of U.S. action against Iraq, see CRS Issue Brief IB92117, Iraq, Compliance, Sanctions and U.S. Policy. This report will be updated periodically.

101st Congress

House

H.J.Res. 658 Supported the actions taken by the President with respect to Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and confirmed United States resolve. Passed in the House: October 1, 1990

1 This compilation of legislation does not include bills related to humanitarian support for the Iraqi population and bills that call on Iraq to compensate victims of the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

H.Con.Res. 382  Expressed the sense of the Congress that the crisis created by Iraq’s invasion and occupation of Kuwait must be addressed and resolved on its own terms separately from other conflicts in the region. Passed in the House: October 23, 1990

Senate

S.Res. 318  Commended the President for his actions taken against Iraq and called for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the freezing of Iraqi assets, the cessation of all arms shipments to Iraq, and the imposition of sanctions against Iraq. Passed in the Senate: August 2, 1990

Public Laws

P.L. 101-509  (H.R. 5241). Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act FY1991 (Section 630). Urged the President to ensure that coalition allies were sharing the burden of collective defense and contributing financially to the war effort. Became public law: November 5, 1990


P.L. 101-515  (H.R. 5021). Department of Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act FY1991 (Section 608 a & b). Restricted the use of funds to approve the licensing for export of any supercomputer to any country whose government is assisting Iraq develop its ballistic missile program, or chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons capability. Became public law: November 5, 1990

102nd Congress

Public Laws


### 103rd Congress

#### Public Laws


### 104th Congress

#### House

H.Res. 120  Urged the President to take “all appropriate action” to secure the release and safe exit from Iraq of American citizens William Barloon and David Daliberti, who had mistakenly crossed Iraq’s border and were detained. Passed in the House: April 3, 1995

#### Senate

S.Res. 288  Commended the military action taken by the United States following U.S. air strikes in northern Iraq against Iraqi radar and air defense installations. This action was taken during the brief Kurdish civil war in 1996. Passed in the Senate: September 5, 1996
105th Congress

House

H.Res. 322  
Supported the pursuit of peaceful and diplomatic efforts in seeking Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions regarding the destruction of Iraq’s capability to deliver and produce weapons of mass destruction. However, if such efforts fail, “multilateral military action or unilateral military action should be taken.” Passed in the House: November 13, 1997

H.Con.Res. 137  
Expressed concern for the urgent need of a criminal tribunal to try members of the Iraqi regime for war crimes. 
Passed in the House: January 27, 1998

H.Res. 612  
Reaffirmed that it should be the policy of the United States to support efforts to remove the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq and to promote the emergence of a democratic government to replace that regime. Passed in the House: December 17, 1998

Senate

S.Con.Res. 78  
Called for the indictment of Saddam Hussein for war crimes.  
Passed in the Senate: March 13, 1998

Public Laws

P.L. 105-174  
(H.R. 3579). 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (Section 17). Expressed the sense of Congress that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act be used for the conduct of offensive operations by the United States Armed Forces against Iraq for the purpose of enforcing compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions, unless such operations are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of the enactment of this act. Became public law: May 1, 1998

P.L. 105-235  
(S.J.Res. 54). Iraqi Breach of International Obligations. Declared that by evicting weapons inspectors, Iraq was in “material breach” of its cease-fire agreement. Urged the President to take “appropriate action in accordance with the Constitution and relevant laws of the United States, to bring Iraq into compliance with its international obligations.” Became public law: August 14, 1998

P.L. 105-338  
(H.R. 4655). Iraq Liberation Act of 1988 (Section 586). Declared that it should be the policy of the United States to “support efforts” to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq and replace him with a democratic government. Authorized the President to provide the Iraqi democratic opposition with assistance for radio and television broadcasting, defense articles and military training, and humanitarian assistance. Became public law: October 31, 1998
107th Congress

House

H.J.Res. 75  Stated that Iraq’s refusal to allow weapons inspectors was a material breach of its international obligations and constituted “a mounting threat to the United States, its friends and allies, and international peace and security.” Passed in the House: December 20, 2001

Public Laws

P.L. 107-243  (H.J.Res. 114). *To Authorize the Use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.* Authorized the President to use armed force to defend the national security of the United States against the threat posed by Iraq and to enforce all relevant U.N. resolutions regarding Iraq. Became public law: October 16, 2002

108th Congress

House

H.Con.Res. 104  Expresses the unequivocal support and appreciation of the nation (1) to the President as Commander-in-Chief for his firm leadership and decisive action in the conduct of military operations in Iraq as part of the on-going Global War on Terrorism; (2) to the members of the U.S. armed forces serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom, who are carrying out their missions with excellence, patriotism, and bravery; and (3) to the families of the U.S. military personnel serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom, who are providing support and prayers for their loved ones currently engaged in military operations in Iraq. Passed in the House: March 21, 2003.

Senate

S.Res. 95  Commends and supports the efforts and leadership of the President, as Commander in Chief, in the conflict against Iraq. Commends, and expresses the gratitude of the nation to all members of the U.S. armed forces (whether on active duty, in the National Guard, or in the Reserves) and the civilian employees who support their efforts, as well as the men and women of civilian national security agencies who are participating in the military operations in the Persian Gulf region, for their professional excellence, dedicated patriotism, and exemplary bravery. Expresses the deep condolences of the Senate to the families of brave Americans who have lost their lives in this noble undertaking, over many years, against Iraq. Expresses sincere gratitude to British Prime Minister Tony Blair and his government for their courageous and steadfast support, as well as gratitude to other allied nations for their military support, logistical support, and

For a complete list of 108th legislation related to Iraq that has been proposed in either the House or the Senate, please see *Iraq - U.S. Confrontation: Legislation in the 108th Congress* available online at [http://www.crs.gov/products/browse/iraqleg.shtml].

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3 Unlike the focus of the legislation listed in this report, *Iraq - U.S. Confrontation: Legislation in the 108th Congress* covers all aspects of the Iraq - U.S. confrontation, ranging from the domestic impacts of war to the authorization of military force.