JOINT RESOLUTION

To direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Congress has the sole power to declare war under article I, section 8, clause 11 of the United States Constitution.

(2) Congress has not declared war with respect to, or provided a specific statutory authorization for,
the conflict between military forces led by Saudi Arabia, including forces from the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Senegal, and Sudan (the Saudi-led coalition), against the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, in the Republic of Yemen.

(3) Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

(4) The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

(5) In December 2017, Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis stated, “We have gone in to be very--to be helpful where we can in identifying how you do target analysis and how you make certain you hit the right thing.”.

(6) The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the meaning of section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50
U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation
where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly
indicated by the circumstances into which United
States Armed Forces have been introduced.

(7) Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution
(50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that “at any time that
United States Armed Forces are engaged in hos-
tilities outside the territory of the United States, its
possessions and territories without a declaration of
war or specific statutory authorization, such forces
shall be removed by the President if the Congress so
directs”.

(8) Section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution
(50 U.S.C. 1547(c)) defines the introduction of
United States Armed Forces to include “the assign-
ment of members of such armed forces to command,
coordinate, participate in the movement of, or ac-
company the regular or irregular military forces of
any foreign country or government when such mili-
tary forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent
threat that such forces will become engaged, in hos-
tilities,”and activities that the United States is con-
ducting in support of the Saudi-led coalition, includ-
ing aerial refueling and targeting assistance, fall
within this definition.
(9) Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) provides that any joint resolution or bill to require the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the expedited procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–329; 90 Stat. 765).

(10) No specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted, and no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Pursuant to section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) and in accordance with the provisions of
section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance
and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–329; 90 Stat. 765), Congress hereby directs the President
to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in
or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States
Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda
or associated forces, by not later than the date that is
30 days after the date of the enactment of this joint reso-
lution (unless the President requests and Congress author-
izes a later date), and unless and until a declaration of
war or specific authorization for such use of United States
Armed Forces has been enacted. For purposes of this reso-
lution, in this section, the term “hostilities” includes in-
flight refueling of non-United States aircraft conducting
missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED
MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION
WITH ISRAEL.

Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to
influence or disrupt any military operations and coopera-
tion with Israel.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARA-
BIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-
ment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit
to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United
States citizens and the civilian population of Saudi Arabia
and the risk of regional humanitarian crises if the United
States were to cease support operations with respect to
the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the
Houthis in Yemen.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST AT-
TACKS TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL
UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES
YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING
WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-
ment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit
to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of ter-
rorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, al-
lies, and to the continental United States if the Govern-
ment of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intel-
ligence sharing with the United States.