

## Learning about Legislation #61 - Revisiting War Powers and Authorizations for Use of Military Force (AUMFs)

*This content was originally shared in a MoCTrack Report from October 2017, when tensions with North Korea were at a critical point. With the passage of a bill this week to rescind the 2002 AUMF, it feels like a good time to take a look at how War Powers went from a congressional prerogative to an executive responsibility.*

The *Washington Post* [reported](#) that 4 in 10 Americans thought, incorrectly, that the Constitution grants the power to declare war to the President. A little more than half of respondents got that question right. In light of that situation, it seems appropriate to look at how our nation deals with war powers, and how that power has shifted in the last century.

The Constitution gives the power to declare war to the Congress. Amidst a long list of Congressional responsibilities, Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution says, “The Congress shall have power...to declare war.” But it also says, in Article II, Section 2, “the President shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.” This check and balance, which was meant to protect the population by ensuring that any war was well debated and supported by the majority, has led to several conflicts. If the President is the head of the armed forces, can he deploy troops overseas to a location where the Congress has not declared war? How do we deal with situations where our troops are involved in armed conflict, but the Congress hasn’t declared war?

After the conflict in Vietnam, a “police action” where Congress never declared war, Congress decided to take legislative action. In 1973 they passed the War Powers Resolution. This extensive bit of legislation is described as follows by the [Library of Congress](#):

“The first part states the policy behind the law namely, to ensure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, and that the President’s powers as Commander in Chief are exercised only pursuant to a declaration of war, specific statutory authorization from Congress, or a national emergency created by an attack upon the United States...;

the second part requires the President to consult with Congress before introducing U.S. armed forces into hostilities or situations where hostilities are imminent, and to continue such consultations as long as U.S. armed forces remain in such situations...;

the third part sets forth reporting requirements that the President must comply with...;

the fourth part of the law...requires that U.S. forces be withdrawn from hostilities within 60 days of the time a report is submitted unless Congress acts to approve continued military action...;

the fifth part of the law sets forth certain definitions and rules to be used when interpreting the War Powers Resolution.”

When Congress wants to authorize hostilities, they pass legislation called “Authorization for Use of Military Force” or AUMF. After the 9/11 attacks, the Congress passed the ‘Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists’ in 2002. That AUMF has been interpreted as giving the last three presidents the right to take military action not just in the Middle East and Afghanistan, but also in the Philippines, Georgia, Yemen, Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia. It is only this week that the House has voted to end this AUMF, and it will take a Senate vote to officially end that authorization.

This situation is made more complex, though, by nuclear weapons. A [PBS article](#) describes that situation best, noting “During the Cold War, the U.S. military built an elaborate system to control the thousands of nuclear weapons in this country. There are many checks and balances, no officers who work with intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear armed aircraft, or nuclear submarines can launch missiles

alone. They always work in twos, or sometimes entire teams. But there is an exception to that. The entire system is designed to respond to the sole decision of the president.” So, while the president could not (Constitutionally) declare war entirely on his own, he can (procedurally) make the decision and have the armed forces drop a nuclear bomb anywhere on his say-so alone.

*Hopefully that provides the content needed, so that when you hear our MoCs expressing their positions on AUMFs or limiting the President’s power to initiate hostilities with another country you understand their authority and the Congress’s role in war powers.*