



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
**OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 26, 2025  
(Senate)

## **STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY**

**S.J. Res. 59 – A Joint Resolution to Direct the Removal of United States Armed Forces from Hostilities Against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been Authorized by Congress**  
(Sen. Kaine, D-VA)

The Administration strongly opposes passage of S.J. Res. 59, a joint resolution that would direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

S.J. Res. 59 fails to account for the dynamic security threat posed by Iran and its proxies, and our commitments to force protection in the region. On June 12, the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors found that Iran has failed to comply with its nuclear safeguards obligations. Iran immediately responded stating that it would establish a new uranium enrichment facility in a secure location, and that other measures were being planned. Israel took action against Iran – an action it believed was necessary for its self-defense. The United States’ top priority is protecting American forces in the region. President Trump will take all necessary steps to protect our forces, de-escalate conflict, and remain in close contact with our regional partners.

S.J. Res. 59 should be rejected because it purports to limit the President’s Article II authority under the Constitution and could hinder the President’s ability, in his constitutional role as Commander in Chief, to protect United States forces from the continued threat posed by Iran and its proxies.

S.J. Res. 59 also could hinder the President’s ability to protect United States forces in the region through actions to de-escalate the threat posed by Iran and its proxies. The resolution’s “rule of construction” that “nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the United States from defending itself from imminent attack” does not remedy this problem. Protecting important national interests of the United States could foreseeably require the President to respond to Iranian threats beyond defending against imminent attacks on the United States. This joint resolution infringes on the President’s authority and is misguided.

If S.J. Res. 59 were presented to the President, his advisors would recommend that he veto the joint resolution.

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