Hamas is an Islamic militant group based in the Palestinian region. The United States placed sanctions on Hamas and designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization. On October 7, 2023, Hamas attacked Israel, killing over 1,400 Israeli and other citizens, and injuring and kidnapping many more. Following this attack, Israel has declared war on Hamas and launched a large-scale offensive to remove Hamas from the region.

In 2008, the Federal Bureau of Investigation brought suit against the Holy Land Foundation and several of its leaders for funding Hamas, and the foundation and five of its leaders were convicted of materially supporting Hamas. Evidence throughout the trial seemingly linked the Holy Land Foundation and its financial support of Hamas to the Council of American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) both through organizational activity and individual connections. Following the trial, the FBI severed its liaison relationship and suspended formal contacts with CAIR.

The United Arab Emirates, a formal diplomatic ally of the U.S., placed CAIR on the country’s terrorism list in 2014. Further, President Biden’s administration has “disavowed” CAIR over comments made by its executive director at an event following the October 7 attack.

Many states have introduced memorials or resolutions in recent years, encouraging their respective state to likewise suspend contact with CAIR. These states include Arizona (2017), South Carolina (2018), Mississippi (2018), and Arkansas (2019).

This resolution strongly encourages every executive agency, law enforcement agency, and local government in the state of Florida to suspend contact and outreach activities with CAIR.

Resolutions are not subject to action by the Governor and do not have the effect of law.

The resolution does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local government.
FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Hamas and the Palestine Committee

Hamas is an Islamic militant group formed in 1987 and based in the Palestinian region. The United States placed sanctions on Hamas starting in 1995 and, in 1997, designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization due to its “armed resistance against Israel.” Hamas’ stated goal, according to its 1998 manifesto, is the destruction of Israel and the Jewish people.

Hamas has taken several hostile actions towards Israel in recent years, including firing rockets into Israeli territory. Hamas’ primary sponsor is Iran, who “has armed, trained and funded Hamas since the late 1980s.” On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a terrorist attack on Israel. Over 1,400 Israeli and other citizens were killed in that attack, and many more were injured; Hamas also took an estimated 200 hostages. After the October attack, Israeli declared war on Hamas and is currently trying to remove Hamas from the region.

After Hamas’ formation, global branches of the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) began to help Hamas, including a 1988 visit from the head of the Palestinian branch of the MB to Muslim Brothers in the U.S. The Palestine Committee — a group with highly antisemitic views of the region’s conflict and a specifically militant solution — was formed following that meeting. The Palestine Committee was comprised of leadership from three U.S.-based groups “that had been set up to aid Hamas in Palestine” and included the Occupied Land Fund, which evolved into the public-facing Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (Holy Land Foundation), which was the financial portion of Hamas’ support.

After the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993, several members of the Palestine Committee met to discuss support for Hamas within the U.S., which came to be called the Philadelphia Meeting and was wiretapped by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Attendees agreed fundraising was essential and concluded that the Holy Land Foundation would be the guise of charitable donations. Further, the group discussed the need for an activist U.S.-based organization that would represent Muslims and

8 Id.
10 Id.
11 Id.
educate the public outwardly, while more specifically defending and supporting Hamas. Following the evidence presented in *U.S. v. Holy Land Foundation*, government officials believe the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) to be that organization.

**2008 Terrorism Financing Trial: United States v. Holy Land Foundation et al**

The Philadelphia Meeting, along with other evidence, was presented during the 2008 trial *U.S. v. Holy Land Foundation*. In this case, the FBI brought suit against the Holy Land Foundation and several of its leaders for funding Hamas. The Holy Land Foundation and five of the organization’s leaders were convicted of materially supporting Hamas. Evidence throughout the trial seemingly linked the Holy Land Foundation and its financial support of Hamas to CAIR both through organizational activity and individual connections.

**Council on American-Islamic Relations**

CAIR was founded in 1994 and has the stated goal of representing Muslims in U.S. politics and “empower[ing] American Muslims and encouraging their participation in political and social activism.” As of January 18, 2024, the CAIR website lists over 20 chapters across the country, including one in Tampa.

Evidence presented during *U.S. v. Holy Land Foundation* demonstrated that the Holy Land Foundation had given money to CAIR, and a 1994 Palestine Committee memorandum acknowledged CAIR and three other organizations as making up the committee. Following the trial, the FBI “served its liaison relationship” and “suspend[ed] formal contacts” with CAIR. In an April 2009 letter sent to a U.S. Senator, an FBI Assistant Director described CAIR as an “unindicted co-conspirator” in the trial.

The United Arab Emirates, a formal diplomatic ally of the U.S. since 1972, placed CAIR on the country’s terrorism list in 2014. Further, President Biden’s administration has “disavowed” CAIR over Executive Director Nihad Awad’s comments at an event following the October 7 attack. Many states have introduced memorials or resolutions in recent years, encouraging their respective state to likewise suspend contact with CAIR. These states include Arizona (2017), South Carolina (2018), Mississippi (2018), and Arkansas (2019).

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19 Id.


21 UAE official says groups may appeal against inclusion on terror list, Reuters (Nov. 20, 2014), https://www.reuters.com/article/idUSKCN014104/ (last visited Jan. 19, 2024).

Individuals Related to CAIR

Ghassan Elashi served as treasurer for the Holy Land Foundation and was later a founding member of CAIR’s Texas office. In 2009, following the *U.S. v. Holy Land Foundation* trial, Elashi was sentenced to 65 years in prison based on 24 convictions related to financing and otherwise supporting Hamas, as well as tax fraud.\(^{23}\)

In October 2004, Abdurahman Alamoudi was sentenced to 23 years in another terrorism financing trial.\(^ {24}\) He was convicted of three federal offenses that included “prohibited financial transactions to Libya” and meeting with Libyan government officials, where plans to finance a plot to assassinate the Saudi Crown Prince were discussed.\(^ {25}\) In October 2000, Alamoudi was present at a rally in Washington D.C. and delivered a speech supporting Hamas and Hezbollah.\(^ {26}\)

Randall Todd Royer, also known as Ismail Royer, worked for CAIR in a communications role.\(^ {27}\) Royer was convicted in federal court on two charges of aiding and abetting related to weaponry and explosives. Specifically, he was indicted in relation to his dealings with and assistance of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), which the U.S. designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001.\(^ {28}\) Royer also admitted to helping five named co-defendants get into an LeT terrorist training camp, after which each defendant was trained to use weaponry.\(^ {29}\) Royer further admitted he had helped others get into the camp after a meeting on September 16, 2001, where it was discussed that the 9/11 attacks would be “used as an excuse to trigger a global war against Islam.”\(^ {30}\) Royer’s indictments also charged him with distributing propaganda newsletters for LeT and conspiracy to assist Al-Qaeda in war against the U.S.\(^ {31}\) Royer was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison in April 2004, receiving 10 years for each of the aiding and abetting convictions.\(^ {32}\)

Muthanna al-Hanooti served within Michigan’s CAIR office.\(^ {33}\) Al-Hanooti was convicted of contracting to buy Iraqi oil in violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and sentenced in March 2011 to one year in federal prison.\(^ {34}\) This crime also violated U.S. sanctions against Iraq under Saddam Hussein.

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\(^{25}\) Id.


%20in
months%20of%20time%20in
Bosnian%20army%20(recently
visited Jan. 19, 2024).


\(^{29}\) Id.

\(^{30}\) Id.


Sami Al-Arian was arrested in 2003 in Tampa, where he had, until 2001, been a professor at the University of South Florida. Al-Arian was charged with 17 counts relating to helping the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a group the U.S. has designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization since 1997. At the conclusion of the 2005 trial, the jury "failed to reach a verdict ... on nine counts and acquitted him of eight counts." Al-Arian then pleaded guilty on one related charge, after which the government dropped other charges. Al-Arian admitted to having helped PIJ and knowing of its designation and terrorist actions; he was thereafter sentenced to 57 months in prison. Al-Arian was deported to Turkey in 2015. In 2020, CAIR-Florida featured Al-Arian in a livestream.

Zainab Chaudry is the Director of CAIR’s Maryland chapter and a member of the Maryland Commission on Hate Crimes Response and Prevention (commission), which was established in 2023 and required to have a representative from multiple organizations, including CAIR. In November 2023, the Maryland Attorney General suspended Chaudry from the commission for some of her personal social media posts. She likened Israel’s actions to those of Nazi Germany. The Attorney General said such conduct made it difficult for the commission to do its work effectively. Two weeks later, Chaudry was reinstated to the commission because it was determined the new law did not give the Attorney General the ability to remove commissioners that have not served their full four-year term.

Nihad Awad, who currently serves as CAIR’s Executive Director, stated at a convention of American Muslims for Palestine in November 2023, “[t]he people of Gaza only decided to break the siege ... on October 7 ... the people of Gaza have the right to self-defense, have the right to defend themselves ... Israel as an occupying power does not have that right to self-defense.” After this speech, President Biden’s administration both publicly condemned Awad’s comments and disassociated from CAIR.

Effect of the Resolution

This resolution strongly encourages every executive agency, law enforcement agency, and local government in the state of Florida to suspend contact and outreach activities with CAIR. Resolutions are not subject to action by the Governor and do not have the effect of law.

36 Id.
37 Id.
38 Id.
44 Id.
45 Id.
47 Id.
II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:
   1. Revenues:
      None.
   2. Expenditures:
      None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
   1. Revenues:
      None.
   2. Expenditures:
      None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:
   None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:
   None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:
   1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:
      Not applicable. The bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.
   2. Other:
      None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:
   Not applicable.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:
   None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

   None.