

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND
DOMESTIC SECURITY
Senator Altman, Chair
Senator Gibson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, February 22, 2016
TIME: 4:00—5:30 p.m.
PLACE: *Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Office Building*

MEMBERS: Senator Altman, Chair; Senator Gibson, Vice Chair; Senators Evers, Sachs, and Stargel

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SM 1710 Evers (Similar CS/HM 1319)	Declaration of War Against Global Islamic Terrorist Organizations; Urging Congress to declare war on al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism, etc.	MS 02/22/2016 RC

Other Related Meeting Documents

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

BILL: CS/SM 1710

INTRODUCER: Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee and Senator Evers

SUBJECT: Declaration of War Against Global Islamic Terrorist Organizations

DATE: February 22, 2016 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SM 1710 urges the Congress of the United States to approve an authorization for the use of military force against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism against the United States and its people and against allied and friendly governments and their populations.

Legislative memorials are not subject to the Governor's veto power and are not presented to the Governor for review. Memorials have no force of law, as they are mechanisms for formally petitioning the federal government to act on a particular subject.

II. Present Situation:

Declarations of War

The United States Constitution authorizes Congress to declare war.¹ Pursuant to that power, Congress has enacted eleven formal declarations relating to five different wars in the nation's history, the most recent being those that were adopted during World War II.² Congress' power to declare war has also been understood to include the power to issue authorizations for the use of

¹ U.S. Const., art. I, s. 8, cl. 11.

² Jennifer K. Elsea and Richard F. Grimmett, Congressional Research Service, *Declarations of War and Authorizations for the Use of Military Force: Historical Background and Legal Implications* (April 18, 2014), available at <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL31133.pdf> (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

military force (AUMF).³ Since the Second World War, the United States Congress has only adopted AUMFs.⁴

Two factors led to the shift away from formal declarations of war. First, no formal declaration of war has been delivered by diplomatic channels since 1945.⁵ Nations have increasingly attempted to maintain diplomatic and commercial relationships to the extent possible during conflicts, with the historical tendency to abrogate treaties replaced by a tendency to deem treaties as remaining in effect to the maximum possible extent.⁶ Second, a formal declaration of war is the operative event in many statutes to confer special powers on the President, many of which directly affect domestic concerns.⁷ These special powers include:

- Interdiction of trade;⁸
- Ordering manufacturing plants to produce arms and seizing them if they fail to comply;⁹
- Taking control of the transportation system;¹⁰ and
- Taking control of communications systems.¹¹

The most vital powers relevant to conducting a military operation, however, are triggered by either a declaration of war or an AUMF. Both types of resolutions eliminate the time limits imposed on military deployments by the War Powers Resolution¹² and authorize the capture and detention of enemy combatants through the duration of hostilities.¹³ Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the U.S. Congress has issued two AUMFs. The first was in 2001 to authorize the U.S. Armed Forces to act against those responsible for 9/11 and the second was in 2002 to authorize the use of force against Iraq.¹⁴

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

The Secretary of State is responsible for designating Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), as directed by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).¹⁵ The INA defines terrorism as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.¹⁶ A terrorist organization is further defined in the INA as any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international

³ *Id.* at 23.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Supra* note 2, at 25. Some of these powers are also triggered in the event the President declares a national emergency.

⁸ 50 U.S.C. s. 1702.

⁹ 10 U.S.C. s. 2538.

¹⁰ 10 U.S.C. s. 2644.

¹¹ 47 U.S.C. s. 606.

¹² *Supra* note 2, at 25.

¹³ *Id.*, citing *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 518 (2004) (O'Connor, J., plurality opinion) and *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 588-89 (2004) (Thomas, J., dissenting).

¹⁴ *Supra* note 2.

¹⁵ The National Counterterrorism Center, *2016 Counterterrorism Calendar*, at 4 (2016), available at http://www.nctc.gov/site/pdfs/ct_calendar.pdf (last visited Feb. 18, 2016).

¹⁶ 22 U.S.C. s. 2656f(d)(2).

terrorism.¹⁷ Designations of an FTO can be done through the INA or under the authority of Executive Order (E.O.) 13224.¹⁸

To be designated as an FTO under the authority of the INA, a group must:

- Be a foreign-based organization;
- Engage in terrorist activity, or retain the capacity to engage in terrorist activity; and
- Threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States.¹⁹

Under the authority of E.O. 13224,²⁰ a wider range of entities can be designated by either the Department of State or the Department of the Treasury as Specially Designated Global Terrorists (SDGTs).²¹ SDGTs are individuals or entities that have committed, or pose a significant threat of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.²²

Terrorist designations play a critical role in the fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business. Designations support U.S. government efforts to curb terrorist finance, deter donations and contributions, block economic transactions, and implement international obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1373.²³ The U.S. Department of State currently lists 59 groups designated FTOs.²⁴

Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)

Formed by Osama Bin Ladin in 1988, al-Qaeda²⁵ was comprised of Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, and declared its goal as the establishment of a pan-Islamic caliphate²⁶ throughout the Muslim world.²⁷ The group's cohesiveness has diminished in recent years because of leadership losses from counterterrorism pressure in Afghanistan and Pakistan.²⁸

¹⁷ 22 U.S.C. s. 2656f(d)(3).

¹⁸ *Supra* note 15, at 5.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ See U.S. Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, *Executive Order 13224* (Sept. 23, 2001), available at <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/122570.htm> (last visited Feb. 18, 2016).

²¹ *Supra* note 15, at 5.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.* UN Security Council Resolution 1373 called for UN member states to work together to suppress terrorist financing, share intelligence on terrorism, monitor borders, and “implement...the relevant international conventions and protocols to combat terrorism”. Resolution available at: [http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2012/docs/United%20Nations%20Security%20Council%20Resolution%201373%20\(2001\).pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2012/docs/United%20Nations%20Security%20Council%20Resolution%201373%20(2001).pdf) (last visited Feb. 19, 2016)

²⁴ U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Counterterrorism, *Foreign Terrorist Organizations* (2016), available at <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm> (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

²⁵ *Id.* Al-Qaeda was designated as an FTO on October 8, 1999.

²⁶ A “caliphate,” a state governed by a “caliph,” refers to the religious and political successors of Muhammad. Disputes over succession form the basis of the early fissures in Islam. Gerhard Bowering, *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought* 202 (1st ed. 2013).

²⁷ *Supra* note 15, at 18.

²⁸ *Id.*

However, al-Qaeda remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad and could seek to reconstitute its remnants in Afghanistan.²⁹

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a previous leader of al-Qaeda, separated from the organization in 2002 to create al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQ-I).³⁰ Following Zarqawi's death in June 2006, AQ-I leaders repackaged the group as a coalition called the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI).³¹ ISI lost its two top leaders in 2010 and was weakened, but not eliminated, by the time of the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq in 2011.³² The group would later rebrand as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)³³ in 2013.³⁴

ISIL is currently operating as a terrorist organization primarily in Iraq and Syria.³⁵ In addition to the group's fighters in Iraq and Syria, ISIL has received pledges of support from various terrorist groups in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia.³⁶ Prior to 2015, the majority of the group's attacks were concentrated in Iraq and Syria, but attacks elsewhere in 2015 resulted in more than 1,000 deaths.³⁷ It is believed active ISIL cells currently operate in Yemen, Egypt, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Afghanistan, and Nigeria.³⁸

The following military operations are recognized as part of the effort to combat FTOs such as al-Qaeda and ISIL:³⁹

- Operation Noble Eagle;
- Operation Enduring Freedom;
- Operation Iraqi Freedom;
- Operation Nomad Shadow;
- Operation New Dawn;
- Operation Inherent Resolve; and
- Operation Freedom's Sentinel.⁴⁰

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Christopher M. Blanchard and Carla E. Humud, Congressional Research Service, *The Islamic State and U.S. Policy*, at 7 (Feb. 9, 2016), available at <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R43612.pdf> (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ *Supra* note 24. ISIL was designated as an FTO on December 17, 2004.

³⁴ *Supra* note 30.

³⁵ John W. Rollins and Heidi M. Peters, Congressional Research Services, *The Islamic State—Frequently Asked Questions: Threats, Global Implications, and U.S. Policy Responses*, at 2 (Nov. 25, 2015), available at <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R44276.pdf> (last visited Feb. 29, 2016).

³⁶ *Supra* note 30, at 1.

³⁷ *Supra* note 35.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *See* 68 FR 12567-12568 (March 12, 2003).

⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, *Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal – Approved Operations* (2015), available at <http://prhome.defense.gov/Portals/52/Documents/RFM/MPP/OEPM/docs/GWOT-E%20Medal%20-%20Approved%20Ops%20-%202015%2003%2011.pdf>; and *Global War on Terrorism Service Medal – Approved Operations* (2015), available at <http://prhome.defense.gov/Portals/52/Documents/RFM/MPP/OEPM/docs/GWOT-S%20Medal%20-%20Approved%20Ops%20-%202015%2003%2011.pdf> (both sites last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

Operation Inherent Resolve

On October 15, 2014, U.S. Central Command designated new military operations in Iraq and Syria against ISIL as Operation Inherent Resolve.⁴¹ As of January 19, 2016, American and coalition forces have conducted 9,782 airstrikes against ISIL in Syria and Iraq.⁴² The American-led coalition contains 60 nations and partner organizations conducting military operations, stopping the flow of fighters and funds to ISIL, and addressing humanitarian crises that ISIL has previously exploited as a recruitment tool.⁴³ As a result of the operation, various forces have been able to recapture portions of Iraq and northern Syria.⁴⁴ It is unclear what impact Operation Inherent Resolve has had on the number of fighters ISIL is able to field in Iraq and Syria, with some reports suggesting the group has been forced to resort to conscription in some areas, while others suggest ISIL is still being replenished with significant numbers of foreign fighters.⁴⁵

In addition to the efforts of the American-led coalition, Russian forces have engaged in the conflict.⁴⁶ While initially acting in support of Syrian President Bashir al-Assad, Russian efforts have been focused on ISIL since the group targeted a Russian airliner on October 31, 2015, killing all 224 passengers.⁴⁷

Legal Status of Operation Inherent Resolve

Operation Inherent Resolve was initially launched under a claim of Presidential authority pursuant to the President's Article II powers as commander-in-chief.⁴⁸ However, later statements of the Obama administration cited to the authorizations for the use of military force against al-Qaeda and Iraq as providing the legal basis for the strikes.⁴⁹ The President also indicated in November 2014 that he intended to seek explicit Congressional authorization to specifically target ISIL, in order to "right-size and update" the earlier authorizations.⁵⁰

Debates over a new authorization for the use of military force are still on-going. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to approve a new AUMF in December 2014, but final passage was hindered by concerns of whether the authority granted to the President was too restricted.⁵¹ The issue was again raised after the Obama administration announced in November

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Defense, *Centcom Designates Ops Against ISIL as 'Inherent Resolve'* (Oct. 15, 2014), available at <http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123422&source=GovDelivery> (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

⁴² U.S. Department of Defense, *Operation Inherent Resolve: Targeted Operations against ISIL Terrorists*, available at http://www.defense.gov/News/Special-Reports/0814_Inherent-Resolve (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

⁴³ *Supra* note 35, at 3.

⁴⁴ *Supra* note 30, at 2.

⁴⁵ *Supra* note 30, at 4.

⁴⁶ *Supra* note 35, at 4.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Supra* note 35, at 5.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, *Senate committee approves military action against Islamic State* (Dec. 11, 2014), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/senate-committee-approves-military-action-against-islamic-state/2014/12/11/48dbd0fc-815b-11e4-9f38-95a187e4c1f7_story.html (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

2015 that 50 special operations forces were being sent to Syria to act as advisors to allied rebel groups.⁵²

Pending Legislation

There are currently several proposals pending in Congress authorizing the President to use military force against ISIL.

Senate Joint Resolution 29 would authorize the President to use “all necessary and appropriate force” to defend the national security of the United States against ISIL and associated forces, organizations, and persons as well as any successor organizations.⁵³ The resolution would also require the President to submit a report to Congress at least once every sixty days to provide updates on matters relevant to the resolution.

An earlier measure, Senate Joint Resolution 26, contains virtually identical language.⁵⁴ Senate Joint Resolution 26 has a companion measure in the House.⁵⁵

The broad contours of these resolutions appear to derive from a joint resolution filed in 2015.⁵⁶ House Joint Resolution 33 would authorize the President to use force against ISIL and associated persons and forces. The resolution would have also repealed the 2002 authorization for the use of military force against Iraq.

Another resolution, House Joint Resolution 27, is structured more narrowly to only allow the President to use force against ISIL.⁵⁷ The resolution would also repeal the 2001 and 2002 authorizations for the use of military force against al-Qaeda and Iraq, respectively.

House Joint Resolution 73 asserts that a “state of war” exists between the United States and ISIL and authorizes the President to “use the Armed Forces of the United States to carry on war against the Islamic State”.⁵⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The memorial urges the Congress of the United States to approve an authorization for the use of military force against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism against the United States and its people and against allied and friendly governments and their populations.

⁵² Karoun Demirjian, Washington Post, *Boots on the ground in Syria have lawmakers calling for a new AUMF* (Nov. 1, 2015), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2015/11/01/boots-on-the-ground-in-syria-has-lawmakers-calling-for-a-new-aumf/> (last visited Feb. 19, 2016).

⁵³ S.J.Res. 29, 114th Cong. (2016).

⁵⁴ S.J.Res. 26, 114th Cong. (2015). S.J. Res 29 contains a precatory clause about ISIL’s use of social media and its online magazine in an attempt to radicalize Americans and inspire attacks within the United States.

⁵⁵ H.Con.Res. 106, 114th Cong. (2016).

⁵⁶ H.J.Res. 33, 114th Cong. (2015).

⁵⁷ H.J.Res. 27, 114th Cong. (2015).

⁵⁸ H.J.Res. 73, 114th Cong. (2015).

Copies of this memorial will be dispatched to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

Legislative memorials are not subject to the Governor's veto power and are not presented to the Governor for review. Memorials have no force of law, as they are mechanisms for formally petitioning the federal government to act on a particular subject.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

None.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on February 22, 2016:

The CS urges the Congress of the United States to approve an authorization of the use of military force against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations in lieu of a formal declaration of war.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.



107162

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/22/2016	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security (Evers) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the resolving clause and insert:

That the Congress of the United States, by the power vested in it by Section 8, Article I of the United States Constitution, is urged to approve an authorization for the use of military force against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism against the United



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11 States and its people and against allied and friendly
12 governments and their populations.

13 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be
14 dispatched to the President of the United States, to the
15 President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the
16 United States House of Representatives, and to each member of
17 the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

18
19 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

20 And the title is amended as follows:

21 Delete everything before the resolving clause
22 and insert:

23 A bill to be entitled
24 A memorial to the Congress of the United States,
25 urging Congress to authorize the use of military force
26 against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the
27 Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist
28 organizations that similarly engage in acts of
29 terrorism.

30
31 WHEREAS, the attacks on the United States of September 11,
32 2001, were organized and financed by al-Qaeda, and

33 WHEREAS, another global Islamic terrorist organization,
34 whether known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
35 (ISIL), the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), the Islamic
36 State, or by the Arabic acronym Daesh, claimed responsibility
37 for coordinated attacks launched against six sites across Paris,
38 France, on November 13, 2015, resulting in the loss of at least
39 129 innocent lives and the severe wounding of many hundreds, and



107162

40 WHEREAS, ISIL systematically targets, kidnaps, and kills
41 innocent men, women, and children throughout Iraq and Syria,
42 continues to expand its terror influence, and is responsible for
43 recent attacks in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, and France, and

44 WHEREAS, al-Qaeda, ISIL, and other global Islamic terrorist
45 organizations have committed unprovoked acts of war against the
46 government and people of the United States and against allied
47 and friendly governments and their populations, NOW, THEREFORE,

By Senator Evers

2-01376-16

20161710__

Senate Memorial

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to declare war on al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism.

WHEREAS, the attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, were organized and financed by al-Qaeda, and

WHEREAS, another global Islamic terrorist organization, whether known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), simply as the Islamic State, or by the Arabic acronym Daesh, claimed responsibility for coordinated attacks launched against six sites across Paris, France, on November 13, 2015, resulting in the loss of at least 129 innocent lives and the severe wounding of many hundreds, and

WHEREAS, ISIL systematically targets, kidnaps, and kills innocent men, women, and children throughout Iraq and Syria, continues to expand its terror influence, and is responsible for recent attacks in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, and France, and

WHEREAS, al-Qaeda, ISIL, and other global Islamic terrorist organizations have committed unprovoked acts of war against the government and people of the United States and against allied and friendly governments and their populations, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the Congress of the United States, by the power vested in it by Section 8, Article I of the United States Constitution, is urged to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the

Page 1 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

2-01376-16

20161710__

Levant (ISIL), and all other global Islamic terrorist organizations that similarly engage in acts of terrorism against the United States and its people and against allied and friendly governments and their populations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

Page 2 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

2/22/14

Meeting Date

1710

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Was Against Islamic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Greg Pouch

Job Title _____

Address 9166 Sunrise Dr.
Street

Phone _____

hargo Fla. 33773
City State Zip

Email _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Higher Education, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Fiscal Policy
Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and
Domestic Security
Regulated Industries

SENATOR MARIA LORTS SACHS

Deputy Democratic Whip
34th District

February 22, 2016

Senator Thad Altman, Chairman
Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security
215 Knott Building
404 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Altman:

Please excuse Senator Sachs from the committee meeting held on February 22, 2016, as she had a previous commitment in the district.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Maria Sachs".

Maria Sachs
Senator, District 34

REPLY TO:

- Delray Beach City Hall, 100 NW 1st Avenue, Delray Beach, Florida 33444 (561) 279-1427 FAX: (561) 279-1429
- 216 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5034

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

ANDY GARDINER
President of the Senate

GARRETT RICHTER
President Pro Tempore

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: LL 37

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space and Domestic Security Committee

Judge:

Started: 2/22/2016 4:00:12 PM

Ends: 2/22/2016 4:12:25 PM

Length: 00:12:14

4:00:18 PM Chairman Altman calls the meeting to order
4:00:21 PM CAA Lois Graham calls the roll
4:00:27 PM Quorum is present
4:00:36 PM Chairman Altman with opening comments
4:00:42 PM Tab 1- SM 1710 Declaration of War against Global Islamic Terrorist Organizations, by Senator Evers
4:00:59 PM Senator Evers explains the bill
4:01:08 PM Chairman Altman calls for questions
4:02:04 PM Senator Gibson with question
4:02:59 PM Senator Evers responds
4:04:01 PM Senator Gibson with follow-up
4:04:15 PM Senator Evers with response
4:04:32 PM Chairman Altman with comments
4:04:56 PM Chairman recognizes Senator Evers on strike-all amendment Barcode 107162
4:05:10 PM Senator Evers states that strike-all amendment was explained in initial explanation
4:05:16 PM Chairman Altman calls for debate
4:05:23 PM Without objection, amendment is introduced
4:05:33 PM Chairman Altman recognizes appearance card- Mr. Greg Pound
4:05:44 PM Mr. Greg Pound speaks on bill
4:08:24 PM Chairman Altman clarifies the strike-all
4:08:50 PM Chairman Altman back on Memorial as amended
4:08:59 PM Senator Gibson with comments
4:10:28 PM Chairman Altman with comments
4:10:51 PM Senator Evers closes on Memorial
4:11:26 PM CAA Graham calls the roll
4:11:45 PM SM 1710 is reported favorably
4:11:51 PM Chairman Altman with closing comments
4:12:11 PM Without objection Senator Stargel moves to rise
4:12:15 PM Meeting adjourned