

B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:

- (1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
- (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
- (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
- (4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
- (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above

The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis. *(Part III need not be completed.)*

OR

The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.

Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention

After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:

- Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
- Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
- Prior criminal history
- Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
- History of violence or use of weapons
- History of alcohol or substance abuse
- Lack of stable employment
- Lack of stable residence
- Lack of financially responsible sureties
- Lack of significant community or family ties to this district

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- Significant family or other ties outside the United States
- Lack of legal status in the United States
- Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
- Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
- Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
- Use of alias(es) or false documents
- Background information unknown or unverified
- Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

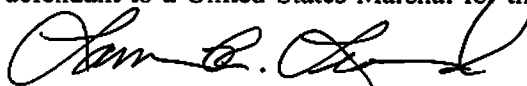
OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

The Court stated the reasons for detention at the hearing and the record is available for review in the event of an appeal. The Defendant is charged with making a false statement in connection with an effort to enlist in the United States military. The Defendant had previously traveled to China and Jordan, where he was arrested before being deported, but denied any foreign travel in completing his SF86 form in attempting to join the military. Following his arrest in Jordan, the Defendant's passport was stamped with a restriction permitting only travel back to the United States. While attempting to enlist, the Defendant is alleged to have presented only a photocopy of the front page of the passport, which showed neither the travel restriction nor the fact of travel to China and Jordan. When requested to provide his original passport, the Defendant is alleged to have subsequently submitted an application for a new passport on the grounds that his was lost, when it was not. At the time of these events, the Defendant was being investigated based on conduct which suggested potential efforts to provide material support to terrorism. The Defendant's parents advised the FBI that the Defendant had become obsessed with Islam and the extremist ideology of groups like ISIS. The FBI's investigation disclosed that the Defendant allegedly had expressed interest in jihad and martyrdom, and sympathy for and a desire to join ISIS. He had allegedly confided in an undercover federal agent that he wanted war between Muslims and non-Muslims, and to join in that war against non-Muslims. He expressed praise for the terror attacks in Paris, Nice and Orlando, and indicated he wanted to "do something big for Allah" but recognized he needed to blend into the community and not attract attention. Significantly, at the same time the Defendant attempted to join the military he was praising the attacks at Fort Hood committed by Army Major Nidal Hasan. The Defendant is also alleged to have made threats against his father, who is a potential witness in this case. The Government investigation is continuing. Under these circumstances, by a preponderance of the evidence the Defendant has a strong incentive to flee, and by clear and convincing evidence the Defendant presents a risk of danger to others and the community. Therefore, no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of the community and the appearance of the Defendant at trial.

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: 07/11/2017



Lawrence R. Leonard

United States Magistrate Judge