

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
Alexandria Division

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 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :  
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 -vs- : Case No. 1:16-cr-163  
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 MOHAMED BAILOR JALLOH, :  
 Defendant. :  
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SENTENCING HEARING

February 10, 2017

Before: Liam O'Grady, USDC Judge

APPEARANCES:

John T. Gibbs, Brandon L. Van Grack, and Jolie Zimmerman,  
Counsel for the United States

Joseph T. Flood and Fatmatu H. Jalloh, Counsel for Defendant  
The Defendant, Mohamed Bailor Jalloh, in person,

1 THE CLERK: 1:16-criminal-163, the United States  
2 versus Mohamed Bailor Jalloh.

3 MR. FLOOD: Mohamed Bailor Jalloh.

4 THE CLERK: Thank you.

5 MR. GIBBS: Good morning, Your Honor. John Gibbs,  
6 Brandon Van Grack, and Jolie Zimmerman on behalf of the United  
7 States.

8 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to each of you.

9 MR. FLOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Joseph T.  
10 Flood and Fatmatu Jalloh on behalf of Mohamed Jalloh.

11 THE COURT: All right, good morning. Good morning to  
12 each of you.

13 Good morning, Mr. Jalloh.

14 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, sir.

15 THE COURT: All right. This comes on for sentencing.  
16 Are the parties ready to proceed?

17 MR. GIBBS: We are, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Flood?

19 MR. FLOOD: We are.

20 THE COURT: All right. There have been -- there is  
21 one Guideline calculation objection.

22 Mr. Flood, I'll hear anything you would like to say  
23 further. I've read the pleadings, but go ahead.

24 MR. FLOOD: I think the argument is fairly well laid  
25 out in the pleadings, and I think the case law supports the

1 representation that I have made in the pleadings that in order  
2 to apply the calculation contained in 2M5.3(b)(1)(E), that  
3 there has to be some kind of connection between the money and  
4 violent acts. And the connection can be quite low, the nexus  
5 can be quite low.

6 And what we see in this case is that there was never  
7 any discussion about the purpose other than instances where he  
8 was going to send money for living expenses, for computers and  
9 computer equipment, and for travel. And the travel is a little  
10 bit gray, but I don't think, unless it's clear that those  
11 people are going to go into battle, I don't think that the  
12 enhancement applies.

13 In the cases that we cite, there was either an  
14 explicit representation that it was going to be used in one  
15 instance for a missile or to support war.

16 THE COURT: How about the purchase of the AR-15?

17 MR. FLOOD: My understanding is that this was related  
18 to funds that he was mailing. I think the AR-15 is slightly  
19 different. But again, the AR-15 is sort of a unique part of  
20 this because he never discussed the purchase of that weapon  
21 with CHS1, the FBI informant in the case. And it's my belief  
22 that it was actually going to be used for something else.

23 I think he was, as we've said in our pleadings,  
24 cognitively open. And that's, obviously, a very dangerous  
25 thing, someone who is engaging in this kind of behavior,

1 purchasing a weapon, but it's not clear from the facts that he  
2 was intending to use that weapon for any --

3 THE COURT: How about the AK-47 and the North  
4 Carolina arrangement, attempting to purchase that?

5 MR. FLOOD: Again, I don't think that's sending  
6 funds. I think that constitutes an attempt because he was  
7 communicating with CHS1 about that purchase, and there was  
8 actually sort of coordination going on. But that's different  
9 than providing funds for violent acts. And I think that's the  
10 gist of what we're saying.

11 I think if the position accepted by the Probation  
12 Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office is accepted, the  
13 violation of the statute where you send funds or attempt to  
14 send funds to any terrorist organization, even if it's for a  
15 specific non-violent purpose, would violate not only the  
16 statute, but would require the enhancement. I don't think  
17 that's possible.

18 It may be that the threshold is quite low, but I  
19 don't think it's been met in this case. And I think in  
20 response the Government has essentially said, well, we all know  
21 ISIL is bad, and they are committing terrorist acts, and  
22 they're a terrorist organization, so when you fund them, you  
23 violate this enhancement as well.

24 THE COURT: Well, all right, let's go to the funding.  
25 He meets this recruiter. He agrees to get on the truck and go

1 to the front. He backs out. Stays in Africa in contact with  
2 this recruiter. The recruiter says, I've got another group  
3 that I'm sending to the front. And he declines to go on that  
4 occasion, but he gives him the money. Then he hears afterwards  
5 that, yes, in fact money was used to assist in getting those  
6 recruits up to the -- through the desert into the front.

7 Is that not enough?

8 MR. FLOOD: Again, I don't think that that's enough.  
9 And in some ways it turns on the particulars of this case.  
10 What we have here, and I don't want to get too much into my  
11 main argument, is we have a guy who is sympathetic to ISIS, but  
12 he is badly compromised, and he is being coaxed and they are  
13 attempting to radicalize him and persuade him, and he makes a  
14 series of sort of halfhearted attempts to do things. And it's  
15 always at the behest of someone else. And he always sort of  
16 backs off eventually on his own because I think he is not a  
17 radicalized extremist.

18 In each instance where he is sending money, he is  
19 doing it largely to pacify someone to try to prove that he is  
20 down with the cause, he supports them, but isn't willing to do  
21 something more.

22 And in the context of these conversations, I don't  
23 think he really had that intention. If anything, his intention  
24 was to pacify someone who was encouraging him to do something  
25 more. And I don't think he meets the standard for the

1 application of this enhancement.

2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

3 Mr. Gibbs, do you want to respond?

4 MR. GIBBS: Well, Judge, I think the Court sees it as  
5 we do, that the funds that the defendant provided or attempted  
6 to provide to ISIL do satisfy the enhancement. And I want to  
7 start with the first one, the one that the Court actually  
8 finished with, which is the money to the ISIL facilitator.

9 What is interesting about that, Judge, is in the  
10 report of Greg Saathoff, who did the evaluation of the  
11 defendant, he quoted some of the things the defendant said  
12 about his own attempt to join ISIL. And the defendant talked  
13 about being on that truck traveling across Africa trying to get  
14 into ISIL-controlled territory. And one of things he said was,  
15 he said, we were packed like sardines. I was afraid every  
16 second. This was a 9 out of 10 on a scale of 1 to 10. My  
17 heart was in my throat. I saw violence. Guys in the truck  
18 would whip people with a hose to pack you in. This was the  
19 worst, most scary situation that I have ever been in as an  
20 adult.

21 Now, let's keep in mind, Judge, this was his own  
22 attempt to go join ISIL and join them as personnel, as a  
23 recruit. As we know, he didn't follow through on that trip.  
24 But after that, the same facilitator who had gotten him onto  
25 that truck contacted him and said he had another group, they

1 were stuck, they needed money, and that's when the defendant  
2 provided the \$340.

3 The facilitator later tells him that he had gotten  
4 the money and he had gotten the recruits into ISIL-controlled  
5 territory.

6 It's hard to look at that evidence and not conclude  
7 that the defendant at a minimum had to have reason to believe  
8 that money would be used for violence. Excuse me, Judge.

9 And finally, at the end of this investigation the  
10 defendant provided \$500 to an FBI undercover who had told him  
11 that the money was for the Mujahedin to get them through the  
12 borders.

13 And again, that evidence clearly goes to the notion  
14 that these are going to be fighters, that these are individuals  
15 who are going over to engage in violence.

16 So on that basis, Judge, we would argue that the  
17 enhancement clearly applies in this case.

18 THE COURT: All right, thank you.

19 All right. I believe the enhancement has been  
20 properly included in the Guideline calculation. I believe that  
21 the evidence supports completely that Mr. Jalloh had reason to  
22 believe that the money was going to assist in the commission of  
23 a violent act.

24 And when we look at the definitions of "material  
25 support," it could be money, it could be weapons. And focusing

1 on the money here, as the parties have, clearly that funding to  
2 the facilitator/recruiter for the travel for that second group  
3 fits within the Guideline definition.

4 So, Mr. Flood, any other objections to the contents  
5 of either the Guideline calculation or the presentence report?

6 MR. FLOOD: Just a small objection. It's noted in  
7 our brief about the circumstances for the termination of his  
8 employment. I have been in touch with G4S, I've gotten his  
9 records. He was terminated because he couldn't return to work.  
10 There was never any violation of company policy. He was in  
11 good standing at the time of his arrest. He had recently been  
12 promoted and he was well liked as an employee.

13 And we would just ask that be stricken. I know we're  
14 talking about a prison sentence here and someone charged with  
15 this, but at some point it's our hope he will be re-integrated  
16 into society and he will go back to work in some capacity.

17 THE COURT: All right. That motion will be granted.

18 All right. Mr. Jalloh, have you gone over the  
19 presentence report?

20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

21 THE COURT: Any other corrections, amendments,  
22 additions you seek at this time, sir, to the report?

23 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

24 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Then I'll file the  
25 report with that one deletion of the termination. Although it

1 is the records that were received by the Probation officer, I  
2 find that counsel's further investigation should be credited.

3 The offense level is well beyond the limits of the  
4 statutory penalty that applies here. The Total Offense Level  
5 is a 37, and results in a Guideline range with a Criminal  
6 History Category VI for this offense, is far above the 20-year  
7 maximum for the material support offense that the defendant has  
8 pled guilty to.

9 So as I said, I'll file the report with that one  
10 amendment.

11 I have read the parties' submissions, the many  
12 letters submitted, the expert report. And, Mr. Flood, I will  
13 hear anything else you would like to say at this time.

14 Do either party have a witness that they wanted to  
15 put on this morning?

16 MR. GIBBS: The Government does not, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: All right.

18 MR. FLOOD: Dr. Saathoff is here and available if the  
19 Court wants to hear him. I think he has provided a very  
20 detailed, comprehensive report. The United States has already  
21 cited that in its argument to the Court. I think it is laid  
22 out there. But he is available if there is some need for --

23 THE COURT: Yeah, I don't see a need to call him. So  
24 go ahead.

25 MR. FLOOD: Thank you, Your Honor.

1           As we stated, Mr. Jalloh is before this Court, has  
2 admitted his crime, he has taken responsibility even before  
3 there were formal charges or he retained counsel. He made open  
4 acknowledgements to FBI officers in extensive interviews. And  
5 even after counsel was involved, he immediately began  
6 debriefing, provided information not just about his offense,  
7 but information he had about other individuals both in the  
8 United States and abroad.

9           He has admitted his crime. He is taking  
10 responsibility. He understands that he is going to be  
11 punished, and he is deeply ashamed and remorseful for what he  
12 did. He feels deep shame because he embarrassed his family and  
13 brought dishonor upon his service in the United States Army  
14 National Guard.

15           And in a special way, as we sit here today with the  
16 discussion of the travel ban, he is a refugee. And he knows  
17 the impact of his behavior on other people coming to this  
18 country seeking the dream, and he understands he has put a  
19 black mark on that.

20           THE COURT: Well, let me -- as I work through this  
21 case, I've got Mr. Jalloh having volunteered, gone over to  
22 Africa to join ISIL, getting on the truck, being scared off the  
23 truck from the actions of the recruiters, and then getting in  
24 touch with Mr. Sudani, who he learns is very active in ISIL's  
25 behalf in several different respects. And he works with CHS.

1 And you characterize those activities as you have, he is  
2 coaxed, he is badgered, his real intent is to find a wife.

3 And on the other hand, we have somebody who is  
4 actively working with what he believes are ISIL participants in  
5 the AK-47. I'm still unclear as to what he was going to do  
6 with the AR-15, but clearly there was a plot afoot to kill  
7 servicemen.

8 And at the same time he is investigating these other  
9 terrorist acts on his computer, and looking at the guns that  
10 were used, making comments about how supportive he is of what  
11 they had done.

12 And he stops because he gets arrested. He doesn't  
13 one day say, boy, I'm really -- what happened to me? You know,  
14 I need to change my ways. I need to reject the ISIL beliefs  
15 and come back to being the citizen I was.

16 So I'm grappling with how much was he really coaxed  
17 versus how much did he really resist being an active fighter,  
18 but wanting to be a participant in providing money, or weapons,  
19 or some other support as a willing participant at a secondary  
20 level.

21 So I would like you to address that as part of your  
22 comments.

23 MR. FLOOD: Yes, Your Honor. So at the outset, you  
24 stated that he went to Africa to join ISIL, and I just want to  
25 correct that. He went to Africa to accompany his father who

1 was very frail and sick. And while there, he met people who  
2 were radicalized and who were actively recruiting him.

3 And I think it's from sort of that impetus that we  
4 see a significant distinction between Mr. Jalloh and virtually  
5 all of the other individuals that we're relying upon here. He  
6 was the recruited, not the recruiter. He was facilitated -- or  
7 they were attempting to facilitate him, he was not the  
8 facilitator. He was not the ideologue, the extremist.

9 He was somewhat of a passive receptacle to extremist  
10 thought. And because of his gullibility and his compromised  
11 emotional state, I do believe he represents a threat and  
12 appropriately was prosecuted for providing material support or  
13 attempting to provide that.

14 But when you look at the cases, for example, the ones  
15 that the United States has relied upon, you see individuals,  
16 and I think is -- there is sort of a dividing line in these  
17 prosecutions across the United States. You have people who are  
18 radical extremists. They have active online presence, and they  
19 use that as a platform to reach a wide audience.

20 The United States versus Elfgeeh, who was prosecuted  
21 and convicted and sentenced to 278 months, he had a very active  
22 online presence through Twitter and Facebook, through WhatsApp,  
23 communicating with a large group of people, and was able to  
24 reach out, recruit, and facilitate specific individuals who  
25 then came into contact with the FBI.

1           In every instance here, Mr. Jalloh is the one who is  
2 being reached out to. He is the one who is being connected  
3 with. He was put in touch with CHS1, who began on the impetus  
4 that he was going to help him find a wife, and that was their  
5 conversation, and over the course of months that they are  
6 talking you see a couple things going on. First, CHS1 is  
7 promising to help him in his effort to find a wife, but then he  
8 is always back-dooring this thing or this operation.

9           And Mr. Jalloh initially is ambivalent about it or  
10 expresses -- he is non-committal, and he is doing that because  
11 he wants something, and it is sort of a quid pro quo, and he  
12 feels he has to acknowledge that.

13           But eventually the pressure gets very intense and he  
14 says, I'm not going to do that. So CHS1, who is working for  
15 the FBI and knows that he hasn't committed a crime at that  
16 point, starts a new tack with him, and then it's to buy  
17 weapons.

18           And again you see sort of halfhearted gestures or  
19 efforts to do something. He ultimately purchased the gun. And  
20 I think it's important that he doesn't communicate with CHS1  
21 about the gun.

22           I believe he was in a very suicidal state. He was  
23 extremely depressed. He had become detached and isolated, and  
24 I think he was going to do self-harm with that gun.

25           THE COURT: Well, didn't he have a handgun already?

1 MR. FLOOD: He did.

2 THE COURT: All right. So this is a rifle?

3 MR. FLOOD: It is a rifle.

4 THE COURT: Okay. And how much time took place --  
5 how much time elapsed between the purchase of the gun and when  
6 he was arrested?

7 MR. FLOOD: The following day.

8 THE COURT: The following day. All right. Go ahead.

9 MR. FLOOD: And I think, Your Honor, you're putting  
10 your finger on sort of what is the most troubling about this  
11 case. I don't believe he is a radicalized extremist. I don't  
12 believe that he is a recruiter or a leader. He is clearly a  
13 follower.

14 But it is dangerous when someone is in a compromised  
15 states and demonstrates what I would describe as a cognitive  
16 openness. There are points throughout this where he says, no.  
17 He gets off the truck, I'm not going to do that.

18 CHS1 is pressing him to take part in an operation.  
19 He says, no.

20 When he purchases that weapon, it would be inaccurate  
21 to say he wasn't cognitively open, but he wasn't committed.  
22 And that is what distinguishes him from Mr. Lutchman, for  
23 example, who had a specific plan that he brought on his own  
24 initiative.

25 Mr. Jalloh is not an initiator. He is an absolute

1 follower. Followers can do great harm too, but they don't  
2 represent the same kind of existential threat than someone who  
3 is being sent into battle or who is a follower.

4 In the Amin case, he didn't go overseas, but he did  
5 facilitate someone. And he had been radicalizing and was  
6 viewed as a leader within the terrorist community for a long  
7 time.

8 And I think that's the gist of our argument here  
9 today. And when you look at the different cases, the way these  
10 are treated, both in terms of the ultimate sentencing, but also  
11 in terms of the application of downward departures, that is a  
12 pretty bright line distinction that's being made by the courts.

13 And I'll just refer then to that departure that we're  
14 asking for under USSG section 4A1.3 where the Court has  
15 authority, has discretion to apply a downward departure if the  
16 Criminal History Category substantially overrepresents the  
17 offender's actual criminal history or the likelihood that he  
18 would commit other crimes in the future.

19 We recognize, even without the application of the  
20 enhancement for sending funds, that Mr. Jalloh's Sentencing  
21 Guidelines are beyond the statutory maximum. So we're not  
22 really debating that.

23 What we are arguing though is that he should be  
24 treated differently than the hardcore, radical extremists who  
25 represent a much greater existential threat. They can't do

1 anything, I suppose, without people who are willing to  
2 participate, but they are a much greater threat.

3 So the two factors that the Court can consider in  
4 assessing whether or not the Criminal History Category of VI  
5 substantially overrepresents his actually criminal history or  
6 the likelihood that he will commit offenses in the future, we  
7 have provided significant argument and evidence, reliable  
8 evidence that suggests both of those two are true.

9 Mr. Jalloh prior to the offense conduct in this case  
10 had never previously committed a crime. He is not a violent  
11 person. He did get training and he served his country  
12 honorably in the military. But outside of that, there is no  
13 evidence that he ever took a violent act.

14 Even as a child, there is evidence that when given  
15 that opportunity, he would be boastful and show some bravado,  
16 but never actually committed violence even as a juvenile.

17 He doesn't have, again, other than the offense  
18 conduct, the inclination to commit violence. And he has the  
19 character of a peaceful, law-abiding citizen.

20 We believe that based on his personal characteristics  
21 and background, and the influence of others, these crimes are  
22 purely situational and dependent upon certain vulnerabilities  
23 that he has that arise from traumatic experience and untreated  
24 emotional problems.

25 As Judge Cacheris said in Benkahla, a defendant that

1 I would submit was far more sophisticated, committed a lot more  
2 crimes, lied about it, denied his responsibility, appealed his  
3 crime, for an individual with no criminal record and no  
4 evidence of ever having committed an act that was illegal in  
5 his life outside the conduct for which he is convicted, this  
6 clearly overrepresents the seriousness of his criminal history.  
7 And that is the elevation from Criminal History I to Criminal  
8 History VI.

9           Likewise in Aref, a man who committed 27 different  
10 offenses, his primary involvement was sending sums of money, he  
11 was a fundraiser for a terrorist organization. Again, he  
12 denied his offense, he never took responsibility. He appealed.  
13 He was convicted of all 27 offenses, including seven of  
14 providing material support.

15           In that case, the Court applied a downward departure  
16 under of 4A1.3 because of his background and history. Like Mr.  
17 Jalloh, he had no prior criminal history. He was looking at  
18 what was effectively a life sentence, and the judge granted a  
19 downward departure in the criminal history calculation, and he  
20 was sentenced to 15 years.

21           Last summer, Joseph Farrokh, a man who was  
22 radicalized in the United States and engaged in an eight-month  
23 plan to travel abroad and join ISIS, watched online killings  
24 and became quickly radicalized, Judge Trenga determined that  
25 based on his very limited criminal history, he had two minor

1 offenses from almost ten years before, that the reduction was  
2 appropriate.

3 Because the application of the terrorism enhancement  
4 under USSG 3A1.4 effectively quintuples Mr. Jalloh's Guideline  
5 range from about 46 to 60 months to 240, it significantly,  
6 dramatically, and unfairly overrepresents his actual criminal  
7 history.

8 We would ask the Court under Benkahla, Aref, Farrokh,  
9 and the Guideline itself, to treat him as a Criminal History  
10 Category I because the application of the terrorism enhancement  
11 significantly overrepresents his actual criminal history.

12 Likewise, it substantially overrepresents the  
13 likelihood that Mr. Jalloh will ever re-offend. These are  
14 dangerous crimes, they do represent a threat. We live in a  
15 very scary time. And when you have someone who is shopping for  
16 guns at the behest of someone who is representing himself to be  
17 affiliated with ISIS, that is a terrifying thing.

18 And I sit here as his representative telling you that  
19 as an American citizen, that is very troubling for me. But he  
20 is different as a person, both in terms of his background and  
21 history and the situational aspect of this offense.

22 Upon his arrest, he, not like Aref or Benkahla denied  
23 what he did or obstructed justice, he promptly admitted what he  
24 did. He took responsibility, pled guilty. And he avoided a  
25 prosecution that would cause the Government to have to prove

1 its case.

2 He has expressed genuine remorse not to just his  
3 family, but to colleague in his military. You have letters  
4 from two of his associates in the military, one of whom was his  
5 commanding officer, who had a six-year baseline to assess his  
6 character.

7 I think that while the crime is disturbing, it is out  
8 of context and it's aberrational to who he really is.

9 Dr. Saathoff was appointed by the Court, and he did a  
10 risk assessment. He looked at three different aspects of risk.  
11 Two are related to sort of violent risk generally. And the  
12 third inquiry goes to the risk of committing offenses in the  
13 future that are of a terrorist nature.

14 And the first two, the risk status and the risk  
15 state, there are only two elements, one in each, that slightly  
16 elevate the chance that he is going to be a recidivist. And  
17 overall for violent crime in general, his risk is very low.

18 And part of the reason for that is that he does  
19 respect authority, and he has had excellent institutional  
20 adjustment, but he also has a significant amount of family  
21 support. And I represent to the Court that that's important  
22 not just because it suggests, you know, the empirical evidence  
23 suggests that it makes it less likely that he will re-offend,  
24 but I think the crime as well as his attempts to atone for the  
25 crime has brought a great deal of awareness to the family, who

1 is here today supporting him, and it has sort of ripped open  
2 some old wounds that have never completely healed. And I think  
3 he is doing the hard work to do that.

4 But Dr. Saathoff went further and did an analysis of  
5 the likelihood of future risk for violent crime. And if I can  
6 just read briefly from his report: Based on the validated  
7 measures in violence risk assessment, as well as the early  
8 terrorism-related research and recidivism, the prospect of Mr.  
9 Jalloh's recidivism in areas of terrorism-related activity are  
10 significantly decreased related to others who might receive and  
11 plead guilty to the same charge.

12 The comparison there is not between Mr. Jalloh and  
13 all American citizens. It's between Mr. Jalloh and other  
14 individuals who have been convicted of similar crimes. His  
15 risk is very low.

16 We have presented reliable evidence to demonstrate  
17 that the chances of him re-offending in the future are very  
18 low. And, therefore, the application of the terrorism-related  
19 enhancement substantially overrepresents the chance that he  
20 will offend.

21 For all those reasons, we would ask that the Court  
22 treat Mr. Jalloh, before it gets into the 3553 factors, as a  
23 Criminal History Category I and then consider the downward  
24 variances as requested.

25 I won't belie them, but it's really clear that Mr.

1 Jalloh prior to his flirtation with ISIS was sort of living what  
2 might be viewed as the American dream. He came to this  
3 country, he served, as is some reflection on his gratitude for  
4 that. But because of his unique background and history, I  
5 think that there was unresolved trauma and pain that found its  
6 expression in seeking a purpose. And he doesn't blame any of  
7 these individuals for his crime because he takes  
8 responsibility, but it is a distinction between him and other  
9 people who take the initiative. He was vulnerable and he was  
10 gullible, and he proceeded along these lines and put lives at  
11 risk, and he is going to be punished for that.

12 But we would ask the Court to consider the comparable  
13 cases where people committed similar crimes and received  
14 significant reductions because of similar backgrounds, either  
15 the absence of a criminal history or very, very limited  
16 criminal history.

17 The fact that the person had a passive role being  
18 versus someone who is the leader. There is no one who knows  
19 Mr. Jalloh who would suggest that he is a leader, an initiator,  
20 a recruiter, or a facilitator.

21 I think the cases of Benkahla, Thavaraja, and Farrokh  
22 are the most representative cases because these are people who  
23 tended to take very passive roles, either had no criminal  
24 history or very limited criminal history, and received  
25 significant reductions. I should say downward variances.

1           The United States has relied upon sort of two cases,  
2 the Elfgeeh case, and has at least mentioned the Lutchman case.  
3 Both of those cases are from Western New York. And just  
4 reading the case facts of those, you see the distinction that  
5 I'm drawing here. Those are people who took it upon themselves  
6 and initiated either a protracted set of behaviors with a  
7 specific plan to murder someone in the case of Lutchman. Or in  
8 Elfgeeh, he had multiple schemes going on, was influencing  
9 multiple people, and at one point was helping coordinate  
10 communications and logical support for a battle or a siege that  
11 was taking place in Syria.

12           And if that wasn't enough, on his own impetus he  
13 negotiated and purchased automatic weapons with silencers for  
14 the specific reason of killing American enlisted soldiers.

15           As I have noted or as I have represented to the  
16 Court, Mr. Jalloh is not radicalized. To the extent that he  
17 was, it was very superficial. He has renounced his affiliation  
18 with ISIS. And for those reasons, he has distinguished himself  
19 from all of these individuals.

20           In Elfgeeh and Lutchman, those individuals were not  
21 even eligible for the downward departure because of their  
22 background or criminal history. In the case of Elfgeeh, he  
23 actually negotiated a sentence of 270 months because he was  
24 looking at so much more time than Mr. Jalloh.

25           For all those reasons, we would ask for the Court to

1 determine that Mr. Jalloh is a Criminal History Category I,  
2 adjust the sentencing range accordingly, and impose a sentence  
3 based on his background and history, the circumstances of the  
4 crime, and in particular the identifiable, treatable problems  
5 that propelled him into this crime, and the likelihood that he  
6 will get the treatment and assistance that he needs. We  
7 believe a sentence of 78 months is sufficient but not greater  
8 than necessary to punish him.

9 In our brief we've also requested that the Court,  
10 because he's unable to pay for a fine, that the Court impose no  
11 fine.

12 And because of his substance abuse history, which was  
13 recent, but clearly participated -- you know, there is evidence  
14 that he actually was using drugs in order to get up the courage  
15 to meet with CHS1 to talk about these things, that the Court  
16 recommend a facility where he would be eligible for drug  
17 treatment.

18 Thank you, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

20 Mr. Gibbs.

21 MR. GIBBS: Thank you, Judge.

22 Just a couple of clarifications real quick. Mr.  
23 Flood mentioned about the defendant, and I think he  
24 characterized him as cooperating immediately upon his arrest.  
25 I do want to clarify that a bit.

1           At the time of his arrest, he was interviewed, he did  
2 answer questions. I think the assessment at that time was he  
3 was withholding things, he was holding back.

4           So he was not cooperative immediately. However, he  
5 has pled guilty, he has cooperated post -- you know, several  
6 months past that. But I don't think it's accurate to say from  
7 the moment he was arrested he was cooperating.

8           The other clarification I want to make is Mr. Flood  
9 characterized sort of the entirety of this scheme as a  
10 situation where Mr. Jalloh was being reached out to by other  
11 people. I think that overstates it. And part of the reason  
12 for that is that the FBI didn't even get involved and wasn't  
13 even aware of Mr. Jalloh until about halfway through his  
14 interactions with ISIL.

15           As the Court is aware from the pleadings and the  
16 presentence report, the entirety of the time Mr. Jalloh was in  
17 Africa, the FBI didn't even know about him.

18           And so, Mr. Jalloh got in contact with the ISIL  
19 facilitator, who believed he was a good enough candidate to  
20 adjoin ISIL that he put him on a transport to get him to  
21 ISIL-controlled territory not once, but twice.

22           And even though Mr. Jalloh decided not to follow  
23 through on that particular attempt or those attempts, after  
24 going back from the second trip he stayed in touch with the  
25 ISIL facilitator. And that person obviously felt that he was

1 supportive enough that when the facilitator needed help getting  
2 another group to ISIL territory, the person he reached out to  
3 was Mr. Jalloh. And he reached out to him to get money to help  
4 with that trip, and in fact Mr. Jalloh came through.

5 Also during his time in Africa, Mr. Jalloh got in  
6 touch with this individual Sudani, another member of ISIL who  
7 was involved in plotting terrorist attacks here in the United  
8 States. And Sudani obviously trusted and felt that Mr. Jalloh  
9 was an important enough potential recruit that when Mr. Jalloh  
10 returned to the United States, Mr. Sudani reached out to an  
11 individual here that Sudani believed was another ISIL  
12 supporter. As it turned out, fortunately, that individual was  
13 CHS1, who was working with the FBI.

14 And it was only at that point in the spring of 2016,  
15 about eight months after Mr. Jalloh had become involved with  
16 ISIL, that the FBI finally learned about his involvement with  
17 ISIL.

18 So we had these two individuals, facilitator and  
19 Sudani, who obviously saw something in Mr. Jalloh that they  
20 felt was committed enough that he could be trusted to join  
21 ISIL, to give money to ISIL, to help move recruits, and to help  
22 take part in a plot here in the United States which was, as it  
23 was explained to Mr. Jalloh, a former member of the Virginia  
24 National Guard, a plot to kill military members here in the  
25 United States.

1           And Mr. Jalloh's response was to talk about the  
2 handgun he had bought in February, point to that as evidence of  
3 his commitment to a domestic attack, to talk about the Fort  
4 Hood shooting, the attacks in Chattanooga as the types of  
5 attacks that they should look to that are an admirable type of  
6 goal for an attack here in the United States.

7           So it's a difficult case in that we have this  
8 individual, Mr. Jalloh, being enamored with ISIL for a lengthy  
9 period of time, attempting to provide support for the group in  
10 a number of different ways in a number of different places.

11           And this sort of leads to my second point, which is  
12 the cases that we cited to and that Mr. Flood cited to, I think  
13 it's a very inexact science to try to find analogous cases when  
14 you have a fact pattern like this.

15           We've cited to the Elfgeeh case because in that case  
16 Mr. Elfgeeh attempted to get people, recruits to go join ISIL.  
17 Mr. Jalloh gave money to get recruits into ISIL, and apparently  
18 was successful in that.

19           Mr. Elfgeeh attempted to get weapons and silencers  
20 for a domestic attack here against members of the military.  
21 Mr. Jalloh discussed with the CHS such a plot, and actually  
22 probably most chillingly went to North Carolina and attempted  
23 to buy an untraceable assault rifle for such an attack.

24           So in our view, Elfgeeh was probably as analogous a  
25 case as we could get. And we recognize, it's not on all fours

1 with this case. And this is such an unusual set of facts, it's  
2 hard to come up with an exact case and say, that case has  
3 exactly the same facts as this one, here is the sentence that  
4 was imposed, and that's the appropriate sentence. It's not  
5 that easy.

6 Benkahla was actually my case. And in that case  
7 Judge Cacheris did impose a 121-month sentence, but in that  
8 case it was a false statement case. He was charged with lying  
9 both outside and within the grand jury in a terrorism  
10 investigation. We argued for the terrorism enhancement in that  
11 case. The judge applied it. He did depart downward in that  
12 case, but again it was not a material support case where the  
13 plot involved a domestic plot here in the U.S. against members  
14 of the military.

15 So I guess what I would urge is just to take any of  
16 these cases with a bit of a grain of salt because I am not sure  
17 that there is that much guidance in any of them, especially  
18 given the fact that none of us have seen the presentence  
19 reports in those cases, we don't know the details, aggravating  
20 or mitigating factors in those cases. So it's a difficult  
21 exercise.

22 As to the downward departure argument by Mr. Flood,  
23 all I can say is that the defense stipulated to the terrorism  
24 enhancement in this case. It was part of the plea agreement.  
25 It does call for a Criminal History Category VI.

1           And before this, Mr. Jalloh had absolutely no  
2 criminal history, we fully acknowledge that. But the reality  
3 is Congress intended the enhancement to apply in cases like  
4 this where it is a terrorism offense and where the requisite  
5 intent is met. And they could have carved out exceptions for  
6 individuals with absolutely no criminal history, and they chose  
7 not to do that.

8           And I think that's a reflection of the seriousness of  
9 these types of offenses. And certainly in this case, the  
10 breadth of the conduct, the length of time of the conduct, and  
11 the troubling nature of the conduct -- and ultimately I think  
12 that's what it comes down to.

13           I don't quibble with Mr. Flood's characterization  
14 that Mr. Jalloh probably is and was a very troubled individual  
15 and was in a very bad place, but individuals like that often  
16 resort to dramatic violence and do awful things.

17           And so, as the Court correctly noted, when this crime  
18 was stopped, it was stopped only because Mr. Jalloh purchased  
19 that assault rifle in July and was subsequently arrested the  
20 next day. But given the sort of the history of this case and  
21 the way -- you know, there were so many road signs along the  
22 way where Mr. Jalloh, having stepped back from his commitment  
23 to ISIL, could have walked away from it and could have made a  
24 decision that this was just truly not for him. Getting off the  
25 trucks in Africa, coming back to the United States, being

1 pushed by the CHS, there were many instances where he could  
2 have stepped away.

3 And what is troubling in this case and makes it a  
4 very difficult case is he never did that. And in fact, in the  
5 last days before his arrest, he had tried to buy one rifle,  
6 went ahead and purchased a second one, and was conducting these  
7 Internet searches that Your Honor alluded to about the Orlando  
8 shooter and types of weapons used in terrorist attacks.

9 From the FBI's perspective, it's very difficult to  
10 know what to do with that. And they can't afford to be wrong  
11 in a case like that. And obviously arresting this individual  
12 was the appropriate thing to do, but it leaves all of us very  
13 troubled given sort of the things he was doing, the things he  
14 was saying, the things he was talking about.

15 And so, we do believe that a sentence of, a very  
16 stiff sentence in this case is appropriate. We recommended the  
17 20-year sentence as the Guideline range reflects.

18 And we would also note that if the Court is inclined  
19 to downward depart as to criminal history, it doesn't have to  
20 be necessarily from a Criminal History Category VI to Criminal  
21 History Category I, it could be somewhere within that range.  
22 So we would urge that as well.

23 But unless there are any other questions from Your  
24 Honor, that really concludes it.

25 THE COURT: Well, I am interested in -- Mr. Flood

1 characterized the interaction between Mr. Jalloh and CHS1 as  
2 being one where Mr. Jalloh was coaxed, I don't think he used  
3 the word "badgered," but clearly was being pushed and that he  
4 continued to speak with CHS1 and continue discussing the plot  
5 to murder servicemen really because he was still interested in  
6 the matrimony issue, and that otherwise he probably would have  
7 disengaged.

8 I know you have listened to, I am sure, the actual  
9 conversations, which I am sure were taped, so how would you  
10 categorize that?

11 MR. GIBBS: Your Honor, I think certainly the  
12 matrimony piece was in there and there were discussions about  
13 that, there is no question about that, there is no denying  
14 that. And, honestly, Judge, I think at times the CHS, in all  
15 honesty, was more pushy than I would have preferred.

16 Having said all that, Judge, though, it is important  
17 to realize that there were only two face-to-face meetings with  
18 the defendant and CHS1. And a lot of what we've put in our  
19 pleadings, discussions of the Fort Hood attack, the Chattanooga  
20 attack, defendant stating that he had bought that gun in  
21 February which the FBI didn't even know about, and sort of  
22 pointing to that as evidence of how committed he was to a  
23 domestic attack, CHS didn't push him into that because he  
24 volunteered that information.

25 So I think to characterize this as simply an

1 overzealous CHS that pushed too hard, I think is not accurate.  
2 Especially given the fact that the individual in North Carolina  
3 that the defendant tried to buy the gun from, this was somebody  
4 unknown to the CHS, he didn't know how to get in contact with  
5 that person.

6 Mr. Jalloh went down there on his own, drove to the  
7 Charlotte area, spent several hours down there, went and looked  
8 at the gun, made an offer for it, and informed the CHS that he  
9 had seen a gun, tried to buy it, was unsuccessful, but if the  
10 CHS would be patient, he would get him a good one.

11 So, you know, even if there were instances where --  
12 if it had been up to me, I would have preferred the CHS not to  
13 be quite -- to not push quite as hard. I think it's a great  
14 overcharactersization to say that somehow this was driven by  
15 the CHS, especially given the fact that Mr. Jalloh had been  
16 involved in trying to provide material support to ISIL for  
17 probably eight months before he ever met the CHS.

18 And as Mr. Flood correctly points out, he went and  
19 bought the AR-15 in July without talking to the CHS about it.  
20 And again, the CHS didn't know about that.

21 And he did these Internet searches about the Orlando  
22 shooting and things like that, but didn't discuss those with  
23 the CHS either.

24 So I think to sort of characterize this as a sting  
25 operation that was driven by the CHS, is overstating things.

1 THE COURT: How about the contact with Sudani? And  
2 that was outside of the -- that was before the FBI got involved  
3 as well; is that correct?

4 MR. GIBBS: That is correct, Judge. So Sudani was --  
5 you know, he was based overseas. He was a -- sort of his role  
6 within ISIL, as we understand it, is trying to orchestra a  
7 domestic plot here in the U.S.

8 So this is probably one of the more unusual FBI  
9 investigations. I'm not sure you'll see a case like this where  
10 you have a CHS here in the U.S. who is contacted by a real ISIL  
11 member overseas, who essentially says to him, hey, I want you  
12 to work on conducting a plot in the U.S. And, oh, by the way,  
13 there is this guy in Virginia, reach out to him, he is a good  
14 brother, he can help you so you, two guys get together and plan  
15 this thing out. And lo and behold, the good brother in  
16 Virginia is Mohamed Jalloh.

17 So the Sudani piece was entirely not driven by the  
18 FBI because, again, they didn't even know about him until he  
19 reaches out to the CHS, or at least they didn't know about his  
20 role with Jalloh and they didn't know about Jalloh either.

21 So there is no question, Judge, that this is -- and  
22 again, this goes back to why it's a difficult case to sort of  
23 analogize to other cases. It is so unusual to have someone who  
24 has got these ISIL connections overseas, who has given money,  
25 who has attempted to join, who has come back and wants to take

1 part in a plot here in the U.S., and actually the reason he  
2 gets involved in the plot is because a real ISIL person puts  
3 him in touch with somebody he thinks is another ISIL person  
4 here in the U.S. And fortunately for everyone, it turned out  
5 that that was an FBI source.

6 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gibbs.

7 MR. GIBBS: Thank you.

8 MR. FLOOD: A few points I want to state in rebuttal,  
9 and I will go in reverse order.

10 Mr. Jalloh was in touch with Sudani, but he was  
11 unaware that Sudani was in touch with CHS1. And all the  
12 conversations related to the plot discussed between Sudani and  
13 CHS1, Mr. Jalloh was not privy to them. He continued to  
14 contact and communicate with Sudani because he was trying to  
15 find a bride.

16 It's clear that that was not a solution to his  
17 problems, and he continued to engage in threatening, dangerous  
18 behavior, but that was the impetus.

19 THE COURT: But he learns that what Sudani is up to  
20 and what he wants from CHS1 as well as Jalloh is a domestic  
21 terrorist act. He doesn't learn it from Sudani, but he learns  
22 it through CHS1, right?

23 MR. FLOOD: That's right. And the idea that he is  
24 such a good brother and that Sudani has sort of groomed him to  
25 be this terrorist, if he was such a good guy to do this, there

1 was no discussion between him and Sudani about a terrorist  
2 activity, a domestic terrorist activity. That was engendered  
3 between Sudani and CHS1. And CHS1 immediately starts down that  
4 road. Mr. Jalloh gets in touch with him to talk about a wife,  
5 and CHS1 suggests he can help with that, but what about this  
6 over here, what about this, what about this.

7 And what I think, these are troubling comments,  
8 talking about Nidal Hasan is a troubling thing? Talking about  
9 Chattanooga is a troubling thing.

10 But in all honesty, Your Honor, that's bravado. He  
11 has a gun. Okay. At any point he could have given his handgun  
12 to CHS1. And he didn't do that. He had that weapon for five  
13 months and he never offered it, he never said it could be used,  
14 he never gave it to him.

15 He talked about it to sort of prove, you know, the  
16 purity and the piety, but it wasn't real, it was very hollow  
17 and it was artificial.

18 The United States talks about the Charlotte trip. He  
19 did go on a trip to Charlotte, North Carolina, but that was a  
20 pre-planned family trip, and the going to look at weapons was  
21 sort of a sidelight that was, again, encouraged by CHS1. Mr.  
22 Jalloh said he would do that, and he had did it, but it was  
23 really sort of a half-baked, halfhearted effort to do that.

24 And I think it's sufficient to constitute an attempt,  
25 and that's why he has pled guilty, but again I think what

1 you're seeing is a hesitation and a lack of commitment to  
2 actually following through.

3 Mr. Gibbs talked about Benkahla and Elfgeeh and sort  
4 of distinguishes Benkahla because it wasn't a material support.  
5 But Benkahla traveled overseas and he engaged in training. And  
6 there really was no serious question that he was radicalized at  
7 the time and engaged in that training for the specific purpose  
8 of joining a terrorist organization. Subsequently he gets  
9 prosecuted for that, and he is found not guilty. And then he  
10 is prosecuted for perjuring himself and lied about that the  
11 whole time, was found guilty, and still never apologized or  
12 took responsibility.

13 Likewise, there is this sort of emphasis in Elfgeeh  
14 about the guns and silencers. He was actually not found guilty  
15 of that. That was like almost a secondary aspect of the much  
16 broader impact that he was having on people in Rochester, New  
17 York and overseas.

18 To put those two people in the same boat, it removes  
19 all distinctions in these cases, and everyone would get a  
20 maximum sentence if that's somehow an appropriate punishment.

21 And then the last thing, sort of the first thing Mr.  
22 Gibbs started out with, I've never heard that he didn't  
23 cooperate fully. That's the first time I've heard that today.  
24 And if that's true, it's true, but no one has represented that  
25 to me. And every time that he was debriefed, I have been told

1 he is being forthright, he is being open. You know, there are  
2 numerous times where he is erring on the side of providing  
3 information that they didn't even seem to want.

4 And it would have been, I would think, more helpful  
5 to know that if that is actually true much earlier in the  
6 process.

7 THE COURT: Probably 85 percent of the defendants who  
8 come into this court have not been completely truthful the  
9 first time that they have spoken to law enforcement. So I  
10 don't hold any negative impression from that.

11 MR. FLOOD: When he did meet with them, they didn't  
12 ask him about what was happening in the United States. They  
13 asked him about what was happening overseas. And he gave a  
14 pretty detailed, lengthy account of that. So much so that  
15 later debriefings didn't need to have to be as exhaustive.

16 I just have never heard that before, and it is so  
17 sort of hard for me to sit here and explain that. But I do  
18 think he has been very candid, with almost no benefit. He has  
19 implicated himself, and at every turn he's done what the law  
20 asks of people to atone for the horrible thing he did.

21 He has admitted his crime, he is taking  
22 responsibility. He is doing everything he can to heal and  
23 repair the relationship with the family. He has had to own up  
24 to people who looked up to him or thought of him in a good way  
25 and he has disappointed them. And he is trying to work his way

1 back to being the good citizen that he can be.

2 And we would ask the Court to take all that into  
3 account in determining whether the downward departure and any  
4 variance is appropriate.

5 Thank you, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Flood.

7 Mr. Jalloh, please come to the podium. This is your  
8 opportunity to tell me anything you would like to before I  
9 sentence you.

10 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.

11 First of all, I want to say I've made a lot of  
12 mistakes in my life, but this mistake of giving any support to  
13 the violent and extreme organization ISIS has been the most  
14 devastating one I have ever decided to make in my life.

15 I definitely renounce and denounce every action that  
16 they have taken and anything that they've done. I do not want  
17 to be associated. And I am deeply, deeply, deeply sorry to  
18 this Court, I'm sorry to the American military, I'm sorry to  
19 the people of the United States, I'm very, very sorry for what  
20 I have done. I did not intend to cause any harm to anyone.

21 And I want to say -- I want to say, every time I see  
22 any atrocities that ISIS commits, I am disgusted by it because  
23 I know this is not what I want to be a part of.

24 And part of my ambivalence or whatever is just me not  
25 knowing what to do. I've just -- I was in a really bad place,

1 looking for some purpose, and it just really all got out of  
2 hand.

3 And most of all, I want to say my proudest moments of  
4 my life was serving and being a member of the Army National  
5 Guard as a combat engineer with the best unit here in Virginia.  
6 And the men that I served with, they have shown their true --  
7 their character. And I am deeply, deeply, deeply ashamed and I  
8 am sorry to the men and women of this country that serve and  
9 protect us.

10 I do not espouse those views. In trying to show how  
11 I feel, I was trying to espouse those views and trying to be  
12 impressive. That's not my true belief about any of the men and  
13 women who serve our country.

14 And at the time of this offense, Your Honor, I was  
15 going through deep emotional pain, and it left me lost and  
16 purposeless, and I just want you to know that.

17 THE COURT: What were you going to do with the AR-15?

18 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, to be honest, I purchased  
19 this AR-15 out of having a conversation with a man at my job  
20 who was repeatedly telling me about he owned a Stag Arms. And  
21 I was working with some Marines, they were showing me some  
22 other weapons which they had purchased. And I really just  
23 bought it out of that camaraderie of the people that I work --  
24 I work for G4S, all the men I worked with were all ex-military,  
25 they were all telling me about they have this, they have that.

1 I just happened to buy this in behest of the conversations that  
2 I was having.

3 But to be honest, Your Honor, I had no intentions or  
4 no plans with that weapon.

5 THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

6 THE DEFENDANT: And I just want you to know that this  
7 entire crime is not who I am, it's not who I plan to be, and  
8 it's not who I have been.

9 And I want to say sorry also to my family. I know I  
10 have caused them a lot of devastation and shock, especially my  
11 ailing father.

12 And lastly, Your Honor, I want to say to the  
13 Government, the reason why I've tried to give them every bit of  
14 information that I have in my head, every bit in the recesses  
15 of my head to make sure they can be able to investigate and do  
16 their job best is because I want to show that I am not  
17 affiliated with that group, I do not support them, I do not  
18 want anything to do with it.

19 And I am sorry for my actions, I am sorry for my  
20 behavior, and I ask the Court for a second chance.

21 Thank you.

22 THE COURT: All right, please stay there. You had a  
23 terrible upbringing, and you were able to overcome that and  
24 come here and become a naturalized citizen, and go to college,  
25 and work, and join the National Guard.

1           And then you took a 90-degree turn and radicalized  
2 very quickly. And while in Africa you decided to join ISIL and  
3 go fight on the front lines against the United States and  
4 others, and continued to support them after you decided not to  
5 go to the front lines by providing them with money.

6           You knew that Sudani was trying to hatch a plan to  
7 kill servicemen here in the United States, you supported that.  
8 You went actively looking for that AK-47. You spent a  
9 significant amount of time reviewing the actions of other  
10 terrorists here in the United States and how they had been  
11 successful, and expressed admiration for their work in killing  
12 people that they had done. And you stopped when you got caught  
13 and you were arrested.

14           And so, what I looked for in this case was whether --  
15 or one of the things I looked for was did you try and -- did  
16 you come to your senses on your own? Did you need to be  
17 arrested first? And it's clear from the evidence that you  
18 stopped because you got arrested. And it's unclear exactly  
19 where you were going, but you never ceased to support ISIL  
20 until you were arrested.

21           I am not going to downward depart under 3A1.4. I  
22 find that you entered into a plea negotiation, and clearly the  
23 actions that you took merit the 12-point enhancement.

24           And as Mr. Gibbs stated, Congress decided that this  
25 type of crime advanced Criminal History Category I to a

1 Criminal History Category VI because of the nature of the  
2 offense itself. And I don't believe that it's proper as a  
3 result for the Courts to look outside of that legislative  
4 action in reducing the Criminal History Category.

5 But I do think that the arguments fit well within the  
6 Court's authority to vary downward under the 3553 factors in  
7 looking at the nature of the offense and also looking at the  
8 need to deter you from future violent crimes. You have no  
9 criminal history, and you have been a law-abiding citizen and a  
10 member of the National Guard.

11 So I think that the ultimate sentence that I hand  
12 down should reflect the good things you have done as well as  
13 the horrendous things.

14 But the offense here, as Mr. Gibbs has stated, is  
15 really troubling because you were willing to take significant  
16 steps to support ISIL even though you had spent six years in  
17 the National Guard. And that is so hard to really understand  
18 in looking at your background.

19 And as a result, it merits a very significant  
20 sentence to deter others because of the nature of the offense  
21 itself, and the purpose of the domestic terrorist act here and  
22 the things that you did to further that.

23 I am going to sentence you to 132 months of  
24 incarceration. Five years of supervised release. A \$100  
25 special assessment. I will not impose a fine or costs because

1 I find that you are unable to afford them.

2 I will order as special conditions of supervised  
3 release that you are barred from associating or communicating  
4 with any terrorist organization.

5 That you participate in a program for substance abuse  
6 testing and treatment as directed by the Probation Office.  
7 Also for mental health treatment by the Probation Office.

8 That you comply with the requirements of a computer  
9 monitoring program that will be put in place.

10 I will give you credit for time served awaiting  
11 sentencing since your arrest.

12 I will ask that you be designated to one of the  
13 facilities that your counsel has requested.

14 I will ask that you be evaluated for the residential  
15 drug program. And also the re-entry program at the end of your  
16 sentence.

17 Anything else?

18 MR. FLOOD: Not from us, Your Honor. Thank you.

19 MR. GIBBS: Not from the Government, Judge. Thank  
20 you.

21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.

22 -----

HEARING CONCLUDED

23 I certify that the foregoing is a true and  
24 accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.

25 /s/ Norman B. Linnell  
Norman B. Linnell, RPR, CM, VCE, FCRR