1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	.,) Docket No. 18 CR 696-1
4	Government,)
5	vs.) Chicago, Illinois) September 26, 2019
6	ASHRAF AL SAFOO (1),) 1:30 o'clock p.m.
7	Defendant.	,))
8	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Detention Hearing	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN ROBERT BLAKEY	
10	APPEARANCES: For the Government:	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
11		BY: MR. BARRY JONAS MS. MELODY WELLS
12		MR. PETER S. SALIB 219 South Dearborn Street
13		Suite 500 Chicago, Illinois 60604
14	For the Defendant:	DURKIN & ROBERTS
15		BY: MR. THOMAS A. DURKIN 515 West Arlington Place
16		Chicago, Illinois 60614
17		LAW OFFICE OF JOSHUA G. HERMAN BY: MR. JOSHUA G. HERMAN
18		53 West Jackson Boulevard Suite 457
19	ALGO PREGRAM.	Chicago, Illinois 60604
20	ALSO PRESENT:	U.S. PRETRIAL SERVICES BY: MS. HEATHER MULRY
21 22		219 South Dearborn Street Room 15100 Chicago, Illinois 60604
23	Laura LaCien, CSR, RMR, CRR	
24	Official Court Reporter 219 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1212	
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 408-5032	
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(The following proceedings were had in open court:)
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             COURTROOM DEPUTY: 18 CR 696-1, USA versus Al Safoo.
             MS. WELLS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Melody
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    Wells, Barry Jonas and Peter Salib for the United States.
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel.
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             MR. DURKIN: Good afternoon, Judge. Tom Durkin and
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    Joshua Herman on behalf of the defendant who is present and
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    in custody. And, Judge, with us at counsel table are our two
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    law clerks, Loyola students of mine, Gabriella Hidalgo and
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    Blake --
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                         Would they like to make appearances?
             THE COURT:
             MR. DURKIN: Pardon me?
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                         Would they like to make appearances?
             THE COURT:
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             MR. DURKIN: They'd like to not take the bar and be
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    able to appear.
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             THE COURT:
                         All right. Well --
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             MR. DURKIN: I think they'll accept the fact if you
    let them sit at counsel table, that will be good enough for
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    them.
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             THE COURT: All right. Excellent. Tell them they
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    are welcome.
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             MS. MULRY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Heather
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    Mulry. I'm appearing for Officer Ashley Simon with U.S.
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    Pretrial Services.
             THE COURT: Great.
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                                 Thanks so much. I know there
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was a recent supplement. Did everyone have an opportunity to
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    see that?
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             MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor.
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             MR. DURKIN: The supplemental --
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             THE COURT: Yeah, from Pretrial.
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             MR. DURKIN: Pretrial, yes. Yes.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay, great. Are the parties prepared
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    for a detention hearing?
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             MS. WELLS:
                         We are, your Honor.
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                         All right. Any additional testimony and
             THE COURT:
    evidence? I've reviewed the submissions of the parties and
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    the transcripts from the proceedings in front of Judge
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    Weisman. Is there anything else, any other or are we just
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    arguing?
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             MS. WELLS: The government is planning to argue,
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    your Honor.
                         Okay. What about you, counsel?
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             THE COURT:
             MR. DURKIN: I think we can just argue, Judge.
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        (Brief pause.)
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             MR. DURKIN:
                          Judge, I don't think we need to call
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    any witnesses at this time. However, his mother is here.
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    That's an issue that we addressed as part of the conditions
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    of third-party supervision and she's prepared to move into
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    the house so that there is 24/7 presence in the home with a
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    third-party custodian. If you would like to talk to her,
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it's really up to you.
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             THE COURT: All right. I'm prepared to accept the
    proffer of the attorneys.
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             MR. DURKIN: That's fine.
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             THE COURT:
                         So if -- unless the government needs to
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    make an inquiry, the Court is satisfied with the proffer.
             MS. WELLS: Not at this time, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. All right. Counsel, it's your
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    motion.
             MR. DURKIN: Judge, could we -- if you don't mind,
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    I'd like to break this up into two parts so that Mr. Herman
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    can address the more specifics of the evidence. I'd like to
    just start out with a couple of more general observations
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    that we raise both in the introduction to our pleading and
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    another section which is the section under the presumption of
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    innocence, which would be covered under arguments, Paragraph
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    III under 3142(g) factors, but essentially dialing in to the
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    whole issue of the presumption of innocence.
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             I didn't mean to be flippant but I believe what
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    we're creating is a terrorism presumption of detention.
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    There are so few cases in which a terrorism defendant gets
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    bond, and I don't have all the statistics in front of me, but
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    suffice it to say there are slim to none, very, very few
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    cases. And I think in what's happening in all of these cases
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    is that they are reading the presumption of innocence
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section, the very last section of the Bail Reform Act right out of existence, that nothing in this chapter should influence the presumption of innocence. And unless we want to just pretend and continue to just pay lip service to that, this is a case where release is appropriate.

This is not some foreign national. This is not somebody who swore allegiance to ISIS; and Mr. Herman is going to address that because it's not -- it's not even the organization. There's a different organization that they've listed -- I think it's on Page 14 of their pleading -- with respect to a group that is the official spokesperson for ISIS. Al-Khattab, the group that he's affiliated with, is not the official spokesperson -- spokespeople or press people for ISIS. That's this group Al-Mujab, is it?

MR. HERMAN: Hayat.

MR. DURKIN: Al-Hayat.

MR. HERMAN: H-a-y-a-t.

MR. DURKIN: And the significance of all that is that this is not someone who is actively engaged in terrorism. He may, giving them the benefit of the doubt, have been engaged in ISIS beliefs, endorsement of ISIS, and so forth; but as we've suggested to you, that is -- those are issues that are arguably protected by the First Amendment. And I think the government has a long way to go before they should be able to convince you that they have an overwhelming

case of material support via this type of advocacy and I think we're going to get into Holder versus Humanitarian law considerably.

But more importantly, and this is where I am becoming so frustrated in working with these cases, you know that we were before you on the Achmed case. Remember the case that it's now been transferred to you from Ohio that we came in on with the computer-monitoring program?

THE COURT: Yes. I remember the case.

MR. DURKIN: Well, we said in our pleading that this is now available to the Probation Department and I think it's a fairly persuasive argument that if it's -- if that computer-monitoring system, which they so highly tout and advocate and it's the same system that they use for sex offenders, in the post -- if it's sufficient for post-supervision, post-criminal conviction supervision, how can it not be reasonably sufficient under the presumption of innocence and under 3142(g)?

The only argument they advance in light -- to get around that is to say it's not available for Pretrial Service. Now, you know, I don't know what that means. I'll take Pretrial Services' word for it that it's not available but I don't know why and I don't know why this Court couldn't order it to be available. And under these very unique facts, that should solve the problem.

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Now they spend a lot of time talking about how sophisticated he is but they don't address the sophistication of their own system that when it comes time for them to be advocating in a post-conviction setting, that this is necessary because it's so good and it's so effective. Remember I was advancing the argument that isn't this a little overbroad and their argument was we need it to be so overbroad because you never can be sure and that this system is so good? Well, one of the great things about the war on terror is it goes on long enough -- and it's certainly been going on a long time -- is that sooner or later these positions they start getting contradictory to each other. And I -- I just do not understand how these conditions, now that we've satisfied Judge -- Magistrate Judge Weisman's concern about the 24/7, and I do think I'm correct that he read reasonable right out of the standard with respect to the conditions, you know, it only has to be reasonably be assured. We don't have to, you know, beyond any infinitesimal doubt be assured that nothing could happen.

But what I find so ridiculous in this case is that, what, the worst that happens is that he begins advocating for ISIS again? I mean, that's a sufficient danger to the community that we should ignore the presumption of innocence and I just think it's wrong. I think they're just dead wrong on that and I don't think that we should continue to just

read the presumption of innocence out of this statute.

That's what's happening in these cases. And they do it the same way. They dump all this stuff, you know, oh, my God, look at these pictures. You know, do you want to be the guy that lets this guy out who had these pictures on his computer and -- I mean, that's what this is. This is oh, my God, look at this, look, look here.

And I'd like it if Mr. Herman can address some of the issues with respect to the ability of them to connect what's on his phone necessarily to what's in his head, which there's a distinction which I trust you can understand. You know, if somebody would look at my phone, I suppose, or my computer, there would probably be a lot of this on there too because I have a reason to look for those things in my business but that doesn't mean that I endorse those things; but I'd prefer that Mr. Herman can address that.

But all these other pictures, you know, the bomb-making, the 9-11, you know, the guy holding the head. This is one that comes up virtually all the time in these cases, this one that's in Exhibit 13. It's towards the back. They're not individually numbered but it's after all the pictures of the pressure-cooker bomb, which I guess should scare us all. But you've got the picture of the burning Towers of September 11th and you've got the iconic picture of the remains of the building. And then the third picture,

this one, holding the head. I mean, that's -- I guess that means anybody that would even have that picture is just too dangerous to let out and we're -- regardless of whether we're putting them in the criminal justice system, we're going to have different rules; and that's the other thing I want to address.

These are the things that are happening in these cases. We are getting different rules for these cases. And this is the kind of stuff that does it because all of the sudden we got to be concerned because if you're the guy that lets him out and somehow he gets out and walks down in the subway, you'll get blamed and I don't think that's what our system is designed to do. You know, it's ironic that murderers get bond frequently but people charged with these offenses don't.

And I -- you know, in most of these cases I don't get as agitated because more of the cases are cases where somebody deliberately did something. They either wanted to go join ISIS, they wanted to go fight overseas, they actively did something that was a tangible kind of assistance -- it wasn't propaganda -- or somebody who sends money and so forth. This is -- there are defenses to this case. We have defenses. There are some significant First Amendment concerns here that I think is going to affect the government's evidence.

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issues.

But the other thing that they -- and I'm disappointed that they so readily discard, which is this argument over the Sixth Amendment counsel of choice, their solution to that is not to modify the order or anything else that would help remedy that and if I take it correctly their argument is that if somebody at the MCC were to see these pictures somehow they might be radicalized in the MCC. That's another argument to let him out if that's what they're so worried about but they don't always follow the logic of their own arguments. But they just discount the idea of counsel of choice by suggesting, well, that's too bad, it's going to cost three times the amount it would cost, you can just appoint him, Judge. Well, we're not looking for an appointment. I mean, you know, we may have to get one but that's not why we took this case and we're not looking for an appointment. We're looking for reasonable conditions of release that would avoid this Sixth Amendment problem. And I can assure you that he won't be getting on the internet if he comes to our office and tries to -- he won't be getting on the internet and it would cut down on the cost dramatically so I'll leave it that. But I would like Mr. Herman, if you don't mind --THE COURT: Of course. MR. DURKIN: -- to address some of the evidentiary

MR. HERMAN: Judge, just to pick up on one thing that Mr. Durkin left off on, it's not just a matter of cost -- and I think our motion makes it clear -- there's a whole category of information that we simply cannot review with Mr. Al Safoo based on what is on and the government's response is that we can identify what we would like and there have been modifications to the protective order so we can see things but I don't think defense counsel should be in a position where we have to pick and choose what we'd like to be able to show Mr. Al Safoo. I think he's entitled to see all of the discovery that's been produced and if --

THE COURT: Other than the classified, right?

MR. HERMAN: Of course.

THE COURT: Yeah, okay.

MR. HERMAN: Other than the classified material. So if something is on a hard drive or a bluetooth or a Blu-ray and we've, I think, exhausted all measures with the MCC, I don't think the onus is on us to say, well, I'd like these ten pages, can you please print them out. And, you know, I understand there may be some logistical issues with media but I don't think that's our problem and I don't think Mr. Al Safoo should suffer and not be able to review all the evidence in this case especially given the technical nature of some of it and the language issues which put us at a severe disadvantage.

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But speaking to the merits of our motion that Mr. Durkin didn't -- did not touch on, let's reframe this, The question is are there conditions that can be crafted to reasonably assure the safety of the community and what -- that's a question begging analysis. What are we protecting the community from here, right? And the government has as it did at the initial bond hearing and now it expanded on his parade of horribles for everything that ISIS has ever done. And we're not going to sit here and say, well, you know, there's actually a silver lining to the, you know, to Exhibit 18 or something like that. This is not Mr. Al Safoo's image. He has no control over who created that image. If you want to look at what Mr. Al Safoo did in the group as a writer and what he actually personally did as opposed to some type of conspiratorial liability for people who he never even met or knew the real names for, there's an article that's at Page 10 -- or, excuse me, Exhibit 10. It's a four- or five-page article that is extraordinarily dense and if anybody can make heads or tails of it in terms of its -- sitting up here and say explain to us, and explain to you more importantly, how is this going to pose a danger to people in the community, then perhaps we'll sit down, okay, but it's -- this is what the Court should be concerned about, not the exhibits of a headless santa.

THE COURT: What exactly -- which page are you on?

MR. HERMAN: This is Exhibit 10, 10T, your Honor --

THE COURT: 10T, okay. Go ahead.

MR. HERMAN: -- of the government's binder. And if the government had not included one of Mr. Al Safoo's actual writings, we would have given you something that he actually had written. And this one is called Refuting Falsehoods, Distortions, The Allegiance of the Arab Rulers to the Infidels against the Muslims. And there's reference to something -- another article that he had written about not joining the United Nations or Arab -- why Arab nations should not join the United Nations. These articles are more of a political and religious nature and that's what the government wants you to not pay attention to and instead look at the grisly and ghastly images.

In the Holder case which we have cited, Chief
Justice Roberts wrote, and I believe this is -- I don't have
the exact pinpoint. It looks like star 31, 561 at 31. The
statute reaches only material support coordinated with or
under the direction of a designated foreign terrorist
organization. Independent advocacy that might be viewed as
promoting the group's legitimacy is not covered. We cite in
our motion as well on Page 17 an FBI report that begins as of
May -- 1 May 2018, the Khattab Media Foundation, an
independent media group has been producing audio/visual and
written media in support of the Islamic State of Iraq and

Asham, Asham, ISIS.

This is a very unique case, your Honor, from the perspective that there is an independent media group with somebody associated with that media group, not as we will show -- believe the evidence will show, was working under the direct control or supervision or coordination of ISIS, is being prosecuted for political and religious viewpoints. They may be very unpopular but that's what this case is about.

And we want to also thank the government for pointing out, as Mr. Durkin noted, the reference at Page 15 to its -- the Al-Hayat, quote, an official media arm of ISIS.

I'll note also that if you look at the website link that they put here from the Federal Notice of Register -- and we've marked this as an exhibit and can -- it's straight off the Federal Register -- Al-Hayat was not designated as an alias of ISIS under the INA until March of 2019 so this is also after Mr. Al Safoo has been already locked up. But regardless, it is the official media arm of ISIS. There's no unofficial. There's the official and everything else.

So the government can point to expressions of affinity towards some of the political objectives of ISIS in this binder and say look here, he likes ISIS, look there, he likes ISIS but the Supreme Court itself has said that independent advocacy in that manner is not illegal.

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I'm sure the government will also point to these, as it did at the initial bond hearing, pictures of bombs or instructions. What it won't point to is any shred of evidence that Mr. Al Safoo was actively seeking out that type of information nor will it be able to show that he was actively disseminating that type of information independent of anything else that it appeared in and so let me explain. There's an exhibit, I believe it's Exhibit 15, in the government's binder and on the last page of the binder -- and this is for another magazine, it looks like, or periodical called Al-Anfal. And on the last page of this Al-Anfal magazine, there appears to be -- I believe it's in -- it's kind of a How To for acetone peroxide, okay. And the government will say, look, look, there's bomb-making instructions on his phone even though it looks to be on Page 12 of a magazine that's on his phone that was at some point downloaded. I'd like to point out that when I was trying to understand what acetone peroxide was in coming in, I found an article from June 7th -- excuse me, September which I'll mark as Defendant's Exhibit No. 1, and I can hand a copy --THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you. This is Defense Exhibit No. 1 which is from the Daily Mail UK dated September 7th -- 19th, 2017. Horrific ISIS instruction video showing how to

make device likes Parson Green bucket bomb still on Google.

And I'll submit to you if you can look at the third page,
there's a still of a video where you can actually still
access this video of somebody -- and it doesn't appear to be
all of the instructions but of somebody now this is on my
phone or my computer of these bomb-making instructions.

And it's -- it's the entire -- the entirety of the government's argument here is, is that he has somewhere on his phone bomb-making instructions does not make him violent in that manner and that's the question. If you will look at the words that he actually wrote even if they're supporting a political agenda of ISIS, this is not somebody who is saying this is how you make a bomb, let's go make a bomb, let's do these types of things.

In the analysis the weight of the evidence is, we acknowledge, one of the lower-pronged considerations but here we think that this -- these points that I'm making, and I'm not going to go through every exhibit because I think your Honor gets our point, the analysis dovetails with the question about conditions because as I said in the beginning it's a question begging analysis, what are we protecting the community from. And here, we're not protecting it from some bomber. We're not protecting it from somebody who is going to do harm to others. We're protecting it from somebody who used words. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Counsel, response? 1 2 MS. WELLS: Thank you, your Honor. The defendant in this case had a massive collection of videos, infographics 3 and other information that specifically glorified violence 4 against ISIS' enemies and these items specifically attempted 5 6 to incite violence and attacks in the West, including martyrdom operations --7 8 MR. HERMAN: I'm sorry to interrupt but can we -can Mr. Al Safoo sit down? 9 10 THE COURT: Yeah, you can sit down. 11 MS. WELLS: Oh, of course. 12 THE COURT: Everybody can sit down. Anyone who 13 needs to sit down, go ahead. 14 MS. WELLS: The materials included videos and 15 infographics and other things that attempted to incite 16 attacks on the West, including lone wolf attacks, martyrdom 17 operations and the like. We have mentioned that the 18 defendant had not one, not two, but at least three different 19 sets of bomb-making instructions on his phone. Contrary to defense counsel's statement, I don't think watching a video 20 21 online puts it on your device. Okay. We're talking about documents that were saved, PDF documents that were saved. 22 23 One of those, in fact, is a magazine that the defendant 24 contributed an article to and so he's writing for magazines 25 that in the same issue published bomb-making instructions.

THE COURT: Did he disseminate the bomb-making to 1 2 anyone? 3 MS. WELLS: Not -- we are not representing that, your Honor, but we think he is aware of that information and 4 5 collected that information. THE COURT: All right. So he collected it on three 6 7 occasions but you don't -- after looking at his phone, you 8 didn't have any evidence that he disseminated to anyone? 9 Not to my knowledge. MS. WELLS: 10 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 11 MS. WELLS: And to put the information of this case in context, before his arrest, the defendant was actively 12 engaged in material support of ISIS. He did something 13 14 contrary to what defense counsel would have the Court 15 believe. The defendant was the leader of Khattab. a sophisticated organization that did a bunch of different 16 17 things. It created, it translated, it photoshopped, it video 18 edited, it audio edited a number of different pieces of 19 pro-ISIS propaganda directly in conjunction with ISIS at 20 their instruction. They were well aware of what organizations like Hayat, the official ISIS media, and Amaq, 21 22 the official ISIS media, were doing and they were operating consistent with and at the instruction of those outfits. 23 24 THE COURT: Is there any material support other than 25 propaganda?

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MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor. As alleged -- as
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    alleged in the indictment, he is charged with providing
    material support in the form of services and personnel,
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    personnel including himself and the other members of the
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    conspiracy.
             THE COURT: Well --
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             MS. WELLS: The services --
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             THE COURT: Well, hang on a second. Personnel to
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    work on the propaganda or to do something else?
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             MS. WELLS: As members of Khattab, yes.
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    correct. But among the things that they did --
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             THE COURT: Well, what does the non-propaganda
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    support?
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             MS. WELLS: Well, it is the government's position
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    that the creation of this organization involved services that
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    go beyond ideas. I think that's the --
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             THE COURT: Okay. And I'm asking you what those
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    are.
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             MS. WELLS: Those are the technical support. So we
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    have production -- we have production divisions, we have
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    editing, video, audio --
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             THE COURT: Okay. That all sounds like propaganda
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    to me so try to get beyond --
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             MS. WELLS: We also --
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             THE COURT: Hang on a second. Hang on a second.
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Sometimes I have to interrupt. I hate that but it's part of my job. We can't talk at the same time.

Tell me about the services that go beyond propaganda. When you talk about editing and stuff, that all makes me think of propaganda unless there's something I'm missing so --

MS. WELLS: Well --

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THE COURT: -- I'm interested in the material support beyond propaganda.

MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor. There were also -there's plentiful information that among the things that the group did, they have trouble as you can imagine pushing this out into the world because the websites where you want to host this kind of information if you're trying to get it out there, they don't like it because it's bad. And so what would happen is there would be terms of service violations, accounts get shut down. And so the defendant himself, along with other members of this group, actively sought to get work-around so that they could access social media sites like Twitter, like Facebook, like YouTube. They used fake names for their accounts. But they also went to great lengths to get unauthorized access, in other words, taking over legitimate users' accounts so that they could use their social media accounts to then push the propaganda because it was able to basically slip through the filters a little more

easily and that information is also contained in 1 2 the pleading --3 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask my question, again. Something that's not related to propaganda, that's 4 5 also propaganda related, do you have based on your 6 investigation so far -- and I know the investigation is 7 continuing -- do you have an example of a material support 8 that goes beyond propaganda either creating it or helping get 9 it up online or writing it or having people write it or doing the tech support for it, do you have something in the 10 evidence you have so far that is material support beyond, 11 12 beyond propaganda? MS. WELLS: No, your Honor. There's a single charge 13 in this case and that is conspiracy to provide material 14 15 support in connection with the defendant's membership and 16 leadership in Khattab involving all of the services and the 17 personnel that I've described. THE COURT: And all the personnel and services is 18 19 related to propaganda, correct? 20 MS. WELLS: I'm only hesitating, your Honor, because 21 I think the word propaganda doesn't quite accurately describe 22 what this is because we don't necessarily agree that this is 23 sort of, I guess, mere propaganda as they're describing it. 24 These were items that were intended to recruit people. These

were items that were intended to gain new members to ISIS

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that were intended to cause people to act violently and 1 2 otherwise in support of ISIS --THE COURT: Well, for example --3 MS. WELLS: -- as a recruitment. 4 5 THE COURT: Well, for example --6 MS. WELLS: Our view is that there's a 7 recruitment --8 THE COURT: Hang on a second. Again, when I talk, 9 you have to stop talking, please. 10 Well, you know, that's a way to answer my question. Judge, this is not propaganda because it's command and 11 12 control. It's recruitment for personnel who are going to be engaged in active operations. It's trade craft to explain 13 14 how to get around security protocols or to mask your 15 identity. I mean, those things are not related to 16 propaganda. 17 So if you have something like that, I'm just asking you to underscore it for me. Is there -- Do you have 18 19 non-propaganda, which is ideas rather than an offense other 20 than itself, that underscores the request with respect to 21 this case that the material support is more than words? 22 Because the argument that you just heard from counsel is that 23 he not only has a presumption of innocence but he has a First Amendment right like everybody else. And if he wants to spew 24 25 ideas, ugly ones or unpopular ones, he can get in line with

everybody else in America because that's what happens.

So I will need you to take on their argument head on and explain to me where in the evidence I need to look to find some material support beyond First Amendment or First Amendment-related speech. Go ahead.

MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor. The charges in this case are not that the defendant had bad ideas. If he wants to stand on the street corner and scream about how much he loves ISIS, that is offensive and probably annoying but that is not what's going on here.

What the defendant was, was a member of an organization that took a number of sophisticated steps that involved operational security, it involved protecting their identities, it involved working around and violating terms of service of companies, it involved gaining illegal unauthorized access to accounts. All of that was in service of, among other things, spreading --

THE COURT: What kind of accounts, media accounts?

MS. WELLS: Twitter accounts, for example.

THE COURT: Yeah, okay.

MS. WELLS: Okay. There's no version, I think, where it is proper or legal to gain unauthorized access or to hack into someone's account so that you can then spew forth pro-ISIS information and say that that's okay. It is the government's view that that is one of the components of the

material support that was provided here. But it is worth noting that under -- we're all familiar with the Holder versus Humanitarian Law Project case. The services involved here are not simply a group of people sitting in a closed room exchanging their ideas or even blasting them out. It was a sophisticated operation that involved far more than the exchange of ideas. It involves technology, software, personnel, organization, distribution, and it involved coordination with a number of different organizations including, the government believes, ISIS official media outlets which are designated as part of the FTO and others who were part of what we would consider the official ISIS -- real official ISIS media.

And so the theory of the case encompasses all of that, your Honor, but I think it goes well beyond exchange of ideas. That is not why we're here today. I hope that I've answered my question.

THE COURT: Okay. That did. I interrupted you, though, multiple times so go ahead. Go back to wherever you were in your argument.

MS. WELLS: And so in conjunction with the defendant's activities here, as he's providing this material support to ISIS, he used his own technical expertise which is very significant here because this criminal conduct took place -- for better or worse the world we live in, this

conduct took place on the internet. Okay. He used his own educational background. He's got, according to his own resume, a master's in computer science. He worked as an IT professional. He is far more sophisticated than most people, I gather, even in this room when it comes to technology. He maintained a separate phone, his ISIS phone. That's the white ISIS -- the white iPhone that the government describes in our papers. He had separate email accounts for this. He used multiple VPN services to conceal his IP address and his location. He gave advice to other members of the organization and to the undercover officer involved in the investigation as to how to mask their identities. In addition to all of that before he was ever arrested, he expressed an interest in traveling back to Iraq. He has made that travel in the past. He has close ties there.

And so, your Honor, in light of that sort of general summary, the question for the Court today is whether there's clear and convincing evidence that the defendant would be a danger to the community and whether there's a preponderance of evidence that he's a flight risk and the answer to both of those questions is yes.

We have given the Court and the defense team a sample, okay, a sample of the evidence to do what the defendants -- mostly his history and characteristics and the factors that pertain to this bond motion. This is not a

summary of all of the government's trial evidence. But this binder -- you know, Mr. Durkin said a minute ago that we dumped a whole bunch of stuff on them and Mr. Herman referred to the parade of horribles. I want to be really clear, this is Mr. Al Safoo's parade of horribles. The information in here came from his phone, from his email accounts. This is the stuff that he has. And so there's no way for the government to force him to speak. Obviously, we don't want to do that. That's his choice. We can't read his mind. What we can do is look at the stuff that he has and the stuff that he has is unequivocal about his commitment to ISIS; and not just his commitment in a theoretical sense but his action to support that. And we've outlined several examples of this in our motion and it's probably worth pointing to one or two just quickly here.

THE COURT: As part of that highlight, why don't you highlight an imminent threat rather than generalized support or positive feelings for a horrible organization. I think we all agree that an imminent threat is not First Amendment protected.

MS. WELLS: Well, yes, your Honor. So, for example, if you look to -- one of the examples, there was a document that was found on his devices or his accounts that we described in our papers as like a working document that was then also re-posted in the Khattab rooms and one of the

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things that it said there was that they were creating a
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    campaign that was to involve messages of incitement to
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    continue the fight and push back and confront the Infidels.
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    And then when you take a look at some of the examples of
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    Khattab's media here, their publication is in Exhibit 13 --
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    and I can't emphasize enough, your Honor, we have not
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    included all of these. Okay. We've included a few.
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    that's worth pointing out here --
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             THE COURT: Well, let me just touch on that.
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    don't have access to all the discovery so if it's important
    and you think it's important to my bond consideration, then
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    you got to give it to me. So just saying that you've got
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    other stuff, that's not really helpful.
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             MS. WELLS: I understand, your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
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                         I make this point only to say that there
             MS. WELLS:
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    is a limit to how many binders I think that any of us can
    process. It is of the --
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             THE COURT: And I understand that and I didn't
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    expect all the discovery but I expected the things that you
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    thought were important I needed to look at for the purposes
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    of bond you have in front of me so that's what I'm going to
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    proceed on.
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             MS. WELLS: One example here is in Exhibit 13, it's
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    this image.
                 There's a helicopter and a soldier. It's got
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the Khattab logo on it. State of the Caliphate, Islamic state, the future will be bitter and worse. We will water the earth with your blood. Prepare your coffins and dig your graves.

A similar example, your Honor, if you look, there's an image here of Osama Bin Laden. There's an airplane that says Do Not Forget 11 September. This is also in Government Exhibit 13. "We have by Allah's grece made you forget the horrors of the Washington and New York attacks, and today we remind you of it and promise you terror which will make you forget the most precious that you have." There are similar -- a threat to the World Cup, which will not -- this is the image of the Russia 2018 World Cup with a Jihadi soldier. World Cup 2018, we will not exclude anyone from you. There's another one, celebrating the Las Vegas attack. There are examples that we cited in the complaint that are similar, your Honor. So these things are -- they're directly threatening violence.

THE COURT: Is a celebration of past violence, do you consider that to be an imminent threat?

MS. WELLS: I guess there could be -- I guess there's two different categories there. A celebration of past violence may not in and of itself be an imminent threat. I do believe --

THE COURT: Well, it's not, isn't it? I mean, if --

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MS. WELLS: No. I believe that it's a recruitment
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    tool.
           I think that --
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             THE COURT: Okay. But it's not an imminent threat.
    It's something but it's not an imminent threat. If I just
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    say, well, I thought what happened in Vegas was great. I
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    mean, that's not an imminent threat. That's something else,
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    right?
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             MS. WELLS: Regardless of that, I think there's at
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    least two categories here. There's things that celebrate
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    past acts of violence and things that threaten future acts of
    violence, the first example that I showed you, that we will
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    water the earth with your blood example.
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                         Okay. That sounds like a future
             THE COURT:
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    comment --
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             MS. WELLS: Exactly, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- but the other one doesn't, right?
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    mean, right? If it's a past -- if it's celebrating past
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    violence, that's not an imminent threat.
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             MS. WELLS:
                         The Las Vegas attack. But, for example,
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    the World Cup poster, this was as I recall released in and
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    around the time of that event so we're looking at it in the
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    past now but you have to put this in the context of when it
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    was first published. And the same thing with the Las Vegas
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    attack, my understanding is that stuff was released shortly
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    after. So we're talking about it now in late 2019 but these
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things came out at a far different period in time and so I think that context matters.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. WELLS: And I think these repeated references to September 11, often these campaigns take place around the anniversary of that. Again, that is meant to incite, recruit, and convince folks to do like -- to do similar activities in the future.

We've talked a little bit about the operational security measures that the defendant took. He kept his own separate ISIS phone. He had separate email accounts. One of them, as we note in our motion, was his James Foley email account. That was the title. That was a James Foley followed by a series of numbers at Gmail. That obviously is named for the famously murdered American journalist by ISIS. He also provided advice to other members of Khattab and the OCE on how to hide their identities and he discussed various -- with various people his plans or desire to return to Iraq.

And so I think that that -- that body of evidence, your Honor, as we've presented here as outlined in the complaint and as previously discussed with Judge Weisman is enough to meet the government's burden and I want to address some of the specific points the defense made.

One, Mr. Durkin made a lengthy argument about what

happens in terrorism cases and the war on terror and he appears -- his argument, I think, was too many terrorism defendants are not released pretrial. The defense team may not like the law but the law here is really clear and the Court has clear guidance. The 3142 factors apply. We're in 2339(b) land. It's a material support case. There is a presumption. That's the law. And it's a rebuttable presumption but we have clear guide posts to follow and there's no need for us to look beyond this case or this defendant in making a determination about detention.

and there's similar rebuttable presumptions in drug cases and other types of cases. I think what counsel was saying is that it's not just that Congress has given the Court a rebuttable presumption, which is obviously legal, he's just saying the implementation of that within the context of a particular triggering presumption just doesn't seem to be consistent or been treated in the same way that the other presumption cases are.

MS. WELLS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: People are overcoming in presumptions in drug cases and other cases and yet he's just sort of underscoring the counterpoint which is the presumption of innocence which is of a constitutional dimension, and the rebuttable presumption regarding flight or danger to the

community obviously is a statutory one so I think that's what 1 2 he was saying. 3 MS. WELLS: And that may be the case, your Honor, but it remains the fact that what we have to look to today is 4 5 the facts surrounding this particular defendant and that is 6 all the government is arguing is that the information related 7 to his conduct to the information that he possessed to the 8 steps that he took show that he's a danger to the community 9 and show that he is a risk of flight. 10 THE COURT: Well, I agree with that a hundred percent. I can't set bond in all terrorism cases and I'm not 11 12 inclined to try. I have to set bond in this case or not. That's what I have to do. I agree with that. Go ahead. 13 14 MS. WELLS: As to questions about this -- what they 15 have proposed, you know, the online monitoring question, we 16 did check with both Pretrial and Probation on this and it is 17 our understanding that whatever online monitoring system Probation has it is simply not available to --18 19 THE COURT: What's simple about that? How is it not 20 available --21 MS. WELLS: Your Honor --22 THE COURT: -- because that sounds like a 23 bureaucratic response to the Department of Motor Vehicles to 24 me. If they can use it for other things, why can't I order 25 it?

MS. WELLS: Your Honor, I don't know whether -- if you issued that order today whether it could be honored or not. I am not a member of the Probation Department. I will say this, though, because I think this goes to sort of the heart of this issue here. There is, however, a difference between pretrial release and supervised release when that probation system would kick in --

THE COURT: Yeah, one person has got a presumption of innocence and the other one doesn't.

MS. WELLS: That's -- that is exactly right. We certainly agree with that, your Honor. But another issue is that whatever resources are available to Pretrial to someone who is presumed innocent and the probation monitoring systems, someone who is on probation or supervised release has already gone through this whole process. They've already been convicted of some crime and the sentencing judge in that case has been able to weigh whatever that judge needs to do to determine whether a term of incarceration is necessary, to determine whether the defendant remains a risk to the public and whether the public needs to be protected from future crimes of the defendant, whether there's a need to specifically deter that defendant from that conduct and so all of those things will have already been weighed.

Here what we have is someone where there is, the government's position, a significant amount of evidence

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showing that he is interested, has done and would likely continue to do -- take a number of actions on behalf of ISIS to advocate violence, to attempt to recruit new members and he would be able to do it in a way that is very, very difficult if not impossible to monitor. I am not sure --THE COURT: Hang on a second. That's an argument to say that the technology wouldn't be successful. It doesn't answer my question that I'm just getting a blanket response, it's not available. Why, because. That doesn't make any sense to me. MS. WELLS: Your Honor, I would have to defer --THE COURT: Hang on a second. Can you shed any light on why a pretrial detainee can't take advantage of a technology that the government is in possession of and has the ability to implement in other instances? MS. MULRY: Your Honor, I don't know why we don't have that resource available to us. I do know that Pretrial Services is a separate department to Probation so at this point we do not have a computer-monitoring program available to us. We don't have officers that monitor computer programs whatsoever. Certain districts do with Pretrial Services but at this point our district we do not; and I cannot speak to why other than budgetary constraints and lack of resources. Other than that, I really don't know why we don't have that.

THE COURT: All right. I totally put you on the

spot so I appreciate your candor. Thanks so much. Okay. Go ahead, counsel.

MS. WELLS: The other thing with regards to any online monitoring program is it can only apply to devices that have been identified. And in this case, all it takes is any internet-enabled device that doesn't have that software attached to it that someone doesn't know about that then any of this monitoring is sort of all for nothing.

And so to that point, it is not clear that there are any conditions of release here that would be able to prevent the defendant from continuing with this conduct. It is a fact that this crime took place using sophisticated means on the internet and that means that that is the world that we're living in. We have to look at those facts and whether there are conditions of release that can account for that and there are none that have been proposed, your Honor.

I want to touch a little bit on some of the discovery issues that were raised and the counsel of choice issues that were raised. Mr. Durkin said that the government's proposed solution here is not to modify the order, meaning the protective order. For one thing, if the defense team is having difficulties with discovery, we first want to emphasize that the government has been and remains very willing to work out solutions that accommodate the needs of this case and we agree that it has some unusual factors,

but the remedy that they're seeking is not a modification of the protective order which they would be perfectly able to present to your Honor. What they're asking for is release on bond. And again, the factors under the law don't -- they simply don't include access to discovery. If they want to seek relief from the protective order, they can and should do that. If they want to work with the government to get better access and come up with solutions, we want to work with them and make that possible.

THE COURT: What improvements in the discovery process are you proposing?

MS. WELLS: Your Honor, we have -- there's two different problems with the discovery process as I understand it from defense counsel. One is that as a matter of BOP's policy, certain types of media cannot be brought into the jail. That has nothing to do with the government.

THE COURT: Well, BOP is part of the government.

MS. WELLS: Well, I can't order them to do much. We can try, though, and we have been willing to work on this but things -- it's a matter of the type of media. I think Blu-ray discs can't be brought in and things -- sort of larger capacity devices can't be brought in. We have tried to take things off of those types of devices and put them on CDs so that that can be brought in and we've done that in a number of places and with the most critical evidence,

particularly the back and forth communications between all of the members in the Khattab organization, and we went to great lengths to redact out anything that would be inciting to violence or similar so that they could bring that in and leave it with the defendant and that is really the bulk of the evidence.

And so we have, I think, at every turn tried to identify opportunities to do things like that. We remain willing to do so. And so in any event, though, none of that is 3142 factors.

ahead and take your ideas and put them into action. Don't wait for defense counsel to make a request and to express difficulty because they've done that already. And it -- he's got a right to counsel, he's got a right to an attorney that is able to discuss the evidence with him. Obviously, we're not talking about the classified stuff. We're talking about a different category. And a bureaucratic response from the Bureau of Prisons that we can't do that, that becomes your problem also and it's up to you guys to fix the problems with discovery because the failures of discovery will fall upon the government; not upon the defense. And if -- for example, I know people get writted out for proffers all the time. If you need to use your resources to get him out, in custody obviously, in a situation where he's able to review discovery

and defense counsel doesn't need to babysit him but there's a secure environment for doing that, if that's the resource you need to expend to properly prosecute the case, then you need to actively be engaged in that process because if we get to a point where we can't set a reasonable trial date and counsel is telling me I didn't get a chance to go through this proper discovery or we get an issue -- or even worse, we get an issue at trial after double jeopardy is attached, I'm not going to hear arguments well they didn't ask us because they did. So totally above and beyond any issue of bond, the discovery issue is something you guys need to actively work on.

MS. WELLS: Your Honor, I think we would be more than happy to have him brought over if that's a solution that defense counsel would -- we're happy to talk with them and make that happen if that would move things forward.

THE COURT: All right. I'm ordering you to talk about those issues. I don't want to hear about him not being able to prepare his case. I don't want to hear that. I want to hear from him, Judge, discovery is going along perfectly, I'm going to be ready for trial and we're going to have a nice fair trial consistent with the Constitution. That's what I want to hear in a status, not that I might need bond because I can't get my guy to look at this stuff. All right. Okay. Go ahead. I interrupted you again.

MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor. A few other -- just to sort of circle back on some of the points that Mr. Herman made specifically about the evidence, you know, we mentioned the -- pointing to Exhibit 12T, this is one of the translations, again I just wanted to give you a citation. This is for the document that called for messages of incitement to continue fighting, information to obey and denounce disobedience of Emirs and specifically sending letters of intimidation and threat to the enemies of the Islamic State and to say that the State is going to implement its promise to root out the groups of faithlessness and apostasy. This came from the defendant's accounts and devices. The same statement in nearly identical form was then posted in the Khattab rooms by another member of that organization.

And so when you're asking questions about are there threats of violence, is that what this organization is about, yes. This was the design for a campaign where they very specifically talked about that as a goal. And so regardless of whether or not Mr. Al Safoo, in addition to all of this, wrote some articles, he did that too, but that's not what the limit of the case is about.

Similarly, if you take a look at Exhibit 16, this is one of those magazines that he kept and this is -- 16 specifically is called Al-Naba, which is another pro-ISIS

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magazine. The last page of that is one of the translations that we provided. And this is the tips for the Mujahidin, which also talks about particular threats to people who disagree with ISIS.

Turning back to Exhibit 13, there are some other examples that we didn't pull up a moment ago. There's other September 11th graphics there, including one that says: Oh, America, you won't live in peace unless we see it happening in Palestine. Or we end where Ham -- and then there's the name of another person, has ended. Similarly, there's another September 11th graphic: By the grace of allah and his power, we glorify your streets, demoralized by impurity -- your impure blood on your feast days, oh slaves of the cross remember, hash tag, Manhattan battle, again showing the buildings burning. Another September 11th graphic showing a Jihadi fighter, a Caliphate fighter. There's a burning American flag. "O, Crusaders, Allah has enabled us to pluck your heads in Niger. Soon we will do the same in the streets of New York and London." And this one is important, your Honor, because that reference to Niger, this was really shortly after I believe four American soldiers --OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Please slow

MS. WELLS: Yeah, I'm sorry. This was really shortly after --

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THE COURT: All right, yeah. I was about to say
something myself. You're over 300 words a minute. Don't
worry. You have all the time you need.
         OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: 440.
         THE COURT:
                    440. Oh, my God. That's a new record.
All right. Slow down, counsel.
         MS. WELLS: Yell at me if I'm talking too fast.
         MR. JONAS: Your Honor, I have to catch a flight.
Is it okay if I leave?
         THE COURT:
                    Yes, you may.
         MR. JONAS:
                    Thank you, your Honor.
         MS. WELLS: This reference to plucking -- enabled us
to pluck your heads to Niger -- this, I believe, took place
shortly after -- I think it was four American soldiers were
killed by ISIS fighters in the country of Niger. And so,
again, there are a number of different examples. We cited
some videos --
         THE COURT: Counsel, please down just a little bit,
just a little bit. Thank you so much.
         MS. WELLS: We cited a few videos in our papers as
well. Two of them were Khattab-specific videos and then
another one was featuring Abu Australi, who is an ISIS
fighter from Australia. And in that video, he is
specifically calling on people again to commit those acts of
violence, to commit lone wolf attacks, martyrdom attacks.
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The Khattab videos celebrated similar acts and glorified ISIS' military successes. Again, these are all recruitment materials. The purpose of this information, the purpose of all of this is to bring people over to the cause and frankly to instill fear in everyone that they perceive to be their enemy.

And so the nature of this information is very -- it makes very clear what he believes but also what he was doing. He joined this organization. He was a leader of this organization. And what they were committed to was helping ISIS in every way that they could including media Jihad which, to be clear, was something that ISIS and ISIS' official media arms called for. They issued an order to their supporters to engage in media Jihad. It is considered by them to be an imperative and necessary form of support and that is exactly what the defendant was doing. He followed that order and he did it on an extremely committed basis over a very lengthy period of time.

THE COURT: Can you address the current state of discovery? How much more discovery do you anticipate? And also with respect to the superseding indictment that you also talked about, do you have any updates for the Court regarding timing of either of those?

MS. WELLS: Discovery is essentially completed. As the Court well knows, there have been additional examples of

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legal process that continue to be issued so as that
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    continues, we'll obviously continue to turn things over but
    virtually -- discovery is complete.
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             THE COURT: Okay. What about the superseding
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    indictment?
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             MS. WELLS: We anticipate one in the next couple of
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    months. I realize it's been a long slog but --
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             THE COURT: Okay. Do you need to respond to any of
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    that, counsel? Anything?
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             MR. DURKIN: With what you just said or --
             THE COURT: Or anything. Anything you want.
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             MR. DURKIN: Well, first of all, I think you
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    articulated my argument better than I did so I'm going to
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    quit while I'm ahead on that. But you asked the right
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    questions and it took them a long time to get around to
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    answering no. There's nothing other than advocacy and there
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    is nothing whatsoever that he did. He didn't write -- the
    one she was going through, these parade of horribles with
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    September 11th, those are the ones I mentioned to you. He
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    didn't write those. Those are all part of some other thing
    that was downloaded. He -- There's nothing they can point to
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    that he wrote.
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             And secondly, what they continue to refuse to
    acknowledge is that -- they're treating Khattab as if it's
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    the official arm of ISIS or it's its own SDTO. Khattab isn't
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a specially designated terrorist organization so where do they get off saying that just because he was helping them, that's material support to a terrorist organization? They've got a lot of links before they get to Khattab, which is about the only thing that they've argued they can prove which is somehow he helped Khattab, which is not a terrorist organization.

And to suggest that somehow he -- that Mr. Al Safoo somehow answered some call by ISIS is wishful thinking and insane. There's no such evidence and they're not going to be able to point to that. Yes, does he obviously believe in some of the things that ISIS believes in? Yes. That's First Amendment protected. That's why he has viable defenses. That's why the whole argument that somehow they have this parade of horribles to make him dangerous is so off base in this case and you asked the right question there. Yes, this is the only case you have to decide and this case deserves bond because we have shown you that there are reasonable conditions.

And this argument -- this First Amendment argument that they acknowledge, first of all, it's nice of them to acknowledge that but with all due respect, the First Amendment is expanded beyond street corners today. In the year 2018, we're talking about -- or 2019, the First Amendment, you know. The only place you can espouse your

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ideas is just not on a soapbox on the street corner like at the turn of the century. We're in a new world. That's First Amendment activity or at least it's a reasonably good defense to this charge which normally you don't have in these cases, which is one of the reasons I put it in perspective of other cases.

But, you know, the government -- at the end I wrote She says it's not clear that there are conditions. Well, it is clear that there are conditions and those conditions are reasonable. I would submit on behalf of Pretrial Services that perhaps one of the reasons that there is a bureaucratic difference in terms of what remedies are available for post-conviction and pre-conviction is that Pretrial Services still believes in bond and perhaps it was the decision of the administrative officials who give out money and say what programs are available to whom is perhaps because they don't need to have that many things available because bond is the alternative that remedies that. But to somehow say that because we don't have the service available even though our department or our agency has it is certainly not something that this Court could tolerate constitutionally.

I don't -- I think that this detention order is unconstitutional and I think in cases where it's this clear that there are conditions that are reasonable, maybe not a

hundred percent certain, but reasonable, then I say this is an unconstitutional order and I think he should be released.

THE COURT: One of the, obviously, arguments he's making is that you're pointing to threats but he's in possession of those threats rather than making the threat. Is there any -- and you cited several ones that, you know, sound like imminent threats. Do you -- are any of those in particular any one you want to point out for me as something that he communicated to another person rather than just download or otherwise possess?

MS. WELLS: Your Honor, if you go through -- this is in the complaint and generally in the Khattab room discussions, the way that the organization worked -- this is just by way of explaining how they operated -- there are different sections that would create and have different roles, some designed graphics, some proofread, some wrote, some did the video editing, some did audio editing, et cetera. Among the things that would happen is when something was prepared and finalized and got the go ahead from the group, it would be like okay disseminate and then there would be a long list of links, sort of live links where people could then go out to those places, grab the content and then redistribute it. The defendant participated in that kind of activity, okay, and so there are a number of examples of that throughout the discovery.

We also pointed out that one of the things that he had on the notes application of his phone was a list of like Twitter accounts and log-ins that were using a method that was shared within the Khattab group to gain unauthorized access to other users' accounts. He had those lists of accounts that he had the user name, the updated password information reflecting his gaining unauthorized illegal access to those accounts and then he had notes about different pro-ISIS related content that, in some of those instances, went out.

And so, yes, there is evidence in this case that he was disseminating this kind of information and that he was participating in the process and it is a conspiracy case which is something defense counsel, I think, ignores. If you look through the conversations that he's having in these rooms, he's listed as an administrator in many of those conversations, meaning he had rights and privileges in those rooms that other users did not, and he was well aware of all of the conduct of the organization, he participated in it, and what his particular role if he was -- you know, primarily one of the writers and he was the head of the writers' group, that does not mean that he did not otherwise participate and certainly that he was -- he was aware of the scope of the conspiracy, participated in it.

And when you look at some of the comments that he's

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made -- and I'll direct the Court to Page 12 of the government's filing -- you know, he talks about what he wants the group to do. He wrote in one instance -- and this is in Government Exhibit 17 at Bates number ending 0036 -- the Islamic State mobilized us to migrate but we did not migrate and they are mobilizing us for media support. He is talking about ISIS instructing him and the organization to engage in media support and they are answering that call and it is not -- it is not the case -- Mr. Durkin, I think, is misconstruing things. We're not saying that he provided support to Khattab which then -- he and Khattab, the organization, provided material support. That's the case. He's the member of a larger organization. It's a conspiracy. It's essentially a company, a business, an enterprise that was in the business of providing material support to ISIS and he made his goals clear over and over again. When he says they are mobilizing us for media support, he asks: So should we sit idle again. That's obviously a rhetorical question. And the answer from his point of view is no.

He also wrote, and this is the same page: It is a shame for a Mujahidin supporter to sit idle. No Jihad and no support. So he is kind of lamenting inaction by people committing Jihad on behalf of ISIS.

In terms of -- at some point earlier today, someone made the point that he had never pledged allegiance to ISIS.

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To be clear, I don't think that pledging Bay'ah is a requirement for a material support charge. However, there is ample evidence here that the defendant, that his organization and that his co-conspirators did make that oath of allegiance. And I'll direct the Court to Government Exhibit This contains a collection of at least three different forms of the renewal of Bay'ah. This was again a push by ISIS supporting groups worldwide to renew, meaning they've done it once already at least, to renew that oath of allegiance. He had a collection of them on his accounts and devices. His organization, as we describe in the complaint and our papers, made that same pledge and renewed that same pledge. And there are ample examples where he spoke out in favor of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who is the leader of ISIS. That is also referenced in Page 12 of the government's papers. And particularly one example is Government Exhibit 19 at one. And there he criticized someone who referred to Baghdadi without the title of Shaykh, Caliph or Emir; and then went on to say some disparaging things about someone that would talk about ISIS' leader in that capacity. So when we talk about is this organization dedicated to ISIS, yes. Is it taking steps to provide material support to ISIS, yes. Is part of that following ISIS' explicit instruction to engage in media Jihad, yes. Did they do that

by gaining unauthorized access to accounts, yes.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further, counsel?

MR. DURKIN: Just this: You can't conspire to do

something the First Amendment says you can do. It's as

simple as that and that's what this case is about and there's

a legitimate factual issue in this case based on everything

you've heard, everything else you've read. This man has a

viable defense and there are conditions that will reasonably

assure the safety of the community and whether he's going to

flee. That's the issue.

And to make these co-conspiratorial corporate leaps that they're making is exactly what I said before is what's unconstitutional about this order in this particular case. It's -- you have to go -- you got to jump through a lot of hoops to get to where they want you to get to and I don't think that -- I think you can see through that.

This is a -- he has a viable defense and there are conditions reasonable -- that can reasonably assure, that you could be reasonably assured that he's not a danger -- that the community is not in danger of his conduct, whatever that might be, which is I guess another whole issue too as to, you know, what is it that he could do? And I did want to say this not to be a smart aleck but I'll be a smart aleck --

THE COURT: Can you help yourself?

MR. DURKIN: No.

THE COURT: I didn't think so.

MR. DURKIN: I can't. You know that. Their argument would mandate that he be put in the SHU, you know, segregated housing, with SAMS. That what their argument -- the logical conclusion of their argument is because he's in the general population now and it's my understanding that it's not too complicated to get access to a cell phone in the MCC and he's been there for quite some time.

So if he really was this zealot who was going to try to just do whatever he could do to get the word out and that was his mission in life which was sending the word out on this internet Jihad which I've never heard of before -- and that's a term that's so misused as well. You know from just general reading that's laughable. But the logical conclusion of their argument is that he needs to be put in the SHU with SAMS because there's no other way to guarantee that he can't spread this word and that's what they're asking for. That's what I've said from the beginning. They're looking for a quarantee.

Magistrate Weisman, with all due respect -- and he's my friend -- I think he was looking for a guarantee and you -- and when you put a guarantee on instead of reasonable, then we're violating the Constitution and God knows we're in need of that today.

MS. WELLS: Your Honor, if I could very briefly.

THE COURT: Yeah, sure.

MS. WELLS: I want to be really clear, this is not about taking anyone's argument to its logical conclusion. We are not asking that he be put in the SHU. We are not asking that he be subject to SAMS restrictions. We are simply saying that there is ample evidence to show that he's a danger to the community. There's ample evidence that he's a flight risk. Again, we haven't spent a lot of time on flight today but his technical sophistication, his ties to Iraq, his previous travel and his statements to the effect that he would like to return there paired with the fact that he's facing right now a max -- a statutory maximum of 20 years imprisonment if convicted, there is every incentive in the world for him to flee.

And so again, Mr. Durkin I think keeps trying to

expand this into territory that we're not in. The only question for the Court today is whether this defendant who possessed this information is a flight risk or a danger to the community and the answer is yes.

MR. DURKIN: To end on just a government trope as they always do, it's a burden every day that drug dealers and people in serious drug cases meet every day.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DURKIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'm going to take 109 under advisement.

I did not complete my review of the large binder. I tried to

but I did not get it done in light of other cases I had in front of me so I'm going to take it under advisement and I'll issue a written order as quick as I possibly can.

I'm going to require in ten days that the government submit a report explaining to me how you are going to solve the problems with the review of the non-classified discovery.

I'm putting the burden on you guys --

MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- because I don't want this to be a problem in the case. So telling me that you're willing to talk to them, I appreciate the willingness, but I don't want that to be the case because you're the ones who can make the difference. Defense counsel can complain but beyond that he doesn't really have a lot of power to do anything other than complain to you, complain to the Bureau of Prisons and then eventually complain to me. I don't want him complaining to me. I want him happy about his discovery and his trial preparation.

So give me a ten-day -- just go ahead and file it; and if you have to file it under seal, you have permission to do so. I don't know that you would need to but I want a procedure going forward. And if the Bureau of Prisons has a reason for security reasons they can't do something, then I need creativity and resources on behalf of the U.S.

Attorney's Office to figure out how to solve the problem

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because what you don't want is me to micro manage it because
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    then it becomes more difficult for the parties than if
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    they're able to work something out on their own. And I know
    you've got a lot of other things to do. You're preparing a
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    superseding indictment and all those other things but I want
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    to put that on the top of your pile if I can so go
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    ahead and -- Gloria, give me the ten-day date for that
    report.
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             MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor. And I want to add,
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    we --
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             THE COURT:
                         Hang on a second. Let me get the date
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    first.
             COURTROOM DEPUTY: October 7th.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, counsel.
                         Just that we take this issue seriously
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             MS. WELLS:
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    and we hear the Court and we're going to come up with some
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    good solutions or do the best we can and we'll get that to
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    you.
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             THE COURT: All right. Excellent. How long should
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    I set the case over?
             MS. WELLS: Your Honor, I think last time we were
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    here, the government suggested that we go ahead and set a
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    trial date for the late spring and defense counsel, I think,
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    had some -- wanted to defer that decision until today.
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             THE COURT: Do you want to make a trial decision in
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terms of date?
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             MR. DURKIN: Well, I mean, I could try this case,
    you know, but I -- relatively earlier, you know, but I'm not
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    sure what this superseding indictment is all about.
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             MS. WELLS:
                         Well, we've made clear we've turned over
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    all of the discovery relevant to that --
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             THE COURT: Yeah, but he doesn't know --
             MR. DURKIN: But I don't --
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             THE COURT: Hang on a second. He doesn't know what
    the superseding indictment is. That's kind of a critical
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    thing in preparation of a trial. So when is the superseding
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    coming out because I'd love to set a status right after that.
    He can look at the superseding and go I'm going to be ready
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    for trial on X and then we all look at everyone's busy
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    calendars, we plug in a date.
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             MS. WELLS: I think we can set that for late
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    November.
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             THE COURT: November?
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             MS. WELLS: End of the --
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             THE COURT:
                        End of November. Are the parties
    available the first week of December?
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                         That's fine for the government.
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             MS. WELLS:
             MR. DURKIN: We have a case that starts in
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    Washington. It starts on the 4th, Judge, but it's -- there's
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    a very strong chance that it won't go. If you want to set
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this for, say, Monday the 2nd, it's possible that -- that I
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    know we could make. If we could do the afternoon of the 2nd,
    that would work.
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             THE COURT: What about that 3rd? Usually Mondays
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    I'm picking juries so those days are all eaten up but
    Tuesdays I have availability. You can appear by phone if you
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 7
    need to.
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             MR. DURKIN: That's fine. All right. That works.
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             THE COURT: All right. Gloria, what's that Tuesday
    look like? Can we fit them in?
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             COURTROOM DEPUTY: Tuesday, December 3rd at 1:00
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    p.m.
             MR. DURKIN: That will be great.
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             MS. WELLS:
                         That's good for the government.
                                                           Thank,
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    you, your Honor.
             THE COURT:
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                        All right. Is there a motion to exclude
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    time?
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             MS. WELLS: Yes, your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                        Any objection?
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             MR. DURKIN: We take no position.
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             THE COURT:
                         All right. Oral motion to exclude time
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    is granted. The Court finds the ends of justice are served
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    by the continuance and outweigh the interests of the public
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    and the defense in a speedy trial based upon a reasonable
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    time necessary for effective preparation by counsel taking
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into account the exercise of due diligence. 1 2 In the interest of justice, time is excluded from today's date through and including December 3rd for the 3 review of discovery, trial preparation and the completion of 4 the defendant's pending motion. 5 Anything else, counsel? 6 7 MS. WELLS: Not from the government. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Anything else, counsel? 9 MR. DURKIN: No, Judge. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. See everyone. 11 MR. DURKIN: Thank you. 12 MS. WELLS: Have a good day, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Have a good day. 14 (Which concluded the proceedings in the above-entitled 15 matter.) 16 CERTIFICATE 17 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a transcript 18 of proceedings before the Honorable John Robert Blakey on 19 September 26, 2019. 20 21 /s/Laura LaCien November 22, 2019 Laura LaCien 22 Date Official Court Reporter 23 24 25