

EXHIBIT A

WO

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

United States of America
v.

ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL

Ahmed Mohammed El Gammal

Case Number: 15-8378MJ

In accordance with the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f), a detention hearing has been held. I conclude that the following facts are established: (Check one or both, as applicable.)

- by clear and convincing evidence the defendant is a danger to the community and require the detention of the defendant pending trial in this case.
- by a preponderance of the evidence the defendant is a serious flight risk and require the detention of the defendant pending trial in this case.

PART I -- FINDINGS OF FACT

- (1) 18 U.S.C. §3142 (e)(2)(A): The defendant has been convicted of a (federal offense)(state or local offense that would have been a federal offense if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed) that is
 - a crime of violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 3156(a)(4).
 - an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death.
 - an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in _____¹
 - a felony that was committed after the defendant had been convicted of two or more prior federal offenses described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1)(A)-(C), or comparable state or local offenses.
 - any felony that involves a minor victim or that involves the possession or use of a firearm or destructive device (as those terms are defined in section 921), or any other dangerous weapon, or involves a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. §2250.
- (2) 18 U.S.C. §3142(e)(2)(B): The offense described in finding 1 was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a federal, state or local offense.
- (3) 18 U.S.C. §3142(e)(2)(C): A period of not more than five years has elapsed since the (date of conviction)(release of the defendant from imprisonment) for the offense described in finding 1.
- (4) Findings Nos. (1), (2) and (3) establish a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of (an)other person(s) and the community. I further find that the defendant has not rebutted this presumption.

Alternative Findings

- (1) 18 U.S.C. 3142(e)(3): There is probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed an offense
 - for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in 18 USC 2339b.¹
 - under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b.
 - under 18 U.S.C. 1581-1594, for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed.
 - an offense involving a minor victim under section _____²
- (2) The defendant has not rebutted the presumption established by finding 1 that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community.

¹Insert as applicable: (a) Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq.); (b) Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. § 951 et seq.); or (c) Section 1 of Act of Sept. 15, 1980 (21 U.S.C. § 955a).

²Insert as applicable 18 U.S.C. §§1201, 1591,2241-42,2244(a)(1),2245,2251,2251A,2252(a)(1),2252(a)(2),2252(a)(3),2252(a)(4),2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

Alternative Findings

- (1) There is a serious risk that the defendant will flee; no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required.
- (2) No condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of others and the community.
- (3) There is a serious risk that the defendant will (obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice) (threaten, injure, or intimidate a prospective witness or juror).
- (4) _____

PART II -- WRITTEN STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DETENTION

(Check one or both, as applicable.)

- (1) I find that the credible testimony and information³ submitted at the hearing establishes by clear and convincing evidence as to danger that:

The court finds that the defendant has not rebutted the presumption that he poses a danger to the community. Under § 3142(g), the court considers the nature of the charges, including whether the charges are for a federal crime of terrorism. The nature of the charges are very serious and the government submitted email and social meeting exchanges in which the defendant and others discussed the use of a drone to carry bombs, and what appeared to be discussions of support for ISIL. The government also proffered evidence in the complaint that the defendant assisted a US citizen in traveling to Turkey to make a connection with a person who could connect him with ISIL.

- (2) I find that a preponderance of the evidence as to risk of flight that:
 - The defendant has no significant contacts in the District of Arizona.
 - The defendant has no resources in the United States from which he/she might make a bond reasonably calculated to assure his/her future appearance.
 - The defendant has a prior criminal history.
 - There is a record of prior failure to appear in court as ordered.
 - The defendant attempted to evade law enforcement contact by fleeing from law enforcement.
 - The defendant is facing a minimum mandatory of _____ incarceration and a maximum of _____
- The defendant does not dispute the information contained in the Pretrial Services Report, except:

³The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the [detention] hearing. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f). See 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) for the factors to be taken into account.

In addition:

The defendant is a dual citizen of the US and Egypt. He has family ties in Egypt and friends in Turkey. He has significant cash and the government offered email exchanges in which he discussed transferring money to Turkey. The government also offered email in which he discussed, in code, leaving the United States to join ISIL in Syria. The defendant does not have a stable residence. Pretrial services screened two potential third party custodians and a possible residence for the defendant. The first offered custodian was not appropriate. The residence of the second custodian was not appropriate because of prior criminal activity. The defendant did not identify an appropriate residence at which he could reside, or could be placed in the custody of a third party custodian, or could be subject to active location monitoring through GPS. Pretrial services, despite investigation, was also unable to locate an appropriate residence. Also, the effectiveness of any conditions to monitor flight risk would be diminished by the travel required for the defendant to appear in the New York, while residing in Arizona. The court finds that the defendant has the resources and incentive to flee and there are no conditions to address this risk. Therefore, the court finds that he has not rebutted the presumption that he poses a risk of flight.

The Court incorporates by reference the findings of the Pretrial Services Agency which were reviewed by the Court at the time of the hearing in this matter.

PART III -- DIRECTIONS REGARDING DETENTION

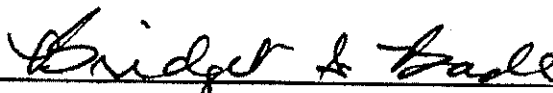
The defendant is committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his/her designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant shall be afforded a reasonable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

PART IV -- APPEALS AND THIRD PARTY RELEASE

IT IS ORDERED that should an appeal of this detention order be filed with the District Court, it is counsel's responsibility to deliver a copy of the motion for review/reconsideration to Pretrial Services at least one day prior to the hearing set before the District Court. Pursuant to Rule 59(a), FED.R.CRIM.P., effective December 1, 2009, Defendant shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of service of a copy of this order or after the oral order is stated on the record within which to file specific written objections with the district court. Failure to timely file objections in accordance with Rule 59(a) may waive the right to review. 59(a), FED.R.CRIM.P.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if a release to a third party is to be considered, it is counsel's responsibility to notify Pretrial Services sufficiently in advance of the hearing before the District Court to allow Pretrial Services an opportunity to interview and investigate the potential third party custodian.

DATED this 1st day of September, 2015.



Bridget S. Bade
United States Magistrate Judge