(Proceedings had in open court:) 1 2 15 CR 149, USA versus Hasan Edmonds, for THE CLERK: 3 change of plea. 4 MR. KNESS: Good morning, your Honor. John Kness, 5 K-n-e-s-s, and Barry Jonas on behalf of the United States. 6 Good morning, your Honor. Paul Flynn MR. FLYNN: 7 appears on behalf of Hasan Edmonds, who also appears. 8 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Good morning, Mr. Edmonds. 9 10 We are here for an arraignment with regard to the 11 superseding information as well as change of plea hearing in 12 I understand, Mr. Flynn, that upon arraignment this case. 13 Mr. Edmonds wishes to change his plea and enter a plea of 14 guilty as to Counts 1 and 2 of the superseding information, is 15 that correct? 16 MR. FLYNN: That's correct, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, before we proceed further, 18 I'm going to ask my courtroom deputy, Ms. Acevedo, to swear you 19 in. (Defendant duly affirmed.) 20 THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, do you understand that you 21 22 are now under oath, and if you answer any of my questions 23 falsely, your answers may later be used against you in a

prosecution for perjury, or making a false statement?

I do.

THE DEFENDANT:

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THE COURT: Now, Mr. Flynn, you have been appointed to 1 2 represent Mr. Edmonds for this case, is that correct? 3 That's correct, Judge. MR. FLYNN: 4 THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, I just wanted to confirm that 5 Mr. Flynn has been your attorney in connection with this case since the beginning, is that correct? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is. 8 THE COURT: If at any point in time this morning you 9 wish to take a break so you can speak privately with Mr. Flynn, 10 please let me know, and I will accommodate that request. 11 vou understand? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Before we continue, I want to 14 inform you that you have the right not to make any statements 15 today that would incriminate you. However, if you wish to 16 plead guilty to those counts, you must answer my questions. 17 And in giving truthful responses to my questions or making 18 other statements during these proceedings, you will be giving 19 up your right not to testify against yourself. And your 20 statements, or some of them, will be incriminating. 21 Do you understand that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Do you wish to proceed? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: One of the things that I have to do today

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is to determine whether you are competent; that is, I need to
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     make sure that you understand the nature of today's proceeding.
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     In order to do so I will ask you some questions.
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              First of all, can you please state your full name for
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     the record.
              THE DEFENDANT: Hasan Rasheed Edmonds.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, are you a United States
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     citizen?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: How old are you, sir?
              THE DEFENDANT:
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                              Twenty-three.
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              THE COURT: How far did you progress in school?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Freshman year of college.
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              THE COURT: Did you graduate from high school?
              THE DEFENDANT:
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                              Yes.
              THE COURT: And in college, what were you studying?
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                              Business administration.
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              THE DEFENDANT:
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              THE COURT: What type of work, if any, have you been
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     doing over the past three or four years?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Mostly security.
              THE COURT: And when you say, security, what do you
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     mean?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Working for Securitas.
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              THE COURT: Is that a security firm?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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THE COURT: Are you currently under the care of a 1 2 physician or doctor for any sort of illness? 3 THE DEFENDANT: No. 4 THE COURT: Are you currently under the influence of 5 any sort of prescription medication, drug or alcoholic beverage 6 of any kind? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand, Mr. Edmonds, that the 9 purpose of today's hearing is to conduct an arraignment with 10 respect to the superseding information and to allow you to 11 change your plea of not guilty to guilty? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Flynn, do you have any reason to 14 question Mr. Edmonds' competency for the purpose of today's 15 hearing? 16 MR. FLYNN: I do not. 17 THE COURT: Does the government have any reason to 18 question Mr. Edmonds' competency for purpose of today's 19 hearing? 20 MR. KNESS: No, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: In light of Mr. Edmonds' demeanor here 22 today and his responses to my questions and statements from 23 counsel, the Court finds that Mr. Edmonds is competent for the 24 purpose of today's hearing and to offer a plea of guilty with

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regard to those counts.

Now, Mr. Edmonds, have you received and reviewed a 1 2 copy of the superseding information that's pending against you? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: You have the right to have the information 5 read out loud to you in court today. Would you like me to read 6 the information out loud? Or do you waive the reading of the information? 7 8 THE DEFENDANT: I'd like to waive that, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Flynn, is your client waiving the reading? 10 11 That's correct. MR. FLYNN: 12 THE COURT: Okay. Furthermore, Mr. Edmonds, I want to 13 inform you that you have the right to have the charges in the superseding information prosecuted by an indictment, returned 14 15 by concurrence of 12 or more members of a grand jury consisting 16 of not less than 16 and not more than 23 members. Under the 17

plea agreement, however, I see that you are waiving your right to be prosecuted by indictment, and to assert at trial or on appeal any defects or errors arising from the information, the information process, or the fact that you are being prosecuted by way of information and not by indictment.

Do you understand you are doing this?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Is there a signed waiver of indictment?

MR. KNESS: Yes, there is, your Honor. May I tender

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to your deputy please?
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              THE COURT: Yes, you may approach.
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         (Document tendered.)
              THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, I have just been handed by
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     the government a document entitled waiver of indictment.
                                                                There
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     is a signature line that appears there, and under it is the
 7
     name Hasan Edmonds. And there is a signature that appears on
    the signature line.
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 9
              Is that your signature, sir?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: Did you review the document before you
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     signed it?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Did you discuss the document with your
    attorney, Mr. Flynn, before you signed it?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: Is there anything about the document that
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     you don't understand as you stand here today?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
              THE COURT: Did anyone force you to sign this document
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21
     in any way?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
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              THE COURT: Did you sign the document based upon your
     own free will?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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THE COURT: All right. Very well. The Court will enter the waiver of indictment.

Have you fully discussed the charges in the information with your counsel?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Have you had enough time to discuss the case in general with Mr. Flynn?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the representation that you have been receiving from Mr. Flynn in this case?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In addition to finding that you are competent and making sure that you have had the assistance of an attorney in this case, I must make a number of other determinations before I accept your plea of guilty. I have to determine that you understand that you will be waiving your trial rights by pleading guilty. I have to determine that you understand the nature of the charges that are pending against you and the potential maximum penalties for those charges. must make sure that your plea is a voluntary act on your part, and that there is sufficient independent factual basis for your plea.

So let's go through those one at a time. I want to make sure that you understand your rights to a trial. Do you understand, Mr. Edmonds, that you have the right to plead not

guilty to any offense that's charged against you and to persist in that plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial, you would be presumed to be innocent, and the government would have to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you have the right to the assistance of counsel for your defense, appointed by the Court if necessary, at the trial and for every other stage of the proceedings?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you have the right to see and hear all the witnesses and have them cross-examined in your defense?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you have the absolute right on your own part to decline to testify, unless you voluntarily elected to do so in your own defense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you decline to testify at trial, I would instruct the jury not to draw any inference or suggestion of guilt from your decision not to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify on your behalf?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, your trial can proceed before a jury, or your trial can proceed before a Judge in what we call a bench trial. But in order for your trial to be a bench trial, both you and the government would have to agree to that procedure.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a jury trial, the jury would be composed of 12 individuals selected by a process that you and your attorney could participate in?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, let me explain that a little bit further. At a jury trial, you and your lawyer would have the right to exclude a certain number of individuals from serving on the jury for two basic reasons. First of all, you and your lawyer could challenge someone for cause, meaning that you do not believe that that particular person could be a fair juror in the case.

Second, you and your lawyer could exclude a number of individuals by using a peremptory challenge, meaning you could

exclude a certain number of potential jurors for any reason 1 2 whatsoever. 3 Do you understand those procedures? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial, once a 6 jury was selected and heard the evidence and the arguments, in 7 order to arrive at a verdict, the jury would have to arrive at a verdict unanimously? 8 9 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: 10 Yes. 11 THE COURT: Do you understand that if this case were 12 to proceed to trial, you would have the right to appeal from 13 any legal errors committed during the trial? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Have you discussed your trial rights with 16 your attorney, Mr. Flynn? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you understand that by entering a plea 18 19 of quilty and if that plea is accepted by me, there will be no trial and you will have waived, or in other words given up, 20 21 your right to a trial as well as all of those other rights that 22 we just discussed? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: If you plead guilty and your plea is 25 accepted, I will be entering a finding of guilt today without a

trial. 1 Do you understand that? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Now, with regard to appellate rights, as 5 part of your plea agreement, Mr. Edmonds, you have waived your 6 right to appeal any issues that might have been available to 7 you had you exercised your right to a trial. 8 Do you understand that? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Also as part of the plea agreement, you 11 have waived your right to appeal your conviction or any 12 pretrial rulings by the Court and any part of the sentence, 13 including the manner in which it was determined, including any 14 term of imprisonment and fine within the maximum provided by statute. 15 16 Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Furthermore, you're agreeing to waive your 19 right to challenge your conviction and the sentence and the 20 manner in which the sentence was determined in any collateral 21 attack or future proceeding, including but not limited to a 22 motion brought under 28 USC Section 2255. Do you understand that? 23 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: I do want to inform you, Mr. Edmonds, that

your waiver of appellate rights does not apply to a claim of 1 2 involuntariness or ineffective assistance of counsel which 3 related directly to the waiver or its negotiation. Nor are you 4 prohibited from seeking a reduction in sentence based directly 5 on a change in the law that is applicable to you, and that 6 prior to the filing of any request for relief has been 7 expressly made retroactive by an act of Congress, the Supreme Court, or the United States Sentencing Commission. 8 9 Other than those limited issues, by pleading guilty 10 you are waiving all rights to appeal in connection with this 11 matter as I just discussed. 12 Do you understand you are doing this? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Now, I understand that defendant has 15 entered into a plea agreement, is that correct, Mr. Flynn? 16 MR. FLYNN: That's correct, your Honor. 17 (Document tendered.) 18 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Edmonds, I have been handed a 19 plea agreement in this case. It's a 22-page document. And on 20 the 22nd page there are various signature lines, including one for Hasan Edmonds and one for Paul Flynn, as well as signatures 21 22 by counsel for the government. 23 The signature that appears above the line, Hasan 24 Edmonds, is that your signature, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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              THE COURT: And the signature that appears above Paul
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     Flynn, that's the signature of your attorney, is that correct?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Did you read the document before you
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     signed it?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: Did you discuss the contents of the
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     document with your attorney before you signed it?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: Is there anything about this document that
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     you do not understand as you stand here today?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
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              THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or pressured you
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     in any way to sign this document?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
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              THE COURT: Did anyone make any promises to you other
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     than those set forth in the document to induce you to sign the
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     document?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
              THE COURT: Do you understand, Mr. Edmonds, that under
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     this plea agreement you are agreeing to plead guilty as to
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     Count 1 and 2 of the superseding information?
              THE DEFENDANT:
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                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: Did you sign this plea agreement
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     voluntarily and completely based upon your own free will?
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I want to make sure that you understand the potential consequences of the guilty plea as well as the maximum statutory penalties with regard to Counts 1 and 2 of the superseding information.

Will the government please inform Mr. Edmonds of the maximum penalties in this case?

MR. KNESS: Yes, your Honor. Count 1 carries a maximum potential sentence of 15 years of imprisonment. It carries no mandatory minimum fine. There is a maximum potential fine of \$250,000. And with respect to supervised release, as to Count 1, your Honor, you may impose a term of supervised release of any term of years including up to the rest of the defendant's life.

For Count 2, that count also carries a maximum sentence of 15 years of imprisonment, a maximum fine of up to \$250,000, and also a term of supervised release of any number of years including up to the rest of the defendant's life.

THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, let me go through those with you. Do you understand that Count 1 carries a maximum sentence of 15 years of imprisonment, a maximum term of supervised release of any years up to life, and a maximum fine of \$250,000?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that Count 2 carries a

1 maximum sentence of 15 years of imprisonment, a maximum term of 2 supervised release of three years, and a maximum fine of 3 \$250,000? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 MR. KNESS: Your Honor, did you say three years for 6 Count 2 on supervised release? 7 THE COURT: I did. What is the maximum supervised 8 release for Count 2? 9 MR. KNESS: Up to any number of years including the rest of the defendant's life. And I also forgot to add, your 10 11 Honor, that there is a \$100 special assessment on each count. 12 THE COURT: So, Mr. Edmonds, let me correct myself and 13 make sure that you understand that with respect to Count 2, 14 Count 2 carries a maximum sentence of 15 years of imprisonment, 15 a maximum term of supervised release of any years up to life, 16 as well as a maximum fine of \$250,000. 17 Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Furthermore, as a result of your plea of guilty, a special assessment of \$100 must be imposed 20 21 for each count. And you must pay this amount at the time of 22 sentencing. Do you understand that? 23 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Accordingly, with regard to both counts,

the total maximum term of imprisonment is 30 years. The maximum fine is \$500,000. And the maximum period of supervised release is any term of years up to life. And special assessments totaling \$200.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Furthermore, if the Court accepts your plea of guilty, you will be adjudged guilty of a felony. And such adjudication of guilt may deprive you of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess firearms.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the superseding information and the plea agreement will be a matter of public record and will be available to anyone in the public that wishes to see it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me talk to you briefly about sentencing. If you plead guilty and your plea is accepted, your sentence will be determined by me after consideration of the advisory sentencing guidelines and other statutory sentencing factors. Have you and your attorney talked about how those advisory sentencing guidelines might apply to your

case? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Do you understand that the provisions in 4 the plea declaration, or the plea agreement rather, discussing 5 the advisory sentencing guideline range are preliminary in nature only, and they are not binding upon the Court? In other 6 7 words, I do not have to follow them. 8 Do you understand that? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Do you understand that I can reject the 11 position set forth in the plea agreement without allowing you 12 to withdraw your plea of guilty? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand that I can impose a 15 sentence that is more severe than what you might anticipate 16 based upon your discussions with your lawyer or any 17 understanding that you may have with regard to the advisory 18 sentencing guideline range? 19 Do you understand that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Do you understand that I will not be able 22 to determine the advisory guideline range for your case or what 23 the appropriate sentence should be until after a presentence 24 report has been prepared?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, I do want to inform you that you and your attorney and the government will have an opportunity to review the presentence investigation report and challenge any of the reported factual findings in the report as well as the application of the advisory sentencing guidelines recommended in the report.

But most importantly, do you understand that the sentence ultimately imposed may be different from any estimate or prediction that may have been given to you and different from the calculations that are contained in your plea agreement?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The final decision of what your sentence will be rests with me. And I might sentence you to a longer period or shorter period than what you might expect. But you still would be bound by your plea of guilty, and you will have no right to withdraw your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I will now proceed to determine whether there is an independent factual basis for the guilty plea. Now Mr. Edmonds, I'm going to ask the government to please summarize the factual evidence that the government intends to present at trial if this case were to go to trial. I want you

to listen very carefully to what the government has to say.

And afterwards I will ask you whether you agree that the
factual statements made by the government are true.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Please proceed.

MR. KNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

If this case proceeded to trial, the evidence with respect to Count 1 of the superseding information would show beyond a reasonable doubt that beginning no later than in or about December 2014, and continuing until at least on or about March 25, 2015, at Aurora in the Northern District of Illinois and elsewhere, the defendant and co-defendant Jonas Edmonds knowingly conspired with each other to provide material support and resources, namely personnel, to a foreign terrorist organization, namely the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, commonly referred to as ISIL, ISIS or the Islamic State, knowing that it was a designated foreign terrorist organization; and that the organization had engaged and was engaging in terrorist activity and terrorism.

More specifically, your Honor, beginning on or about January 19, 2015, and continuing thereafter, the defendant, a member of the Army National Guard of Illinois, assigned to a National Guard unit in the Northern District of Illinois, engaged in online communications with UC1, a person whom the

defendant believed was an ISIL fighter in Libya but who in fact was an FBI employee.

In those communications the defendant expressed his support for ISIL and his desire to travel to the Middle East with his cousin, Jonas Edmonds, to fight for ISIL. The defendant also gave UC1 advice on how to fight and defeat the U.S. military, and stated that he and Jonas Edmonds were willing to conduct an attack in the United States if ordered to do so.

On February 6, 2015, Jonas Edmonds contacted UC1 online and said that he was planning to travel with his family to Mosul, an area of Iraq controlled by ISIL. Jonas Edmonds also told UC1 that if he was unable to travel, he intended to commit an attack within the United States in support of ISIL. Over the next month Jonas Edmonds asked UC1 for guidance and assistance on the defendant's desire to travel to the Middle East to fight for ISIL.

On February 19, 2015, a confidential law enforcement source introduced Jonas Edmonds to UC2. Jonas Edmonds believed UC2 to be an individual who could assist Jonas Edmonds and defendant with their intention of traveling from the United States to support ISIL. But UC2 was in fact an undercover FBI employee.

On March 3, 2015, Jonas Edmonds and UC2 met in person.

During the meeting Jonas Edmonds informed UC2 that he was

meeting on behalf of himself and the defendant, and that he was looking to assist the defendant's travel to the Middle East.

The two discussed the best and safest route for defendant to take.

Following the March 3, 2015 meeting, Jonas Edmonds and UC2 engaged in a series of online communications concerning the defendant's travel. Jonas Edmonds in an attempt to facilitate the defendant's travel to fight for ISIL, asked UC2 for a point of contact to assist defendant when he arrived in the Middle East.

On March 11, 2015, the defendant told UC1 that he had purchased a plane ticket to Cairo, Egypt, in order to fight for ISIL.

On March 23, 2015, UC2 met with the defendant and Jonas Edmonds in Aurora, Illinois. During this meeting, the defendant informed UC2 that he had been watching videos from, quote, brothers from the State, close quote, referring to members of ISIL; and that he did not want peace but instead wanted fighting. Jonas Edmonds expressed his support and excitement for the defendant's travel and said that he believed that one who supported a mujahid, a fighter, was a mujahid.

During the March 23, 2015 meeting, Jonas Edmonds informed UC2 that after the defendant traveled he was planning to attack the Army National Guard installation to which the defendant was assigned. Jonas Edmonds advised that he wanted

to conduct the attack along with UC2 and that he anticipated a, quote, body count, close quote, of 100 to 150 individuals.

Defendant offered to provide Jonas Edmonds and UC2 with a list of a, quote, rankings, close quote, of officers for Jonas Edmonds to killed. The defendant also confirmed that he would provide Jonas Edmonds with the defendant's military uniforms for Jonas Edmonds to wear during the attack on the National Guard base.

On March 24, 2015, Jonas Edmonds and the defendant along with UC2 drove to the defendant's National Guard base in Joliet, Illinois, for the purpose of conducting surveillance and plan for the attack. During the drive, Jonas Edmonds and the defendant discussed with UC2 the purchasing of weapons and how to conduct an attack.

Upon arrival, the three also discussed among other things where the National Guard members conducted their training. The defendant described the inside of the installation and which rooms they should avoid during the attack. In furtherance of the plan to commit the attack and to determine the timing of the attack, the defendant entered the National Guard installation and retrieved a unit training schedule, which he then gave to Jonas Edmonds for the purpose of deciding upon a date to conduct their planned attack.

On March 25, 2015, Jonas Edmonds drove the defendant to Chicago Midway Airport so that the defendant could travel to

the Middle East to fight for ISIL. After he dropped off the defendant at Midway, Jonas Edmonds went to the defendant's residence and retrieved several of the defendant's National Guard uniforms, which Jonas Edmonds planned to use as a disguise during the planned attack at the National Guard base.

Your Honor, at the time the defendant engaged in the conduct set forth above, he knew that ISIL was a designated foreign terrorist organization and that the organization had engaged in terrorist activity in Syria and Iraq. Your Honor, that would be the government's evidence with respect to Count 1.

With respect to Count 2 of the superseding information, the evidence would show beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about March 25, 2015, at Chicago in the Northern District of Illinois and elsewhere, the defendant knowingly attempted to provide material support and resources, namely personnel, to a foreign terrorist organization, namely the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, commonly referred to as ISIL, ISIS or the Islamic State, knowing that it was a designated foreign terrorist organization, and that the organization had engaged and was engaging in terrorist activity and terrorism.

Specifically as described more fully in the factual basis for Count 1 that I just recited to your Honor, on March 25, 2015, the defendant went to Chicago's Midway Airport for

the purpose of traveling to the Middle East to fight for ISIL. 1 2 Your Honor, that would be the government's evidence at 3 trial with respect to Count 2. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Edmonds, having heard the factual 5 evidence that the government intends to present at trial if 6 this case were to proceed to trial, do you agree that those 7 facts as stated by the government are true? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: Is it the government's position that Mr. 10 Edmonds' admission is sufficient to support a plea of quilty as 11 to Counts 1 and 2 of the superseding information? 12 MR. KNESS: Yes, your Honor. 13 I will now proceed to take the plea. THE COURT: 14 Edmonds, how do you now plead as to Count 1 of the superseding 15 information? Guilty. 16 THE DEFENDANT: 17 THE COURT: How do you plead as to Count 2 of the 18 superseding information? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: It is the finding of the Court that Mr. 20 21 Edmonds is fully competent and capable of entering an informed 22 plea, that he is aware of the nature of the charge and the 23 consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a

knowing and voluntary plea supported by independent basis in

fact containing each of the essential elements of the offenses.

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1 Accordingly, the Court accepts Mr. Edmonds' plea of 2 guilty as to Count 1 and Count 2 of the superseding 3 information. 4 Mr. Edmonds, I will order a presentence investigation 5 report to assist the Court in sentencing. You will be asked to 6 give information for that report, and your attorney may be 7 present if you wish. You must be truthful and cooperate 8 completely with the probation officer in connection with the 9 preparation of that report. 10 Do vou understand? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Ms. Acevedo, can you provide the parties 12 13 with a sentencing schedule. 14 THE CLERK: Defendant's sentencing memorandum and objections to the report are due March 4. The government's 15 16 response, March 11. Sentencing is set for March 18 at 11:00 17 o'clock in the morning. 18 In the event that the government is seeking an order 19 of forfeiture, a motion for entry of a preliminary order of 20 forfeiture should be filed by February 23. And any objections 21 by March 4. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Kness, anything else we need to 23 address today?

MR. KNESS: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Flynn?

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