

**ENTERED**

November 27, 2019

David J. Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
Holding Session in Houston

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE**

v.

**JULIA ANN POFF****CASE NUMBER: 4:17CR00669-001****USM NUMBER: 30835-479**Gus A Saper, Thomas Brent Mayr  
Defendant's Attorney**THE DEFENDANT:**

pleaded guilty to count(s) 7SS on July 1, 2019.

pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) \_\_\_\_\_ which was accepted by the court.

was found guilty on count(s) \_\_\_\_\_ after a plea of not guilty.

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<u>Title &amp; Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
18 U.S.C. §§ 844(d) and 2	Transportation of explosives with the intent to kill, injure and intimidate	10/02/2016	7SS

See Additional Counts of Conviction.

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 6 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Count(s) remaining are dismissed on the motion of the United States.

It is ordered that the defendant must notify the United States attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

November 18, 2019  
Date of Imposition of Judgment

  
Signature of Judge

**VANESSA D. GILMORE**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**  
Name and Title of Judge

11/26/19  
Date

Appendix "A"

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**

## IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of: 120 months.

This term consists of ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) MONTHS as to Count 7SS.

- See Additional Imprisonment Terms.
- The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:  
The defendant be designated to a facility to receive appropriate medical care and as close to her family in Texas as possible.
- The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.
- The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:
  - at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_
  - as notified by the United States Marshal.
- The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:
  - before 2 p.m. on \_\_\_\_\_
  - as notified by the United States Marshal.
  - as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

## RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Defendant delivered on \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_, with a certified copy of this judgment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By \_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001****SUPERVISED RELEASE**

Upon release from imprisonment, you will be on supervised release for a term of: 3 years.  
 This term consists of THREE (3) YEARS as to Count 7SS.

**MANDATORY CONDITIONS**

1. You must not commit another federal, state or local crime.
2. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
3. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.
  - The above drug testing condition is suspended, based on the court's determination that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse. *(check if applicable)*
4.  You must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. *(check if applicable)*
5.  You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. *(check if applicable)*
6.  You must comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. § 20901, et seq.) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in the location where you reside, work, are a student, or were convicted of a qualifying offense. *(check if applicable)*
7.  You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(check if applicable)*

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any other conditions on the attached page.

**STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION**

See Special Conditions of Supervision.

As part of your supervised release, you must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for your behavior while on supervision and identify the minimum tools needed by probation officers to keep informed, report to the court about, and bring about improvements in your conduct and condition.

1. You must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
2. After initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.
3. You must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
4. You must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.
5. You must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements (such as the people you live with), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
6. You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
7. You must work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work (such as your position or your job responsibilities), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
10. You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person such as nunchakus or tasers).
11. You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
12. If the probation officer determines that you pose a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may require you to notify the person about the risk and you must comply with that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person about the risk.
13. You must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.
14. If restitution is ordered, the defendant must make restitution as ordered by the Judge and in accordance with the applicable provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2248, 2259, 2264, 2327, 3663A and/or 3664. The defendant must also pay the assessment imposed in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3013
15. You must notify the court of any material change in your economic circumstances that might affect your ability to pay restitution, fines, or special assessments.

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**

### **SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION**

You must participate in a mental-health treatment program and follow the rules and regulations of that program. The probation officer, in consultation with the treatment provider, will supervise your participation in the program, including the provider, location, modality, duration, and intensity. You must pay the cost of the program, if financially able.

You must take all mental-health medications that are prescribed by your treating physician. You must pay the costs of the medication, if financially able.

You must provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information and authorize the release of any financial information. The probation office may share financial information with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

You must not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer.

**DEFENDANT: JULIA ANN POFF**  
**CASE NUMBER: 4:17CR00669-001**

## CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the schedule of payments on Sheet 6.

	<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>AVAA Assessment*</u>	<u>JVTA Assessment**</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$100.00	\$9,700	\$	\$	\$

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportioned payment, unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

<u>Name of Payee</u>	<u>Total Loss***</u>	<u>Restitution Ordered</u>	<u>Priority or Percentage</u>
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$	\$9,700	

See Additional Restitution Payees

**TOTALS** **\$8,700**

- Restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement \$9,700
- The defendant must pay interest on restitution and a fine of more than \$2,500, unless the restitution or fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 6 may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).
- The court determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest and it is ordered that:
  - the interest requirement is waived for the  fine  restitution.
  - the interest requirement for the  fine  restitution is modified as follows:
- Based on the Government's motion, the Court finds that reasonable efforts to collect the special assessment are not likely to be effective. Therefore, the assessment is hereby remitted.

\* Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-299.

\*\* Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-22.

\*\*\* Findings for the total amount of losses are required under Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18 for offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994, but before April 23, 1996.

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001****SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS**

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:

A  Lump sum payment of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ due immediately, balance due  
 not later than \_\_\_\_\_, or  
 in accordance with  C,  D,  E, or  F below; or

B  Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with  C,  D, or  F below); or

C  Payment in equal \_\_\_\_\_ installments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of \_\_\_\_\_, to commence \_\_\_\_\_ after the date of this judgment; or

D  Payment in equal \_\_\_\_\_ installments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of \_\_\_\_\_, to commence \_\_\_\_\_ after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or

E  Payment during the term of supervised release will commence within \_\_\_\_\_ after release from imprisonment. The court will set the payment plan based on an assessment of the defendant's ability to pay at that time; or

F  Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties: Payments of at least \$25 per quarter while imprisoned and monthly installments of at least \$200 to commence 30 days after release to a term of supervision.

Payable to: Clerk, U.S. District Court  
 Attn: Finance  
 P.O. Box 61010  
 Houston, TX 77208

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.

Joint and Several

**Case Number**

<b>Defendant and Co-Defendant Names (including defendant number)</b>	<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>Joint and Several Amount</b>	<b>Corresponding Payee, if appropriate</b>
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See Additional Defendants and Co-Defendants Held Joint and Several.  
 The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.  
 The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):  
 The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) AVAA assessment, (5) fine principal, (6) fine interest, (7) community restitution, (8) JVTA assessment, (9) penalties, and (10) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
 CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**  
 DISTRICT **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

## STATEMENT OF REASONS

(Not for Public Disclosure)

Sections I, II, III, IV, and VII of the Statement of Reasons form must be completed in all felony and Class A misdemeanor cases.

### I. COURT FINDINGS ON PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

A.  The court adopts the presentence investigation report without change.

B.  The court adopts the presentence investigation report with the following changes: (Use Section VIII if necessary) (Check all that apply and specify court determination, findings, or comments, referencing paragraph numbers in the presentence report.)

1.  Chapter Two of the United States Sentencing Commission Guidelines Manual determinations by court: (briefly summarize the changes, including changes to base offense level, or specific offense characteristics)
2.  Chapter Three of the United States Sentencing Commission Guidelines Manual determinations by court: (briefly summarize the changes, including changes to victim-related adjustments, role in the offense, obstruction of justice, multiple counts, or acceptance of responsibility)
3.  Chapter Four of the United States Sentencing Commission Guidelines Manual determinations by court: (briefly summarize the changes, including changes to criminal history category or scores, career offender status, or criminal livelihood determinations)
4.  Additional Comments or Findings: (include comments or factual findings concerning any information in the presentence report, including information that the Federal Bureau of Prisons may rely on when it makes inmate classification, designation, or programming decisions; any other rulings on disputed portions of the presentence investigation report; identification of those portions of the report in dispute but for which a court determination is unnecessary because the matter will not affect sentencing or the court will not consider it)

C.  The record establishes no need for a presentence investigation report pursuant to Fed.R.Crim.P. 32. Applicable Sentencing Guideline: (if more than one guideline applies, list the guideline producing the highest offense level) \_\_\_\_\_

### II. COURT FINDING ON MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE (Check all that apply)

A.  One or more counts of conviction carry a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and the sentence imposed is at or above the applicable mandatory minimum term.

B.  One or more counts of conviction carry a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, but the sentence imposed is below a mandatory minimum term because the court has determined that the mandatory minimum term does not apply based on:

- findings of fact in this case: (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- substantial assistance (18 U.S.C. § 3553(e)) \_\_\_\_\_
- the statutory safety valve (18 U.S.C. § 3553(f)) \_\_\_\_\_

C.  No count of conviction carries a mandatory minimum sentence.

### III. COURT DETERMINATION OF GUIDELINE RANGE: (BEFORE DEPARTURES OR VARIANCES)

Total Offense Level: 36

Criminal History Category: I

Guideline Range: (after application of §5G1.1 and §5G1.2) 120 to 120 months

Supervised Release Range: 1 to 3 years

Fine Range: \$40,000 to \$250,000

Fine waived or below the guideline range because of inability to pay.

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
 CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**  
 DISTRICT **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

## STATEMENT OF REASONS

### IV. GUIDELINE SENTENCING DETERMINATION *(Check all that apply)*

- A.  The sentence is within the guideline range and the difference between the maximum and minimum of the guideline range does not exceed 24 months.
- B.  The sentence is within the guideline range and the difference between the maximum and minimum of the guideline range exceeds 24 months, and the specific sentence is imposed for these reasons: \_\_\_\_\_ *(Use Section VIII if necessary)*
- C.  The court departs from the guideline range for one or more reasons provided in the Guidelines Manual. *(Also complete Section V)*
- D.  The court imposed a sentence otherwise outside the sentencing guideline system (i.e., a variance). *(Also complete Section VI)*

### V. DEPARTURES PURSUANT TO THE GUIDELINES MANUAL *(If applicable)*

#### A. The sentence imposed departs: *(Check only one)*

- above the guideline range
- below the guideline range

#### B. Motion for departure before the court pursuant to: *(Check all that apply and specify reason(s) in sections C and D)*

1. Plea Agreement
  - binding plea agreement for departure accepted by the court
  - plea agreement for departure, which the court finds to be reasonable
  - plea agreement that states that the government will not oppose a defense departure motion
2. Motion Not Addressed in a Plea Agreement
  - government motion for departure
  - defense motion for departure to which the government did not object
  - defense motion for departure to which the government objected
  - joint motion by both parties
3. Other
  - Other than a plea agreement or motion by the parties for departure

#### C. Reasons for departure: *(Check all that apply)*

<input type="checkbox"/> 4A1.3 Criminal History Inadequacy	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.1 Death	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.12 Coercion and Duress
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.1 Age	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.2 Physical Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.13 Diminished Capacity
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.2 Education and Vocational Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.3 Extreme Psychological Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.14 Public Welfare
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.3 Mental and Emotional Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.4 Abduction or Unlawful Restraint	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.16 Voluntary Disclosure of Offense
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.4 Physical Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.5 Property Damage or Loss	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.17 High-Capacity, Semiautomatic Weapon
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.5 Employment Record	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.6 Weapon	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.18 Violent Street Gang
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.6 Family Ties and Responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.7 Disruption of Government Function	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.20 Aberrant Behavior
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.11 Military Service	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.8 Extreme Conduct	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.21 Dismissed and Uncharged Conduct
<input type="checkbox"/> SH1.11 Charitable Service/Good Works	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.9 Criminal Purpose	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.22 Sex Offender Characteristics
<input type="checkbox"/> SK1.1 Substantial Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.10 Victim's Conduct	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.23 Discharged Terms of Imprisonment
<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.0 Aggravating/Mitigating Circumstances	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.11 Lesser Harm	<input type="checkbox"/> SK2.24 Unauthorized Insignia
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Guideline Reason(s) for Departure, to include departures pursuant to the commentary in the Guidelines Manual: <i>(see "List of Departure Provisions" following the Index in the Guidelines Manual.) (Please specify)</i>		

#### D. State the basis for the departure. *(Use Section VIII if necessary)*

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
 CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**  
 DISTRICT **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

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## STATEMENT OF REASONS

### VI. COURT DETERMINATION FOR A VARIANCE (*If applicable*)

A. The sentence imposed is: (*Check only one*)

- above the guideline range
- below the guideline range

B. Motion for a variance before the court pursuant to: (*Check all that apply and specify reason(s) in sections C and D*)

1. Plea Agreement

- binding plea agreement for a variance accepted by the court
- plea agreement for a variance, which the court finds to be reasonable
- plea agreement that states that the government will not oppose a defense motion for a variance

2. Motion Not Addressed in a Plea Agreement

- government motion for a variance
- defense motion for a variance to which the government did not object
- defense motion for a variance to which the government objected
- joint motion by both parties

3. Other

- Other than a plea agreement or motion by the parties for a variance

C. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and other reason(s) for a variance (*Check all that apply*)

- The nature and circumstances of the offense pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1)
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Mens Rea	<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme Conduct	<input type="checkbox"/> Dismissed/Uncharged Conduct
<input type="checkbox"/> Role in the Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim Impact	
<input type="checkbox"/> General Aggravating or Mitigating Factors: ( <i>Specify</i> ) _____		
- The history and characteristics of the defendant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1)
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Aberrant Behavior	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Youthful Guidance	
<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental and Emotional Condition	
<input type="checkbox"/> Charitable Service/Good Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Military Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Ties	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Violent Offender	
<input type="checkbox"/> Diminished Capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Condition	
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug or Alcohol Dependence	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-sentence Rehabilitation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Employment Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Remorse/Lack of Remorse	
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Ties and Responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: ( <i>Specify</i> ) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Issues with Criminal History: ( <i>Specify</i> ) _____		
- To reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A))
- To afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(B))
- To protect the public from further crimes of the defendant (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(C))
- To provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(D))
- To provide the defendant with medical care (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(E))
- To provide the defendant with other correctional treatment in the most effective manner (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(D))
- To avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6)) (*Specify in section D*)
- To provide restitution to any victims of the offense (18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(7))
- Acceptance of Responsibility  Conduct Pre-trial/Cn Bond  Cooperation Without Government Motion for Departure
- Early Plea Agreement  Global Plea Agreement
- Time Served (*not counted in sentence*)  Waiver of Indictment  Waiver of Appeal
- Policy Disagreement with the Guidelines (*Kimbrough v. U.S.*, 552 U.S. 85 (2007)): (*Specify*) \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: (*Specify*) \_\_\_\_\_

D. State the basis for a variance. (*Use Section VIII if necessary*)

DEFENDANT: **JULIA ANN POFF**  
 CASE NUMBER: **4:17CR00669-001**  
 DISTRICT **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

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## STATEMENT OF REASONS

### VII. COURT DETERMINATIONS OF RESTITUTION

A.  Restitution Not Applicable.

B. **Total Amount of Restitution: \$9,700**

C. Restitution not ordered: *(Check only one)*

1.  For offenses for which restitution is otherwise mandatory under 18 U.S.C. § 3663A, restitution is not ordered because the number of identifiable victims is so large as to make restitution impracticable under 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(c)(3)(A).
2.  For offenses for which restitution is otherwise mandatory under 18 U.S.C. § 3663A, restitution is not ordered because determining complex issues of fact and relating them to the cause or amount of the victims' losses would complicate or prolong the sentencing process to a degree that the need to provide restitution to any victim would be outweighed by the burden on the sentencing process under 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(c)(3)(B).
3.  For other offenses for which restitution is authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3663 and/or required by the sentencing guidelines, restitution is not ordered because the complication and prolongation of the sentencing process resulting from the fashioning of a restitution order outweigh the need to provide restitution to any victims under 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(1)(3)(ii).
4.  For offenses for which restitution is otherwise mandatory under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1593, 2248, 2259, 2264, 2327 or 3663A, restitution is not ordered because the victim(s)' losses were not ascertainable (18 U.S.C. § 3664(d)(5)).
5.  For offenses for which restitution is otherwise mandatory under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1593, 2248, 2259, 2264, 2327 or 3663A, restitution is not ordered because the victim(s) elected to not participate in any phase of determining the restitution order (18 U.S.C. § 3664(g)(1)).
6.  Restitution is not ordered for other reasons: *(Explain)*

D.  Partial restitution is ordered for these reasons (18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)):

### VIII. ADDITIONAL BASIS FOR THE SENTENCE IN THIS CASE *(If applicable)*

Sections I, II, III, IV, and VII of the Statement of Reasons form must be completed in all felony cases.

Defendant's Soc. Sec. No.: XXX-XX-8858

November 18, 2019

Defendant's Date of Birth: 07/30/1971

Date of Imposition of Judgment

City and State of Defendant's Residence:  
Spring, Texas

  
Signature of Judge

**VANESSA D. GILMORE**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Name and Title of Judge

11/26/19

Date

United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

November 23, 2020

No. 19-20853  
Conference Calendar

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

JULIA ANN POFF,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Texas  
No. 4:17-CR-669-1

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Before SMITH, STEWART, and HIGGINSON, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

The attorney appointed to represent Julia Poff has moved to withdraw and has filed a brief per *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), and *United States v. Flores*, 632 F.3d 229 (5th Cir. 2011). Poff has filed a response. The record is not sufficiently developed to allow us to make a fair evaluation of

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.

No. 19-20853

Poff's claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, which we decline to consider without prejudice to collateral review. *See United States v. Isgar*, 739 F.3d 829, 841 (5th Cir. 2014).

We have reviewed counsel's brief, relevant portions of the record, and Poff's response. We concur with counsel's assessment that the appeal presents no nonfrivolous issue for appellate review. Accordingly, the motion to withdraw is GRANTED, counsel is excused from further responsibilities herein, and the appeal is DISMISSED. *See 5TH CIR. R. 42.2*. Poff's *pro se* motions are DENIED.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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No. 19-20862

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In re: JULIA ANN POFF,

Petitioner

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Petition for a Writ of Mandamus to the  
United States District Court for the  
Southern District of Texas

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Before HIGGINBOTHAM, SOUTHWICK, and WILLETT, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Julia Ann Poff, federal prisoner # 30835-479, has filed in this court a pro se petition for a writ of mandamus and a motion requesting leave to file her mandamus petition in forma pauperis (IFP). She has also filed an emergency motion under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, which requests a stay of any transfer of custody, and which was docketed as a motion for release pending resolution of this matter and pending a ruling on a 28 U.S.C. § 2241 habeas petition. The motion for leave to proceed IFP is GRANTED.

Poff pleaded guilty pursuant to a written plea agreement on July 1, 2019, to one count of transportation of explosives with intent to kill, injure, and intimidate based on her 2016 mailing of an improvised explosive device to President Barack Obama. Other charges, including two relating to the mailing of explosive devices to Texas Governor Greg Abbott and the Acting Commissioner of Social Security, were dismissed. The district court sentenced

Appendix "B"

Poff to 120 months in prison and entered judgment on November 27, 2019, and an amended judgment on February 13, 2020. Poff filed a notice of appeal, and that appeal is pending in No. 19-20853. Nevertheless, in December 2019, she filed the instant mandamus petition raising numerous challenges to her conviction and sentence. In her petition, she also complains that the district court has not ruled on a § 2241 petition for habeas corpus relief in which she challenged her pretrial detention and contends that while incarcerated, she has been denied visitation rights and subjected to unconstitutional conditions. Poff asserts that she is entitled to emergency mandamus relief because the time for the ordinary appeal process will further punish her without due process.

As a threshold matter, because Poff is currently represented by appointed counsel on appeal of her conviction, we question whether she may proceed pro se to seek relief relating to that case. *See McKaskle v. Wiggins*, 465 U.S. 168, 183 (1984); *United States v. Daniels*, 572 F.2d 535, 540 (5th Cir. 1978). In any case, she is not entitled to mandamus relief.

“Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy that should be granted only in the clearest and most compelling cases.” *In re Willy*, 831 F.2d 545, 549 (5th Cir. 1987). A party seeking mandamus relief must show both that she has no other adequate means to obtain the requested relief and that she has a “clear and indisputable” right to the writ. *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Mandamus is not a substitute for appeal. *Id.* “Where an interest can be vindicated through direct appeal after a final judgment, this court will ordinarily not grant a writ of mandamus.” *Campanioni v. Barr*, 962 F.2d 461, 464 (5th Cir. 1992); *see also Roche v. Evaporated Milk Ass’n, et al.*, 319 U.S. 21, 28-29 (1943) (“Ordinarily mandamus may not be resorted to as a mode of

review where a statutory method of appeal has been prescribed or to review an appealable decision of record.”)

Given that Poff’s pending appeal will afford her the ability to seek relief, we see no reason to permit her to proceed by way of the extraordinary remedy of mandamus. Her conclusory assertions that the ordinary appeal process will further punish her do not alter this determination. With respect to her complaints regarding prison conditions and denial of visitation, Poff has not shown that she lacks other adequate means to obtain relief, nor do her uncorroborated assertions establish a clear and indisputable right to the writ. *See Willy*, 831 F.2d at 549.

As for her complaint that the district court has delayed ruling in her separate § 2241 habeas action, *Poff v. Smith*, No. 4:18-cv-4450 (S.D. Tex.), undue delay in adjudication of a case may be a basis for mandamus relief, *see Will v. Calvert Fire Ins. Co.*, 437 U.S. 655, 661-62 (1978). However, Poff’s habeas petition challenged the legality of her *pretrial* detention on the basis that her rights of due process and to a speedy trial were being violated due to the length of time she was awaiting trial. She filed the petition after the district court twice denied motions by Poff’s counsel to revoke a pretrial detention order. She then pleaded guilty and is now incarcerated pursuant to that plea. We decline to order the district court to rule on what is now a moot issue. *See, e.g., Fassler v. United States*, 858 F.2d 1016, 1018 (5th Cir. 1988) (concluding that a § 2241 petition seeking pretrial release was rendered moot by conviction). Any remedy for alleged pretrial constitutional violations should be sought on appeal of her conviction, although we offer no opinion on any such claims.

The petition for a writ of mandamus is DENIED. Poff's motion seeking a stay or release pending disposition of her habeas petition and of this petition for a writ of mandamus is also DENIED.

**ENTERED**

November 20, 2020

David J. Bradley, Clerk

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

JULIA GOTTSelig POFF,  
(#30835-479)

§

§

§

Petitioner,

§

§

v.

§ CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:18-cv-4450

§

§

§

WARDEN SMITH,

§

§

Respondent.

§

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

Julia Gottselig Poff, a federal inmate, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, challenging her detention pending trial in *USA v. Poff*, Crim. No. 4:17-cr-0669-1 (S.D. Tex.). The respondent has filed a motion to dismiss the petition as moot, and Poff has moved for summary judgment in response. (Dkt. Nos. 15, 20). After considering the motions, the record, and the applicable law, the Court will grant the respondent's motion and dismiss this case as moot. The reasons are set forth below.

**I. Background**

On November 9, 2017, a grand jury indicted Poff in criminal cause number 4:17-CR-669. On March 28, 2018, the grand jury returned a Superseding Indictment. In November 2018, Poff filed a *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge her extended pretrial detention. Subsequently, the grand jury returned a Second Superseding Indictment, and, on July 1, 2019, Poff pleaded guilty to Count Seven of the Second Superseding Indictment for Transportation of Explosives with Intent to Kill,

**Appendix "C"**

Injure, and Intimidate a Person in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(d), and the remaining counts were dismissed on the motion of the United States. The federal district court sentenced Poff to 120 months' imprisonment and a 3-year term of supervised release. Poff's direct appeal remains pending before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. *USA v. Poff*, Appeal No. 19-20853 (5th Cir.).

## II. Analysis

In her petition, Poff alleges that her pretrial confinement is illegal because the length of confinement violates her Fifth Amendment right to due process and her Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial. Poff contends that the indictment should be dismissed with prejudice or, alternatively, she should be released from custody pending trial. The respondent moves for dismissal on the ground that Poff's guilty plea renders moot any question regarding the legality of her confinement.

The United States Supreme Court has explained that a case becomes moot if it "no longer present[s] a case or controversy under Article III, § 2, of the Constitution." *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998). Under the case or controversy requirement, "[t]he parties must continue to have a 'personal stake in the outcome' of the lawsuit." *Id.* (quoting *Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472, 477–78 (1990)). "This means that, throughout the litigation, the plaintiff 'must have suffered, or be threatened with, an actual injury traceable to the defendant and likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.'" *Id.* (quoting *Lewis*, 494 U.S. at 477). "[C]laims for federal habeas relief for pretrial issues are mooted" once a petitioner is convicted. *Yohey v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 222, 228–29 (5th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted); *see Fassler v. United States*, 858 F.2d 1016, 1018 (5th Cir. 1988)

(because the defendant was legally in federal custody, his request for release from pretrial confinement was moot); *United States v. O'Shaughnessy*, 772 F.2d 112, 113 (5th Cir. 1985) (per curiam) (issues related to the defendant's right to pretrial bail and the government's efforts to assure pretrial detention without bail were mooted by defendant's subsequent conviction on his plea and sentence). The Court concludes that Poff's § 2241 petition is mooted by her subsequent conviction (on her guilty plea) and sentence and must be dismissed.

### **III. Conclusion and Order**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **ORDERS** as follows:

1. The respondent's motion to dismiss, (Dkt. No. 15), is **GRANTED**.
2. Poff's motion for summary judgment, (Dkt. No. 20), is **DENIED**.
3. Any and all remaining pending motions are **DENIED** as moot.
4. The habeas corpus petition, (Dkt. No. 1), is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on November 19, 2020.



\_\_\_\_\_  
ALFRED H. BENNETT  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## § 3142. Release or detention of a defendant pending trial

**(a) In general.** Upon the appearance before a judicial officer of a person charged with an offense, the judicial officer shall issue an order that, pending trial, the person be—

- (1) Released on personal recognizance or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond, under subsection (b) of this section;
- (2) released on a condition or combination of conditions under subsection (c) of this section;
- (3) temporarily detained to permit revocation of conditional release, deportation, or exclusion under subsection (d) of this section; or
- (4) detained under subsection (e) of this section.

**(b) Release on personal recognizance or unsecured appearance bond.** The judicial officer shall order the pretrial release of the person on personal recognizance, or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the court, subject to the condition that the person not commit a Federal, State, or local crime during the period of release and subject to the condition that the person cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample from the person if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a), unless the judicial officer determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community.

### **(c) Release on conditions.**

(1) If the judicial officer determines that the release described in subsection (b) of this section will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community, such judicial officer shall order the pretrial release of the person—

(A) subject to the condition that the person not commit a Federal, State, or local crime during the period of release and subject to the condition that the person cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample from the person if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a); and

(B) subject to the least restrictive further condition, or combination of conditions, that such judicial officer determines will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, which may include the condition that the person—

(i) remain in the custody of a designated person, who agrees to assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if the designated person is able reasonably to assure the judicial officer that the person will appear as required and will not pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community;

(ii) maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;

(iii) maintain or commence an educational program;

(iv) abide by specified restrictions on personal associations, place of abode, or travel;

(v) avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a potential witness who may testify concerning the offense;

(vi) report on a regular basis to a designated law enforcement agency, pretrial services agency, or other agency;

(vii) comply with a specified curfew;

(viii) refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon;

(ix) refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a narcotic drug or other controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), without a prescription by a licensed medical practitioner;

(x) undergo available medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, including treatment for drug or alcohol dependency, and remain in a specified institution if required for that purpose;

(xi) execute an agreement to forfeit upon failing to appear as required, property of a sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required, and shall provide the court with proof of ownership and the value of the property along with information regarding existing encumbrances as the judicial office may require;

(xii) execute a bail bond with solvent sureties; who will execute an agreement to forfeit in such amount as is reasonably necessary to assure appearance of the person as required and shall provide the court with information regarding the value of the assets and liabilities of the surety if other than an approved surety and the nature and extent of encumbrances against the surety's property; such surety shall have a net worth which shall have sufficient unencumbered value to pay the amount of the bail bond;

(xiii) return to custody for specified hours following release for employment, schooling, or other limited purposes; and

(xiv) satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required and to assure the safety of any other person and the community.

In any case that involves a minor victim under section 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425 of this title [18 USCS § 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), (2), (3), 2252A(a)(1), (2), (3), (4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425], or a failure to register offense under section 2250 of this title [18 USCS § 2250], any release order shall contain, at a minimum, a condition of electronic monitoring and each of the conditions specified at subparagraphs (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), and (viii).

(2) The judicial officer may not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person.

(3) The judicial officer may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release.

**(d) Temporary detention to permit revocation of conditional release, deportation, or exclusion.** If the judicial officer determines that—

(1) such person—

(A) is, and was at the time the offense was committed, on—

(i) release pending trial for a felony under Federal, State, or local law;

(ii) release pending imposition or execution of sentence, appeal of sentence or conviction, or completion of sentence, for any offense under Federal, State, or local law; or

(iii) probation or parole for any offense under Federal, State, or local law; or

(B) is not a citizen of the United States or lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)); and

(2) the person may flee or pose a danger to any other person or the community;

such judicial officer shall order the detention of the person, for a period of not more than ten days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and direct the attorney for the Government to notify the appropriate court, probation or parole official, or State or local law enforcement official, or the appropriate official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If the official fails or declines to take the person into custody during that period, the person shall be treated in accordance with the other provisions of this section, notwithstanding the applicability of other provisions of law governing release pending trial or deportation or exclusion proceedings. If temporary detention is sought under paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, the person has the burden of proving to the court such person's United States citizenship or lawful admission for permanent residence.

**(e) Detention.**

(1) If, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f) of this section, the judicial officer finds that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, such judicial officer shall order the detention of the person before trial.

(2) In a case described in subsection (f)(1) of this section, a rebuttable presumption arises that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community if such judicial officer finds that—

(A) the person has been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in subsection (f)(1) of this section, or of a State or local offense that would have been an offense described in subsection (f)(1) of this section if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed;

(B) the offense described in subparagraph (A) was committed while the person was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; and

(C) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the person from imprisonment, for the offense described in subparagraph (A), whichever is later.

(3) Subject to rebuttal by the person, it shall be presumed that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of the community if the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person committed—

(A) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46 [46 USCS § 70501 et seq.];

(B) an offense under section 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b of this title [18 USCS § 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b];

(C) an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18, United States Code [18 USCS § 2332b(g)(5)(B)], for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;

(D) an offense under chapter 77 of this title [18 USCS §§ 1581 et seq.] for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or

(E) an offense involving a minor victim under section 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425 of this title [18 USCS § 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244, (a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425].

(f) **Detention hearing.** The judicial officer shall hold a hearing to determine whether any condition or combination of conditions set forth in subsection (c) of this section will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community—

(1) upon motion of the attorney for the Government, in a case that involves—

(A) a crime of violence, a violation of section 1591 [18 USCS § 1591], or an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) [18 USCS § 2332b(g)(5)(B)] for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;

(B) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death;

(C) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46 [46 USCS §§ 70501 et seq.];

(D) any felony if the person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; or

(E) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence 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 [18 USCS § 921]), or any other dangerous weapon, or involves a failure to register under section 2250 of title 18, United States Code [18 USCS § 2250]; or

(2) upon motion of the attorney for the Government or upon the judicial officer's own motion, in a case that involves—

(A) a serious risk that such person will flee; or

(B) a serious risk that the person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate, a prospective witness or juror.

The hearing shall be held immediately upon the person's first appearance before the judicial officer unless that person, or the attorney for the Government, seeks a continuance. Except for good cause, a continuance on motion of the person may not exceed five days (not including any intermediate Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday), and a continuance on motion of the attorney for the Government may not exceed three days (not including any intermediate Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday). During a continuance, the person shall be detained, and the judicial officer, on motion of the attorney for the Government or sua sponte, may order that, while in custody, a person who appears to be a narcotics addict receive a medical examination to determine whether such person is an addict. At the hearing, the person has the right to be represented by counsel, and, if financially unable to obtain adequate representation, to have counsel appointed. The person shall be afforded an opportunity to testify, to present witnesses, to cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing, and to present information by proffer or otherwise. The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing. The facts the judicial officer uses to support a finding pursuant to subsection (e) that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence. The person may be detained pending completion of the hearing. The hearing may be reopened, before or after a determination by the judicial officer, at any time before trial if the judicial officer finds that information exists that was not known to the movant at the time of the hearing and that has a material bearing on the issue whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community.

**(g) Factors to be considered.** The judicial officer shall, in determining whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, take into account the available information concerning—

(1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence, a violation of section 1591 [18 USCS § 1591], a Federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive, or destructive device;

(2) the weight of the evidence against the person;

(3) the history and characteristics of the person, including—

(A) the person's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and

(B) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the person was on probation, on parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under Federal, State, or local law; and

(4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release. In considering the conditions of release described in subsection (c)(1)(B)(xi) or (c)(1)(B)(xii) of this section, the judicial officer may upon his own motion, or shall upon the motion of the Government, conduct an inquiry into the source of the property to be designated for potential forfeiture or offered as collateral to secure a bond, and shall decline to accept the designation, or the use as collateral, of property that, because of its source, will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required.

**(h) Contents of release order.** In a release order issued under subsection (b) or (c) of this section, the judicial officer shall—

(1) include a written statement that sets forth all the conditions to which the release is subject, in a manner sufficiently clear and specific to serve as a guide for the person's conduct; and

(2) advise the person of—

(A) the penalties for violating a condition of release, including the penalties for committing an offense while on pretrial release;

(B) the consequences of violating a condition of release, including the immediate issuance of a warrant for the person's arrest; and

(C) sections 1503 of this title [18 USCS § 1503] (relating to intimidation of witnesses, jurors, and officers of the court), 1510 [18 USCS § 1510] (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), 1512 [18 USCS § 1512] (tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant), and 1513 [18 USCS § 1513] (retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant).

**(i) Contents of detention order.** In a detention order issued under subsection (e) of this section, the judicial officer shall—

(1) include written findings of fact and a written statement of the reasons for the detention;

(2) direct that the person be committed to the custody of the Attorney General for confinement in

a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal;

(3) direct that the person be afforded reasonable opportunity for private consultation with counsel; and

(4) direct that, 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 in which the person is confined deliver the person to a United States marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

The judicial officer may, by subsequent order, permit the temporary release of the person, in the custody of a United States marshal or another appropriate person, to the extent that the judicial officer determines such release to be necessary for preparation of the person's defense or for another compelling reason.

**(j) Presumption of innocence.** Nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying or limiting the presumption of innocence.