1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
3	X			
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	, ,	16-CR-00398 (PAE)	
5	: V.		May 24, 2016	
6	:		500 Pearl Street	
7			New York, New York	
8	Defendant. :			
9	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR INITIAL APPEARANCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE GABRIEL W. GORENSTEIN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE			
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11	APPEARANCES:			
12	For the Government: BREND		IDAN FRANCIS OUICLEV FSO	
13	ror the government.	EMIL JOSEPH BOVE, III, ESQ. United States Attorney's Office		
14	Southern District New York One St. Andrew's Plaza New York, New York 10007		District New York	
15				
16	Ear the Defendant. CVIVIE III IEVINE ECO			
17	For the Defendant:	SABRINA P. SHROFF, ESQ. Federal Defenders of New York Inc. New York City		
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	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service			

2 COURTROOM DEPUTY: U.S. v. Sajmir Alimehmeti. 1 2 Counsel, please state your name for the record. MR. QUIGLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor; Brendan 3 Quigley and Emil Bove for the United States joined by Special 4 Agent Joseph Landers of the FBI. 5 MS. LEVINE: Good afternoon; the Federal Defenders 6 7 of New York by Sylvie Levine and Sabrina Shroff on behalf of 8 Mr. Alimehmeti. THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. 9 May I have 10 the time and date of arrest? 11 MR. QUIGLEY: Your Honor, the defendant was arrested this morning at approximately 5:35 a.m. 12 13 THE COURT: All right. Sir, I'm Judge Gorenstein. 14 Let me begin by telling you that you are not required to make 15 any statements to the authorities. Anything you say to them could be used against you. 16 17 If you were are not a United States citizen, you may 18 request that a government attorney or a law enforcement 19 official notify a consular officer from your country that you've been arrested. Even without a request, notification 20 21 may be required by treaty or international agreement. 22 You have the right to be represented by an attorney. 23 If you could not afford an attorney, you have the right to 24 request that the Court appoint one for you. 25 I have a form, a financial affidavit form, that

3 you've signed under penalty of perjury. Please be aware that 1 2 you can be charged with perjury for any false statements on this affidavit. Also, you must tell the Court if there's any 3 change the Court if there's any change to your financial 4 5 Based on the statements that you've made on this form, I'm approving the appointment of counsel. 6 7 I have before me a complaint that contains the 8 charges in this case. The charge in Count I is that from September 2014 until May of 2016 that you knowingly and 9 10 intentionally provided or attempted to provide material 11 support or resources, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 233 -- 233(9)(a), to a foreign terrorist organization, 12 13 specifically, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which 14 has been designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign 15 terrorist organization pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and it's currently designated 16 17 as such. 18 The charge in Count II is a charge of passport 19 frauds, alleged that in October 2015 that you made false 20 statements in an application for a passport, specifically that 21 you submitted a passport application stating that your 22 previous passport had been lost when, in fact, you had no lost 23 the previous passport. 24 Counsel, have you seen the complaint?

MS. LEVINE: Yes, Your Honor.

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              THE COURT: Have you reviewed it with your client?
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   Are you --
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              MS. LEVINE: I have, and I waive its public reading.
              THE COURT: All right. Sir, you have a right to a
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   hearing at which the Government would have to show probable
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    cause to believe that you committed the crimes you're being
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    charged with. However, there would not be a hearing if you
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    were indicted by a grand jury.
              I'll hear from the Government next as to bail or
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    detention.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: Your Honor, the Government seeks
    detention.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Levine or Ms. Shroff, how do you
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    want to proceed?
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              MS. LEVINE: Your Honor, I'm prepared to make a bail
    application today.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I'll hear from the Government
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    then.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: Yes, Your Honor. To begin with, this
    is a presumption case under 18 U.S.C. 3142(e)(3)(C).
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    defendant is charged in Count I with a federal crime of
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    terrorism which carries a maximum sentence of greater than 10
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    years, so a presumption of detention applies here. In
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    addition to the presumption, the factors in 18 U.S.C. 3142(g)
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    also show that the defendant presents both a risk of flight
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and a danger to the community.

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First, with respect to the nature and circumstance of the offense. Again, this is a federal crime of terrorism which is one of the specific types of crime mentioned in the first part of 3142(g). The defense -- the crime carries significant penalties. The defendant is looking at a 20-year maximum sentence on Count I. His guidelines range on that count would be 240 months imprisonment because the statutory maximum trumps the otherwise applicable guideline range of 360 months to life.

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The complaint -- the nature -- with respect to the nature of the offense, it's detailed in the complaint, but it shows that the defendant has repeatedly demonstrated his support for the -- for ISIL, a violent and dangerous terrorist organization. There's a picture of him in the complaint with an ISIL flag. That flag was found this morning in his apartment in the Bronx. During the search warrant, numerous pictures of him making support -- making gestures of support for ISIL. Among other things, including most recently as detailed in Paragraph 14 of the complaint, he assisted someone who he believed was traveling to ISIL in Syria, bringing that person around New York City, helping him to purchase supplies, volunteering to provide his own supplies, providing advice on the use of encrypted communications platforms, among other things, and downloading encrypted communications platforms

6 with that individual's phone. 1 2 The complaint also details in Paragraph 13 the defendant's repeated purchases of weapons, including multiple 3 knives, a pocket chainsaw, and gloves with steel knuckles. A 4 number of these items, including multiple knives, nunchucks, 5 and other weapons were found in the defendant's apartment this 6 7 morning when the officers executed the search warrant. 8 THE COURT: I'm sorry. What was found? MR. QUIGLEY: Multiple knives, nunchucks --9 10 THE COURT: I mean just knives? I have multiple knives in my home. I don't know --11 12 They're combat survival-type knives MR. QUIGLEY: 13 similar to the knives shown in the complaint, Your Honor. And 14 during meetings with undercover law enforcement employees over 15 a period of many months he displayed -- he would carry these knives, including a fighting knife with him, including a --16 and also a second knife which was a credit-card sized 17 18 expandable folding knife. 19 Additionally, he has repeatedly made clear his own desire to travel overseas and his willingness to acquire 20 21 fraudulent documents to do so. Two attempt -- he attempted to 22 enter the United Kingdom twice as detailed in Paragraph 17 of 23 the complaint. He then made a false passport application. 24 When talking to the UC last week, he said he was ready to go 25 -- he wanted to go to ISIL. He was jealous of the UC. And

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    the strength of the Government's case is strong. Many of
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    these meetings detailed in the complaint are based on draft --
    on draft transcripts, recorded conversations, his activities
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   with UC-3 last week were under heavy surveillance, and again,
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    evidence found during a search warrant today including ISIL
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    flag, multiple fighting knives, the passport that he
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    reportedly claimed was lost was found in his apartment wrapped
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    in $2,400 in cash, which is also --
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: It was found in his apartment wrapped
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    in $2,400 in cash.
              THE COURT: This is the old passport or the new
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    passport?
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              MR. QUIGLEY: The old passport that he claimed was
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    lost.
                          Is it still valid, the old one?
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              THE COURT:
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    know?
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              MR. QUIGLEY:
                            I think -- I think it was canceled
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    when he applied for the new one.
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              THE COURT: Oh, okay.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: Yeah. Again --
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                          What about -- what about the new
              THE COURT:
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               Is that --
    passport?
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              MR. QUIGLEY: He hadn't gotten it yet. He applied
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    for it, but he hasn't gotten it.
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              THE COURT: So why would the old -- has it been
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    approved?
              MR. QUIGLEY: No, it hasn't.
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              THE COURT: Or don't we know?
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              MR. QUIGLEY: It has not been approved.
              THE COURT: So why do you say the old one's
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    canceled? Oh, and he said it was lost.
              MR. QUIGLEY: Right. So once it was lost it was
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    canceled.
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              THE COURT:
                          I see. But looking at it you wouldn't
    know that? I mean someone scanning it would know it but --
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              MR. QUIGLEY: Correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Passport wrapped in how much,
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    2,400?
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              MR. QUIGLEY: $2,400. Your Honor, that's also --
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    the amount of cash is significant for two reasons. Number
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    one, in the pretrial services report the defendant claimed
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    that he had no assets other than $50 in a checking account.
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    And also, in meeting with the UC last week, the defendant said
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    that he had saved $2,500, approximately the same amount that
    was recovered this morning, for his own travel overseas.
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                          Well, perhaps he knew it had been taken
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              THE COURT:
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    by the Government.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: That's possible, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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MR. QUIGLEY: Finally, just briefly with respect to his history and characteristics, his ties to the U.S. are limited. His mother and father and brother have all moved to Albania. He has no job or really verifiable employment history, and he has a criminal history including a prior conviction for robbery, a while after that conviction, a conviction for assault, forcible touching, and public lewdness.

So in light of the presumption, in light of the nature of the offense, in light of the strength of the evidence against the defendant, in light of defendant's history and characteristics, we submit that there are no combination -- there are no conditions or combination of conditions that can overcome the presumption in this case and that detention is appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. Whoever wants to speak for defendants.

MS. LEVINE: Your Honor, we're asking that you set a significant bail package for Mr. Alimehmeti. That would include a high bond, three financially responsible cosigners, travel restrictions, no new applications, home confinement, and a restriction that he not be permitted to access a computer or the internet. My client's a 22-year-old United States citizen. He lives in the Bronx in the same building where he has lived for the last 16 years. He's a young man

who still lives in his family's home. As Your Honor can see in the pretrial services report, he's supported financially by those parents. He uses their money to pay the rent, for food, et cetera. From -- in many ways he's just like any other 22-year-old or college-age student. He was enrolled until recently at school, at a school for funeral services. He previously worked as a plumber's assistant. He went to high school here in New York City. And he ultimately earned his GED.

Now the charges in this case are undoubtedly serious, and the Government emphasized that by focusing on the mandatory maximum. And I simply note for the record that the mandatory minimum in this case is nothing. There's no mandatory minimum prison term for either charge here.

And I'm also going to ask the Court to look past the terrorism allegation here and look at the actual act that are and are not alleged. You'll note that there's no allegation of any conspiracy, and the reason for that is in this complaint there's not a single mention of him talking to another individual that's not law enforcement. That means he doesn't reach out or make contact with, as alleged in the complaint, to a single person overseas via the internet, in person, or via phone to support terrorism. And that fact persists even though the agents say in the complaint that they've been through his computer and his cell phone.

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There's also a lot of talk that's alleged in the complaint, and the number of the -- that there are a number of statements that are attributed to my client that expressed interest or enthusiasm for something. But none of those statements appear to be followed by any act. And I know that talk can be very powerful. It can sound scary or it can sound repulsive, but Your Honor well knows that that is not enough. And if you look at the time line as alleged, the agents are in regular contact with him since the fall of last year. six months, six months of them being in regular contact waiting for him to do something and that something is not charged. For example, the talk attributed to him, as the Government said, indicates a willingness to put forth a passport application in someone else's name, but he's not alleged to have done that. The application that's alleged to be pending according to Count II is in his own legal name. All of his interactions with the undercover agents in this case are alleged to have taken place within the five boroughs. Likewise, I'm going to address the pictures of the -- of some of the items that are contained in the criminal complaint, many of which have no criminality on their face But they're alleged to have been purchased in such a way that there's no covertion [sic]. They're traced to back to him. The --

THE COURT: There's no -- I'm sorry, there's no

what?

MS. LEVINE: Covertion. There's no -- there's nothing secret or hidden about these transactions. They -- the Government says they can trace them directly to the client. They say that upon the undercover's request in the complaint he's walking into stores. He's not hidden. He's not using an alternative identity. He's out in the open. There's nothing covert about that, either. And those are stores that sell lawful, legal items.

I want to talk -- if I can have one second. Right. And I would ask the Court, I'm sure Your Honor read the complaint carefully, but if you look through it each act that Mr. Alimehmeti is alleged to have taken, I would look carefully at whether or not that was prompted by a member of law enforcement based on a request made by them.

Now with regard to my client's criminal history, he

-- it consists of the following. He's arrested and ultimately
receives a sentence of probation and is adjudicated a youthful
offender for his full felony case. And that's important
because that means that a prosecutor and a judge, who were
much closer to that case than any of us can be from here
today, decided that he should not only not go to jail but also
get no criminal conviction from that.

Now he starts on probation and there's a single warrant that arises from that case, but I would ask the Court

to look at the dates. The warrant appears to be from June 13th to June 20th. So he arrived back in court within one week. And that probation is terminated upon his arrest for the next case on his record. But the important thing about that case I think is despite the really serious nature of those charges, he's ultimately -- he ultimately pleads guilty solely to misdemeanor conduct. And again, those decisions were made by prosecutors and judges who had all of the facts at their disposal.

So after he gets arrested -- after he pleads to the misdemeanor in the second case they then resentence him on the earlier case to one-to-three years in prison. I think that's the time line. And what one-to-three years in prison, what an indeterminate term, means is you do a portion of it in jail and a portion of it on parole. And the -- as the pretrial service report indicates, Mr. Alimehmeti was on parole from August of 2013 to August of 2014. And that means that for a year he was successful -- and there's no violation of parole whatsoever. And that means that he adjusted to and completed supervision appropriately. It means he followed the rules. It means he appeared when he was supposed to. It means he complied with terms set by a supervising body.

THE COURT: You mean -- you mean after September 6, 2012. Obviously not before then. There was a violation before then.

14 MS. LEVINE: So the violation I believe stemmed from 1 2 -- the reason for the violation is the arrest on the second 3 case. THE COURT: Right. 4 5 MS. LEVINE: Right. And then after he gets the -it appears that from what I can tell here that case -- the 6 7 dates are sort of confusing, but what I think it shows is that it looks like his arrest is back in 2010, and he fights -- it 8 9 -- the violation was filed ultimately on the date that he 10 pleads which is -- or is convicted which is September 6, [inaudible]. 11 12 So the proposal that we're making is similar to 13 parole in that you are required to follow the rules but is 14 dissimilar to parole in the sense that the supervision required by pretrial services is far more restrictive than New 15 16 York State parole, and that's particularly true when home 17 confinement is a requirement. That means that someone in this 18 building is alerted if my client steps so much as outside of 19 his front door. And that condition, home confinement, coupled with a 20 21 \$200,000 personal recognizance bond and three financially 22 responsible cosigners -- and with regard to the cosigners, we 23

do expect that his cosigners would be his immediate family. But as the report indicates, they have been out of New York for some time. His father is ill. But we're working actively

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with the Government to get their contact information, and we do expect that if that condition can be met that they -- that they would be willing to sign for him. They're incredibly close with their son and their brother. They stay in close contact with him. Like I said, they support him financially and otherwise.

So in addition to the standard conditions, which of course the Court would impose, travel restrictions, restrictions on new applications, I think it should be noted that the -- any passport, whether it's valid or not, was seized by the agents this morning. Likewise, the cash was also taken such that it's -- the purpose of the financial affidavit -- or excuse me, the purpose of the financial questions as posed by pretrial services, it -- the questions specifically asked today were was there any money in your pocket when you got arrested and what money do you have in your bank account. So I don't think that would cover that cash.

But these conditions, particularly the one I'm suggesting the Court add with regarding to simply restricting his computer and internet access entirely, those conditions altogether directly address the allegations in this case and they -- and they, I submit, are wholly sufficient to both overcome the presumption and ensure the safety of the community and address any potential risk of flight.

Your Honor, my client was arrested this morning at home in his own bed. And while the allegations in this case sound quite serious, and they are, it's distinct from a lot of cases you see charged under this statute because there are no acts that Mr. Alimehmeti is alleged to have taken once he's in these conversations with the undercovers. For all of these reasons, we're asking that you set significant conditions, as I've laid out, to be -- and if, and only if, we meet those conditions that Mr. Alimehmeti be released.

THE COURT: Anything else from the Government?

MR. QUIGLEY: Just two very brief points, Your

Honor. Just first with respect to the defendant's criminal history and his history under court supervision, I think it's worth noting that after he was sentenced on the robbery conviction in March of 2010, just seven months thereafter on October 12th, 2010, he committed another serious offense which was the assault, forcible touching, and public lewdness. And while he was discharged from parole in September 2012, he immediately began committing this offense, and it's not in the complaint, but among other things we would show that in September 2012 [sic] he had communications with another person about putting that person in touch with an ISIL facilitator to travel to Syria.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. It's --

MR. QUIGLEY: I thought I said -- 2014, Your Honor.

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              THE COURT: Yeah.
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              MR. QUIGLEY:
                            I misspoke.
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                          He was -- just so it's clear since your
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              THE COURT:
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    statement didn't seem to recognize it, he was jailed on
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    September 6th, 2012, for an additional one-to-three year term
    and then was released almost a year later.
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              MR. QUIGLEY: Right. And I'm saying after he -- I
    meant to say after he was discharged from parole in August of
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    2014 he immediately began the offense conduct in this case the
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   next month.
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              THE COURT: All right.
                                      I --
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              MR. QUIGLEY: And then finally, with respect to the
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    -- you know, that this is all talk, that these are just acts
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    -- no acts, with respect to that argument, I think the
    complaint details a number of acts taken by the defendant.
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    And most specifically, last week when he voiced his own desire
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    to travel over to Syria and his own desire to meet with a
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    document facilitator, he followed through on that by providing
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    the undercover with a piece of paper with his name and his
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    contact information. I think that speaks to both his risk of
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    flight and his danger to the community. So for those reasons
    and the reasons we started earlier, we believe and submit that
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    the defendant should be detained. Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MS. LEVINE: Just briefly, Your Honor. I think the
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18 record just made illustrates my point precisely. He said the 1 act that took place last week is that he voiced his desire to 2 do something coupled with the handing of his contact 3 information. But the substance of that statement, as alleged, 4 5 does not come to fruition. There's no other act beyond the statement and that's exactly my point. 6 7 THE COURT: Just so I understand the point, why isn't driving around the person that he thinks is leaving an 8 9 act? 10 MS. LEVINE: I -- no, I think driving someone is an I think the statement just before by the Government 11 12 indicates his own desire to do something. And that comes I 13 think in the complaint midway through the driving, but he 14 doesn't take any further steps in support of that expressed desire. I think the desires referred to in the complaint is 15 16 about his own participation, and there's nothing of that about 17 his own participation that seems to appear to come to fruition. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Just give me a moment. [Pause in proceedings.] 20 21 THE COURT: All right. This is a presumption case, 22 and I find that the presumption has not been overcome in this In other words, I believe that there is no combination 23 24 of conditions that will ensure the defendant's return to court 25 or the safety of the community, and let me just explain why.

The -- on the issue of the risk of flight, I think that's actually been well-established by a preponderance of the evidence by the Government. This is an individual with very strong ties to a foreign country who is facing a significant potential sentence to the extent the guidelines can act as a predictor of that sentence. He has two prior criminal convictions showing his willingness to put his interests ahead of those of society. He committed one of the crimes while he was under supervision for the first crime. He's obviously very interested in getting a passport to travel. I know he has family in Albania, but it's also certainly consistent with his expressed desire to join ISIL. He has a large amount of cash that he's kept which obviously would facilitate flight.

I'm going to address the strength of the evidence as I discuss this factor because it's been raised and it's certainly one of the bell factors. I think the defense's point -- and they've certainly made a very capable and able argument -- is that his own participation in an actual terrorist act is not reflected anywhere in the complaint, and that may well be true. But that, of course, is not the charge here. The charge is giving material support to a terrorist organization, and the complaint is filled with examples of that and of specific acts that constitute that crime. And the strength of the evidence is reflected in the fact that these individuals involved are actual law enforcement undercover

20 officers. 1 2 So while I understand certainly that there are ties to the United States and long-term ties to the United States, 3 I find the Government has shown by a preponderance of the 4 evidence that he's a risk of flight. 5 With respect to danger to the community, once again, 6 7 we have not only -- well, I won't go over the allegations of 8 the complaint, but there's also the prior conviction for 9 robbery and for the assault, forcible touching offense which 10 by itself shows danger. There's also his own expressed interests in joining a terrorist organization. There's his 11 12 repeated purchase of weapons, the finding of weapons in his 13 apartment, and carrying them on his person. So in light of 14 that I think the Government has shown by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant represents a danger to the 15 16 community that there's no combination of conditions that can 17 ensure the safety of the community. 18 Currently, the defendant is ordered detained. What 19 day shall I put the preliminary hearing? The 14th day, Your Honor. 20 MS. LEVINE: 21 THE COURT: That would be June 7th. 22 Anything else from the Government? 23 MR. QUIGLEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: And defense counsel? 24 25 MS. LEVINE: Your Honor, I'd ask for a medical order

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   with regard --
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              THE COURT: What shall I put?
              MS. LEVINE: Treatment for asthma.
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              THE COURT: Asthma? Okay. You got it.
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              MS. LEVINE: Thank you.
              THE COURT: Anything else from the defense?
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              MS. LEVINE: No, nothing further.
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you, everyone.
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I certify that the foregoing is a court transcript from an electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Sara Winkeljohn, CET-808 Dated: December 17, 2017