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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                      WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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 3
    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                                     ) Case No. 1:15-CR-00148A
                                                     (RJA) (JJM)
 5
                     Plaintiff,
 6
    vs.
                                       January 22nd, 2018
 7
    ARAFAT M. NAGI,
                     Defendant.
 8
 9
                            TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA
10
                BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD J. ARCARA
11
                  SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
12
13
    APPEARANCES:
14
    For the Plaintiff:
                          JAMES P. KENNEDY, JR.
                           UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
15
                           BY: TIMOTHY C. LYNCH, ESQ.
                           ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
16
                           138 Delaware Avenue
                           Buffalo, NY 14202
17
    For the Defendant:
                          JEREMY SCHWARTZ, ESQ.
18
                           300 Main Street
                           Buffalo, NY 14202
19
20
    Court Reporter:
                          MEGAN E. PELKA, RPR
                           Robert H. Jackson Courthouse
2.1
                           2 Niagara Square
                           Buffalo, NY 14202
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U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA
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             THE CLERK: Criminal action 2015-148A. United States
 1
    v. Arafat M. Nagi. Change of plea. Counsel, please state
 2
 3
    your name and the party you represent for the record.
 4
             MR. LYNCH: Timothy Lynch for the government, Your
 5
    Honor.
 6
             MR. SCHWARTZ: Good morning, Judge. Jeremy Schwartz
 7
    for Mr. Nagi.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
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             MR. LYNCH: Judge, it's my understanding that today
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    the defendant is prepared to enter a plea of guilty to Count 1
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    of the indictment, pursuant to a plea agreement that was
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    finalized by the parties, was executed in court today and has
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    already been handed up to the Court.
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             THE COURT: That's your understanding, Mr. Schwartz?
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             MR. SCHWARTZ: It is, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Would you please administer the oath or
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    affirmation to the defendant? What does he prefer?
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18
             MR. SCHWARTZ: To affirm, Judge.
    (The defendant was affirmed at 11:29 a.m.)
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20
             THE COURT: Mr. Nagi, you're now affirmed to tell the
2.1
    truth. During the course of these proceedings, I'll be asking
    you a lot of questions. You'll have to answer those questions
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23
    honestly and truthfully. If you were to give me any false
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    answer, that false answer may be used against you in a further
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    prosecution brought by the government on a charge of making a
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U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA 2 1 false statement. Do you understand that, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: It's also very important, sir, that you 3 4 understand what your rights are. If at any time during the course of these proceedings, there's something you do not 5 6 understand, you want to ask me a question, you want something 7 more fully explained to you, you want to consult with 8 Mr. Schwartz, you're free to do so. You're encouraged to do 9 so. 10 It's not important that we get this over with as 11 quickly as possible. What's important is that I'm satisfied 12 that you fully understand what all your rights are. Do you 13 understand that, sir? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Now, it's my understanding you're here today to waive certain rights and to plead quilty to Count 1 16 17 of the indictment under the terms and conditions of the plea 18 agreement. Do you understand this charge, sir? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Schwartz, you've gone over the charge 2.1 with your client. Are you satisfied he understands it? 22 MR. SCHWARTZ: I have gone over it with him and 2.3 he says -- my understanding is that he does understand it. 24 THE COURT: Any reason for me to go through any 25 further explanation?

3 1 MR. SCHWARTZ: No, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And you explained to him his rights under Rule 11, right to a trial, et cetera? 3 4 MR. SCHWARTZ: I have, Judge. 5 THE COURT: And you've reviewed with him the terms 6 and conditions of the plea agreement? 7 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Now, sir, you discussed this whole matter 9 with your attorney. He's explained to you what your legal 10 rights are, what your legal options are. You probably didn't 11 like to hear what he had to tell you, but he's not there to 12 make you feel good. He's there to be your counsel. 13 apparently, based on those discussions, you're here today to 14 waive certain rights and plead guilty to this charge under the 15 terms and conditions of the plea agreement. Are you fully 16 satisfied with the advice and counsel you received from 17 Mr. Schwartz? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Any complaints, sir? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: No. 2.1 THE COURT: Okay. Let's proceed to the plea 22 agreement, Mr. Lynch. 23 MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Judge. This is an agreement 24 between Arafat M. Nagi and the United States Attorney for the 25 Western District of New York.

1 Paragraph 1. The defendant agrees to plead guilty to Count 1 of the indictment, which charges a violation of 2 Title 18, United States Code, Section 2339B(a)(1), attempting 3 4 to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist 5 organization, for which the maximum possible sentence is a 6 term of imprisonment of 15 years, a fine of \$250,000, a 7 mandatory \$100 special assessment and a term of supervised release of life. 8 9 The defendant understands that the penalties set 10 forth in this paragraph are the maximum penalties that can be 11 imposed by the Court at sentencing. THE COURT: Do you understand that? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Did you explain to him the importance of 15 this paragraph? 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: I did, Judge. 17 THE COURT: What is the importance, Mr. Lynch? 18 MR. LYNCH: Judge, paragraph 1 satisfies a 19 requirement of Rule 11 by notifying the defendant of the 20 maximum penalty. The Court must consider, but is not bound by 2.1 the sentencing guidelines. These guidelines went into effect 22 on November 1st, 1987 and apply to all offenses committed 2.3 after that date. The purpose of the guidelines is to 24 establish a sentencing system in which Courts will impose 25 similar sentences for similar crimes upon defendants who are

## U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA 5 1 similar in ways under the guidelines. If the sentencing procedure is followed by the Court, the Court would impose a 2 3 sentence within a range on the sentencing table in the 4 sentencing manual. The range would depend on the defendant's 5 criminal conduct and his criminal history. 6 THE COURT: Do you understand everything he just 7 said? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: We're going to go through the guidelines 9 10 in a few minutes. If you have any questions, you let me know, 11 okay? We've got all day. 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. LYNCH: Paragraph 2. The defendant understands 15 that if it's determined that the defendant has violated any of 16 the terms or conditions of supervised release, the defendant 17 may be required to serve in prison a period of supervised 18 release, up to two years, without credit for time previously 19 on supervised release. 20 As a consequence, in the event the defendant is 2.1 sentenced to the maximum term of incarceration, a prison term 22 imposed for a violation of supervised release may result in 2.3 him serving a sentence of imprisonment longer than the 24 statutory maximum set forth in paragraph 1 of this agreement.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LYNCH: Paragraph 3 lays out the elements the 3 4 government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if 5 this case proceeded to trial; that on or about the dates 6 charged in the indictment, the defendant knowingly attempted 7 to provide material support and resources, that is personnel, 8 to a foreign terrorist organization, that is ISIS or ISIL; that the defendant knew the organization was a designated 9 10 terrorist organization or that the organization had engaged in 11 or was engaging in terrorist activities and terrorism and that 12 the defendant is a United States national. 13 THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LYNCH: Paragraph 4 lays out the factual basis 16 17 agreed to by the parties that form the basis for his entry of 18 a plea of guilty, including relevant conduct. 19 From in or about November 2012 to in or about August 20 2014, the exact dates being unknown, in the Western District 2.1 of New York and elsewhere, the defendant, Arafat M. Nagi, a 22 citizen of the United States, did knowingly -- knowingly did 23 attempt to provide material support and resources, that is, 24 personnel, specifically himself, to a designated foreign 25 terrorist organization, namely the Islamic State of Iraq and

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Levant, ISIL, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham, ISIS; knowing that ISIL and ISIS were a designated foreign terrorist organization and had engaged in and was engaging in terrorist activity and had engaged in and was engaging in terror.

Beginning in November 2012, after the defendant failed to enter Syria a month earlier due to a gallbladder infection, the defendant began making preparations for another trip to Syria so he could join ISIL/ISIS. As part of his preparations before the October 2012 trip, the defendant sought advice from an individual regarding the type of clothing and supplies he would need if he had to live outdoors.

The defendant's preparations also included purchasing combat and survivalist gear through eBay, including tactical gloves, a face mask, a hunting knife, a burn kit, a black Shahada flag, which is the flag used by ISIS, camouflage pants, night vision goggles and a camouflage shirt.

In early 2012, the defendant also purchased through eBay a tactical vest with armor plates, combat boots and body armor plates. During a search of the defendant's computer, a photo was retrieved depicting the defendant dressed in combat gear holding an AK-47 and standing in front of the Shahada flag.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Judge, with respect to this

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1 subparagraph, I want to put something on the record briefly. And just to clarify, November 2012, Mr. Nagi's interest was 2 3 not really focused on Islamic State at that point. They 4 hadn't come to prominence. That was more the Free Syrian 5 Army. However, we certainly agree with the factual basis and 6 the rest of it, but just want to clarify that the activities 7 in 2012 were more the Free Syrian Army, as opposed to ISIS or ISIL. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MR. LYNCH: Beginning in late 2013, the defendant 11 activated a Twitter account, which he used as a platform to announce his formal pledge to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader 12 13 of ISIS, to extol his Twitter followers to support ISIS and to 14 display photographs depicting individuals who were killed by 15 members of ISIS. 16 These posts included the following: On January 11, 2014, he tweeted, I'm Abu Amir al-Yemeni of the Quhayf tribe 17 18 and pledge -- give my pledge to hear and obey Abu Bakr 19 al-Baghdadi. 20 On April 15th, 2014, he tweeted, whose wisdom is 2.1 better than God's? The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. 22 On April 25th, 2014, swear your allegiance to the 23 prince of the believer al-Baghdadi. May God protect him. May 24 you perish in your resentment, you traitors. 25 Between November of 2012 and July of 2014, the

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defendant regularly spoke to some of his family members and a friend about ISIS, his allegiance to al-Baghdadi and his desire to join ISIS to create the Islamic State. Furthermore, the defendant regularly viewed videos and photographs created by ISIS depicting their terrorist activities, including beheadings. The defendant also told members -- told family members that he intended to die a warrior's death in Syria.

On July 24th, the defendant left the United States for Turkey. When he left, he was in possession of night vision goggles, which he intended to use in Syria. Once he arrived in Istanbul, Turkey, the defendant conducted internet research regarding transportation to and hotels in Iskenderun, Turkey, which is located near the Syrian border. He also researched border crossings into Syria from Turkey.

The defendant discarded the SIM card to his Nokia cellular telephone in Istanbul and never went to Syria because he was concerned he was under surveillance by the United States and Turkish law enforcement.

On August 4th, 2014, the defendant left Turkey for Yemen, where he stayed for approximately six weeks before returning to the United States. Once the defendant returned, he began making plans to return to Turkey so he could make another effort to enter Syria. Between late 2014 and early 2015, the defendant expressed his support of ISIS's violent activities to Person 1, including his support for the burning

1 of a Jordanian pilot. During these discussions, the defendant asked Person 1 whether Person 1 was interested in going with 2 him to Syria. In July 2015, the defendant went to Person 2 to 3 4 make arrangements to purchase an airline ticket for a trip to 5 Turkey, so that he can enter Syria. On July 29, 2015, the 6 defendant was arrested by the FBI. 7 The parties agree that during the time period charged 8 in Count 1 of the indictment, Islamic State of Iraq and 9 Levant, ISIL/ISIS, was a designated foreign terrorist 10 organization. The parties also agree that during this time 11 period, the defendant was aware of ISIS's designation as a 12 foreign terrorist organization, as well as the fact that they 13 engaged in terrorist activities. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: How would you prove all this, Mr. Lynch? 17 MR. LYNCH: Judge, the government would call first an 18 Officer Trout, who was at the Detroit border when the 19 defendant re-entered the United States in September of 2014. 20 At that time, three electronic devices were seized from the 2.1 defendant. A search of those devices established that the 22 defendant: One, had spoken to family members prior to leaving the United States that he did not intend to return; two, that 2.3 24 he had researched travel plans while he was in Turkey to make 25 arrangements to go into Syria.

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We would also call a convicted terrorist from the Lackawanna community, who would testify that in approximately 2012 and continuing through 2014, he had discussions with the defendant regarding activities at terrorist training camps, as well as what he should wear to the terrorist training camps.

Two. We would call this witness to testify that the defendant engaged in target practice, shooting with an AK-47 -- I'm sorry, an AR-15, at a shooting range located near Akron, New York and that following one of the times when he was with him, the defendant had indicated that he thought his target shooting was up-to-par for where he was going. We would also call family members, including close family members, who would testify that prior to the defendant leaving, he told them that he intended to enter Syria and that he had hoped to die a warrior's death.

In addition, Judge, we would introduce Twitter postings by the defendant, which number more than 7,000, almost exclusively pertaining to events in the Middle East, including the activities of ISIS and ISIL and the creation of an Islamic State in the Middle East.

We would also introduce Facebook records that would establish that while the defendant was in Turkey, he obtained a Turkish cell phone number, made contact with other individuals whose purpose was to put the defendant in touch with individuals in Turkey who would then assist the defendant

App. p. 22

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    in crossing into Syria. In addition, Judge, the government
    would call an expert in the field of ISIS, who would testify
 2
    to the manner in which ISIS recruits individuals like the
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 4
    defendant through social media. Once they get to Turkey, they
 5
    are then brought to the Syrian border and then they're
    assimilated into ISIS or the Islamic State.
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 7
             THE COURT: Do you understand all that, sir?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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 9
             THE COURT: You don't have to answer this question if
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    you don't want to. Why did you do this? Why did you want to
11
    do this? You don't have to answer it if you don't want to.
12
    I'm just curious.
13
             THE DEFENDANT: Can I --
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             THE COURT: Yes. Sure.
15
             MR. SCHWARTZ: Judge, I think that's something he's
16
    thought a lot about and that's something that he would like
17
    the Court to consider at sentencing --
18
             THE COURT: All right.
             MR. SCHWARTZ: -- more so than today. But that's
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20
    certainly a thought that's been going on through this entire
2.1
    case and he is eager to speak at sentencing. That, I think,
22
    is the more appropriate time.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Well, I agree with you. I just
24
    wanted to know because I'm just curious.
25
             MR. SCHWARTZ: Understood.
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U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA
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 1
             THE COURT: All right.
 2
                        Thank you, Judge. The next section deals
             MR. LYNCH:
    with the sentencing quidelines. The government and the
 3
 4
    defendant agree that Guideline Section 2M5.3(a) applies to the
 5
    offense of conviction and provides for a base offense level of
    26.
 6
 7
             THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
             THE COURT: You explained that to him?
 9
10
             MR. SCHWARTZ: I did, Judge. We went over the
11
    sentencing, Judge.
12
             THE COURT: My understanding of the calculation here,
13
    it's going to end up over the maximum --
14
             MR. SCHWARTZ: That's right, too, Judge.
15
             THE COURT: -- provided by the statute.
16
             MR. SCHWARTZ: Literally, the guidelines were off the
17
            So, in showing him the chart, we were dealing with
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    numbers that are higher than would be on the chart and it
    would exceed the statutory maximum. But, as the Court is
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20
    aware, pursuant to this plea agreement, we were allowed to ask
    the Court to consider anything within the range which would be
2.1
22
    as low as, theoretically, time served up to the maximum.
2.3
             THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand all that, sir?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24
25
             MR. LYNCH: Next paragraph deals with the specific
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    offense characteristics. There's a two-level increase because
 1
    the offense involved material support with intent, knowledge
 2
    or reason to believe that they would be used to commit -- or
 3
 4
    assist in the commission of a violent act. Under chapter 3,
 5
    there's a 12-level upward adjustment because the offense
    involved the promotion of a federal crime of terrorism. And
 6
 7
    the adjusted offense level now is --
 8
             THE COURT: What does that mean?
             MR. LYNCH: Promote a federal crime of terrorism?
 9
10
    So, 2339B would be a federal crime of terrorism, assisting or
11
    attempting to assist a designated foreign terrorist
12
    organization.
             THE COURT: Which ISIS has been described as?
13
14
             MR. LYNCH: Correct.
15
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
16
             MR. LYNCH: So, now, the calculation for the adjusted
17
    offense level is a 40. If he should receive the acceptance of
18
    responsibility by virtue of his plea of guilty, it would
19
    result in a 37. And then, because this case, again, involves
20
    an attempted -- attempting to provide material support to a
2.1
    terrorist organization, the guidelines state his criminal
22
    history category must be considered to be a six.
23
             THE COURT: Well, that would put him in a range of
    360 months to life.
24
25
             MR. LYNCH: Correct.
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U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA
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             THE COURT: But the statuary maximum is 12.
 2
                        Fifteen, 180 months.
             MR. LYNCH:
             THE COURT:
 3
                         I'm sorry.
 4
             MR. LYNCH:
                         Yeah.
                        Yeah. Do you understand all that, sir?
 5
             THE COURT:
 6
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 7
             THE COURT: Okay. You explained all this to him?
 8
             MR. SCHWARTZ: I did, Judge.
 9
             THE COURT: Okay. I'm making sure you understand it,
10
    all right? Okay.
11
             MR. LYNCH: So, paragraph 12 deals with that. It
12
    talks that he's an offense level 37, a criminal history
13
    category of six, but because the statutory maximum penalty is
14
    15 years, the sentencing range would be a recommended term of
15
    imprisonment of 180 months, a fine of $40,000 to $250,000 and
16
    a period of supervised release of one year to life. And not
17
    withstanding this, the defendant understands that at
18
    sentencing, he is subject to the maximum penalty set forth in
19
    paragraph 1 of the agreement.
20
             THE COURT: All right. What happens with -- there's
2.1
    two counts here. What happens to this Count 2?
22
             MR. LYNCH: Count 2. At sentencing, the government's
23
    going to move to dismiss that count.
             THE COURT: What's the effect of that?
24
25
                        Well, in effect, he saves the benefit
             MR. LYNCH:
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16
    of -- if he went to trial, he could conceivably receive a
 1
 2
    sentence of 35 years.
             THE COURT: So, this put him at a maximum of 15?
 3
 4
             MR. LYNCH: Fifteen.
 5
             THE COURT: Do you understand all that, sir?
 6
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 7
             THE COURT: That's basically the benefit that
 8
    Mr. Schwartz has been able to obtain from the government. As
 9
    you know, we're scheduled for jury selection tomorrow, I
10
    believe. And as a result of that, you have a right to trial
11
    and I'll go through all that in a few minutes. Do you
12
    understand all this, though, sir?
13
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
14
             THE COURT: The government is going to move to
15
    dismiss this count which, if you were convicted -- if you went
16
    to trial and if you were convicted, that you could be facing a
17
    term of imprisonment of up to 35 years. Do you understand
18
    that?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19
20
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
2.1
             MR. LYNCH: Paragraph 13. The parties agree that the
22
    calculations in the agreement are correct. The defendant and
23
    the government, however, reserve a right to recommend a
24
    sentence outside the sentencing guideline range. And this
25
    reserves the right of the government and the defendant to
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 1
    bring to the attention of the Court all information deemed
    relevant to the determination of a proper sentence in this
 2
 3
    case.
 4
             THE COURT: How would the government reserve the
 5
    right to ask for a sentence outside the guideline range? You
 6
    mean below the guideline range?
 7
             MR. LYNCH: No. Well, I guess conceivably under
 8
    paragraph -- in the -- what we are still disputing to is the
 9
    supervised release range. Mr. Schwartz is going to ask for a
10
    period, I assume, much lower than the government would ask and
11
    we're going to be asking for a range much higher. So, we
12
    aren't asking -- we can't ask for a range outside --
13
             THE COURT: What is the range of supervised release?
14
             MR. LYNCH: One year to life.
15
             THE COURT: Oh, I see. Okay.
             MR. LYNCH: The defendant understands that the Court
16
17
    is not bound to accept any of the guideline calculations, but
18
    the defendant will not be entitled to withdraw the plea of
19
    guilty based on the sentence imposed by the Court.
20
             THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2.1
22
             THE COURT: Okay.
2.3
             MR. LYNCH: Statute of Limitations.
24
             THE COURT: Any reason to read that, Mr. Schwartz?
25
             MR. SCHWARTZ: No, Judge. He understands that.
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18
 1
             THE COURT: And how about Government Rights and
 2
    Reservations?
 3
             MR. SCHWARTZ:
                            That's the same, Judge.
 4
             THE COURT: He understands that?
 5
             MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Judge.
 6
             THE COURT: You understand both those paragraphs,
 7
    sir?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
 9
             THE COURT: Any reason to read those?
             MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't think so, Judge.
10
11
             THE COURT: Okay.
12
                         The appellate section, Judge. Section 6
             MR. LYNCH:
13
    states that the defendant understands that Title 18,
14
    United States Code, Section 3742 affords him a limited right
15
    to appeal. The defendant, however, knowingly waives the right
16
    to appeal and collaterally attack any component of a sentence
17
    imposed by the Court which falls within or is less than the
18
    sentencing range for imprisonment, fine and supervised release
    set forth in section 3, paragraph 12, above, notwithstanding
19
20
    the manner in which the Court determines the sentence.
2.1
             In the event of an appeal of the defendant's sentence
22
    by the government, the defendant reserves the right to argue
2.3
    the correctness of the sentence.
24
             THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?
25
             THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes.
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19
 1
             THE COURT: This is pretty much, basically, your day
    in court. Do you understand that?
 2
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
 4
             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
 5
             MR. LYNCH: By agreeing not to collaterally attack
 6
    the sentence, he's waiving the right to challenge the sentence
 7
    in the future if he becomes aware of a previously unknown fact
 8
    or a change in the law which he believes would result in a
    decrease in his sentence.
 9
10
             The government similarly waives its right to appeal
11
    any sentence within the range or greater than the range of
12
    fine or supervised release set forth in section 3,
13
    paragraph 12. The defendant, however, reserves -- in the
14
    event the defendant appeals the sentence, the government
15
    reserves the right to argue the correctness of the sentence.
16
             THE COURT: All right.
17
             MR. LYNCH: Section 7 is the forfeiture provision,
18
    Judge. And that is -- if I can summarize it, Judge? The
19
    defendant agrees to criminally forfeit all of his interest in
20
    the property attached as Exhibit A. That's been gone over by
2.1
    the parties. In fact, changes were made as recently as this
22
    morning, based on conversations with Mr. Schwartz.
2.3
             THE COURT: What is Exhibit A?
24
             MR. SCHWARTZ: It's at the end of the plea agreement.
25
             THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you go through that?
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telephone. These were the items that were seized from the

4 defendant in September of 2014 when he re-entered the

5 United States.

2.1

He also agrees to forfeit an ISIS flag, headband and a T-shirt bearing the ISIS symbol. He also forfeits his interest in a Hi-Point .45 caliber rifle bearing serial number R08853, with seven rounds of .40-caliber ammunition and a fire control item for the firearm, an HP laptop, Toshiba laptop, Samsung laptop, a digital camera, an LG tablet, tactical gloves and various knives and swords that were seized from 151 Olcott -- that's the defendant's residence -- on the day of his arrest.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?

MR. SCHWARTZ: As Mr. Nagi understands it, he's forfeiting his right in, particularly, item 5, the .45-caliber rifle. That actually belongs to his brother. And I've advised him that if somebody else has an interest in that, they can make an application to get that back. He's not forfeiting anyone else's right. He's forfeiting his right to seek that and possess, in fact, any firearms after today.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. LYNCH: That's correct, Judge. Thank you. This is the total agreement between the parties. There are no promises made by anyone, other than those contained in this agreement. This agreement supercedes any other prior agreements, written or oral, entered into by the government and the defendant. It was signed today, with the authority of the United States Attorney, by me and dated January 22nd. THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. THE COURT: Okay. MR. LYNCH: On the last page, Judge, I saw Mr. Nagi and Mr. Schwartz execute this in court. It states that: have read this agreement, which consists of 12 pages. I've had a full opportunity to discuss this agreement with my attorney, Jeremy Schwartz. I agree that it represents the total agreement reached between myself and the government. promises or representations have been made to me, other than what is contained in this agreement. I understand all of the consequences of my plea of guilty. I fully agree with the contents of this agreement. I am signing this agreement voluntarily and of my own free will. THE COURT: Sir, we have gone over the agreement in court. You indicated you understand it. You signed it, indicating you understand it. Your attorney says he's gone over it with you and he's satisfied you understand it.

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U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA
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 1
    and all that?
 2
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
             THE COURT: How did you learn how to do that?
 3
 4
             THE DEFENDANT: From a friend I worked with. I
 5
    picked up the trade.
             THE COURT: Okay. And what kind of hobbies do you
 6
 7
    have? What do you like to do in your free time?
 8
             THE DEFENDANT: Not too many hobbies.
 9
             THE COURT: Okay.
10
             THE DEFENDANT: You know.
11
             THE COURT: All right. Are you seeing a doctor for
12
    any reason? I don't want to get into anything very personal,
13
    just generally. Are you seeing a doctor?
14
             THE DEFENDANT: I was just seeing him for lower back
15
    pain.
16
             THE COURT: Okay. How about a psychiatrist?
17
             THE DEFENDANT: No.
18
             THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or
    treated for narcotic addiction?
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20
             THE DEFENDANT:
                            No.
             THE COURT: Are you today under the influence of any
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    drug, medicine or alcohol?
23
             THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
             THE COURT: Mr. Schwartz, your client's obviously
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25
    very intelligent; appears to be alert, focused, attentive,
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may lose the right to vote, right to hold public office, right

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26

1 to serve on a jury, right to possess a firearm, certain civil service-type jobs. Do you understand that, sir? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 4 THE COURT: Now, do you understand all the possible 5 consequences? We talked about paragraph 1. We talked about the quidelines. We talked about the forfeiture. We talked 6 7 about the possible fine, the cost, the mandatory special 8 assessment of \$100. Do you understand all that, sir? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Now, do you understand you have the right 11 to plead not guilty, which you've done, well, for at least two 12 or three years. And you have a right to persist in that plea 13 of not guilty and you have a right to a fair trial in this 14 courtroom, where a jury of 12 people will decide whether 15 you're quilty or not quilty. 16 First of all, I'd be the judge. And to the best of my ability, I would conduct a trial fairly and impartially. I 17 18 have no interest in this case, other than to make sure that 19 you and the government get a fair trail. In selecting that 20 jury, we would have in this courtroom somewhere probably 2.1 around 75 to 100 persons; people who live in this area, people 22 from our jury pool. They live in this district. They'd be in 2.3 the courtroom. You'd be in the courtroom. Your lawyer would 24 be with you. They'd all be put under oath to answer all my 25 questions honestly and truthfully.

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If there were anyone in that group that would not be fair and impartial, that person would be removed. And you'd have input on that through your lawyer. You'd say, hey, Judge, that guy's already made up his mind. And if I agree with you -- and there's no reason I wouldn't if it made sense -- that person would be gone. You know, sir, in life, you meet a lot of people that have a lot of opinions about a lot of things. And some of those people may feel we don't need a trial. He's been charged, he must be guilty. Well, those people wouldn't have a Chinaman's chance of being in here. They would be removed because they would not give you a fair trial. They have already made up their mind. Do you understand all that, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And also, you'd have a right to remove up to 10 people for any reason you want, other than race or gender. You can't say, I don't want any women on my jury or I don't want a particular race of people. You can't discriminate in that sense. Do you understand that, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And as I know you're aware, we're scheduled to pick a jury tomorrow and we're ready to go forward with that trial on that day. You're aware of that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And you're giving that right up.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you understand that? And during the 2 3 trial, Mr. Schwartz would represent you. You'd have a right 4 to hear and see all the witnesses and have him cross-examine the witnesses. And after the government has rested its case, 5 6 you could put on a defense. You could subpoena witnesses or 7 any records that have any relevance to your defense. You 8 could testify in your own defense. 9 But you don't have to do anything. You're presumed 10 not quilty. You don't have to prove a thing. You can just 11 sit there and say, you prove it, Mr. Lynch. I'm not -- I'm 12 going to rely on the presumption of innocence, because the law 13 does not require you to put on a defense. The law requires 14 the government to convince all 12 jurors that you're guilty 15 beyond a reasonable doubt before you can be found guilty. Do you understand all that, sir? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: And by entering a plea of guilty, if it's 19 accepted by the Court, there will be no trial. You'll have 20 waived your right to a trial, as well as all the other rights 2.1 we've talked about. Do you understand that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Any questions, sir? 2.3 THE DEFENDANT: 24 No. 25 THE COURT: You understand all the possible

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    consequences?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
             THE COURT: You're doing this voluntarily, of your
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 4
    own free will? No one is forcing you to do this?
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             THE DEFENDANT: No. No one's forcing me.
 6
             THE COURT: Any questions you want to ask me?
 7
             THE DEFENDANT:
                             No, sir.
 8
             THE COURT: Any questions you want to ask
    Mr. Schwartz?
 9
10
             THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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             THE COURT: Counsel, do you have any reason why I
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    should not accept the plea in this case?
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             MR. LYNCH: No, Your Honor.
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             MR. SCHWARTZ: No, sir.
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             THE COURT: Are you both satisfied I complied with
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    all the requirements of Rule 11?
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             MR. LYNCH: Yes, Your Honor.
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             MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, sir.
             THE COURT: Mr. Nagi, how do you plead to Count 1;
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    guilty or not guilty?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
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             THE COURT: It's the finding of the Court that the
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    defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an
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    informed plea. His plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary
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    plea, supported by an independent basis in fact, containing
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2.1

each of the essential elements of the offense charged. His plea is therefore accepted and he's now judged guilty of Count 1.

Sentencing will be scheduled for May 7th at 12:30. A written presentence report will be prepared by the probation office to assist the Court in imposing sentence. Sir, you'll be afforded an opportunity to meet with the probation officer to provide information in that report. Mr. Schwartz should be present during that interview. You'll receive a copy of the report, as well as your attorney.

You'll be able to file any additional information or any motions or objections or any memoranda that are consistent with the terms and conditions of the plea agreement and both you and your lawyer will have an opportunity to address the Court at the time of sentencing and say anything you wish to say in mitigation of the sentence. The scheduling for filing all papers will be as follows.

THE CLERK: The initial presentence report shall be due March 23rd. Statements of the parties with respect to sentencing factors, objections, if any and motions, if any, shall be due April 16th. Responses to objections or motions shall be due April 23rd. Sentencing memorandum or character letters in support of the defendant shall be due April 23rd. Motion to adjourn sentencing shall be due April 27th. The final presentence report shall be due April 30th and

U.S. v. NAGI -- PLEA government's response to legal arguments in defendant's sentencing memorandum shall be due April 30th. THE COURT: All right. Anything further? MR. LYNCH: No, Judge. MR. SCHWARTZ: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, gentlemen. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Court will be in recess. THE CLERK: All rise. (Proceedings ended at 12:31 p.m.) 2.1 

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                      I certify that the foregoing is a
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              correct transcription of the proceedings
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              recorded by me in this matter.
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                                      s/ Megan E. Pelka, RPR
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                                      Court Reporter,
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