## REDACTED

COURT SECURITY OFFICER 1
CSO:
DATE: 11 OF JONE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . Criminal No. 1:10mj97

vs. . Alexandria, Virginia

. March 4, 2010

ANTHONY JOSEPH TRACY, . 10:00 a.m.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF CIPA HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT: GORDON D. KROMBERG, AUSA

JEANINE LINEHAN, AUSA

United States Attorney's Office

2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, VA 22314

FOR THE DEFENDANT: GEREMY C. KAMENS, ESQ.

Office of Federal Public Defender

1650 King Street, Suite 500

Alexandria, VA 22314

and

ARJUN GARG, ESQ. Kirkland & Ellis LLP 655 - 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

COURT SECURITY OFFICER:

CHRISTINE E. GUNNING

ALSO PRESENT:

SA THOMAS EYRE SA JOSEPH MITEK

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER:

ANNELIESE J. THOMSON, RDR, CRR U.S. District Court, Fifth Floor

401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 22314

(703)299-8595

(Pages 1 - 38)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

REDACTED

2 PROCEEDINGS 1 (Defendant present.) 2 THE CLERK: Magistrate Case 1:10-97, United States of 3 America v. Anthony Joseph Tracy. Would counsel please note their 4 5 appearances for the record. THE COURT: Ms. Gunning, do you want to check? 6 7 MS. LINEHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeanine Linehan for the United States along with Gordon Kromberg and Special Agent 8 9 Thomas Eyre from Immigration and Customs Enforcement. 10 THE COURT: All right, good morning. MR. KAMENS: Good morning, Your Honor. Geremy Kamens on 11 behalf of Mr. Tracy, who's present. With me as well is an 12 associate from Kirkland & Ellis named Arjun Garq, who has agreed 13 to assist in the representation of Mr. Tracy on a pro bono basis. 14 He has prepared a pro hac vice application. He has also been 15 cleared for participation in this matter. 17 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Linehan, just for the 18 record, there's a gentleman sitting on your side. Who is that, 19 please? 20 MS. LINEHAN: Yes, Your Honor. That is Special Agent 21 Joe Mitek. He also has the necessary clearances to participate in today's hearing. He's from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 22 THE COURT: From the FBI, all right. 23 Before we get to the -- I've had this hearing sealed 24 because I believe that at least at the Secret level information 25

may be discussed, and out of an abundance of caution, we have sealed this hearing.

Now, my practice is with a case of this sort where there is classified information -- and I want the parties to be able to discuss that because it's relevant in my view to the issue before us -- is that once the transcript has been -- I will direct that the transcript be prepared from this hearing. It will be submitted then to the appropriate intelligence agencies for classification review, and if it's completely unclassified, then the transcript will be publicly available, which I think fulfills our obligation to be an open court.

If there are portions of the transcript that are deemed classified, then a redacted version of the transcript can be made publicly available, but that's how I will handle at least at this point any tension that we have between the concept of an open court system, First Amendment rights of the press and the public to be aware of what we're doing against the national security interests of the United States, and unless I hear an objection, that's how we're going to proceed today and in any other matters, hearings where there might be classified information.

Is there any objection to proceeding that way?

MS. LINEHAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kamens?

MR. KAMENS: We have no objection. As I understand it, the government may have some reservations about speaking about

```
4
   some classified information that can be conveyed to the defendant.
1
   We would ask that, of course, his presence be an important part
3
   of this proceeding.
              THE COURT: We'll face that issue when we get to it.
4
             MR. KAMENS: Thank you.
S
6
              THE COURT: All right. So that's the first housekeeping
7
            The second matter is because of the nature of this case,
   if the case proceeds to indictment, when that happens,
8
   Ms. Linehan, tell the Clerk's Office the case is assigned to this
10
   Court, because there should be, I think, continuity at this point.
              The third thing is I have from the defense a -- sorry,
1.1
12
   from the government a motion to waive speedy trial and to allow an
   additional 30-day time period for the government. There has not
13
   been a response from the defense. Is there an objection?
14
15
              MR. KAMENS: There is, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: And the basis?
              MR. KAMENS: We received this yesterday. We appreciate
17
18
    the candor shown by the government in their motion. Essentially,
19
    as I understand it, the government seeks to continue the time for
20
   indictment because they haven't confirmed any information that
21
    they've received from Mr. Tracy. More importantly, they haven't
22
    identified a single Somali at issue in the complaint who has come
23
    to or entered the United States.
24
              The government cites a number of provisions from 3161,
25
    specifically the (h)(7), which is the interests of justice
```

5 provision of the Speedy Trial Act. What they do not cite is 1 (h) (7) (C), which says, "No continuance under subparagraph (A) of 2 this paragraph shall be granted because of general congestion of 3 the court's calendar, or lack of diligent preparation or failure 4 to obtain available witnesses on the part of the attorney for the 5 Government," and essentially what the government has alleged in 6 their motion is that they have not found witnesses to substantiate 7 their allegations in the complaint, and the Speedy Trial Act 8 specifically provides that that is not a basis for a continuance and it does not exclude it. 10 We ask that the Court deny their motion and require them 1.1 to indict by Monday or within 30 days. If Monday is the 31st day, 12 there may be an issue about whether the 30th day falls on a 13 14 Sunday, whether that includes the following Monday, given that the 15 statute says within 30 days. However, be that as it may, we ask that the Court deny 16 17 the government's motion. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Linehan? 18 19 MS. LINEHAN: Certainly Your Honor has seen what we laid 20 out in our motion. I would add to that in response to Mr. Kamens this isn't a situation where the government has not been diligent. 21 22 This is an unusual situation where the government was forced to be in a reactive mode on January 18 to statements, voluminous 23 statements made by the defendant. 24 25 In other words, Your Honor, this isn't a lack of

J

preparation on behalf of the government in waiting until January 18 to investigate something. This was the defendant's actions in returning to the U.S. and giving admissions of participating or running a visa fraud business, and it was those statements from that point forward that the government began to investigate and certainly arrested the defendant, moved with alacrity to get the defendant brought before the magistrate judge by virtue of the complaint.

It's the defendant who indicated that there are 271 or 272 Somalis that he assisted to get into this country through the use of fraudulent documents that he obtained for them. Since that time, since the government was made aware of that through the defendant's confession, the government has done an extraordinary amount of investigation, with over 15 subpoenas sent out, approximately, Your Honor, and please don't hold me to the correct number, but I believe 12 search warrants of various e-mail accounts and cell phones, and collateral leads to other investigative entities throughout the world.

There have been around-the-clock attempts to locate individuals through certain methods, and we are working tirelessly to corroborate some of what the defendant has said. So I would respectfully disagree with Mr. Kamens' assertion that the government has not been diligent.

This is extraordinary in the way that the defendant himself told us that there are 272 Somalis in this country by

```
1
   virtue of his fraud, and in order to corroborate his statements,
   we are working to find those people, and we need additional time
   to get the results of those subpoenas, to get the results of those
3
   search warrants, and we don't believe that it's from lack of
4
5
   diligence.
              In addition to that, Your Honor, there was this issue of
6
7
   the snow closure. We lost approximately a week in our 30-day
   period of time to indict as a result of the unusual snow closure.
8
9
              THE COURT: All right. Is it your representation to the
10
   Court that before January 18, 2010, this man was not under
11
   criminal investigation? Are you able to tell the Court that?
12
              MS. LINEHAN: As fairly as I can put that, I can tell
13
   the Court that a federal agent was aware of the defendant's
14
   activities as a result of e-mail traffic, that the defendant made
15
    certain statements about the business he was conducting related to
    these smuggling efforts, that that law enforcement agent
17
    communicated to the defendant that he should not do that and
18
    should return to the U.S. immediately to meet with that agent.
19
              So I can say that the federal government was aware of
20
    what the defendant was representing that he was doing in Kenya,
21
    but at that point, a criminal investigation into that conduct had
    not been initiated.
22
23
              THE COURT: And roughly how far before January of 2010
24
   was that information coming to the government's attention?
25
              MS. LINEHAN: If I could consult for one minute, Your
```

```
8
   Honor?
1
              Your Honor, it's my understanding that that written
2
   communication was by e-mail in July of 2009 but was not read by
3
   that agent until September.
4
              THE COURT: Well, is this the agent who was handling the
5
6
   defendant?
7
             MS. LINEHAN: That's correct.
              THE COURT: So, I mean, this is not even classified,
8
   because the defendant told Pretrial Services, and their report's
9
   not been classified, that he was working for the Department of
10
11
   Defense in that time period.
12
              MS. LINEHAN: Well, Your Honor, the agent I'm referring
13
   to --
14
              THE COURT: -- is not from the Department of Defense?
15
              MS. LINEHAN: Right. It was an ICE agent that the
   defendant was working with for a period of time before he began
16
17
   some other work. So I'm referring to an ICE agent, that the
   communication was between the defendant and an ICE agent about
18
19
   his, his smuggling efforts, that he had started a travel business
20
    and that he was smuggling people into the U.S. through Cuba, South
    America, Mexico, and so forth.
21
              THE COURT: Well, then the government had been on notice
22
    that there was potential criminal activity going on here and could
23
24
    very well have started that investigation at that time period.
25
              MS. LINEHAN: Agreed. What we're asking Your Honor is
```

that you understand that the Eastern District of Virginia and the ICE agents working from January 18 forward, when we encountered the defendant and he provided confirmation of the previous e-mail back in July and additional information, failed a polygraph test about things that were of national security interest, that at that moment, all of the authorities collectively agreed that the defendant should be complainant, and we moved forward from that part.

THE COURT: All right. Given, No. 1, what is an almost established practice in this jurisdiction that the Public Defender's Office, I don't think I've ever seen them object in the past to a brief request -- a request for a brief extension of the time in which to indict, in fact, I frequently get second requests, secondly, this is an unusual case, the Court will take judicial notice of the fact that Somali in particular is one of those hot button nations that may pose, particularly people coming into this country illegally, unique national security concerns which the Court feels have to be addressed carefully.

This is not a case in which the government has had a prolonged opportunity to investigate these particular allegations, and I can understand and I think it is reasonable to make sure that the case is adequately investigated. While there is probably on the defendant's statements alone sufficient probable cause to get an indictment right now, it's to his benefit as well to make sure the government really does have its ducks in a row, and a

```
30-day extension, especially because I think it could easily say
1
    that one week of the time period would not be countable -- would
 3
   be excludable time anyway because of the crisis in the national
   government in terms of the weather, the federal government was
 4
   closed for several days, I'm going to grant the motion, but there
   won't be any further extensions, and no matter what problems you
    hit in your investigation, if you're not ready to indict, then
 7
    you'll have to dismiss the complaint.
 8
              MS. LINEHAN: Understood.
 9
10
              THE COURT: So I'm going to grant the order.
11
              All right. Now, that leaves as the next matter the
    defendant's motion for the Court to reverse Judge Buchanan's
12
13
    decision.
14
              MR. KAMENS: Your Honor, I appreciate the Court's
15
    ruling --
16
              THE COURT: Yes.
17
              MR. KAMENS: -- and I would note our exception.
18
              We would note that the statute itself specifies that no
19
    extension should be granted not just for lack of preparation but
20
    also for the government's failure to identify witnesses. That's
21
    what they've said. The statute excludes it, and so we preserve
22
    our exception.
23
              THE COURT: I understand that, but I'm going to overrule
24
    the objection. I think there are extraordinary and exceptional
25
    circumstances here that in the interests of justice justify a
```

brief extension, and as I've said, this type of an extension is so 1 2 common in this district that it's surprising to me that there was 3 any objection. If it were a 90-day or a four- or five-month extension, I could see the objection, but 30 days is -- and it's 4 probably only 23 days if you really count it correctly. 5 MR. KAMENS: Well, I will say if our client was not 6 7 detained at Alexandria Detention Center, we might have a different view. However, the government has sought his detention as well, 8 and that's why we're here. 9 10 THE COURT: I understand that. And also, I don't know 11 whether in calculating the time period the time that this motion has been pending was excluded, in other words, you know, all those 12 fancy exclusions that apply, I doubt that this is even a full 13 30-day extension. 14 15 MS. LINEHAN: It's not. We didn't calculate that, Your 16 Honor. 17 THE COURT: Yeah, all right. So again, I don't find 18 that there's going to be any violation of the Speedy Trial Act in 19 this respect. 20 All right. Now, the next issue is, as we said, the defendant's motion for release, and I've had a chance to read the 21 Pretrial Services report, I've read the defendant's memorandum, 22 and I've read the government's opposition. I have also read and 23

have with me on the bench the classified document, which is the

defendant's proffer that's been provided to the Court.

24

25

The proffer itself creates in my mind additional problems, and that's the classified stuff that's before the Court. Mr. Kamens, you need to tell the Court, what's your understanding of the full extent of your client's work for the federal government, time period, and agency? Because there appears to be some conflicts in the information that I've got here. MR. KAMENS: Mr. Tracy is married to a Somali woman. They have five children together. As I understand it, his extended family resides in Somalia, that is, his in-laws. He stayed there for several months, but then he came back, and then he returned to Kenya several months thereafter, residing for a short period of time. 

```
13
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
              THE COURT: Now, hold on a second. He was arrested in
9
10
   January as well, correct?
11
             MR. KAMENS: I believe his arrest date was February 5.
12
13
14
15
16
17
              All of the information that Mr. Tracy provided here
18
   about his visa business and how he had heard rumors that
    individuals were coming into the United States through Cuba, that
19
    was all provided with the hope from Mr. Tracy's part that he was
20
    providing valuable information that he would receive payment for,
21
   not that he was involved in any kind of criminal enterprise.
22
23
              The allegation here is simply that he was providing
   Cuban -- helping people to obtain Cuban travel visas to travel to
24
25
   Cuba, that he did not assist anybody to travel directly into the
```

14 United States, that he didn't help anybody to travel from Cuba 1 outside of Cuba, but that he had heard rumors about people 3 traveling from Cuba into the United States, and he felt that it was valuable information that he wanted to provide to the United States, and that's why he did so. 5 As I understand it -- and I don't have anything to back 6 7 this up -- the FBI was not involved very early on in this case, that Mr. Tracy, when he returned for his third and final trip to Kenya, he was kidnapped by people he was later told were Kenyan police, who were not acting within their lawful authority. They 11 kidnapped him, took his passport. He was required to make payment 12 to them. 13 14 1.5 16 17 18 19 20 21 He was told to come back to the United States. He did so. 22 23 24 25

He was asked to provide a search of his home. He did. He's been extremely cooperative.

And he was arrested on February 5 based upon allegations that have never before fallen in a published case within the compass of 1324. In our research, we have not found a single case in which an individual has been prosecuted for encouraging aliens to come to the United States based on the facts of facilitating travel to a third country that's not a border, and there's no allegation that he was involved in helping people — or was involved in the conspiracy to help people come into the United States after that.

The government alleges in their criminal complaint that they have two individuals that they know the names of that supposedly are Somali and came to the United States. The initials are K.A. and D.H. They allege that in the criminal complaint. Is it that hard to -- if they know the individuals' names, to find out whether those individuals are in the United States?

They allege in a paragraph of the complaint that they've searched Facebook accounts for individuals who are Mr. Tracy's contacts, individuals who live in the United States and are African American. That is one of the important allegations in the complaint. Is it that hard to find out whether those individuals are Somalis, traveled to Cuba, are lawfully in the United States?

THE COURT: Now you're trying to some degree to reargue

the Speedy Trial Act issue, and I've ruled on that.

```
16
 1
              MR. KAMENS: And I apologize. I'm referring
 2
    specifically to the weight of the evidence, which is a
   consideration under detention, and I think that the government's
 3
   motion for the continuance also bears on the Court's consideration
 4
   and evaluation of the weight of the evidence against this man,
 5
 6
   which is a consideration under 3142, the strength of the case
 7
   against the defendant.
              THE COURT:
 8
 9
10
11
12
              MR. KAMENS: With the Court's indulgence -- well, I
13
   won't speculate.
14
              MS. LINEHAN: Your Honor, I can speak to that.
15
              THE COURT: Yeah.
              MS. LINEHAN:
16
17
              MR. KAMENS:
18
19
              THE COURT: Now, there are what, three trips to Kenya or
20
    two?
21
              MR. KAMENS: Three.
22
              THE COURT: Is it your position that all of them were
23
   paid for by the United States government?
24
              MR. KAMENS:
25
```

That's not much of a difference. Mr. Tracy had provided information in the past for which he received money. He went to Kenya this time on the understanding that if he obtained valuable information, he would receive payment, and in this case, he tried to provide valuable information to the government, and they've charged him with a crime, and that's why we're here. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Linehan? MS. LINEHAN: Your Honor, just to confirm, the first trip, the defendant was provided with payment as a incentive to travel to Kenya on the first trip, and it was paid for by someone other than ICE. Very early into that first trip, that agency decided the defendant was not valuable to them, so his contact with that agency was very short-lived. 

But he said he was never tasked to do anything, he was never directed to do anything because of his interaction with that other agency. Both of the agencies were well aware that the defendant was someone that was considered at that point to be going rogue, for lack of a better term. When the defendant started his travel business and communicated to the ICE agent that this is what he was doing, the ICE agent said, "You need to come back to the United States, and we need to meet face to face."

The ICE agent never authorized the defendant to create a travel business for the purpose of creating fraudulent documents so that Somalis could get false Cuban visas in Kenya to do this circuitous route to end up in the United States.

Based on our information, the government would disagree that the defendant reported that he had heard rumors that these

```
1
   individuals ended up in the U.S. It's our understanding based on
   interviews with the FBI and ICE that the defendant told them
2
   directly that he knew these people were in the U.S., that he knew
3
   that they intended to go to the U.S., and so certainly the
4
   defendant's statements alone are enough, as Your Honor indicated,
5
   for probable cause that he's committed these crimes.
7
              Your Honor is aware and has granted graciously our
   request for extension so that we can corroborate some of his
8
   admissions, but at this point, Your Honor, we have a guy who's
   admitted to assisting approximately 270 Somalians to get into the
10
11
   United States through the use of fraudulent documents. We
12
   believe --
13
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, you do have the initials of two
14
    individuals in the affidavit. Do you actually have at this point
15
    the names of these people?
16
              MS. LINEHAN: We believe that we have leads on one, Your
17
    Honor, and the government would disagree with Mr. Kamens that
18
    these are people that are easy to find. As Your Honor knows,
19
    these are people that have used fraudulent documents to get into
2.0
    either Cuba or the United States through these other countries.
21
              So we believe we have a lead on one based on a return of
22
    a search warrant and that one individual might currently be living
23
    in Australia, and so we're trying to confirm that.
```

THE COURT: All right.

24

25

MS. LINEHAN: Moreover, Your Honor, I believe that based

on the Pretrial Services report, based on what you now know ٦ 2 regarding inconsistent information that the defendant and his wife have offered to the Pretrial Services officer, which really 3 concerned Judge Buchanan, I mean, this is a woman who's offering 5 herself as a third-party custodian who originally told the Pretrial Services officer that he was not living with her. have direct evidence that he was living in a boarding house, 7 because the agents were there and did a consent search of that 8 boarding house, and we also have his statements that this home that his wife lives in with their children is a place that she 10 11 chose for herself and her children and got him an apartment for 12 the purpose of his visit. 13 In addition to that, Your Honor, he was never truthful 14 with Pretrial Services nor was his wife about his other wife in Kenya. He has indicated in e-mail and in statements to law 15 enforcement that he would have gone back to Kenya in February had 16 he had his way. 17 It's the government's belief that he is a significant 18 risk of flight and that if Your Honor were to bond him out, he 19 20 would likely be gone in a day or two. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kamens? 21 22 MR. KAMENS: Your Honor, in paragraph 15 of the 23 affidavit, the government -- the affiant states that he is aware of the alleged full names of the aliens but is using their 24

25

initials in this affidavit.

We would proffer, if we are allowed to do if the Court would allow in this de novo hearing, that one of the individuals is an American citizen and one is an Australian citizen. Neither of them were smuggled into the United States, and as a general matter, the defendant denies that he ever assisted or helped any Somalis to illegally enter the United States.

The government continues to repeat that, that there are confessions to that effect, but he denies it, and so for purposes of this hearing in evaluating the weight of the evidence, you have a denial from the defendant, the government says they have a confession and nothing to corroborate it. Not one Somali at issue in the complaint has been found to be in the United States.

With respect to --

THE COURT: Well, I have -- but the affidavit was sworn to under the penalty of perjury by a law enforcement officer, so there is an indicia of reliability in that. I have from you simply a proffer.

MR. KAMENS: As the statute allows at this stage. 3142 says the defendant is allowed to proffer, because otherwise, they're hamstrung at the detention hearing and potentially lose their right to remain silent at trial.

THE COURT: All right. But I'm just saying that's the status of the evidence at this point.

MR. KAMENS: And that's a fair point, but the statute doesn't provide any presumption of reliability of the affidavit as

opposed to a defendant's proffer. Otherwise, the government would always win in these battles of evidence.

We are in a position now at this early stage of this proceeding to proffer information. I have additional information I'd like to proffer as well.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KAMENS: First, with respect to the defendant's wife in the United States, I spoke with her this morning. She wants Mr. Tracy to come back. She told the FBI that on this Sunday, when she was interviewed by them.

Mr. Tracy sent money to her while actually she was living in Baltimore at that time when he was overseas. He is a good husband.

THE COURT: Well, how much did he send her? I understand from Pretrial Services she's living on public assistance.

MR. KAMENS: She was unable to say how much money. It was several hundred dollars, and I believe it was multiple occasions.

When I asked her about whether she is living on assistance this morning, there may have been a communication barrier. I said, "Are you, are you living in subsidized housing?" She didn't seem to agree that she was. Her sister had helped her pay the rent this month.

She may be receiving food aid or welfare, but in terms

of her housing, I don't know if it's subsidized housing or not. In any event, the defendant according to her did help her by providing money when he was overseas.

The defendant has five children, ages 10, 8, 6, 5, and 2. Ms. Lul is not here today, that is, the defendant's wife is not here today because the youngest is sick. She did appear at the initial detention hearing.

With respect to the wife in Kenya that the government alludes to, the defendant denies that he has a wife in Kenya. He admits that he did have an Islamic ceremony with his girlfriend in Kenya. She is not his lawful wife. He has one wife. She's in the United States.

She is aware of the girlfriend in Kenya. She was upset about it and jealous, and that is why when Mr. Tracy originally returned, he was living in a boarding house. However, his wife wants him to live with her, and she is a suitable third-party custodian, as is specified in the Pretrial Services report.

She does have a landline, and she's willing to provide electric monitoring if that's something that would be ordered by the Court, although we don't think it's necessary.

21

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25

```
24
1
 2
 3
 4
              That is all we have to proffer, Your Honor. We do have
 5
 6
   argument.
 7
              THE COURT: All right. Was there any other proffer the
 8
   government wanted to make?
              MS. LINEHAN: Regarding the fact that the wife has been
9
   on assistance, Your Honor, the defendant did indicate when he was
10
    interviewed by two of the agents that he made $90,000 --
11
              THE COURT: 90?
12
             MS. LINEHAN: $90,000 --
13
14
              THE COURT: That's what I thought.
15
              MS. LINEHAN: -- with his Noor Services company in
16
    Kenya.
              And the wife was unaware when she spoke to Pretrial
17
18
    Services as to what the defendant was doing in Kenya, so certainly
19
    if he profited to that extent, if he had an ongoing relationship
20
    with his wife and his children, he would have sent an amount more
    than a couple hundred dollars every now and again.
21
22
              THE COURT: Mr. Kamens?
23
              MR. KAMENS: Your Honor, he denies that he ever made
24
   $90,000. He was there from April until early January. With the
25
    amount of money he --
```

THE COURT: Take a look at the Pretrial Services report. Doesn't he indicate there that his income was 5 to 6,000 dollars a month? So that might not be 90,000. I think that would be, what, 72,000 a year. Whatever it is, did I read that correctly?

MS. LINEHAN: Yes, Your Honor, he did.

THE COURT: Yeah. So whatever that is, that's a significant amount of money. For someone who is truly attached to a wife and five children, you would expect that there would be more than an occasional hundred dollars or so going to that family.

MR. KAMENS: Well, it doesn't specify whether that's gross or net, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, we're getting to fine points at this point. I'm reviewing the decision of the magistrate judge, who also conducted an extensive hearing on this matter, and you said that the wife was -- didn't she testify during that hearing, or she was present in the courtroom?

MR. KAMENS: She was present in the courtroom. The information was proffered.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KAMENS: Your Honor, if that is significant to the Court, then we'd ask the Court to allow her to testify under oath, and she's prepared to do so. When I spoke with her this morning -- she doesn't drive. She has to get a ride here. She was unable to do so because her two-year-old is very sick.

However, she is willing to testify and state to the Court all of the things that I've mentioned and proffered and more, I'm sure.

And she provided information to the government this Sunday. Perhaps they have additional statements from her that corroborate exactly what she said. But she is willing to be a third-party custodian, is willing to allow the defendant to reside with her, and he doesn't have any of the kind of assets that the government suggests that he does.

THE COURT: When the defendant was arrested, was there anything unique found on his person, amounts of cash?

MS. LINEHAN: No, Your Honor. The way it was described to me by the law enforcement agents that encountered him at JFK, he came in knowing that he'd be encountered. In other words, he had nothing on him but what he was wearing and, I believe, a laptop computer -- not even a laptop computer.

So they said it was clear to them that he knew he was going to be encountered by a large number of law enforcement individuals and that he had virtually nothing on him, no cash, nothing.

THE COURT: Did he have a suitcase?

MS. LINEHAN: A suitcase, yes, but nothing of any significance. No records, no -- and I've pointed out in the response that I did to the motion to review the bond determination that very little items were found in his boarding house where he was living: his U.S. passport and, I believe, two domestic cell

```
27
1
   phones.
2
              THE COURT: And the passport that was supposedly stolen
   or taken, what was the timing of that again?
3
              MS. LINEHAN: Your Honor, I believe it was November of
 4
   2009. That's what he alleges occurred. We have absolutely no
5
   proof that that happened.
 6
 7
              THE COURT:
 8
 9
              MS. LINEHAN: Yes.
10
11
              THE COURT: All right.
12
              All right, I'll hear any arguments, Mr. Kamens, to your
13
   motion.
              MR. KAMENS: The first two considerations under 3142 for
14
15
    the Court are the nature of the case and the weight of the
16
    evidence against the defendant. The nature of the case if it
17
    involves firearms or violence or drugs are considerations that
18
    weigh in favor of detention.
19
              A case such as this one involving the allegation of
20
    assisting individuals to obtain Cuban travel visas is not the type
21
    of case that would weigh in favor of detention. In particular,
22
    we're not dealing with the production of fraudulent identification
23
    here, either U.S. identification or fake Cuban travel documents
    made in the back room somewhere.
24
25
              The allegation is that Mr. Tracy helped individuals
```

obtain a valid Cuban visa using hotel reservations, residence documents, and flight tickets that were submitted to the Cuban embassy.

So -- and the reason I raise that is that it might be a different case if an individual had the ability to create travel documents on their own such that that might suggest to the Court this is a person who has the ability to fabricate legitimate travel documents and perhaps leave this area, but that's not the allegation in this case.

With respect to the weight of the evidence, the government itself says notwithstanding the sworn affidavit of the agent, they have not corroborated any of the information about Somalis entering the United States, but let's imagine that they had, Your Honor. Let's imagine that they found a Somali in the United States who says, "Yes, I was in Kenya. I used Mr. Tracy's travel service to obtain travel documents to Cuba, and then I went to Cuba, and on my own, I then traveled from Cuba to South America and from South America to Mexico and then into the United States."

Would that constitute a violation of the statute? I'd suggest no. The statute requires encouragement to come into or enter the United States, and there's not one case that applies the statute to this type of factual circumstance.

That weighs in favor strongly of release in this case, because we simply do not have another case of this type, and the allegations are the government doesn't even corroborate the

information that it has in the complaint.

The other considerations for the Court are the history and circumstances of the defendant and the seriousness of any danger, and it's clear that this is not someone, I believe, that the government would allege is a danger to the community. The only question is based on his history and circumstances, is there a risk of flight that cannot be addressed by any condition of release.

We have an individual here who has cooperated with law enforcement and with ICE since 2002, who has been paid for his cooperation, a person who has ties, significant ties to this community, that is, a wife and five children, ages 10, 8, 6, 5, and 2, and the government's allegation here is that his desire to flee or inclination to flee is so strong that he would leave this community and leave his five young children behind forever.

There simply is no evidence to suggest that that is so. There's no evidence to suggest either that he has the ability to obtain travel documents, of which he has none. His passport was seized. There is no evidence to suggest that he has the inclination to flee.

The government continues to state that he expressed his desire to return to Kenya. He told that to the investigators in this case before his arrest. That's where his company was.

He was asked to come back to this country, he did so, and he expressed a desire to return to Kenya. That's not a reason

to believe he would flee. That's a reason to believe that if this case was never brought, he would return to Kenya, as he is allowed to do so.

Because of the nature of the allegations in this case, he is determined to stay in this jurisdiction, to fight the allegations against him, to prove that he has not committed any crime.

And so when the government provides in their, in their motion that there are no conditions that can reasonably assure his appearance at future hearings, they really have no factor under 3142 that weighs in their waiver. There is certainly nothing about the case itself or the weight of the evidence that weighs in favor of detention.

And with respect to his history and characteristics, we don't have just a regular citizen who has not been involved with law enforcement before. We have an individual who has worked with law enforcement providing information and did so in this case and cooperated when he came back and was asked to come back voluntarily to this country.

Under the circumstances, given his ties to the community, the availability of a third-party custodian, we believe that there are conditions that would reasonably assure his appearance at future hearings and that this is not even a close case, as I mentioned in our papers. It simply is one in which the Court can establish conditions of reside with a third-party

custodian, restricts travel to this area, be monitored by Pretrial Services, and sign a personal recognizance bond.

This is someone who understands the nature of the charges against him and wants to fight them, and he wants to stay here to do that, and he wants to reside with his family, and for that reason, we believe there are conditions that would reasonably assure his appearance.

THE COURT: Tell me more about this business in Kenya. How many employees are in the business?

MR. KAMENS: With the Court's indulgence?

He had two employees, Your Honor. The business was closed down in November.

And just to be clear, he denies that he ever provided fraudulent documentation to anyone. He did and freely admits that he helped people to obtain travel documents to many countries, including Cuba, but the business is not up and running, as I understand it, at this time. And even the contacts that he allegedly had at the Cuban embassy have been terminated according to the complaint, so there's not even an allegation that he could continue engaging in the behavior that's alleged in the complaint in this case.

THE COURT: And what kind of rent was he paying for the building, for the office?

MR. KAMENS: In Kenya, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah.

```
32
1
              MR. KAMENS: As I understand it, the rent was $120 a
   month, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: And when did he first open that business?
 3
              MR. KAMENS: As I understand it, he traveled to Kenya in
 4
   April of '09. It took him several weeks, perhaps six weeks to
 5
    open a business.
 6
              THE COURT: Had he ever been involved in a travel
 7
 8
   business in the United States?
 9
             MR. KAMENS: I don't think so. If I can just confirm --
10
              THE COURT: I didn't see that in the Pretrial Services
11
    report.
12
              MR. KAMENS: No, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: And what's your understanding of the total
14
    amount of money the defendant has been paid by the U.S. government
15
    to provide information?
16
              MR. KAMENS:
17
18
19
20
              THE COURT: That's not what he told Pretrial.
21
              MR. KAMENS: Well, we're proffering that to the Court.
22
              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Linehan?
23
              MS. LINEHAN: Your Honor, if I could just direct Your
24
    Honor's attention to two paragraphs in the original affidavit in
    support of the complaint, and this is that the affidavit that
25
```

Agent Eyre swore to, page 3, paragraph 7, Tracy admitted that he would help the aliens by providing and manufacturing fake documents that are required to obtain Cuban visas, such as bank statements reflecting residency in Kenya. These were to get Cuban visas from the Cuban embassy in Kenya, and the documents required for that were things that would provide an indicia of residency in Kenya; in other words, people are returning.

He indicated to the FBI and ICE that he manufactured fake documents to do that for these people, and he charged money to do that. This wasn't a legitimate travel business. He was providing fake documents so people could get visas that they wouldn't have ordinarily been eligible to get.

Also, Your Honor, on -- in the affidavit, on page 5, paragraph No. 16, this paragraph is very relevant -- I'm sorry, paragraph 14 -- to Your Honor's consideration. It's an e-mail from Tracy dated January 15, 2010, and it was sent in response to an e-mail the defendant received. In it he says, "I will be back in Kenya at the end of February, so contact me then, and I will assist you, inshalla. I helped a lot of Somalis, and most are good, but there are some who are bad, and I leave them to Allah."

Your Honor, we have no idea who these individuals are that he assisted. These individuals pose -- possibly pose a risk of national security to this country.

He also, Your Honor, admitted when he spoke to the agents that he had been approached by Al-Shabaab in Kenya.

Although he had denied assisting them, it was that portion of the polygraph examination that he failed, and I understand that Your Honor can't take that into consideration. I just offer it to you in the context of we have no idea who these individuals are.

And the reason why these individuals are important, Your Honor, for your consideration of detention is because if there are 270 of these people in this country that he assisted, it's high time for paybacks to him, so if he gets out, he potentially has 270 individuals in this country who he assisted through illegal means who he can reach out to and say, "Time for a payback. Get me back to Kenya."

In addition to that, Your Honor, he indicated that he had been approached by pirates. He said -- he stated in an e-mail that he had been approached by retired pirates.

Your Honor, the work at Noor Services that he did required the use of corrupt embassy employees, two of which he named, a woman named Consuela and Helen. That demonstrates to the Court that he has access to corrupt individuals in embassies, possibly not just the Cuban embassy in Kenya but throughout the world, because as Your Honor knows, when people begin in this sort of travel business where they're smuggling, it's vital to their business to establish contacts throughout the world in different embassies so that when individuals are fired, you can replace those individuals and you can have a seamless operation.

And, Your Honor, with that, I would rest on the

remaining items in my, in my opposition.

THE COURT: Mr. Kamens?

MR. KAMENS: If I can just make two quick comments, Your Honor? The e-mail about the pirates was sent to ICE by Mr. Tracy in an effort to provide information. It's not a reason to hold him now, nor is the government's statement that they have no idea who these 270 people are that they allege or fear are in the United States. It is the government's burden to establish that Mr. Tracy has committed a violation of the law, and the fact that they don't know and haven't confirmed that these people exist is a basis to find that Mr. Tracy should not be held for a criminal violation.

I understand the government's fear about polygraph or their concern about pirates, but that's not what we're here about. We're here to determine whether he should be detained because he allegedly encouraged individuals who the government freely admits has no idea whether they actually exist into the United States.

THE COURT: Well, there's no question if this were at the trial level, where the standard is proof beyond a reasonable doubt, that the Court would have to acquit the defendant at this point, but that's not where we're at. We're at a preliminary stage in a criminal proceeding where the standard is different.

The first standard in terms of the initial complaint in the charging documents is a standard of probable cause, and I'm satisfied that the information in the affidavit made under the

penalty of perjury is more than sufficient to establish probable cause to continue holding the defendant for a federal crime.

Whether the government can prove it is a different matter.

So the issue then -- I agree with the defense counsel that this is not an offense which falls under the presumption list of defenses. This is not considered at this point a crime of violence. If down the road there are national security ties that are not yet affirmatively established in the case, that could totally change that analysis, but for purposes of considering the bond, the Court will not have a presumption to work with in this case.

And whether there's a risk of violence, again, I don't think that in this case there's any evidence of that.

The real concern that Judge Buchanan certainly had and that this Court has as well and what frankly has been focused upon the most is the likelihood of the defendant's not being here for trial, in other words, the flight risk element, and in this case, I find that the government has met its burden of establishing that there is significant evidence of flight risk, and the defendant has not satisfied the Court with the evidence that's on the record that he is not a flight risk.

The nature of the case involving the preparation of false documents, be they bank records, driver's license, or whatever, if you can get your hands on false documents, the implication is an increased likelihood that a person could get or

make false documents for himself which would help him to abscond.

3

1

2

4

5 6

7

8

9

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

He clearly has access to people in consulates who are, from the evidence in the record so far, who are willing to violate 10 the law and to accept false documents, and I find that the inconsistent statements made to Pretrial Services about bona fides 11

12 such as sources of income, amounts of income, ties to this area,

13 are very problematic. I don't find on this record that there are

14 strong ties at all to Northern Virginia.

The argument that the defendant is so tied to his wife and five children that he would leave, the significant amounts of time that he was gone for, what, seven or eight months in Kenya most recently, the evidence that his plan was to go back to Kenya, that does not show the kind of strong family ties that would normally be considered reliable.

Given those factors, I find that Judge Buchanan did not err as a matter of law nor was she incorrect in her fact finding, and the Court is going to deny the motion for release, and the bond will stay in place.

I believe that that concludes the proceeding.

## Qase 1:10-cr-00122-LMB Document 72 Filed 06/02/10 Page 38 of 38

said, we'll have this transcript reviewed, and to the extent that it is, if at all it's classified, we'll have a redacted transcript made available. All right?

Anything further in this case? No?

MR. KAMENS: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant is remanded at this time.

(Which were all the proceedings

had at this time.)

## CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.