



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
v.)	CRIMINAL NO. 03-513-A
)	
ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI,))	
)	
Defendant.)	

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Were this matter to go to trial, the United States of America would prove the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. From November 1, 1995, to on or about September 28, 2003, in the Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere, the Defendant, ABDURAHMAN MUHAMMAD ALAMOUDI, unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully falsified, concealed and covered up by a trick, scheme and device, material facts in matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury; Internal Revenue Service; United States Customs Service; the Department of Justice; Immigration and Naturalization Service; and the Department of Homeland Security, agencies of the executive branch of the government of the United States.

2. A primary purpose of the scheme was to obtain money from Libya and other sources overseas and transmit it to and through the United States outside of the knowledge of the United States government and without attracting the attention of law enforcement and regulatory authorities. Specifically, to prevent the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Customs Service, the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the

Department of Homeland Security, from learning how much money he controlled, how and where he obtained such money, and what he did with such money; ALAMOUDI:

- a. Engaged in financial transactions with the Government of Libya, a country designated under Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as a country supporting international terrorism, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2332d;
- b. Engaged in financial transactions with Libya, in violation of a regulation issued under Chapter 35 of Title 50, United States Code, in violation of Title 50, United States Code, Section 1705;
- c. Used his United States passport in violation of the conditions and restrictions therein contained, and the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1544;
- d. Made false material statements and representations in matters within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency of the executive branch of the government of the United States, in matters involving citizenship, naturalization, and the registry of aliens,
 - i. by falsely denying certain overseas travel;
 - ii. by falsely concealing his affiliation with Mousa Abu Marzook, who had been named a Specially Designated Terrorist under Executive Order 12947 on August 29, 1995; and
 - iii. by falsely concealing his membership in other organizations with connections to foreign entities;
- e. Falsely denied to United States Customs Service officials, and later to officials of the Department of Homeland Security, United States Customs and Border Protection, that he had traveled to Libya when he had in fact done so, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001;
- f. Traveled to Libya on different passports than the one he presented to Department of Homeland Security, United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection officials upon his return from trips to Libya;
- g. Failed to disclose that he had an interest in and signature and other authority over a foreign financial account in Switzerland on Schedule B (Interest and Ordinary Dividends) to his individual income tax return (IRS Form 1040), in violation of Title 26, U.S.C. § 7206(1); and

- h. Failed to file Reports of Foreign Bank and Financial Account (TD Form 90-22.1) as required for individuals having financial interests in, or signature or other authority over, financial accounts in foreign countries as required by Title 31, U.S.C. § 5314, in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5322.

3. Internal Revenue Code Section 6033 generally requires tax-exempt organizations to file returns if their annual receipts are in excess of \$25,000. IRS Form 990 (Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax) is used by tax-exempt organizations to provide the IRS with the required information. At Part I, Form 990, line 1(d), the tax-exempt organization is required to report its total contributions. Generally, exempt organizations are required to attach a schedule (Schedule B) to their IRS Form 990 identifying all contributors who gave, in the aggregate, more than \$5,000 during the year by name and address and the total of their contribution.

4. Beginning at a date unknown to the grand jury and continuing through September 28, 2003, in Falls Church, in the Eastern District of Virginia, and elsewhere, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI corruptly endeavored to impede the due administration of the internal revenue laws by:

- a. Attempting to structure the importation into the United States of currency he received from Libyan sources outside the United States for the purpose of evading the filing of a Report of International Transportation of Currency or Monetary Instruments in accordance with the reporting requirements of Section 5316 of Title 31, United States Code, by attempting to transport currency to Saudi Arabia for deposit there and subsequent wire transfer into the United States;
- b. Attempting to structure transactions with domestic financial institutions in currency he received from Libyan sources outside the United States for the purpose of evading the filing of a Currency Transaction Report in accordance with the reporting requirements of sections 5313(a) of Title 31, United States Code, by attempting to transport currency to Saudi Arabia for deposit there and subsequent wire transfer into the United States;
- c. Attempting to deal in currency he received from Libyan sources outside the United States for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements under Internal Revenue Code Section 6033(b) and the regulations thereunder, requiring tax exempt organizations to identify on their IRS Form 990 all contributors of \$5,000 or more by name, address and amount contributed during the year, by attempting to transport currency to Saudi Arabia for deposit there and subsequent wire transfer into the United States for American Muslim Foundation, an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

- d. Failing to disclose that he had an interest in and signature and other authority over foreign financial accounts in Switzerland on Schedule B (Interest and Ordinary Dividends) to his individual income tax return (IRS Form 1040); and
- e. Failing to file Reports of Foreign Bank and Financial Account (TD Form 90-22.1) as required for individuals having financial interests in, or signature or other authority over, financial accounts in foreign countries as required by Title 31, U.S.C. § 5314.

5. At all times relevant to this Statement of Facts, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1701 through 1706) (“IEEPA”), empowered the President of the United States to deal with unusual or extraordinary threats to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by regulating or prohibiting transactions involving property in which a foreign country or a national thereof has any interest. IEEPA empowered the President to regulate or prohibit such transactions through the issuance of Executive Orders which have the force and effect of law. A willful violation, or attempted violation, of any Executive Order, Regulation, or a license issued under the authority of IEEPA is a crime pursuant to Title 50, United States Code, Section 1705(b).

6. On January 7, 1986, in the wake of terrorist bombings at airports in Rome, Italy, and Vienna, Austria, President Reagan declared a national emergency and invoked his powers under IEEPA, to order wide-ranging and comprehensive economic sanctions against Libya. The effect of the economic sanctions ordered was to halt virtually all economic intercourse with Libya and to “block” all Libyan property in the United States.

7. To implement President Reagan’s orders regarding economic sanctions against Libya, the United States Department of the Treasury, through the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”), promulgated the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, which are contained in Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 550. The Libyan Sanctions Regulations prohibit U.S. persons from engaging in: (a) the exportation of goods and services to Libya; (b) transactions involving

property in which the Government of Libya has an interest; (c) transactions relating to travel to and from Libya or to activities within Libya; and (d) transactions which have the purpose or effect of evading the prohibitions in the regulations. In short, the Libyan Sanctions Regulations prohibit virtually all commercial transactions with Libya by U.S. persons unless they have been licensed or otherwise authorized.

8. At all times relevant to this Statement of Facts, Libya has been continuously designated a state sponsor of terrorism under Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 550.203 prohibits any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Libya. Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 550.209 prohibits dealing in property in which the Government of Libya has an interest (known as “blocked property”). The World Islamic Call Society is a part of the Government of Libya for purposes of IEEPA and the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, pursuant to Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 550.304.

9. At all times relevant to this case, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI was a United States person who knew that Libya was a country designated as a country supporting international terrorism, and that lawful regulations barred him, unless licensed or otherwise authorized, from engaging in financial transactions with the Government of Libya, paying expenses related to travel to Libya, and using his United States passport to travel to Libya. At no time relevant to this statement of facts did ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI apply for or receive such licenses or authorizations.

10. Title 31, United States Code, Section 5314 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require all citizens of the United States to file reports with the Treasury Department when they maintain relationships with a bank in a foreign country. Pursuant to that authority, Title 31,

Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 103.24 and 103.27, require individuals to report their foreign bank accounts to the Internal Revenue Service for each year they have such accounts. Individuals report such interests on Schedule B (Interest and Ordinary Dividends) to their individual income tax return (Form 1040) and on a form known as a TD F 90-22.1, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts.

11. TD F 90-22.1 (commonly known as an “FBAR” as an acronym for “Foreign Bank Account Report”) is required to be filed no later than June 30th of each calendar year with respect to foreign financial accounts maintained during the previous calendar year, by all citizens who maintained a financial interest in, signature authority over, or other authority over one or more financial accounts in foreign countries with an aggregate value of \$10,000 or more. A willful violation of a regulation or order issued under Section 5314 of Title 31, United States Code, is punishable pursuant to Section 5322 of that Title.

12. On or about August 18, 1999, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, opened account number 283-810390 at Union Bank of Switzerland, in Zurich, Switzerland, with an initial deposit of \$20,000, in his name as the sole account holder, which account he thereafter used to deposit funds received from Libyan sources.

13. On or about January 23, 2000, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI paid or caused to be paid expenses relating to round trip air fare on Swiss Air from Zurich, Switzerland, to Tripoli, Libya, in the amount of \$1877.70, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

14. On or about June 30, 2000, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI willfully failed to file a report of a financial account in foreign countries for tax year 1999 as required by 31 U.S.C. § 5314 and 31 C.F.R. §§ 103.24 and 103.27, even though during that year he had a financial

interest in and signature and other authority over a financial account in Switzerland, which account exceeded \$10,000 in aggregate value.

15. On or about July 31, 2000, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, filed with the Internal Revenue Service a U.S. Individual Income Tax Return (Form 1040) for the calendar year 1999. ALAMOUDI verified that tax return by a written declaration that it was made under the penalties of perjury even though he knew it contained material falsehoods. In response to Part III, Question 7(a) to Schedule B (Interest and Ordinary Dividends) to the Form 1040, ALAMOUDI failed to disclose that he had an interest in, and signature and other authority over a bank account in Switzerland, which account exceeded \$10,000 during the year 1999, and, in response to Question 7(b), he omitted naming Switzerland as a country in which he maintained a bank account.

16. On or about August 14, 2001, to August 23, 2001, in Libya, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI used his United States passport to travel to Libya without obtaining a special validation.

17. On or about August 14, 2001, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI purchased round trip air fare on Swiss Air from Zurich, Switzerland, to Tripoli, Libya, in the amount of \$2014.28, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

18. From on or about February 7, 2002 through February 12, 2002, in Libya, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI used his United States passport to travel to Libya without obtaining a special validation.

19. On or about April 15, 2002, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI filed with the Internal Revenue Service a joint U.S. Individual Income Tax Return (Form 1040) for the

calendar year 2001. ALAMOUDI verified that tax return by a written declaration that it was made under the penalties of perjury even though he knew it contained material falsehoods. In response to Part III, Question 7(a) to Schedule B (Interest and Ordinary Dividends) to the Form 1040, ALAMOUDI failed to disclose that he had an interest in, and signature and other authority over a bank account in Switzerland, which account exceeded \$10,000 during the year 2001, and, in response to Question 7(b), he omitted naming Switzerland as a country in which he maintained a bank account.

20. On or about June 30, 2002, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI willfully failed to file a report of a financial account in foreign countries for tax year 2001 as required by 31 U.S.C. § 5314 and 31 C.F.R. §§ 103.24 and 103.27, even though during that year he had a financial interest in and signature and other authority over a financial account in Switzerland, which account exceeded \$10,000 in aggregate value.

21. On or about September 12, 2002, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI purchased round trip air fare on Swiss International Air Lines from Zurich, Switzerland, to Tripoli, Libya, in the amount of \$3493.71 Canadian dollars, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

22. On or about October 15, 2002, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI purchased round trip air fare on British Airways from London Gatwick Airport to Libya in the amount of \$827.45, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

23. On or about November 3, 2002, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI purchased air fare on British Airways from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to London Heathrow Airport, to Tripoli, Libya, and a return to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in the amount of 5067.00 Saudi riyals, without

complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

24. On or about December 31, 2002, the Libyans arranged the purchase of air fare on Swiss International Air Lines from Tripoli, Libya, through Zurich, Switzerland, to Washington Dulles Airport, in the name of ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, in the amount of 1306.15 Libyan dinar. ALAMOUDI accepted the ticket and used it to travel to and from Libya without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

25. When ALAMOUDI returned to the United States at Washington Dulles Airport on or about January 1, 2003, he was required by the Department of Homeland Security to list "Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival," in response to Question 8 on Customs Form 6059-B. In response, ALAMOUDI falsely wrote that he had visited only countries other than Libya when, as ALAMOUDI then well knew, he had also visited Libya.

26. On or about March 1, 2003, at the Arab League Conference in Sharm-el Sheik, Egypt, a heated exchange between Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah was carried live on many television channels. Gaddafi, expressing concern about U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, said, "King Fahd (the ailing ruler of Saudi Arabia) told me that his country was threatened and he would co-operate with the devil to protect it." Crown Prince Abdullah responded to Gaddafi "Saudi Arabia is a Muslim country and not an agent of colonialism like you and others." Wagging his finger at Gaddafi the Crown Prince continued, "You, who brought you to power? Don't talk about matters that you fail to prove. Your lies precede you, while the grave is ahead of you."

27. On or about March 5, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI assisted in the preparation and filing with the Internal Revenue Service of a joint U.S. Individual Income Tax Return for 2002. ALAMOUDI provided to his return preparer a tax return for electronic filing with the IRS which stated that he did not have an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country, such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account, and, omitted the name of the foreign country where the account was located; when ALAMOUDI knew that he had an interest in and signature, and other authority over a bank account in Switzerland, the balance of which exceeded \$10,000 during the year 2002.

28. On or about March 13, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI redeemed frequent flyer miles for a round trip airfare on Swiss International Air Lines from Zurich, Switzerland, to Tripoli, Libya, and paid or caused to be paid the associated taxes in the amount of \$77.82, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

29. Prior to March 13, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI was summoned to a meeting in Tripoli at the office of a Libyan government official ("LGO"), herein referred to as LGO #1.

30. At the meeting in Tripoli on or about March 13, 2003, LGO #1 told ALAMOUDI he was upset at the way Gaddafi was treated by Abdullah and wanted to punish the Saudis for his actions.

31. LGO #1 called ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI to this meeting because of ALAMOUDI's contacts with Saudi dissidents. LGO #1 was counting on ALAMOUDI to make the introductions to the Saudi dissidents, including two individuals living in London, herein referred to as Saudi Dissident #1 and Saudi Dissident #2 ("SD#1" and "SD#2"). At this time,

ALAMOUDI was not told that the objective was to assassinate Crown Prince Abdullah, but rather to create "headaches" and disruption in Saudi Arabia.

32. ALAMOUDI then traveled to London on or about March 18, 2003 and met with SD#1. At this meeting ALAMOUDI learned that SD#1 was willing to assist the Libyans but needed financial support.

33. When ALAMOUDI returned to the United States at Washington Dulles Airport on or about March 19, 2003, he was required by the Department of Homeland Security to list "Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival," in response to Question 8 on Customs Form 6059-B. In response, ALAMOUDI falsely wrote that he had visited only countries other than Libya when, as ALAMOUDI then well knew, he had also visited Libya.

34. On or about March 30, 2003, the Libyans arranged the purchase of round trip air fare on Swiss International Air Lines from Tripoli, Libya, through Zurich, Switzerland, to London and returning, in the name of ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, in the amount of 1275.90 Libyan dinar. ALAMOUDI accepted this ticket and used it to travel to and from Libya, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

35. In late March 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI met SD#2 in London and at that meeting discussed an introduction to the Libyans and financial assistance to SD#2, who expressed his willingness to meet the Libyans and accept their financial assistance.

36. Thereafter, in late March 2003, ALAMOUDI returned to Libya, again for a meeting. He reported that SD#1 and SD#2 were willing to assist but needed financial support. At this time ALAMOUDI was introduced to a Libyan government official who herein will be referred to

as Libyan Government Official #2 ("LGO #2"). At the conclusion of this meeting, LGO #2 and ALAMOUDI made plans to travel to London to meet SD#1 and SD#2.

37. On or about April 1, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI met LGO #2 in London at a subway station near ALAMOUDI's hotel. Shortly thereafter, SD#1 picked them up in his vehicle. The meeting took place between the three men as SD#1 drove them around London in the vehicle. LGO #2's initial approach was to attempt to enlist SD#1's support to cause disruptions and "headaches" for the Saudis. SD#1 agreed to provide assistance, asking for 400,000 Euros as funding for his communications facilities which were used by Saudi dissidents.

38. A second London meeting took place between the three men on or about April 30, 2003. ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI and LGO #2 met SD#1 and delivered a payment to him from the Libyans. During this meeting, SD#1 asked for an additional 300,000 Euros. At about the same time LGO #2 and ALAMOUDI also met SD#2 and paid him. LGO #2 had brought the funds delivered to SD#1 and SD#2 to London.

39. When ALAMOUDI returned to the United States at Washington Dulles Airport on or about May 11, 2003, he was required by the Department of Homeland Security to list "Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival," in response to Question 8 on Customs Form 6059-B. In response, ALAMOUDI falsely wrote that he had visited only countries other than Libya when, as ALAMOUDI then well knew, he had also visited Libya.

40. See Sealed Annex.

41. LGO #2, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI and LGO #1 met in Tripoli on or about June 15, 2003 at the request of LGO #1. At this meeting LGO #1 voiced his displeasure to ALAMOUDI and LGO #2 with SD#1's inaction.

42. Sometime in mid-summer 2003, ALAMOUDI learned that LGO #1 became ill. Unknown to ALAMOUDI, an individual referred to herein as Libyan Government Official #3 (“LGO #3”) then became LGO #2's point of contact.

43. During a trip to Libya in the Spring of 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI was escorted by another Libyan governmental official, herein referred to as Libyan Government Official #4 (“LGO #4”), to a meeting with LGO #3 and a high-ranking Libyan government official herein referred to as Libyan Government Official #5 (“LGO #5”). After dismissing LGO #3 and LGO #4 from the meeting, LGO #5 directed ALAMOUDI to tell SD#1 that LGO #5 wanted SD#1 to arrange the assassination of Crown Prince Abdullah. ALAMOUDI learned that, without his knowledge, both SD#1 and SD#2 had been asked to provide the names of persons who could accomplish the assassination of Crown Prince Abdullah. When Alamoudi was present, the Libyans referenced herein, except LGO #5, referred to the role of SD#1 and SD#2 as “providing assistance” or providing persons who could take “action,” or words to that effect. However, based upon his meeting with LGO #5, ALAMOUDI knew that this meant they were to provide persons who could carry out the assassination plot.

44. At some time between May and June 2003, while in Libya, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI received \$250,000 in cash from LGO #4. See Sealed Annex. Instead, ALAMOUDI used a portion of the cash for himself and transferred the balance to two others for their personal use.

45. On or about June 19, 2003, the Libyans arranged the purchase of air fare at the offices of Swiss International Air Lines, in Tripoli, Libya, from Zurich, Switzerland, to London, in the name of ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, in the amount of 1507.05 Libyan dinar.

ALAMOUDI accepted the ticket and used it to travel to and from Libya without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

46. On or about June 30, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI willfully failed to file a report of a financial account in foreign countries for tax year 2002 as required by 31 U.S.C. § 5314 and 31 C.F.R. §§ 103.24 and 103.27, even though during that year he had a financial interest in and signature and other authority over a financial account in Switzerland, which account exceeded \$10,000 in aggregate value.

47. At a meeting in London in July 2003, LGO #2 delivered additional funding for the plot to SD#1. See Sealed Annex.

48. On or about July 31, 2003 ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI attended another meeting in Libya, with LGO #1, who expressed displeasure with SD#1's lack of progress in supplying names of persons in Saudi Arabia who could "provide assistance." While ALAMOUDI was in Tripoli during this same trip to Libya, LGO #3 introduced ALAMOUDI to a Libyan government official referred to herein as Libyan Government Official #6 ("LGO #6"). At the meeting with LGO #6 and LGO #3, they complained about the lack of progress in "providing assistance" by SD#1 and SD#2. ALAMOUDI explained that one reason for the inaction was that the Saudi dissidents had not been paid funds which had been promised to them. LGO #6 responded by telling ALAMOUDI that he would be in London in mid-August and would provide the necessary funds.

49. On or about August 3, 2003, the Libyans arranged the purchase of air fare on Swiss International Air Lines from Tripoli, Libya, through Zurich, Switzerland, to Washington Dulles Airport, in the name of ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, in the amount of 1286 Libyan dinar.

ALAMOUDI accepted the ticket and used it to travel to and from Libya without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

50. After ALAMOUDI arrived in London, on or about August 11, 2003, he received a large quantity of cash from the Libyans. ALAMOUDI delivered some of that cash to Saudi dissidents.

51. On August 16, 2003, ALAMOUDI brought approximately \$340,000 in cash, received from the Government of Libya, within the meaning of Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, 550.304 (a)-(c), to Heathrow Airport in London, England, and attempted to bring the money to Damascus, Syria, without complying with the licensing and authorization provisions of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

52. On August 16, 2003, United Kingdom Customs Officers seized the cash at Heathrow Airport as a result of routine screening of ALAMOUDI's carry-on baggage.

53. Prior to his attempt to leave England with the approximately \$340,000, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI had received in London, England, other funds totaling \$80,000 in cash from SD#1 and SD#2. He transported that cash out of England in his baggage and deposited it to his bank account at the Union Bank of Switzerland.

54. On or about August 22, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI met LGO #1 and LGO #2 in Cairo, Egypt. ALAMOUDI falsely told them that he attempted to fly to Damascus, Syria and was stopped at Heathrow Airport with only \$25,000 on his person, which was confiscated. ALAMOUDI expressed to them concern about the plot being discovered because he had told United Kingdom authorities that the money came from Libya and he had telephone numbers in his Palm Pilot that was seized by the British authorities. At this meeting ALAMOUDI and LGO #2 agreed to return to London together to pressure SD#1 to provide the

names of persons who would “provide assistance.” From his earlier meeting with LGO #5, ALAMOUDI understood that the objective of this trip was to get names of persons who could execute the assassination plot. LGO #1 asked ALAMOUDI how LGO #6 had become involved. ALAMOUDI replied that LGO #3 had instructed him to meet with LGO #6.

55. On or about September 16, 2003, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI met LGO #2 again in Cairo. At this meeting, LGO #2 backed out of his plan to travel back to London with ALAMOUDI. This angered ALAMOUDI, who then went to see LGO #1. LGO #1 told ALAMOUDI to push SD#1 for the names of people inside Saudi Arabia who could “provide assistance.” ALAMOUDI then traveled to London on or about September 27, 2003.

56. Sometime between September 19 and September 25, 2003, while in Libya attending a conference, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI was again summoned to a meeting with LGO #5. At this meeting, ALAMOUDI told LGO #5 that he had delivered the message to kill Crown Prince Abdullah to SD#1.

57. On or about September 25, 2003, the Libyans arranged the purchase of round trip air fare on British Airways from Tripoli, Libya, through London Heathrow Airport to Washington Dulles Airport, and returning, in the name of ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, in the amount of 3165.75 Libyan dinar. ALAMOUDI accepted the ticket and used it to travel to and from Libya, without complying with the licensing and authorization requirements of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations.

58. On or about September 27, 2003, LGO #6 arranged for the delivery through Alamoudi of another \$250,000 each to SD#1 and SD#2. ALAMOUDI received \$500,000 in cash, provided \$100,000 to SD#2, and retained \$150,000 as his commission. ALAMOUDI delivered \$250,000 to SD#1, and, after negotiation with him, received back \$80,000 as a

commission. ALAMOUDI then possessed \$230,000 of Libyan currency, which he transferred to a third party in London, England. British law enforcement officers seized \$70,000 of this amount; the balance of this currency was transferred by the third party in London, England to an individual who is in Libya.

59. When ALAMOUDI returned to the United States at Washington Dulles Airport on or about September 28, 2003, he was required by the Department of Homeland Security to list "Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival," in response to Question 8 on Customs Form 6059-B. In response, ALAMOUDI falsely wrote that he had visited only countries other than Libya when, as ALAMOUDI then well knew, he had also visited Libya.

60. On September 28, 2003, upon his arrival in the United States, in responding to a question from an officer of the United States Customs and Border Protection asking him to identify the countries that he had visited in the course of the trip outside the United States from which he was then returning, ALAMOUDI falsely stated that he had visited only England, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, and Lebanon, when, as ALAMOUDI then well knew, he had also visited Libya and Egypt. ALAMOUDI was taken into custody by United States law enforcement officers on this date and was continuously confined from that date to the present.

61. Unknown to Alamoudi, when some time passed without LGO #2's or the other conspirators' names being associated with ALAMOUDI, SD#1 and LGO #2 resumed going forward with the assassination plot. See Sealed Annex.

62. On or about November 1, 1995, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service an Application for Naturalization (Form N-400). The Application directed ALAMOUDI to list all of his trips outside the United States in the five years preceding his application. Although ALAMOUDI had been absent from the United States

on approximately 10 different occasions during that time, he listed in response only five of those trips, and omitted one from which he had returned less than a month before completing the Application for Naturalization.

63. The Application for Naturalization directed ALAMOUDI to list his membership in or affiliation with every organization, association, fund, party, or similar group in the United States or any other place. In response to that direction, ALAMOUDI listed various groups, but omitted the fact that he was or had been a Director of Mercy International, U.S.A., Inc.; a Director of United Association for Studies and Research, Inc. (“UASR”); affiliated with the Marzook Legal Fund, aka the Marzook Family Fund; the President of American Task Force for Bosnia, Inc.; a trustee of the Fiqh Council of North America; a director of Muslims for a Better America; a director of the Council for the National Interest Foundation; and, a member of the Eritrean Liberation Front/People’s Liberation Force. ALAMOUDI knowingly failed to disclose his affiliation with UASR and the Marzook Legal Fund.

64. On or about April 12, 1996, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI appeared at the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Arlington, Virginia, in connection with his Application for Naturalization. An officer of the INS placed ALAMOUDI under oath, and

asked him if the specific answers on his Application for Naturalization were true and correct. Even though ALAMOUDI had returned from a trip to Malaysia less than a month before appearing at the INS oath to swear to the truth of the contents of his Application, ALAMOUDI falsely swore that each of his answers on the Application were true and correct.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul J. McNulty
United States Attorney

By:

Gordon D. Kromberg
Assistant United States Attorney

Steven P. Ward
Special Assistant United States Attorney

Christopher A. Wray
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:

Barry Sabin
Chief, Counterterrorism Section

After consulting with my attorney and pursuant to the plea agreement entered into this day between the Defendant, ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI, and the United States, I hereby stipulate that the above Statement of Facts is true and accurate, and that had the matter proceeded to trial, the United States would have proved the same beyond a reasonable doubt.

ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI

We are ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI'S attorneys. We have carefully reviewed the above Statement of Facts with him. To our knowledge, his decision to stipulate to these facts is an informed and voluntary one.

Stanley L. Cohen

James P. McLoughlin

Alton L. Gwaltney, III

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
)
) v. CRIMINAL NO. 03-513-A
)
ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI)

ORDER DISMISSING COUNTS

Upon motion of the United States of America, pursuant to a plea agreement between the Defendant ABDURAHMAN M. ALAMOUDI and the government, in which the Defendant appeared before the Court and entered a plea of guilty to Counts 13, 25, and 34 of the superseding indictment, it is hereby

ORDERED that Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the superseding indictment are hereby dismissed.

CLAUDE M. HILTON
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT

JUDGE

Date: _____
 Alexandria, Virginia

I ASK FOR THIS:

Gordon D. Kromberg
Assistant United States Attorney