(Case called)

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THE COURT: So I've been notified by the government and the defense that today's stat was originally scheduled to be a conference date. It's going to be more than that, looks to me like, and that is that the defendant is intending to plead guilty at this proceeding today.

So I have to go through a bunch of papers and I hope everybody will bear with me. First of all, did I get that right, counsel, is that the purpose of today's session, that there is going to be a plea of guilty?

MR. DALACK: That's correct, pursuant to the terms of a written plea agreement, your Honor. Yes.

THE COURT: And so I'm going to just go quickly through these documents and then have an allocution.

MR. DALACK: Terrific.

THE COURT: So, for one, I have a document that's called an advice of rights form, which is a document that we use in connection with guilty pleas. And what it does essentially is indicates what rights a person is giving up by pleading guilty as opposed to going to trial.

So I have the document and it's called advice of rights form. And it appears to me to be signed by defense counsel and the defendant in this case. The first question is, counsel, is that correct that you and your client have gone over this document before you signed it and are in agreement

with its terms and conditions?

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MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: OK. I'm going to ask Mr. Bazrouk the same question, because you have signed this document, too.

Did you go over it with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So then, not in any particular order, but there's also a document here called waiver of indictment and that has to do with the fact that the plea here would be what's called a superseding information as opposed to an indictment.

Since there's not an indictment, there is a superseding information, which for our purposes is appropriate. The superseding information has one count. It's two pages long, and I'll explain it in a little bit. It talks about three overt -- what we call overt -- acts. So there is the document that's related called a waiver of indictment.

Again, defense counsel, you have signed this waiver of indictment and so has Mr. Bazrouk. Did you all have an opportunity to go over it, one with the other?

MR. DALACK: Yes, your Honor. I had an opportunity to explain to Mr. Bazrouk the benefits and drawbacks, if there are any, to waiving indictment in this context with proceeding by information. He understood the terms, and we executed that

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1 form just moments ago in court.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Bazrouk, you went over that document with your attorney before you signed it.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So then we have the superseding information, which I mentioned.

So then we have the plea agreement itself. That's dated today's date, June 11, and it is essentially an agreement with respect to pleading guilty between and among the government attorneys and the defense, defense counsel, and Mr. Bazrouk. It is almost eight pages long and it is the agreement pursuant to which the understanding is that the defendant is going to plead guilty today.

Defense counsel, well, let's start with the government. The government has signed the plea agreement, correct?

MR. LIGTENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And defense counsel has signed the plea agreement as well?

MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Bazrouk, you went over this and you signed the plea agreement yourself, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So, and, let's see. Hold on one second.

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P6BsBAZp So I think it's appropriate for us to swear in Mr. Bazrouk, because they are going to ask him, in what's called an allocution, a series of questions and answers to ensure that, in fact, he wishes to plead guilty and what he pleads quilty. So, Ms. Murray, if you would swear in Mr. Bazrouk. (Defendant sworn) Mr. Bazrouk, before I go any further, I'm going to indicate again for the record that I have this statement handed to me that we use in plea situations, the so-called advice of rights form, and it advises of certain rights that are waived and other consequences of pleading quilty. You signed that, and I think I asked you before, but I'll ask it again. You went over it carefully with your attorney before you signed it? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. And then, again, the next document is the letter agreement between the government and the defense. This is the plea agreement between the government and the defense.

And, Mr. Bazrouk, you went over that guilty plea agreement with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So, Mr. Dalack, it's obvious from these preliminary discussions that Mr. Bazrouk wishes to enter

a guilty plea as to Count One of the superseding information.

And my question to you is, is that correct, and is that the purpose of this afternoon's proceeding?

MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge, you're correct, and that's the purpose of today's presentings.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So before I accept your guilty plea, Mr. Bazrouk, I'm going to ask you a series of questions so that I can establish to my satisfaction that you wish to plead guilty and you do so voluntarily and knowingly and because you are guilty, and also to establish that you know just what rights you'll be giving up by pleading guilty.

So if you don't understand any of my questions or if at any time you wish to consult with your attorney for any reason, please say so, and I'll give you as much time as you need to consult with your attorney, because it's essential to a valid guilty plea that you understand each question before you answer.

OK?

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's see here. You understand also -- hold on one second.

You understand that, having been sworn under oath, your answers to my questions must be truthful and would be subject to the criminal penalties of perjury or of making a

1	false statement if you did not answer truthfully?
2	Do you understand that?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Please state your full name.
5	THE DEFENDANT: Bazrouk Tarek.
6	THE COURT: And Tarek is your first name, so to speak,
7	and Bazrouk is a family name, is that right?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9	THE COURT: And how old are you?
10	THE DEFENDANT: 20 years old.
11	THE COURT: And are you a United States citizen?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: And natural born U.S. citizen, is that
14	right?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
16	THE COURT: OK. How far did you go in school and
17	where was that?
18	THE DEFENDANT: I'm in college.
19	THE COURT: Some college?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21	THE COURT: And where, just geographically?
22	THE DEFENDANT: City Tech.
23	THE COURT: City College?
24	THE DEFENDANT: City Tech in Brooklyn.
25	THE COURT: OK. And did you graduate?

## P6BsBAZp 1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: And what degree did you get? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Associate's degree. THE COURT: Got it. 4 5 And are you now or have you recently been under the care of a medical doctor? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 THE COURT: How about a psychiatrist or a mental 9 health physician? THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And so, how is your health today, 11 12 physically, first of all? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Very good, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: And what about mentally? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Very good, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: OK. And have you ever been addicted to 17 drugs or to alcohol? 18 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or treated 20 for any addiction? 21 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: You have taken any drugs or medicine or

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Anything that might cloud your answers or

pills or drunk any alcoholic beverages in the past 24 hours?

1	your frame of mind?
2	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: And, again, I'm going to ask the same
4	question I just asked a minute or so ago, but it's important to
5	establish that, first of all, how do you feel today physically?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Very good, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: And how do you feel mentally?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Very good, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: And you understand what's happening here
10	in court today?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: And here's a question for both the
13	government and the defense.
14	Does either side have any doubts or concerns as to
15	Mr. Bazrouk's competence to plead at this time?
16	MR. LIGTENBERG: No, your Honor.
17	MR. DALACK: No, Judge. Thank you.
18	THE COURT: Neither I do.
19	Based on the record today, including Mr. Bazrouk's
20	testimony, I find that he is competent to plead.
21	Mr. Bazrouk, have you been given a full opportunity to
22	discuss all aspects of this case with your attorney?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Including any possible defenses that you
25	might have?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: To the charges in the information to which 2 3 you've offered to plead quilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with your 6 attorney's representation of you? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: How about with the legal advice that he 8 9 has given you? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Now I'm going to explain certain 12 constitutional rights that you have and pose some questions 13 about them. 14 First, since we have here an information, are you, 15 counsel, and your client waiving indictment in this proceeding? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Bazrouk, since you've offered to plead 19 quilty to the count, one count, contained in what is called an 20 information, do you understand that you had the right to have 21 evidence underlying these charges presented to a grand jury and 22 to have those jurors decide whether there was probable cause 23 that you should be charged and that by signing a waiver of

indictment, you gave up that right and permitted the government

to file this information based only on the signature of the

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United States Attorney? 1 2 Do you realize that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: And do you understand that you have the 5 right to plead not guilty if that is what you preferred to do? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Under the Constitution and laws of the 8 United States, you are entitled to a speedy and public trial by 9 a jury on the charges contained in the information. Do you understand that? 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And at trial you would be presumed, if you 13 decided to have a trial, you would be presumed to be innocent, 14 the government would be required to prove that you were guilty 15 by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt for the 16 charges contained in the information before you could be found 17 quilty. 18 Do you realize that? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And do you also realize that a jury would 21 have to agree unanimously that you were guilty of the charges 22 in the information and would you not have to prove that you 23 were innocent?

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Also, if you decided to have a trial instead of pleading guilty, at the trial and at every stage of your case, you would be entitled to be represented by an attorney, as are you today and have been throughout these proceedings, and if you could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed at public expense to represent you?

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And also during a trial, if you decided to have one, the witnesses for the government would have to come to court and testify in your presence, your attorney could cross-examine the witnesses for the government, he could object to evidence offered by the government, and he could offer evidence and subpoena witnesses on your behalf.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And also at a trial, if you decided to have a trial, although you would have the right to testify if you chose to do so, you would also have the right not to testify. And no one, including especially the jury, could draw any inference or suggestion of guilt from the fact that you did not testify if that is what you chose to do?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And even now, this afternoon, as you are

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entering this guilty plea, you still have the right to change your mind and plead not guilty and go to the trial on the charges contained in the information.

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And if you do plead guilty and if I accept your guilty plea, then you'll give up your right to have a trial and the other rights I've been discussing with you and there will be no trial, but I will still enter a judgment of guilty against you.

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I will thereafter, not today but sometime that we agree in the future, I will sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea after I've considered what's called a presentence investigation report prepared by the probation department. And that report will include what is called a sentencing guidelines analysis under the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act and whatever submissions, written or oral or both, whatever submissions I get from your lawyer and from the government's lawyers.

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the superseding information?

I mentioned this before, but I'll ask it again. Have you received a copy of that superseding information which contains the charges against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And have you discussed fully with your attorney the charges in the information in which you intend to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with your attorney's legal representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And how about with the legal advice that he's given you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are charged with a felony in the information and the information, I'll just take a moment and read it so that you will be able to respond to it.

So there's one count in the superseding information and it says, from at least in or about April 2024 up to and including at least in or about January 2025, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, Tarek Bazrouk, the defendant, and others, willfully and knowingly did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together with each other to commit an offense against the United States; to wit, hate crime

acts.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the superseding information goes on to say that it was a part, an object of the conspiracy, that Tarek Bazrouk, the defendant, and others would and did willfully cause bodily injury to multiple victims because of the victim's actual and perceived race, the victim's actual and perceived religion, and the victim's actual and perceived national origin.

The superseding information goes on to delineate several overt acts, which I'm going to read to you now, as well. The superseding information says the following:

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to affect the illegal object thereof, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere:

A, the first overt act, on or about April 15, 2024, the defendant willfully caused bodily injury to victim number one because of victim number one's actual and perceived race, victim number one's actual and perceived religion, and victim one's actual and perceived national origin; to wit, it goes on to say, Bazrouk kicked victim one in the chest at a protest where victim one was standing with individuals wearing kippahs, k-i-p-p-a-h-s, carrying Israeli flags, and singing Jewish

songs, causing injury to victim number one.

The second overt act, we'll call it B, says the following:

On or about December 9, 2024, Tarek Bazrouk willfully caused bodily injury to victim number two because of victim number two's actual and perceived race, victim number two's actual and perceived religion, and victim number two's actual and perceived national origin; to wit, Bazrouk punched victim number two in the face at a protest where victim number two was wearing a kippah, k-i-p-p-a-h, and had an Israeli flag draped around his shoulders, causing bodily injury to victim number two.

And the third overt act, we'll call it C -- as in A, B, and C -- the third overt act states as follows:

On or about January 6, 2025, Bazrouk willfully caused bodily injury to victim number three because of victim three's actual and perceived race, victim number three's actual and perceived religion, and victim number three's actual and perceived national origin; to wit, Bazrouk punched victim number three in the face at a protest where victim number three was wearing an Israeli flag around his shoulders and a chain with a Jewish star around his neck, causing bodily injury to victim number three.

Here's a question for the counsel first. Counsel, do you agree with that summary of the superseding information,

1	starting with the government?
2	MR. LIGTENBERG: Yes, your Honor.
3	MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge.
4	THE COURT: So now, Mr. Bazrouk, I want to discuss for
5	a few minutes the maximum possible penalty for the charges in
6	the information which are as follows. It doesn't mean that you
7	will be sentenced to the actual maximums, but these are the
8	maximums for the information.
9	The maximum term of imprisonment is five years. Do
10	you realize that?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: The maximum term of supervised release,
13	which is the period of supervision under the court's authority
14	and the probation department supervised release, is that period
15	following incarceration, and the maximum term of supervised
16	release is three years.
17	Do you realize that?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Do you understand that the maximum fine is
20	\$250,000?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: And do you understand that there would be
23	a special assessment of \$100?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: And do you understand that a felony

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adjudication, which this would be if we complete this plea allocution, do you understand that a felony adjudication may result in your being deprived of certain rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess a firearm? Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And do you understand that I may also order that you pay what is called restitution to any victim? Do you realize that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And do you understand that I may require you to notify victims of your conviction? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And do you understand that parole has been abolished in the federal system, which is where we are, and instead of parole, we have what is called, and what I described briefly a minute or so ago, supervised release. Do you understand that you may be subject in addition to incarceration, to a period of supervised release? Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And with respect to supervised release, you need to be aware that there would be terms and conditions, including without limitation possibly community service or drug

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      rehabilitation, if it were appropriate, or therapeutic
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      counseling, if that were appropriate, and that if you did not
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      comply with any of the terms or conditions of supervised
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      release, you could, following a hearing, be returned to prison.
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               Do you understand that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand, if there were such a
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      hearing as to whether or not you violated any terms and
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      conditions of your supervision, that hearing would be a nonjury
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      proceeding just before myself as the presiding judge?
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               Do you realize that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Are you serving any other sentences at
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      this time, state or federal?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Are you being prosecuted in state court
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      for any crime?
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               MR. DALACK: Your Honor, there are pending state
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     matters that overlap with the allegations here. We're hopeful
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      that following this guilty plea, those can be resolved.
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               THE COURT: So the answer then --
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               MR. DALACK: The answer --
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               THE COURT: -- to the question would be yes, is that
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      fair?
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               MR. DALACK: Yes. There are open state cases, but
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1	they track the allegations here.
2	THE COURT: Right. In state court, I take it, right?
3	MR. DALACK: Yes, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: In New York?
5	MR. DALACK: Yes.
6	THE COURT: And are there separate court cases, state
7	cases, or just one?
8	There might be one for each of three. I don't know
9	for sure.
10	MR. DALACK: There's certainly not one for each of the
11	three. There were two pending with respect to December and
12	January. I don't know if both of them are still active. At
13	least one of them still is.
14	THE COURT: OK. That would be December 2024 and
15	January 2025?
16	MR. DALACK: Correct, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: OK. Thank you.
18	Do you agree with that, Mr. Bazrouk?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: And do you understand, Mr. Bazrouk, that
21	the court is required to consider, but is not obligated, to
22	following what we call the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and
23	what are called the sentencing guidelines developed by the
24	United States Sentencing Commission?
25	Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the court is obligated to calculate the applicable sentencing guideline range, and to consider that range, any possible departures under the sentencing guidelines, and other sentencing factors under 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a)?

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the factors that really drive what the sentence will be are those factors found at 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). They are the following:

Number one factor is the nature and the circumstances of the offense or the crime and the history and characteristics of the defendant;

Number two is the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide a just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, or medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. And in doing all that, that is to say in assessing those factors, we look at the kinds of sentences that are available, the kinds of sentence, and the sentencing range established in the sentencing guidelines or under the

sentencing guidelines. We look at any policy statements that may have been issued by the United States Sentencing Commission that apply. We seek to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among similarly situated defendants. And in appropriate cases, to provide for restitution.

These are the factors that are most pertinent when it comes time to establish an appropriate sentencing.

Have you discussed this aspect of your case as to say sentencing, with your counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And have you discussed with counsel how the sentencing guidelines might apply, if at all, in your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And are you aware that I am not bound by any estimates that you might have had or your counsel may have discussed in connection with sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And even if you don't like the sentence that is imposed, you would still not be able to withdraw your guilty plea.

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There in the plea agreement that we talked about at the beginning of this session, there is in the June 11, 2025 letter, there's a sentence that says in quotes,

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June 11, 2025.

the sentence to be imposed upon the defendant, Tarek Bazrouk, 1 2 is determined solely by the court. 3 Starting with counsel first, do you agree with that 4 concept? 5 MR. DALACK: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And do you, Mr. Bazrouk, as well? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Then do you think, bottom line, 9 Mr. Bazrouk, do you think that you understand the consequences 10 of pleading quilty here today? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or in any way 13 forced you to plead guilty? 14 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Including any attorneys? 16 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: So we've already noted that there is a 18 plea agreement, and I asked you this before, but I will ask it 19 again at this point. 20 That plea agreement, did you carefully go over it and 21 discuss it with your attorney? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

with your counsel?

Did you review that plea agreement carefully

THE COURT: And we've identified the letter as

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And did you think you understood its 3 contents? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And so, here's that letter agreement has a 6 few points that I want to highlight here during the course of 7 this plea allocution. 8 First of all, there is what we call an offense level, 9 and in that plea agreement, the offense level is designated 13. 10 Is that your understanding? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: There's also a consent of the criminal 13 history category in the plea agreement and it is I. 14 Do you understand that? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And there's a sentencing guideline range 17 in the plea agreement that is from 12 to 18 months of 18 incarceration. 19 Do you understand that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Next, the defendant agrees in the plea agreement that you will not file a direct appeal or otherwise 22 23 challenge by petition, pursuant to 28, United States Code, 24 Section 2255, this so-called habeas provisions or any other 25 provision, your conviction.

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In other words, you are waiving your right to appeal your conviction; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The plea agreement also says that you agree to waive all interest in the amount of \$750,062.06 in United States Currency, which was seized from your residence on or about May 7, 2025, in any administrative or judicial forfeiture proceeding, whether criminal or civil, state or federal, and you, Mr. Bazrouk, have agreed to consent to the entry of orders of forfeiture for such property, and you've also waived the requirements of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 32.2 and 43(a) regarding the notice of forfeiture in the charging instrument, announcement of the forfeiture at sentencing, and incorporation of the forfeiture in the judgment, the criminal judgment in this case, and knowingly and voluntarily waived the 60-day deadline requirement for notice in the administrative forfeiture proceedings pursuant to 19, United States Code, Section 1607, and 18, United States Code, section 983.

So that section that I just read to you in summary relates to forfeiture of property. In fact, in cash in the amount of \$750,062.06, which was seized from your residence on or about May 7, 2025, and this provision that you forfeit that amount of money.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: You also agree in the plea agreement that you would not file a direct appeal or otherwise challenge by petition, pursuant to 28, United States Code, Section 2255, or any other provision, any sentence that is within or below the stipulated guideline range of 12 to 18 months of incarceration.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There are a few more provisions in the plea agreement that I want to go over with you. Just a few left.

First, the defendant agrees not to appeal -- this is another waiver of appeal -- or bring a collateral challenge of any term of supervised release that is less than or equal to the statutory maximum of three years or any condition of supervised release imposed by the court for which you had notice, including from a recommendation by the probation office in the presentence investigation report, and an opportunity to object. So that was a waiver simplified somewhat, that you waived your right to appeal supervised release if it's less than three years. That three years is the maximum that we discussed before of supervised release.

Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There's another waiver of appeal, and you agree in this waiver not to challenge your conviction or

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sentence on direct appeal or through litigation under Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255 and/or Section 2241, on the basis of any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences, including removal or denaturalization, resulting from your guilty plea and conviction.

I'm not sure if that, how to what degree, if any, that pertains to you, but that is what is included in the plea agreement.

And are you aware of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, did you have another quarrel with the way that I have described some of the provisions of the plea agreement?

MR. LIGTENBERG: No, your Honor.

MR. DALACK: No, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: And Mr. Bazrouk?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: There is a provision in the plea agreement also that says that the sentence to be imposed on Tarek Bazrouk remains within the sole discretion of the court.

Do you, starting with the counsel, agree with that principle?

MR. LIGTENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Has anybody, Mr. Bazrouk, made any promise

or inducement to cause you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to what your sentence will be?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Including any attorneys?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: And, again, have you discussed the sentencing guideline process with counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I'm going to turn now to government counsel for a moment. I would ask the government to tell us, in summary, what the government believes it would be able to prove, that is to say the evidence if this case were to go to trial, instead of being resolved at this plea session.

MR. LIGTENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

The evidence would show that, from at least in or about April 2024 to in or about January 2025, at protests relating to the Israel-Gaza war, Bazrouk conspired to assault Jewish individuals due to their race, religion, and perceived national origin. The evidence would further show that on three occasions, Bazrouk, in fact, targeted and assaulted Jewish protesters due to their race, religion, and perceived national origin.

First, on April 15, 2024, Bazrouk attended a protest

concerning the Israel-Gaza war in Lower Manhattan outside the New York Stock Exchange. During the protest, Bazrouk was arrested by officers from the NYPD after lunging at a group of pro-Israel protestors. As Bazrouk was being escorted to an NYPD vehicle, he kicked a different individual, a Jewish college student, in the stomach, causing bodily injury. And at the time of the assault, the victim was standing near other Jewish protestors who were wearing kippahs, carrying Israeli flags, and singing Jewish songs.

Approximately eight months later, on December 9, 2024, Bazrouk assaulted another individual at a protest relating to the Israel-Gaza war next to Columbia University in Upper Manhattan. The victim of the second assault is a Jewish student who attended Columbia. On the date of the assault, the victim and his brother were wearing kippahs, the victim had an Israeli flag draped over his shoulders, and the victim was singing Jewish songs. As the protest continued, Bazrouk, with his mouth covered, stole an Israeli flag from the victim's brother and fled. After the victim and his brother followed Bazrouk through a crowd to retrieve the flag, Bazrouk snuck up beside the victim and struck him in the face with a closed fist, causing bodily injury.

Third, roughly one month later, on January 6, 2025,

Bazrouk assaulted a third Jewish individual at a protest

concerning the Israel-Gaza war near First Avenue and East 18th

Street in Manhattan. At this protest, the victim was wearing an Israeli flag around his shoulders, a hat with an Israeli flag, and a chain with a Jewish star. During the protest,

Bazrouk, whose face was covered, made contact with the victim's shoulder and wrapped his foot around the victim's ankle. The victim attempted to push Bazrouk away and cursed at him.

Bazrouk then punched the victim in the nose with a closed fist, causing bodily injury.

During each of these three assaults, Bazrouk targeted and attacked the victims because they were Jewish. Law enforcement subsequently searched Bazrouk's phone. Evidence from that device revealed anti-Semitic bias and support for anti-Jewish terrorist groups, including Hamas, demonstrating his motivation for repeatedly assaulting Jewish victims.

In text messages, for example, he identified himself as a Jew-hater, labeled Jews as worthless, extorted Allah to get us rid of Jews, called an acquaintance a fucking Jew, and told a friend to 'slap that bitch' in reference to a women with an Israeli sticker on her laptop. He also told a friend he was mad happy to have learned that certain of his family members overseas are part of Hamas. His phone was also littered with pro Hamas and pro Hezbollah propaganda. And his phone showed him communicating with at least one other individual about his assaults on Jewish protestors and his intent to hurt them.

The evidence at trial would include testimony from

witnesses, including victims and law enforcement officers, videos of the assaults, including body-worn camera footage, and cell phone camera footage, messages from Bazrouk's cell phone, including the messages that I just discussed, where he discusses the assaults and his intent to harm Jewish protesters, and messages, social media evidence, and other materials from Bazrouk's phone revealing anti-Semitic and anti-Israel animus and support for a group, such as Hamas and Hezbollah.

And the government's evidence as to venue would be that all of these assaults occurred in Manhattan in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Back to you, Mr. Bazrouk. In light of the statements of the government that you've just heard and in view of the questions that I've asked you so far and the answers you have given, do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: I wish to plead guilty.

THE COURT: So, please tell me in your own words what it is that you did that makes you believe that you are guilty of the crime of conspiracy to commit hate crime acts to which you are pleading guilty today.

THE DEFENDANT: Between April 2024 and January 2025, in Manhattan, I participated in protests against Israel's conduct in the Gaza Strip. In the course of those protests, I

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agreed with others to physically assault counterprotestors who appeared to be Jewish or Israeli because of our perception of their identity.

In particular, I admit that I kicked a person who appeared to me to be Jewish or Israeli in the torso on April 15, 2024. I also punched a person in the face at a protest on December 9, 2024, who I believed was Jewish or Israeli because of the clothing he wore and because he had an Israeli flag draped around his shoulders.

I further admit to punishing a different person in the face on January 6, 2025, who I believed was Jewish or Israeli because he also had an Israeli flag draped over his shoulders. In each of these incidents, I acted willfully to cause bodily injury. I am very sorry for all of this.

I am Palestinian and began participating in the protests to express my outrage over Israel's widespread killing and displacement of Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip. I should have never used violence and should have never targeted any counterprotestors because of my perception of them as Jewish or Israeli.

I hope my family, my community, and the victims of my assaults can forgive me.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Are you pleading guilty to the crime charged in the information because you are, in fact, guilty of that crime?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And does the government counsel agree that there is a sufficient factual predicate for today's guilty plea?

MR. LIGTENBERG: We do, your Honor.

And just for the record, I might spell out the elements that I do think were satisfied by the allocution.

So, under 18 U.S.C. 371, the government would have to prove at trial four elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that two or more persons agreed to commit an offense against the United States. Here, that offense is committing hate crimes, and I'll lay out those elements in a moment;

Second, that the defendant was a party to or a member of that agreement;

Third, that the defendant joined the agreement or conspiracy knowing of its objective and intending to join together with at least one other conspirator to achieve that objective; and

Fourth, that at some time during the existence of the agreement or conspiracy, at least one of its members performed an overt act in furtherance of the objective of the agreement. And the object of the conspiracy here is committing hate crimes causing bodily injury, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 249(a)(1)(A).

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That object itself contains two elements:

First, that the defendant willfully caused bodily injury; and

Second, that the defendant acted because of the race, color, religion, or national origin of any person.

And, obviously, the government would also have to prove venue beyond a reasonable doubt. We do think the allocution the defendant just gave is sufficient to achieve all of those elements.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I'm going to ask defense counsel and Mr. Bazrouk, do you agree that, starting with defense counsel, that there is a sufficient factual predicate for today's guilty plea?

MR. DALACK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Bazrouk?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. It is then the finding of this court in this case, U.S. v. Tarek Bazrouk, that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that the defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea supported by an independent basis in fact supporting each of the essential elements of the crime charged in the information.

The plea is, therefore, accepted and the defendant is

now adjudged guilty of the offense.

Is there any reason, in the opinion of counsel, why I should not direct that a presentence investigation report be prepared?

MR. LIGTENBERG: No, your Honor.

MR. DALACK: No, your Honor.

I just would ask that no interview be conducted outside of my presence.

THE COURT: I'll get to that.

And, counsel, do you wish then to be present for any interview in connection with the development of that presentence report?

MR. DALACK: Sorry to jump the gun.

Yes, I do.

THE COURT: That's OK.

So, in any event, I'm ordering that there be no interview of your client unless counsel has been given the opportunity to be present.

So, I hereby order a presentence investigation report be made. Mr. Bazrouk, it's in your best interest, in my opinion, to cooperate with the probation department, who will prepare the presentence report, since the report will be important in my decision as to what your sentence will be. I suggest that you tell them whatever they ask, consulting with your attorney, both the good things and not-so-good things,

because if you don't disclose something that they ask about and they find it out themselves, then they may say that you were not being truthful with them, and that would not be helpful to you.

You and your counsel and the government will have a right and will have the opportunity to examine the presentence report before the sentencing date, and you'll also have the opportunity to file any objections. So, I urge you to,

Mr. Bazrouk, review this report carefully with your attorney and discuss it with your attorney before sentencing. If there are any mistakes in the report, please point them out to your attorney so that he can point them out to me before the sentencing, and so that I don't proceed on the basis of mistaken information.

My thought is that the sentencing take place at 10:00 a.m. on October 1, 2025. Mr. Bazrouk and his counsel and the government will have the opportunity, of course, to be heard at that time.

With respect to sentencing submissions, including any letters or documents, should be filed by September 16, 2025, by the defense, and the government sentencing submission is to be filed by September 23, 2025.

The remand will continue to the date of sentence. All orders are continued, if there are any that are extant, including remand.

And finally, let me ask if counsel wish to add 1 anything to today's plea proceeding, starting with the 2 3 government? 4 MR. LIGTENBERG: No, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Defense counsel? MR. DALACK: With the court's indulgence, if the court 6 7 has availability on October 2 for sentencing, I would be 8 grateful. 9 MR. LIGTENBERG: I think it's a holiday. 10 THE COURT: It is. It's a Jewish holiday on that 11 date. 12 MR. DALACK: Why don't we do that, Judge. I'll go 13 ahead and resolve my conflict for the first. 14 THE COURT: Either that, or we can leave the date that 15 I mentioned, and then you and the government could get 16 together, if there is need to change that date, and let me know 17 by letter. 18 MR. DALACK: That makes good sense to me. 19 THE COURT: OK. Christine points out that our 20 calendar is available on October 7 or 8, if that's better for 21 you. 22 MR. DALACK: I think let's stick with the first, and if I can't move my conflict, we'll write to the court. 23 2.4 THE COURT: Fair enough. Good.

Did the government wish to add anything further?

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               MR. LIGTENBERG: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: No?
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               And, finally, is the government satisfied with the
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      plea allocution?
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               MR. LIGTENBERG: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: And how about the defense?
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               MR. DALACK: Yes, Judge. Thank you.
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               Just for clarification, the defense submission is due
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      September 16?
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               THE COURT: September 16 for the defense.
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      September 23 for the government to respond.
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               So, I think then, I thank you for your indulgence,
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      everybody, and that concludes our work for today. We are
      adjourned.
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               Thank you.
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               MR. LIGTENBERG: Thank you.
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               MR. DALACK: Thank you, Judge.
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               (Adjourned)
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