

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	) Cr. No. 09-CR-10017-GAO
	) Violations:
	) 18 U.S.C. §2339A
	) Material Support to Terrorists
V.	) 18 U.S.C. §956
	) Conspiracy to Kill in a
	) Foreign Country
	) 18 U.S.C. §371
TAREK MEHANNA	) Conspiracy
and	) 18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2) & (3)
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA	) False Statements
	) 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) & (G)
	) 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c)
	) Forfeiture

**SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT**

The Grand Jury charges that:

COUNT ONE

18 U.S.C. §2339A

Conspiracy to Provide Material Support to Terrorists

Beginning in or about 2001, and continuing until on or about the date of the return of this indictment, the exact dates being unknown to the Grand Jury, in the District of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA

did knowingly and unlawfully combine, conspire and agree with each other and with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to provide material support and resources, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. §2339A(b), including, property, services, currency and monetary instruments, training, expert advice and assistance, facilities and personnel, and to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, and ownership of such material support and

resources, knowing and intending that the material support and resources were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 956 (conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country), and Section 2332 (extraterritorial homicide of a U.S. national).

#### Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy, the conspirators committed and caused to be committed, in the District of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the following overt acts, among others:

1. In or about 2002, TAREK MEHANNA, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) discussed going to terrorist training camps in Pakistan in order to receive military-type training. They conducted logistical research on the internet pertaining to the locations of terrorist training camps and how to travel there, and sought assistance from a person knowledgeable about Pakistan who had a connection to a terrorist organization there.

2. In or about April 2002, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA traveled to Pakistan with the intent to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp so that he could join with others to fight and kill United States nationals.

3. In 2002, K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) gave AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, who was leaving to travel to Pakistan, a

few hundred dollars to give to a jihadist group in support of the mujahideen, that is, soldiers who fight jihad.

4. In or about August 2002, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA called a telephone number in Pakistan in order to speak with a man he knew as Abdulmajid, whom ABOUSAMRA had met in Pakistan and who was going to help ABOUSAMRA find a terrorist training camp that would accept him.

5. In or about early April 2006, ABOUSAMRA called "two phone companies," including "Verizon" [through whom he had telephone service in 2002] for the purpose of trying to find the telephone number of Abdulmajid from his "old [telephone toll] records."

6. At various times between 2001 and 2004, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), watched jihadi videos with each other and with others, including Daniel Maldonado, as a source of inspiration to personally engage in violent jihad and martyrdom.

7. At various times beginning in or about the fall of 2002, through in or about the fall of 2004, TAREK MEHANNA and AHMAD ABOUSAMRA discussed with Daniel Maldonado, a recent convert to Islam, their view of the religious justification for suicide bombings, the killing of civilians and the "glory of dying on the battlefield for Allah."

8. In or about 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K

(whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) discussed attending a terrorist training camp so that they could then enter Iraq, join with others to fight and kill United States nationals. They researched various ways to enter Iraq through neighboring countries.

9. In or about October 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA traveled to Sacramento, California to meet with J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) for advice on where to go and whom to see in Yemen to receive military-type training. J had, as ABOUSAMRA knew, attended a terrorist training camp in Pakistan in the late 90s, and had also studied in Yemen.

10. In or about October 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA gave J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) approximately \$5,000.

11. In or about October 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA told J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) that he (ABOUSAMRA) wanted to go to Yemen to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp so that he could then go to Iraq and join with others to fight and kill United States nationals.

12. In or about January, 2004, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA placed a telephone call to J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) concerning the imminent trip that ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) were to take to Yemen to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp.

13. On or about February 1, 2004, TAREK MEHANNA, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) left the United States and flew to the United Arab Emirates ("U.A.E."), for the purpose of continuing on to Yemen to receive training at a terrorist training camp.

14. On or about February 3, 2004, in the U.A.E., K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), who decided to return to the United States, gave a few thousand dollars to AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and TAREK MEHANNA. MEHANNA and ABOUSAMRA were leaving for Yemen where they intended to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp.

15. On or about February 4, 2004, TAREK MEHANNA and AHMAD ABOUSAMRA flew from the U.A.E. to Yemen for the purpose of receiving military-type training at a terrorist training camp.

16. On or about February 13, 2004, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA entered Iraq for the purpose of joining others in fighting and killing United States nationals.

17. On or about February 2, 2006, MEHANNA and (an individual referred to as) "S" (not his true name) embraced that their activities established them as the "media wing" of al Qa'ida in "raafidayn" [Iraq]. S, referring to the translation and distribution of (for example) messages from and about al Qa'ida leaders, and other media intended to inspire participation in violent jihad, told MEHANNA: "we need to continue with these

efforts with the media it bearing ... its fruits."

18. On or about February 5, 2006, (an individual referred to as) "S" (not his true name) asked MEHANNA if he (MEHANNA) would do a "abu anas as shamee video in english." [In 2003, Abu Anas al-Shami joined Abu Musab al Zarqawi, the leader of al Qa'ida in Iraq, as his second in command. He was killed in an air strike by U.S. forces in 2004.] MEHANNA agreed to translate the video.

19. On or about February 7, 2006, MEHANNA sent via the internet to A (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) a video entitled the "Expedition of Umar Hadid." [Umar Hadid was a terrorist associated with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the leader of al Qa'ida in Iraq.] The video identifies itself as having been "released by al Qaidah Network in the land of the Two Rivers [Iraq]" "Media Wing." Abu Musab al-Zarqawi speaks in the beginning of the video and Usama bin Laden at the end of the video, that is over an hour long. On February 7, 2006, MEHANNA told A that he [MEHANNA] had help prepare and translate the video he was sending: "it's the Umar Hadid vid[eo] ... but w/ added clips ... and its transed [translated] into English ... by yours truly."

20. On or about March 7, 2006, in response to a statement by (an individual referred to as) "S" (not his true name) concerning the popularity of their video entitled the "Expedition

of Umar Hadid," MEHANNA stated: "I just hope it ... leads to action."

21. On or about April 1, 2006, MEHANNA completed translation of *39 Ways to Serve and Participate in Jihad*, which was intended to incite people to engage in violent jihad.

22. On or about April 9, 2006, MEHANNA told (an individual referred to as) "S" (not his true name) that he hoped his [MEHANNA'S] translation of *39 Ways to Serve and Participate in Jihad* "makes an impact;" S told MEHANNA that a "brother ... said it reminded him of" *Mein Kampf* or *The Anarchist's Cookbook*.

23. On or about April 28, 2006, MEHANNA told A (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) of his admiration and love for Usama bin Laden, and admitted: "I look to him ... as being my real father, in a sense. ... every time ... I see him speak ... or read anything about him ... I love him ... more than I did before ... he's the reason ... I started practicing."

24. In or about July 2006, MEHANNA distributed a video to multiple associates, describing it as depicting the aftermath of the retaliation against U.S. personnel in Iraq after a then-recent report of a rape committed by a serviceman. The video file which MEHANNA sent depicts, in detail, the mutilation and abuse of the remains of U.S. personnel in Iraq. The video contains a preface which shows the image of Usama bin Laden, with an Arabic voiceover in which bin Laden thanked the Iraqi

mujahideen for their continued attacks on America and its allies, and that they made all Muslims proud. As MEHANNA described the video to his associate in detail, he was asked if there was a judicial process to address the alleged rape. MEHANNA responded, "who cares, Texas BBQ is the way to go."

25. On or about December 12, 2006, Daniel Maldonado, who was then in Somalia receiving military-type training from Al Qa'ida and fighting with the Islamic Courts Union, called TAREK MEHANNA to encourage MEHANNA to come to Somalia and join him.

26. On or about December 12, 2006, when questioned by two members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston in connection with a terrorism investigation, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA provided false information about the purpose and intended destination of his 2004 trip to Yemen, and the purpose of his 2004 trip to Iraq.

27. On or about December 16, 2006, when questioned by two members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston in connection with a terrorism investigation, TAREK MEHANNA provided false information about the purpose and intended destination of his 2004 trip to Yemen and the (then) current whereabouts and activity of Daniel Maldonado.

28. On or about April 23, 2007, TAREK MEHANNA gave B (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) a copy of a jihadi video. The DVD contained videos from Chechnya (including one called

"Russian Hell") and Afghanistan.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2339A.

COUNT TWO  
18 U.S.C. §2339A  
Providing and Attempting to Provide  
Material Support to Terrorists

From in or about the spring of 2002, the exact date being unknown to the Grand Jury, and continuing until in or about February 2007, in the District of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA,

aiding and abetting each other and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did knowingly provide and attempt to provide material support and resources, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. §2339A(b), including property, services, currency and monetary instruments, training, expert advice and assistance, facilities and personnel, and did conceal and disguise and attempt to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, and ownership of such material support and resources, knowing and intending that the material support and resources were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 956 (conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country), and Section 2332 (extraterritorial homicide of U.S. national).

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2339A and 2.

COUNT THREE

18 U.S.C. §956

## Conspiracy to Kill in a Foreign Country

Beginning in or about 2001, and continuing until on or about the date of the return of this indictment, the exact dates being unknown to the Grand Jury, in the District of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA

did, within the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly and unlawfully combine, conspire and agree with each other and with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to commit acts outside the United States that would constitute the offense of murder if committed in the jurisdiction of the United States, and one or more of the conspirators committed an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect an object of the conspiracy. Acts to further an object of the conspiracy that one or more conspirators committed and caused to be committed in the District of Massachusetts, included the following overt acts, among others:

1. In or about 2002, TAREK MEHANNA, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) discussed going to terrorist training camps in Pakistan in order to receive military-type training. They conducted logistical research on the internet pertaining to the locations of terrorist training camps and how to travel there, and sought assistance from a

person knowledgeable about Pakistan who had a connection to a terrorist organization there.

2. In 2002, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA left the District of Massachusetts and traveled to Pakistan with the intent to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp so that he could join with others to fight and kill United States nationals.

3. In 2002, K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) gave AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, who was leaving to travel to Pakistan, a few hundred dollars to give to a jihadist group in support of the mujahideen, that is, soldiers who fight jihad.

4. In 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) discussed attending a terrorist training camp so that they could then enter Iraq, join with others, and fight and kill United States nationals. They researched various ways to enter Iraq through neighboring countries.

5. In or about October 2003, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA traveled to Sacramento, California to meet with J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) for advice on where to go and whom to see in Yemen to receive military-type training. J had attended a terrorist training camp in Pakistan in the late 90s, and had also studied in Yemen.

6. On or about February 1, 2004, TAREK MEHANNA, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) left

the United States and flew to the United Arab Emirates ("U.A.E."), for the purpose of continuing on to Yemen to receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp. Their intention was ultimately to enter Iraq for the purpose of joining with others in fighting and killing United States nationals.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 956.

COUNT FOUR  
18 U.S.C. §371  
Conspiracy

Beginning in or about 2003, and continuing until on or about the date of the return of this indictment, the exact dates being unknown to the Grand Jury, in the District Massachusetts and elsewhere, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA

did knowingly and unlawfully combine, conspire and agree with each other and with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements, and provide false information and documents containing false information, and conceal material information, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.

Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy, the conspirators committed and caused to be committed, in the District of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the following overt acts, among others:

1. In or about early 2004, the defendants AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and TAREK MEHANNA researched on the internet information concerning schools in Yemen, including the Dar al Mustafa school, so that they could tell Customs and other U.S. officials that they intended to study Arabic in Yemen in February 2004.

2. On or about February 1, 2004, when AHMAD ABOUSAMRA was questioned by government officials at Logan Airport, in Boston, Massachusetts, concerning the purpose of his trip to Yemen, he provided false information.

3. On or about August 12, 2004, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA completed a Customs Declaration, Form 6059B, and, in response to a question that asked "Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival," the defendant responded by writing "Syria."

4. On or about December 12, 2006, when questioned by two members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston in connection with a terrorism investigation, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA provided false information about the purpose and intended destination of his 2004 trip to Yemen, and the purpose of his 2004 trip to Iraq.

5. On or about December 13, 2006, ABA (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) told AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), "you guys have to come up with the same story which sound right and you have to stand by it."

6. On or about December 13, 2006, when K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) expressed concern that J (who was referred to as "Abu Omar") (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury) might have given information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the purpose of their 2004 trip to Yemen, the

following exchange took place involving ABOUSAMRA, TAREK MEHANNA and K:

K: Abu Omar.  
ABOUSAMRA: He doesn't exist anymore.  
MEHANNA: Don't worry about him.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
ABOUSAMRA: We're not even going to mention that.

7. On or about December 16, 2006, when questioned by two members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston in connection with a terrorism investigation, TAREK MEHANNA provided false information about the purpose and intended destination of his 2004 trip to Yemen and the (then) current whereabouts and activity of Daniel Maldonado.

8. On or about February 25, 2007, TAREK MEHANNA told K (whose true identity is known to the Grand Jury) that they needed to get their stories straight so that they would have a "good answer" when they were again questioned by the FBI.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT FIVE  
18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2)  
False Statements

On or about December 16, 2006, in the District  
Massachusetts, the defendant,

TAREK MEHANNA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements when he provided information, that he knew was untrue, in connection with an investigation involving international and domestic terrorism, as defined in Title 18, United States Code Sections 2331(1) and 2331(5), to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and a Special Federal Officer, who were both members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the FBI ("JTTF"). The false, fictitious and fraudulent information was in response to questions about the (then) current whereabouts and activities of one Daniel Maldonado. The false and fictitious information included the following:

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that he last heard from Daniel Maldonado via telephone approximately two weeks prior to the December 16, 2006 interview.

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that Daniel Maldonado was then living in a suburb of Alexandria, Egypt.

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that Daniel Maldonado was then employed maintaining a website.

As the defendant TAREK MEHANNA then and there well knew, these

statements were false, fictitious and fraudulent in that just a few days before the interview, the defendant TAREK MEHANNA had received a telephone call from Daniel Maldonado from Somalia. When the defendant TAREK MEHANNA spoke to the members of the JTTF, he knew Daniel Maldonado had left Egypt and moved to Somalia, and knew and had been told by Daniel Maldonado that he (Daniel Maldonado) was in Somalia, was receiving military-type training, and was involved in fighting and violent jihad.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2).

COUNT SIX  
18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2)  
False Statements

On or about December 16, 2006, in the District  
Massachusetts, the defendant,

TAREK MEHANNA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements when he provided information, that he knew was untrue, in connection with an investigation involving international and domestic terrorism, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2331(1) and 2331(5), to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and a Special Federal Officer, who were both members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the FBI ("JTTF"). The false, fictitious and fraudulent information was in response to questions about the purpose and intended destination of a trip he had taken in February 2004 to Yemen, as well as whether he had received any assistance from anyone in advance of the trip with plans and contacts in Yemen. The false and fictitious information included the following:

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that, in 2004, he, along with two individuals, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), traveled to the Middle East, with the intention of attending religious and Arabic language schools in Yemen.

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that all the preparations for their trip and all the research had

been done online, that no one had assisted them with their plans or with contacts in Yemen, and that he did not know anyone who resided in California.

The defendant TAREK MEHANNA stated that, in Yemen, he and AHMAD ABOUSAMRA traveled to the Hadramawt province and the Dar Al Mustafa school.

As the defendant TAREK MEHANNA then and there well knew, these statements were false, fictitious and fraudulent in that he left the United States on or about February 1, 2004 for the purpose of traveling to Yemen to find and receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp and to thereafter participate in violent jihad and terrorism against the United States, its armed forces, citizens and interests. The defendant TAREK MEHANNA never intended to attend and study at the Dar al Mustafa school, nor did he intend to attend any other school for Arabic and Islamic training. In advance of their trip, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, on behalf of the defendant TAREK MEHANNA, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), had received assistance with their plans, including places to go and individuals to contact in Yemen, from an individual named J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), who had himself previously attended a terrorist training camp, and who then resided in California.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2) .

COUNT SEVEN  
18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2)  
False Statements

On or about December 12, 2006, in the District  
Massachusetts, the defendant,

AHMAD ABOUSAMRA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements when he provided information, that he knew was untrue, in connection with an investigation involving international and domestic terrorism, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2331(1) and 2331(5), to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and a Special Federal Officer, who were both members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force of the FBI ("JTTF"). The false, fictitious and fraudulent information was in response to questions about the purpose and intended destination of a trip he took in February 2004 to Yemen and Iraq, as well as whether he received any assistance from anyone in advance of the trip with plans and contacts in Yemen. The false and fictitious information included the following:

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that, in 2004, he had traveled to the Middle East, with the intention of attending an Arabic language school in Yemen.

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that he had intended to attend the al-Mustafa school near Mukalla, Yemen.

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that he did not have any prearranged contacts in Yemen and no one had assisted him with making arrangements for the trip.

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that, after visiting Yemen, he had gone to Jordan and Iraq. He stated that his purpose for going to Iraq was to work as an Arabic/English translator.

As the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA then and there well knew, these statements were false, fictitious and fraudulent in that he left the United States on or about February 1, 2004 for the purpose of traveling to Yemen to find and receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp and to thereafter participate in violent jihad and terrorism against the United States, its armed forces, citizens and interests. The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA never intended to attend and study at the Dar al Mustafa school, nor did he intend to attend any other school for Arabic language training. In advance of their trip, AHMAD ABOUSAMRA, on behalf of himself, TAREK MEHANNA, and K (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), received assistance with their plans, including places to go and individuals to contact in Yemen, from an individual named J (whose true name is known to the Grand Jury), who had himself previously attended a terrorist training camp. Further, the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA did not enter Iraq to work as a translator, but entered Iraq on or about February 13, 2004 for the purpose of participating in violent jihad and fighting and killing United States nationals.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section

1001 (a) (2) .

COUNT EIGHT  
18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2)  
False Statements

On or about August 12, 2004, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant,

AHMAD ABOUSAMRA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements, when he provided false information to Officers of Customs and Border Protection, and a Special Agent of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, both agencies being part of the Department of Homeland Security. The false and fictitious information included the following:

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that he had traveled to Yemen in order to visit the Dar al Mustafa language school, because he was interested in studying Arabic language.

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that, after leaving Yemen, he had traveled to Jordan for two weeks, where he stayed with a family friend, and then to Syria to visit his grandparents. He stated that he spent the remainder of his trip in Syria.

As the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA then and there well knew, these statements were false, fictitious and fraudulent in that he left the United States on or about February 1, 2004 for the purpose of traveling to Yemen to find and receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp and to thereafter participate in violent jihad and terrorism against the United States, its armed

forces, citizens and interests. The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA never intended to attend and study at the Dar al Mustafa school, nor did he intend to attend any other school for Arabic language training. Further, after traveling to Jordan, the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA entered Iraq, where he stayed for approximately two weeks.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2).

COUNT NINE

18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(3)  
False Statements

On or about August 12, 2004, in the District of  
Massachusetts, the defendant,

AHMAD ABOUSAMRA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of  
the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully  
make and use a false writing knowing the same to contain  
materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements, that is,  
on United States Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in  
response to a question that asked "Countries visited on this trip  
prior to U.S. arrival," the defendant responded by writing  
"Syria." As the defendant then and there knew, this response was  
false in that after leaving the United States on or about  
February 1, 2004, he had traveled to the United Arab Emirates,  
Yemen, Jordan and Iraq, as well as Syria, prior to his arrival in  
the United States on August 12, 2004.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section  
1001(a)(3).

COUNT TEN18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(2)  
False Statements

On or about September 2, 2006, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant,

AHMAD ABOUSAMRA,

in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, did knowingly and willfully make materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statements when he provided false information to an Officer of Customs and Border Protection, and a Special Agent of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, both agencies being part of the Department of Homeland Security. The false and fictitious information, that concerned his travel to Yemen and Iraq in 2004, included the following:

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that he had traveled to Yemen for about one week to look at Arabic language schools, but didn't like it because it was too poor and he had become ill.

The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA stated that he had gone to Baghdad, Iraq for two weeks to seek employment as an Arabic/English translator.

As the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA then and there well knew, these statements were false, fictitious and fraudulent in that he left the United States on or about February 1, 2004 for the purpose of traveling to Yemen to find and receive military-type training at a terrorist training camp and to thereafter participate in violent jihad and terrorism against the United States, its armed

forces, citizens and interests. The defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA never intended to attend and study at any Arabic language schools. Further, after traveling to Jordan, the defendant AHMAD ABOUSAMRA entered Iraq, where he stayed for approximately two weeks. He went to Iraq with the purpose of engaging in violent jihad against United States soldiers, citizens and interests.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2).

**FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS**

**(18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(a)(1)(G) & 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c))**

1. Upon conviction of any offense in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A or 956 alleged herein, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA

jointly and severally, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(G) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), all assets, foreign or domestic:

- (i) of any individual, entity, or organization engaged in planning or perpetrating such offense against the United States, citizens or residents of the United States, or their property, and all assets, foreign or domestic, affording any person a source of influence over any such entity or organization;
- (ii) acquired or maintained by any person with the intent and for the purpose of supporting, planning, conducting, or concealing such offense against the United States, citizens or residents of the United States, or their property; or
- (iii) derived from, involved in, or used or intended to be used to commit such offense against the United States, citizens or residents of the United States, or their property.

Such property specifically includes, but is not limited to, one Dell Inspiron 2650 laptop computer bearing serial number HZ2GL11.

2. Upon conviction of any offense in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A or 956 alleged herein, the defendants,

TAREK MEHANNA, and  
AHMAD ABOUSAMRA

jointly and severally, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), any property, real or personal, that constitutes, or is derived from, proceeds traceable to the commission of the offense.

3. If any of the property described in paragraphs 1 or 2 hereof as being forfeitable, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants --

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred to, sold to, or deposited with a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

it is the intention of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), incorporating 21 U.S.C. § 853(p), to seek forfeiture of

all other property of the defendants up to the value of such property.

All pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981 and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).