**NO COPY OF THIS TRANSCRIPT MAY BE MADE PRIOR TO 6/8/23 Case 1:21-cr-00041-11 Document 290 Filed 03/13/23 Page 1 of 94

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE					
3	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *					
5	* * No. 1:21-cr-00041-JL-01					
6	v. * December 21, 2022 * 9:15 a.m.					
7	IAN FREEMAN, *					
8	Defendant. *					
9	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
10	TRANSCRIPT OF DAY TEN OF JURY TRIAL - MORNING SESSION BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH N. LAPLANTE					
11						
12						
13	APPEARANCES:					
14	For the Covernment, Soth D. Afrons AUCA					
15	For the Government: Seth R. Aframe, AUSA Georgiana MacDonald, AUSA					
16	John J. Kennedy, AUSA United States Attorney's Office					
17						
18	For the Defendant: Mark L. Sisti, Esq. Sisti Law Offices					
19						
20						
21	Court Reporter: Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter					
22	United States District Court 55 Pleasant Street					
23	Concord, NH 03301 (603) 225-1454					
24						
25						

	Case 1:21-cr-00041-1L Document 290 File	ed 03/13/2	23 Page 2 of 94		
					2
1	I N D	E X			
2	WITNESSES: DIRECT_	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS	
3	MOHAMMED ALI				
4	By Mr. Sisti 4 By Ms. MacDonald	8			
5	DALII MITHA				
6	PAUL NIWA By Mr. Sisti 11				
7	By Ms. MacDonald	16			
8	Closing Argument by Mr. Aframe Closing Argument by Mr. Sisti		<u>Page</u> 21 64		
9	Rebuttal Closing by Mr. Aframe		85		
10		T			
11	EXHIB				
12	(None marked th	nis sess	sion)		
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: All rise for the jury. Please be seated. 2 3 Court is now in session and has before it for consideration Jury Trial, Day 10 in criminal case 4 5 21-cr-41-01-JL, United States versus Ian Freeman. 6 THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. Welcome back to court. Have any of you had any conversations with each other 7 8 or anybody else about the trial during the recess? 9 (The jurors responded in the negative) THE COURT: Have any of you had any exposure or access 10 to information about this trial during the recess? 11 12 (The jurors responded in the negative) 13 THE COURT: Good. We'll proceed, then. 14 The defense has not yet rested its case but has a 15 little bit more evidence to present. After we hear that, we'll 16 take a short break to rearrange the courtroom a little bit for 17 closing arguments. After that you'll receive my jury 18 instructions, and then you'll be sent to your deliberations all 19 today. 20 Let's proceed. 21 MR. SISTI: Thank you, your Honor. We'll be calling the next witness in one second. There are two. They'll be 22 23 brief. 24 THE COURT: Sure. The name of the first one? 25 MR. SISTI: Mohammed, last name Ali.

- MOHAMMED ALI, having been duly sworn by the Clerk, was
 examined and testified as follows:
- 3 THE CLERK: Please be seated.
- 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 5 THE CLERK: For the record, please state your name and
- 6 spell your last name.
- 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. My name is Mohammed Ali. Last
- 8 name is A-l-i.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. SISTI:

9

- 11 Q. Mohammed, good morning.
- 12 A. Good morning, sir.
- 13 Q. Thanks for coming. I know you were tied up yesterday. I
- 14 guess there was a problem; your wife was sick or something.
- 15 A. Yes. She has appointment to go to regular, you know, she
- 16 has something going on.
- 17 Q. Okay. I know you're a busy guy. You run a restaurant in
- 18 Keene?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. Can you tell the jury a little bit about what you do,
- 21 where it is and what kind of restaurant?
- 22 A. I have a Curry Indian Restaurant in Keene, New Hampshire.
- 23 I am -- I have my wife and I work there, and I've been in Keene
- 24 almost 13 years. I was in New York.
- 25 Q. And prior to Keene you were in New York?

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. And prior to that where did you reside?
- 3 A. Excuse me?
- 4 O. Prior to New York?
- 5 A. Yeah. I was just, you know, from New York I moved to New
- 6 Hampshire.
- 7 Q. Right. And what year was that? That was 13 years ago?
- 8 A. Yeah, about 13 years ago. Yeah.
- 9 Q. Okay. I just want to be real straight with you here
- 10 today. I just need to know whether or not you know a fellow by
- 11 the name of Ian Freeman.
- 12 A. Yeah. Mr. Freeman, we used to -- we have a problem in
- 13 Keene, we don't have a mosque, so we were looking for a mosque
- 14 for Friday prayer.
- 15 Q. Can you just point him out in the courtroom? It's a
- 16 formality, but we need to do it.
- 17 A. Right here. Mr. Ian.
- 18 MR. SISTI: Thank you, your Honor. If you could
- 19 recognize that identification?
- 20 THE COURT: He has identified the defendant.
- 21 Q. Thank you. Now, Mohammed, so you first got to know him
- 22 about what year? Do you remember?
- 23 A. I think it's about a couple of years.
- 24 Q. A couple of years now?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- 1 Q. And you were mentioning to the jury that there was a
- 2 problem, that you didn't have a place to --
- 3 A. Yeah. We was looking for the, you know, because there's a
- 4 very little community in Keene, Muslims community, so we don't
- 5 have a mosque, so we were looking for a Friday prayer, and
- 6 finally we bumped into Mr., you know, Ian, and he has some
- 7 place that also is a church, has a church property. So, he was
- 8 managing that property, and that's where I met him. I met him
- 9 on my, you know, friends, Muslim peoples met him, and he just
- 10 helped us a lot over there.
- 11 Q. So, you were able to actually worship? He's basically
- 12 allowing you guys the --
- 13 A. To, yeah, to pray for the Friday prayer, you know, that he
- 14 set up a mosque for us to -- we usually do five times prayer a
- 15 day, so -- I mean, we don't have like a priest, Imam, and
- 16 that's why we, you know, didn't continue, but basically then
- 17 | that place was closed, so we'd already functioned almost like
- 18 eight months, seven, eight months like that.
- 19 Q. Okay. So, other than him helping out the community that
- 20 way -- and that was through his church?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Okay. Other than helping out the community that way, how
- 23 else do you know him? Does he frequent your restaurant?
- 24 A. Well, since I met him, then he was a very pleasure to
- 25 | meet. This guy is a very nice guy, and I was telling him about

- 1 my business, because I used to own the gas station, and in my
- 2 religion that it's not good to sell beer and all this alcohol.
- 3 Q. Right.
- 4 A. So, I'm looking for Halal food, which is real money, and I
- 5 decide to have good stuff to provide to peoples, you know, so I
- 6 opened up the restaurant, and that restaurant was very tough
- 7 call, and I was suffering, and I mentioned to Mr. Ian, and he
- 8 | did help me out with -- he set up the Bitcoin in my store. I
- 9 did some transaction on it, too. And that's how I know him.
- 10 And he used to come and bring his friends to support my
- 11 business. And that's what it is. That's how I know him.
- 12 Q. So, he helped you set up the Bitcoin aspect of the
- 13 business?
- 14 A. Exactly, yes.
- 15 Q. Did he charge you any fee or anything like that?
- 16 A. Nothing, nothing.
- 17 Q. So, he did that completely --
- 18 A. He would just bring the tablets and what it was that, you
- 19 know, the transaction you do for the bitcoin, and he put it on,
- and whenever I have some issues I'd call him up, and he'd come.
- 21 He never asked me for any penny or something.
- 22 Q. And has that helped out your business? Is that keeping
- 23 you going?
- 24 A. Yes, it did help out in the beginning, but then it's dried
- 25 up again, you know.

- 1 Q. So, you're working 20 hours a day again?
- 2 A. I'm crash -- I'm going to be honest with you, it's a very
- 3 tough business. The restaurant business is not an easy task.
- 4 You have to work very hard for it.
- 5 Q. So, how do you know Ian with regard to his honesty and his
- 6 integrity?
- 7 A. Well, you know, to be honest with you, I don't know his
- 8 personal life, what he does or what he not, but as soon he come
- 9 to me a very nice man with a nice moral, you know, moral and
- 10 education. He's always very polite. And, like I said, he
- 11 bring his friends, and, you know, he tried to help me out and
- 12 support. That's all I know about him.
- 13 Q. Okay. I appreciate it, and I'm going to let you get back
- 14 to work, okay?
- 15 A. Thank you, sir.
- 16 Q. All right.
- 17 THE COURT: Cross-examination.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MS. MACDONALD:
- 20 Q. Good morning, Mr. Ali.
- 21 A. Good morning, ma'am. How are you doing?
- 22 Q. My name is Georgie MacDonald. I work for the U.S.
- 23 Attorney's Office, and I just have a few questions for you.
- 24 A. Sure.
- 25 Q. You testified that Mr. Freeman helped provide a place for

- 1 a mosque in Keene; is that correct?
- 2 A. Yes, yes.
- 3 Q. And was I correct in hearing your testimony that you were
- 4 able to practice there for about seven to eight months?
- 5 A. Yes, we was there. Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. And was Will Coley the Imam at that time?
- 7 A. Well, we don't have an Imam, because what happened, this
- 8 place was not permanent, and another thing that the community
- 9 is very, not too much community, it's like 15, 20 or 25 people
- 10 at the most there, and Imam need more, like, you have a priest
- 11 and you have a big, huge peoples, that is -- Imam comes from
- 12 another state, and he need a place to live. You have to
- 13 | support him, you know, because Imam don't go to work; they are
- 14 just to take care of the mosque and everything.
- 15 O. Okay. We've heard some things in this trial about a Will
- 16 Coley, and I was just wondering whether he was involved with
- 17 your mosque or whether that was something separate?
- 18 A. Yeah. Well, yeah. This guy was also, came from another
- 19 state, I don't know where, and he was a Christian and he
- 20 converted to Muslims.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. And, yeah, yes, he was involved there, too. He stayed
- 23 there for almost, you know, I think four or five months or
- 24 something. I'm not sure.
- 25 | Q. And do you know anything about whether Mr. Coley was

- 1 selling bitcoin in the name of the mosque?
- 2 A. No, no, I don't know.
- 3 Q. Okay. And so, and bitcoin has nothing to do with the
- 4 Muslim religion, right?
- 5 A. No. It's just, bitcoin, bitcoin involved, and, you know,
- 6 I mentioned to him about my business, and he says, Mohammed, I
- 7 can set up bitcoin, and maybe that boosts your business up.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. And that's all I know, and the rest I don't know if he's
- 10 | selling or doing -- I don't know his personal life. I never
- 11 asked anybody what he do, you know?
- 12 Q. Okay. Thank you very much. No further questions.
- 13 A. You're welcome.
- MR. SISTI: Thank you, Mohammed.
- THE WITNESS: You're welcome, sir.
- 16 THE COURT: Sir, you're excused.
- 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
- 18 (Witness stepped down)
- 19 THE CLERK: Please remain standing and raise your
- 20 right hand.
- 21 PAUL NIWA, having been duly sworn by the Clerk, was
- 22 examined and testified as follows:
- 23 THE CLERK: Please be seated. For the record, please
- 24 state your name and spell your last name.
- 25 THE WITNESS: My name is Paul Niwa. Last name is

- 1 | spelled N-i-w-a, first name is Paul.
- 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 3 BY MR. SISTI:
- 4 Q. All right. Good morning. How are you?
- 5 A. Very well. Thank you.
- 6 Q. And thanks for making the effort of being here. I know it
- 7 was kind of hectic, and you had to do some moving around, so I
- 8 appreciate it.
- 9 A. Well, I'm very grateful to Mr. Freeman.
- 10 Q. All right. Mr. Niwa, can you explain to the jury, you
- 11 know, where you live and what do you do for a living?
- 12 A. I live in Newton, Massachusetts. I'm a tenured Professor
- of Journalism at Emerson College. I'm a former Assistant Dean
- 14 and also a former Chair of my department.
- 15 Q. With regard to your contact with Ian Freeman, can you just
- 16 give us generally what that was about, not the specific
- 17 statements or anything, but generally what that was about.
- 18 A. So, in the early summer of 2020, right at the height of
- 19 the lockdown, I got a call out of the blue, and I picked it up,
- 20 and it was Mr. Freeman, and he explained that -- he asked me if
- 21 I was a son of Y. Grace Niwa, and I said, yes, and I was kind
- 22 of surprised. That's my mother, which he asked me if that was
- 23 my mother. I verified.
- Q. Not the blow-by-blow statements, but what was the general
- 25 conversation? What was the topic that we were dealing with at

- 1 that time?
- 2 A. So, he told me that my mother --
- 3 THE COURT: No, no, no, no.
- 4 O. Not the statements.
- 5 THE COURT: Not the statements. What was the topic of
- 6 conversation?
- 7 A. Oh, the topic of the conversation was that my mother had
- 8 been defrauded, and he was trying to return the money to my
- 9 mother.
- 10 Q. Okay. And was this a quick thing, or did the two of you
- 11 have multiple contacts?
- 12 A. I think we might have had two phone calls and several
- 13 texts to try to figure out a way to return the money to my
- 14 mother.
- 15 Q. All right. And over what period of time did Ian Freeman
- 16 work with you in order to get that result?
- 17 A. It was about three months. I mean, he tried many
- 18 different ways to try to help my mother, and even when we ran
- 19 into blocks he still tried to find ways to overcome them and
- 20 get the money to her.
- 21 Q. How much money, if you know, was your mother scammed out
- 22 of?
- 23 A. It was \$11,000 from my -- it was actually defrauded from
- 24 my aunt, who's disabled.
- 25 Q. Okay.

- 1 A. She was blinded at birth, and it was money that my mother
- 2 is a steward over to help her. She lives in a group home.
- 3 Q. Okay.
- 4 A. And so, that's what she uses to live off of, my aunt does,
- 5 to be able to pay her groceries and pay her share of the rent.
- 6 Q. Okay. So, over the three-month period would it be fair to
- 7 say there were multiple, I don't know, texts back and forth and
- 8 phone calls, and there was apparently some result that took
- 9 place?
- 10 A. We have many texts trying to figure out a way to get the
- 11 money back. We only had a couple of phone calls, though, so it
- 12 was -- I haven't spent a lot of time talking to Mr. Freeman.
- 13 Q. All right. But could you tell the jury the bottom line?
- 14 I mean, did Ian -- was he capable of getting that money back?
- 15 A. He was, yes, and all but a very reasonable amount of fees
- 16 that I asked Ian to take out. I said he should deduct mileage,
- 17 any financial costs, like, you know, money order costs, the
- 18 cost of postage, and he did deduct that, but I think it was
- 19 under \$100, so it was a very reasonable amount, and I think a
- 20 bank would have charged me a lot more to do the same kind of
- 21 services.
- 22 Q. I mean, he actually didn't even charge you. Would it be
- 23 | fair to say you insisted on him taking the money?
- 24 MR. KENNEDY: Objection.
- 25 A. He did not want to take any personal charges.

- 1 THE COURT: You need to disregard that -- well, not
- 2 that he didn't -- you actually put statements in on that issue.
- 3 MR. SISTI: Yeah.
- 4 Q. Did he charge you? How about that?
- 5 A. No, he did not.
- 6 Q. All right. And the reason that the money came to him from
- 7 you is why?
- 8 A. It's because someone, and we don't know who that person
- 9 is, had convinced my mother to transfer the \$11,000 into
- 10 Mr. Freeman's company.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. And that Mr. Freeman suspected, he told me --
- MR. KENNEDY: Objection, your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: Sustained. Why don't you lead him a
- 15 | little bit.
- 16 MR. SISTI: Right.
- Q. What happened was that Freeman suspected something, but he
- 18 | took care of it?
- 19 MR. KENNEDY: Objection again. He's just repeating
- 20 what Freeman said as part of the question.
- 21 THE COURT: Overruled.
- MR. SISTI: Thank you.
- 23 Q. And Freeman took care of it, and he brought it to your
- 24 attention, right?
- 25 A. Yes. He said that he stopped the transaction.

1 MR. KENNEDY: Objection. THE COURT: Well, yeah. Listen, Professor --2 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. THE COURT: -- you've got to be really careful about 4 5 answering only the question he asks you. We're trying to do 6 this carefully, so not to create hearsay problems --THE WITNESS: Sorry. 7 THE COURT: It's okay. People aren't used to sitting 8 9 where you're sitting. I understand. 10 MR. SISTI: Thank God, right? 11 THE COURT: But the lawyer is trying to direct you a 12 little bit, and I'm letting him do it, which I don't normally 13 allow, but I'm going to let him continue. Objection sustained. 14 THE WITNESS: Sorry about that. 15 MR. SISTI: Okay. Thank you, Judge. 16 I'll try. A. 17 Don't worry about it, okay? All right? There's rules. 18 So, at the end of the day the money is returned, and a 19 very slight cost or slight bit of money is given to Ian for 20 just doing some work, under \$100, right? 21 Agreed. A. 22 MR. SISTI: Thank you very much. 23 Your witness. 24 THE COURT: Cross. 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 1 BY MR. KENNEDY:
- 2 Q. Good morning, Mr. Niwa.
- 3 A. Good morning.
- 4 Q. Just a few questions. We'll get you out of here. So, I
- 5 just want to be clear you were not personally involved in this
- 6 transaction that involved your mother, correct?
- 7 A. Do you mean in returning the money or --
- 8 Q. No. So, the transaction where your mother sent money to
- 9 Mr. Freeman, you were not involved in that, correct?
- 10 A. No, no. I can only tell you what my mother told me.
- 11 Q. Okay. So, your knowledge about that transaction is based
- 12 on what Mr. Freeman told you, correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And what your mother told you, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And you don't have any of the records related to that
- 17 transaction, correct?
- 18 A. I was given the picture that was used to try to convince
- 19 Mr. Freeman to make the transaction.
- 20 Q. And this was a picture of your mother?
- 21 A. It was a picture of my mother with her driver's license
- 22 and a note saying, I authorize the purchase of bitcoin.
- 23 Q. How old is your mother, Mr. Niwa?
- 24 A. 80 years old.
- 25 Q. Where does she live?

- 1 A. She lives in Orange County, California.
- 2 Q. So, again, so your knowledge is just basically what you've
- 3 heard from Mr. Freeman and from your mother, correct?
- 4 A. Those are the only two sources, yes.
- 5 Q. So, you don't know whether or not Mr. Freeman had his bank
- 6 account frozen as a result of this transaction, correct?
- 7 A. Frozen, no. He did tell me he had difficulty being able
- 8 to make a check because of banks. He specifically told me that
- 9 Chase Bank had closed his account.
- 10 Q. Okay. So, a bank closed his account as a result of this
- 11 transaction?
- 12 A. No. I was never told it was because of that transaction.
- 13 Q. Okay. So, you don't know whether or not this transaction
- 14 triggered his account to be frozen, correct?
- 15 A. No, I do not.
- 16 Q. And you don't know whether or not Mr. Freeman was
- 17 returning the money in an attempt to unfreeze his account,
- 18 | correct?
- 19 A. I do not have that information either, no.
- 20 Q. And I assume you don't know whether or not Mr. Freeman
- 21 sent any bitcoin in this case, correct?
- 22 A. I know that he didn't send any bitcoin.
- 23 Q. So, Mr. Freeman didn't lose any money on this transaction,
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. I don't know. I have no idea.

- 1 Q. Okay. Well, your mother sent \$11,000, correct?
- 2 A. Yes, my mother sent \$11,000, and I asked Mr. Freeman to
- 3 deduct any charges that he incurred.
- 4 Q. We'll take it just piece by piece. Your mother sent
- 5 \$11,000 to Mr. Freeman, correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And Mr. Freeman did not send any bitcoin, correct?
- 8 A. He did not send any bitcoin, no.
- 9 Q. And then he returned the \$11,000 minus some fee?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And your only interactions with Mr. Freeman are with
- 12 respect to this one transaction involving your mother, correct?
- 13 A. Yeah, that's the extent of my conversation. I would say
- 14 you are saying that my mother sent Ian Freeman the money, and
- 15 that's not my mother -- or I would say I don't know that, to be
- 16 honest. I know that money was sent to the Church of the
- 17 Invisible Hand, which is a business entity, but I don't know
- 18 | what that relationship or what the -- if he's a sole proprietor
- 19 or if that's a corporation, I don't know.
- 20 Q. Okay. So, what you know is that \$11,000 was sent from
- 21 your mother's account to an account in the name of Church of
- 22 the Invisible Hand?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Okay. I don't have anything further for you. Thank
- 25 you.

```
1
               THE COURT: Redirect.
               MR. SISTI: Thank you. It'll be real brief.
 2
 3
                            REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 4
      BY MR. SISTI:
 5
      0.
           Thank you. It will be real brief. What you know is
      11,000 was sent, right?
 6
 7
      Α.
           Yes.
 8
           Freeman got in touch with you, right?
      Q.
 9
      A.
           Yes.
10
      0.
          He helped you over a period of three months, correct?
11
      A.
          Yes.
12
          And the $11,000 got back to your mother?
      0.
13
          Minus nominal, you know, small charges, yes.
      A.
14
      0.
           Okay. I appreciate it. Thank you.
               THE COURT: Professor, you're excused. Thank you.
15
16
               THE WITNESS: Thank you.
17
               MR. SISTI: Defense rests at this time, Judge.
18
               THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the
19
      jury, the defense has arrested its case. What we're going to
20
      do now is rearrange the courtroom a little bit so the attorneys
21
      can give their summations, so you don't have to wait while we
      do that. We're going to give you a short break.
22
23
               THE CLERK: All rise.
24
                    (The jury exited the courtroom)
25
               THE COURT: Anything for the Court?
```

```
1
               MR. SISTI: We didn't get rulings on the motions, the
      Rule 29s, and I would renew motions at this point in time.
 2
 3
               THE COURT: Motions renewed, remain under advisement.
 4
               MR. SISTI: Thank you.
 5
               THE COURT: Quick question. Please be seated. So,
 6
      that's a different mosque than the mosque of the video?
               MR. AFRAME: No, we don't think so.
 7
 8
               THE COURT: Same mosque?
 9
               MR. AFRAME: We think so.
               THE COURT: Has the video been provided to defense
10
11
      counsel yet?
12
               MS. MACDONALD: We played it yesterday.
13
               THE COURT: All right. Okay. Let me know when you're
14
      ready.
15
               THE CLERK: All rise.
16
               (Recess taken from 9:40 a.m. to 9:55 a.m.)
17
               THE CLERK: All rise for the jury.
18
                         (The jury entered the courtroom)
               THE CLERK: Please be seated.
19
20
               THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen of the
21
      jury. The evidence portion of the trial is now over. You've
22
      heard all the evidence. What you're going to hear now are
23
      closing arguments from the attorneys or what we call
      "summation."
24
25
               I want to remind you of something I said in my
```

preliminary instructions and I will remind you again after, is that closing arguments are not evidence; they are arguments about the evidence. The lawyers are going to tell you what they think you should interpret from the evidence and what conclusions they want you to draw, but they're not evidence. Keep that in mind.

Under our Rules of Procedure, the prosecution provides the first opening; then the defense responds with its opening -- I'm sorry -- closing. We're at the end, not the beginning. The prosecution starts with its closing; then the defense closes; and, if it wishes, the prosecution gets to do a shorter rebuttal. That's the rules.

So, who's closing for the prosecution?

MR. AFRAME: I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Aframe, you may proceed.

MR. AFRAME: Thank you.

CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. AFRAME: You've heard plenty of excuses during this trial from Ian Freeman, and I'm going to address many of them as I talk to you, but the most absurd of all is the idea that he is somehow not responsible for his conduct in the case because the government cannot find the scammers who hired him to obtain the bitcoin.

You know from Special Agent McBrearty that these scammers are extraordinarily difficult to find because they

hide their tracks, and you know how they do it: overseas locations, fake names, spoofed phone numbers, phony emails, and, most importantly for this case, the hidden money trail, because you know now that bitcoin is anonymous; once it's sent, it's gone, and nobody knows who it went to.

So, let's think about it for a moment. Did any of these scammers really want to use Ian Freeman? He charged a lot of money and fees for sending along anonymous bitcoin. For the Telegram customers you know that it was at least 10 percent. The scammer could have made a heck of a lot more money if he could have just cut Freeman out of the deal and get the money directly from his victim, but they didn't do that. Why? Because, of course, it would have left tracks. They had to hide those tracks, and the scammers hired Ian Freeman to turn the victim's money into anonymous bitcoin. No tracks, hide the money. That was Freeman's purpose. That was his job.

Consider Dannela Varel and the so-called Jerry Harmon. If Varel had sent her money directly to Harmon at that 10 percent fee, \$755,000, \$75,500 went to Ian Freeman for sending that bitcoin. That's a lot of money that Jerry Harmon had to give up, but Freeman was a cost of Harmon doing his business. What was his business? The scamming of people on the Internet.

Freeman was offering an important service for which scammers were willing to pay. What was that service? The anonymous moving of bitcoin. He moved large quantities of

funds, Freeman offered his users anonymity, and they paid him a pretty penny for it. That's money laundering. He's the one that makes the scammers hard to find, and that's a serious crime, and that's what this trial was all about.

The evidence in this case showed you conclusively that Freeman intentionally set up a bitcoin money-transmitting business to help scammers and other criminals. He bought large amounts of bitcoin to the tune of many millions of dollars. You saw the bank records. You saw the millions of dollars going to the exchanges. That's right. He was buying bitcoin in the normal way at exchanges. These are real companies that try to collect real information from their customers so that their service is not used for money laundering. And what did he pay for that bitcoin that he purchased? Less than 1 percent.

I invite you to look at the Kraken records that we presented at this trial. It was Exhibit 914. \$280,000 worth of bitcoin bought by Ian Freeman from Kraken for \$440. Even when he advertised on LocalBitcoins, he sent one advertisement to buy for himself, what percent did he offer to pay? Go look at Exhibit 1201. He offered to pay 1 percent.

Once Freeman acquired all that bitcoin, he sold it, right? He sold it through kiosks, he sold it on localbitcoins.com, and, most importantly for this case, he sold it on Telegram, and he sold it for big fees. You saw the kiosk

charge 14 percent, you saw Freeman tell people that he would charge a 10 percent flat fee on Telegram, and you saw that the LocalBitcoins advertisement went up to a 21 percent charge.

Why? Why was Freeman able to sell this bitcoin for so much more than he bought it? Because he offered something special. He offered something valuable. He offered his customers absolute anonymity.

In his opening statement Mr. Sisti said, You won't see any scammers walk arm and arm with Mr. Freeman, and that's right. Ian Freeman's too smart for that. He didn't proceed by locking himself arm in arm. He proceeded with the scammers by the wink and the nod. So, what was the wink? It was those advertisements on LocalBitcoins. It was those rules posted on the kiosks and that he put on the Internet. What did those rules and advertisements say? Anonymity.

Let's look at the kiosk for a minute on the screen,

Exhibit 502. What does the rule say? Number 4: Our staff

love crypto and are happy to discuss them, but they don't need

to know why you want them. Keep that to yourself.

Exhibit 302: Do not tell our staff why you want to buy the cryptocurrency.

And you know these are the rules posted right on the kiosks.

In Exhibit 1541 these are the rules that Mr. Freeman wanted to be posted on a website about his kiosks. Rule Number

1: Don't tell our staff why you want the coins. Anonymity.

And the LocalBitcoins was the same. Exhibit 1201, it contained all the advertisements, and you know that they all said the same thing, so just here's an example: What you do with your bitcoin is your business. Don't tell me what your plans are.

In our opening statement we called these promises of anonymity invitations, but really they were dog whistles. The dogs knew what Freeman was promising with these ads and rules guarantying anonymity. Don't ask, don't tell. Get me the cash, I'll get you the bitcoin. No questions no matter how suspicious the transaction, no matter how vulnerable the purported buyer appeared to be. Process the sale, send the bitcoin, keep the fee to the tune of millions of dollars.

And those dogs, they came in packs. Many of these dogs were, as you learned, they were dirty dogs, they were scammers, they were criminals.

But let's not overstate things. Was every person who bought bitcoin from Ian Freeman a criminal? I'm sure not. I'm sure not. I'm sure that there were people who conducted smaller transactions at the kiosks or even the occasional legitimate transaction on LocalBitcoins. But in this case we were talking about the big customers, the repeat customers, the ones he wanted to take offline to Telegram, where no one could see what he was doing.

Agent McBrearty told you she interviewed between 30 and 40 people from that Telegram folder on his computer. Not one of them said they were buying bitcoin for their own desire, not one.

Agent Thibault said there were so many SARs filed by banks on Ian Freeman transactions she couldn't deal with them all; she had to just deal with the higher value ones because it was overwhelming.

And you have not seen a single witness testify at this trial who says that he or she bought from Freeman because they wanted the bitcoins for themselves, not a single person. But even for the moment, assuming that there are legitimate transactions mixed in, that has nothing to do with this case.

The pertinent question here for you is this: Did Ian Freeman know that he was creating an operation for criminals to use to hide their tracks by buying his bitcoin? He did. And how do you know? He told you. At that midnight meet-up with his crypto buddies in Keene Central Square on June 20, 2020, in an unguarded moment among friends he spilled it. Unfortunately for him, when he did that, he didn't know that an FBI -- an IRS undercover agent was taping that admission.

But here's what he said at that meet-up: If you fall in love with a guy from Africa, I can't talk you out of it, you know, so it is what it is. The vending machine is a way for them to take the money they have and send it to the person

they've fallen in love with. He knows. He knows the kiosks are a way to complete these Africa scams. Could he tell you any more plainly that he knows that he's in the business of helping scammers complete their crimes?

And he knows all about these romance scams. He knows they prey on old people, and he knows they originate in Africa.

Let's listen to his own words.

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: He knows how these scams work, he knows who does them, and he knows who they victimize. He had two international ads on LocalBitcoins. You can see that in Exhibit 1201. One of them was for the Nigerian naira. Was Nigeria a random choice of countries to pick? I don't think so. He believes, and you just heard, there are plenty of scammers in Africa, so he decided that's where he was going to try to blow his dog whistle the loudest.

When Freeman told the IRS undercover in their Telegram chat that old ladies put \$40,000 into those kiosks, based on everything I just played for you, what was he saying? Wink, wink, nod, nod. Those are romance scam victims sending money. Why? Because he offered something special. He offered something valuable. He offered anonymity to those fake boyfriends in Africa.

And in that same recording of the meet-up that I just quoted for you Mr. Freeman claimed that what these people were

doing, what these old ladies who were putting \$40,000 into the machine were doing, was none of his business. But, of course, it was his business. Literally this was his business, turning dollars into bitcoin. That was his business. He intentionally turned a blind eye to what was happening because he knew he was helping people complete their crimes. He set this thing up to invite the scammers to use his operation. That was the plan. Don't ask, don't tell.

What did he tell the IRS undercover about those kiosk machines? He disabled everything. No identification, no forms, no facial recognition. And it's not that those things don't exist on the form. Read closely the Telegram chat with the undercover. Freeman said he disabled them; he turned them off. They were there. They were there to help make transactions safe, to help stop the money laundering, but he turned them off. Why? Because that's how he kept those kiosk transactions anonymous. That was his promise. He knew why people wanted to use the machine. He told you why. He set it up to make those transactions completely anonymous. He allowed the bitcoin to be sent. He kept the commission. Freeman knew exactly what he was doing: bitcoin to a scammer, money in his pocket, old lady losing her life savings.

Let's look closely at Freeman's communication with the IRS undercover. There's more evidence there that Freeman knew exactly what he was doing. The undercover had been buying

bitcoin and leaving all sorts of hints about all the cash that he had that he needed to get rid of. Were there any questions from Freeman? No. When the undercover broached the idea of sending money in the mail to Freeman, he asked Freeman what mail service he should use. What did Freeman say to that?

Let's listen to Exhibit 606.

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: Freeman's concern was about search warrants. Do you think about search warrants when considering whether you're going to use FedEx or the Post Office? I doubt it. He knew that the undercover's cash was suspicious, and he advised him accordingly.

Do you remember Mr. Sisti's questioning in response to that clip? That was an absurd moment in this trial. Freeman, the anti-government libertarian, was supposedly advising the undercover, according to the questioning, to use the government's mail service because he thinks that FedEx and UPS, the private companies, are full of criminals and thieves. Come on. You're supposed to believe that Freeman thinks the government can be trusted to deliver the mail when he doesn't think it can be trusted to do anything else? That argument smacked of desperation, because this was evidence that Freeman knew. Freeman suspected the undercover was engaged in criminal activity, and he advised the undercover accordingly, because he knew.

And then, when the undercover finally told Freeman explicitly that he was a drug dealer, look closely at Freeman's response. Quote: You got a little too loose-lipped, so I'm not opposed to the sale of drugs. I do need to be careful. Sadly, that means I can't KNOWINGLY, in all capital letters, sell you bitcoin.

I'd ask you to apply your common sense to that conversation. If Freeman believed that the undercover was a legitimate business person who had been investing in bitcoin who then sprung out of the blue that he was actually a criminal drug dealer using Freeman's services to launder funds, how would you expect Freeman to act? Anger? Disgust? Get away from me? Not Ian Freeman. He chastises the undercover for being too loose-lipped, for violating the Don't tell me what you're doing with the bitcoin golden rule, and he says he cannot any longer help him KNOWINGLY, all caps. In other words, just keep it on the down low, and we're fine. Freeman knew all along it was all part of the plan. The undercover violated the wink-and-nod agreement. Freeman knew.

How else do you know Freeman knew? Consider the red flags that Ian Freeman ignored in these transactions, the obvious facts showing that these transactions were suspicious. Why did he ignore them? Once again, because he knew, he knew his business was laundering criminal proceeds under this no-questions-asked policy. That was his plan: Look the other

way. He was what the judge will describe to you; he was willfully blind.

Let's look now at some of those red flags that Ian Freeman ignored. Let me start with cash. People sending enormous amounts of cash, that's an obvious red flag for possible criminal activity. And some of those LocalBitcoins chats that were read to you in this trial, frankly, were ridiculous, people sending Freeman hundreds of thousands of dollars in the mail.

Here's an example: The LBC customer says, I need to cash out about \$500,000, U.S. dollars to bitcoin, but I need to do it slowly. Did Freeman ask a single question about the origin of all that cash? Of course not. What was his response? My direct rate is 10 percent.

Here's another one, Exhibit 1216. Remember this guy,
Arnaiz, this guy from Mexico? He wanted to buy 17 bitcoin. Go
back to the chat. If you do the math, you'll see that was
almost \$100,000. How did he propose sending it? Cash in the
mail. Did Freeman have any questions about that? No. What
was his response? You can send it overnight.

Language. We know that Ian Freeman is aware that many of these scams originate abroad, and we also know that Freeman is sensitive to the language that people use in the chats. Ian Freeman is not stupid. When the people who are working for him, like Renee Spinella and Chris Rietmann, report suspected

scams to him either on LocalBitcoins or at one of the kiosks,

Freeman does not entirely blow them off. Why? Because he

knows that even his friends won't tolerate what he will when no
one else is watching.

Let's look for an example at Exhibit 819. This is

Renee talking to Ian about a LocalBitcoins chat that she's

doing. So, Renee says, I don't know about this guy. Probably

ripping someone off or just dumb. Ian says, I'll take a look,

and then he says, Ha. How many Brendas say bro? Renee says,

Good point. In other words, Freeman suspects in that situation

that the person pretending to be Brenda is a fraud, because the

language that person used in the chat doesn't match the

identity the person was claiming. Freeman is sensitive to the

language in these chats. He's not stupid. But then look at

what Freeman will let go with no questions asked when he thinks

no one else is watching. Here are two examples, but there are

many.

So, let's look at Exhibit 1221 for a second, and I'll point your attention to the ones in yellow:

"Hello. Am using my partner. We are working together but after deposit the money I'll do whatever you want me to do. My account was freeze from btc before using my partner. My partner received the it, but I'll deposit it on his ba half (sic) and do whatever you want me to do. We have trade before. My username is Kgreg89, but my account was hack so am using my

partner."

Who supposedly sent that? Karen Greene, a woman born in 1971, from Travelers Rest, South Carolina. Brendas don't say bro, and middle-aged women from South Carolina don't say, My account was freeze or my account was hack. Freeman knew.

Another example was Patrick Brown, Exhibit 1225.

Patrick Brown said, "Friend, I am comparatively fresh on LBC,
but I have traded good. Yea, I read it that's how your release
time is so less. I completely understand that. I can trade
offline with you. I have been trading offline since long using
Coinbase Pro, but they have some technical issue going on, as
they mention on my account BTC help are in there."

You met Patrick Brown. You know Patrick Brown is a 60-some-odd-year-old Caucasian man from Texas who grew up in Oklahoma. He doesn't write like that, and he doesn't describe something as comparatively fresh. Brendas don't say bro. Freeman knew.

Another red flag that Freeman ignored time and time again are the third-party trades. Those are the trades when someone else is sending Freeman cash and then asking Freeman to send the bitcoin to a third person. Those kinds of transactions are so suspicious that the itBit witness, Kate Eyerman, says her company never does them. Look at the loveshotz chat. They're against the LocalBitcoins terms of service. But you don't even know all that -- you don't even

need to know all that, because Ian knows that they are not a good idea when someone else is watching, because listen to him on his radio show when he said he doesn't usually do them.

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: I generally don't do them either, but, of course, you know when Freeman thinks no one else is watching he does them all the time.

Remember the loveshotz chat? Chiedu from Nigeria wants Mary Hurd in Nevada to send Freeman money so that Freeman can send a bitcoin to Chiedu. Chiedu says that Mary is his in-law. On another day he says his company accountant, Barbara, will be sending the cash.

Here is Chiedu. Does this guy without a shirt look
like he's the company CEO? I don't think so. But no questions
asked, not a single one. Send the bitcoin, collect the fee.

And can you believe that Ian Freeman doubled down on his LocalBitcoins feedback yesterday? Who was writing the feedback? The scammers were writing the feedback. You saw it, the big fight with Chiedu, and then how does Mr. Freeman end it? Send me positive feedback. The person scamming Patrick Brown, the person scamming James Rossell, they were the ones on LocalBitcoins. They are the ones writing the feedback. Those are Mr. Freeman's reviewers. Of course they love him; he's an expert money launderer. No questions asked, quick release time, next trade, again and again and again. It's a scammer's

dream.

And I just mentioned James Rossell. Let's talk about him for a second. He was the firefighter from New Jersey who was being scammed out of his wife's life insurance by Mary Romeo. Mary wasn't the smartest scammer around, to be perfectly honest with you, because she was actually passing on through those chats to Freeman the actual information Rossell was providing to her. So, initially Mary says Rossell was buying 67,000 for personal investment. You know from Mr. Rossell that was a lie. But when the bank stopped Rossell's wire, why did they do that? Because it appeared fraudulent. In sort of a not-too-bright move Mary put that in the chat to Mr. Freeman. What did Freeman do with that information? Nothing. Not a single question, nothing.

Instead, Freeman called Rossell. Why did he call him? He wanted his money. And Mary got Rossell to write a check. Remember that? But Rossell didn't have enough money to cover the check. He had written the first, the wires for 67,000, and now some time had gone by, and he told Mary he needed to wait for his pension check to arrive to make good on the full \$67,000. Mary again, in what I would describe as not too bright a move, decided to put that in the chat to Freeman, too. Did Freeman have any questions about that? No.

Would someone like Rossell, who you saw here, be investing his very last cent in bitcoin? Does that cause

Mr. Freeman any concern? Nope. He just wants to make sure that Rossell mails the checks Priority.

And after that, after all that suspiciousness, out of nowhere Rossell now has two new clients, third-party trades, people from Wisconsin and Florida, older men who are going to send money to Mr. Freeman so that the bitcoin can be sent to James Rossell and, of course, really to Mary. Third-party trades from a firefighter with no money out of the blue. Does that make any sense? Of course not. Questions from Freeman? Of course not.

And read the end of the jrossell1313 chat when you're back there. How much percent do you charge?, says the chat.

Brendas don't say bro.

And let's look at this chart. This was the story from the Telegram folder of Elizabeth Corley from Iowa, born in 1965. She makes some kind of trade with Freeman on November 2019, and then between November 19th and February 7th she supposedly sends one, two, three, four, five, six other people to do trade with Mr. Freeman on her behalf from Illinois, Florida, New Jersey, Nevada, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, ranging from -- dates of birth ranging from 1946 to 1994, all within a short period of time.

Does he ask a single question about what's going on here; why are all these people sending money from wherever they are to Ian Freeman to send bitcoin to the Elizabeth Corley in

Iowa? It doesn't make sense. He didn't ask a single question. It's just take the money.

This is Schmidt. Go back and look at the records from Chris Reitmann and the Bank of America account. This is the guy who sends two wires within a couple of days for \$130,000 with a memo line that says: Orphanage. Not a single question. Go back and look at the photos, go back and study this. It doesn't make sense. It doesn't matter.

Freeman did these third-party trades constantly.

They're all over the LBC chats. They're all over the Telegram folders. They are the most suspicious trades of all, someone sending him money to send the untraceable, anonymous bitcoin to someone else. He didn't ask a single question about any of them. Ignore the red flags, do the trade, make the money time and time again.

And, of course, there were many red flags within that Telegram folder on Ian Freeman's laptop. That folder was exactly as it was on his computer the day it was seized. You saw every single folder just as Freeman compiled it himself.

And so, let's start with the most obvious red flag of all, the age of the folks in all of those sub-folders.

Members of the jury, we're talking about bitcoin, not mutual funds, not bonds, not IRAs. We're talking about bitcoin, a highly speculative, volatile, new investment vehicle that requires sophisticated, cutting-edge technology so that it

can be used. And the communications that were made were all on Telegram. I ask you how many of you knew what Telegram was before you stepped foot in this courtroom two weeks ago? Who would you expect to be investing large sums of money in bitcoin using Telegram? I suggest to you by and large younger people, folks who are more comfortable with the technology, folks who have lots of earning years ahead of them so that they can afford losses based on speculating in virtual currency. Where are the young people who should be predominating Freeman's Telegram business, if it really was legitimate? They are nowhere. They are completely absent.

Here's who they were (indicating). These are the people in Mr. Freeman's Telegram folder. Virtually all the people in the Telegram folder are precisely in the age that Mr. Freeman said are the people who are targets for romance scams. He knows it. He knows what's going on. He just doesn't care as long as they send these pictures with the wire slips or the deposit slips that contain the magic words.

And so, let's talk for a minute about that, these selfies and magic words. His computer and his LBC chats were littered with them. This was his so-called KYC.

Why did Freeman want these pictures? It had nothing to do with knowing his customers and certainly not with protecting any of these people from fraud. It had everything to do with protecting himself. If Freeman sent the bitcoin and

the bank called back the wire, the bitcoin was gone. Freeman can't get it back. He was the loser. So, to avoid that outcome he needed some evidence to fight with the bank if they tried to reverse a transaction, a selfie to show the bank that in a particular transaction the person took the photo and wrote the words. And Freeman proudly told you yesterday he was able to win those fights with the banks; they would give him usually his money back. After all, it shows the person, it shows they wrote the words. You can see how that might be effective.

And is it possible -- put yourself in the shoes of a bank person. Is it possible that in a single case an older person wants to buy bitcoin? Of course it's possible.

Dale Chapman testified yesterday, that 75-year-old former Spanish teacher from Amherst, she was interested in bitcoin. But I also asked her were any of her friends? No. And so the selfie helps; it helps Freeman suggest that this was one of those unusual older people who wanted to buy bitcoin for him or herself.

But what the bank doesn't get is what you got. You got to see the entire contents of this Telegram folder. They see one selfie from one transaction. The bank doesn't know that virtually all the Telegram clients are older folks buying under these circumstances. But you've seen all that. You know all that. This was CYA for Ian Freeman; it was not KYC protection for his customers. For banks he needed evidence to

fight, when necessary, and to do that he papered his file with these meaningless photos.

Compare that with the kiosks where Freeman intentionally made sure there were no photos. What's the difference? In the kiosks he had the cash in hand. It was in the box. No bank could reverse that. No wires to be reversed, no deposits to be turned around, so no pictures. Less evidence is better. But for the wire situation and the cash deposits with the banks there was risk, so he did this (indicating). Those selfies were 100 percent about Ian Freeman protecting his wins, nothing more, nothing less.

And you know the most absurd part of this fighting with the banks is what he said to TD Bank in Exhibit 707.

Here's the selfie that he attaches to the bank, and there's a long email that you can read all of when you're deliberating, but here is the part I want to emphasize: As long as they jump through all the hoops, it's almost...totally fine. That's what he tells the bank, and, based on what you've seen in this trial, it's never fine. It's money laundering over and over and over.

Let's look at one other red flag in that Telegram folder, the fees Freeman charged. You have learned that, if anonymity is not your number one concern, you can buy a bitcoin -- you can buy bitcoin for a heck of a lot less than Ian Freeman was selling it. I already said the \$280,000 from

Kraken, \$445. Kate Eyerman said that itBit, another real exchange, charges .3 percent, \$100 of bitcoin for less than a penny.

Consider Patrick Brown. Ian Freeman bought \$280,000 of bitcoin from Kraken. Patrick Brown supposedly bought \$280,000 worth of bitcoin from Ian Freeman. If we assume the Telegram rate of 10 percent, that would have cost Brown for using Freeman \$28,000 to buy that bitcoin. Brown could have bought that same bitcoin from Kraken for \$444, and if he went to itBit it would have cost \$980.

If these were legitimate transactions, why would older folks want to pay huge sums of their investment money to purchase anonymity? Why would anonymity be so important to any of these people? The answer is it wouldn't be. There is absolutely no reason for it. It makes no sense. Freeman knew what was going on. The scammers needed the anonymity. He turned a blind eye, because anonymity was his promise to the people who are behind these pictures.

And you also know that, if Freeman had asked these older folks a single probing question about what they were doing, these scams would have collapsed almost instantly. The people you met were not trying to hide anything from Freeman. Consider Dannela Varel as an example. She would have told Freeman she was sending money to Harmon to help him on his oil rig. Indeed, despite Freeman's instructions to put lies on the

wire forms, Varel wasn't totally comfortable with that, but she also put the true reason: Oil drilling equipment. What did Freeman do with that? Well, of course, nothing.

Harold Jones wasn't hiding anything. Karla Cino wasn't hiding anything. None of them were hiding anything. Freeman knew that, and so he was careful not to ask. If he was going to call them at all, it was a quick authorization and get off the phone as soon as possible.

Rebecca Aut told you that her call with Ian Freeman lasted but a few seconds. That was just more papering the file. It's better to tell the bank that I spoke to the person. That might be good evidence. It's more evidence to present to a bank, if needed. That's not KYC. That's CYA. It was papering the file.

Mr. Freeman had the nerve to go up there yesterday and tell you he was fooled by all these people because he asked them basic questions and they all lied to him. Really? The guy who built this whole business on a premise of, What you do with your bitcoin is your business, don't tell me what your plans are, was asking them basic questions? Look at those LBC chats, go through them, look for one single invasive probing question. Look for one. You won't find it.

He didn't save the Telegram chats, and I think you can guess why, but he did save one for this guy Manfred Rodriguez.

Read that one. That guy was giving 17, 16, thousands and

thousands of dollars of cash every single day. Look for a single question about why and where all this cash was coming from. You won't find it.

These people weren't hiding why they were buying bitcoin. They knew they were buying bitcoin. The only lie these people told was the lie Freeman required them to tell, the lie to the banks, and those lies were, frankly, ridiculous. Church donation, rare coins, investments. Freeman suggested to you yesterday those somehow were not lies. Were any of these people investing, thinking about rare coins, any of the people you met? No. They were all being scammed by someone who claimed to be a desperate love interest, and if Freeman asked any questions about that he would have known that in seconds.

And one last thing. Look at the velocity of the transactions for many of the people in that Telegram folder. Kate Eyerman told you that was a red flag, but you really didn't need her to tell you that. It's common sense. If a senior is going to make a significant bitcoin purchase as an investment, I suggest you would expect a single transfer, but these people -- many of these people didn't do that. They sent lots of money in quick succession in multiple transactions.

Why? Because the scammers were pressuring them for more and more cash as fast as possible before the victims realized they were being scammed.

There were many examples: Patrick Brown, three

transactions, six days, \$280,000. Donald Huffman sent \$100,000 in a week. Dannela Varel, \$755,000 in six days in multiple transactions. These are examples. Study the Telegram folder. They're all in there, frequent large-dollar transactions. Freeman just ignored it.

And when Freeman finally learned that someone had said they were a fraud victim, what was Freeman's response? Let's look at this conversation with Renee, 854:

The LBC buyer turned out to be a scam victim. Now I get to lose my bank account likely and maybe the money. On hold with the bank now.

You heard this morning that in some transaction where Mr. Niwa didn't know much about it, that when Freeman didn't send the bitcoin he was willing to send back the money. This is the real situation. When Mr. Freeman knows when he sent the bitcoin, when he's lost the money, what are his concerns? His precious bank accounts and keeping the cash. He's not interested in what happened to that scam victim. He is interested in himself.

Members of the jury, everything I've said up to now proves beyond a reasonable doubt the most important fact in this trial: Based on his own statements, his own conduct, you know that Ian Freeman was running a money-laundering business; you know that Freeman was intentionally catering to scammers and other criminals that were engaged in wire fraud. They were

using computers to convince victims to part with their money on false pretenses, Harold Jones, Rebecca Aut, James Rossell, all of them. And you know that Freeman helping these scammers was a key part of the scheme. He was helping them hide the tracks by making the money trail invisible. That's what money laundering is, hiding the origin of the funds. It's money laundering pure and simple.

Now, Freeman understood that there were two institutions that could cause him trouble with his scheme, and those were the government and the banks. So, let me talk to you for a minute about the government. This is where the unlicensed money servicing business comes in. You learned from FinCEN representative Mr. Valahakis that money transmitters present a particular danger of money laundering, and for that reason money transmitters must register with the government. They must follow certain rules under the Bank Secrecy Act. Why? To stop money laundering they have to have real procedures for identifying suspicious transactions and then filing Suspicious Activity Reports if they encounter any of the red flags, and you know Freeman didn't file any of those.

Freeman was running a money-transmitting business. A money transmitter is someone in the business of transferring funds by any means, and Judge Laplante will tell you that bitcoin is funds; and you know that Freeman accepts fiat currency, dollars, and, in return, he sends bitcoin to a

bitcoin address.

You remember Ali Comolli. I did the example with the car, and she sent me bitcoin, and her wallet went down, my wallet went up. She transmitted bitcoin to me. Pretty simple idea.

That makes him a money transmitter. He needs to register, and he needs to follow basic rules about something -- he needs to follow basic rules to stop money laundering.

Now, I want to be clear about something right here.

Transmitting bitcoin is not a crime. It is not a crime. It just requires that those who choose to engage in it take certain steps to prevent money laundering. So, to the extent you've heard it suggested at some point in this trial that this case is somehow about whether it's legal to sell bitcoin, that's just wrong. It is legal to sell bitcoin as long as you do it responsibly. This trial, at least partly, is about someone who wanted to do that without following those rules, because he wanted to launder money. It's these rules that Freeman didn't want to follow, because he knew that Suspicious Activity Reports were bad news.

Look briefly at Exhibit 1205. Here's one of his LBC chats: Eric, I'm sorry. I cannot risk a SAR being filed. At the end, This could trigger an investigation.

Of course he didn't want them filed on him, but he also didn't want to file them on other people, because that

would draw attention to himself, especially since so many of these transactions were so plainly suspicious. That could blow the whole thing up.

So, how do you do that? How do you avoid filing SARs? How do you avoid having the anti-money-laundering program? Simply don't register. Hopefully you can just stay under the radar, and when the government sends you a letter telling you to register, you ignore it, and you just hope the government goes away.

Listen to Freeman in his own words describing the registration, 845B.

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: And 861A.

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: He knows you can't be a money launderer and follow the rules, so he had to make a choice: follow the rules or be a money launderer. He chose the latter.

The banks, they presented a more complicated problem for Ian Freeman. Unlike the government, he couldn't just ignore them. He needed them. He needed to move money around, millions in from victims from around the country, millions out to exchanges to get more bitcoin to send to scammers. That was the business. It was big business. And you can't move all that money without banks. So, Freeman needed banks, but he just couldn't let them know exactly what he was doing.

And that brings us to another of the excuses that were presented at this trial. Time and again it was suggested to you that the banks were at fault because they did not stop people from sending money to Freeman. But really what was the actual evidence about the banks? Agent Katie Thibault said that the banks had filed so many Suspicious Activity Reports on these transactions she couldn't deal with them all. Rossell told you his wire was returned from the bank because they thought it was fraudulent. Harold Jones told you that the banks told him that the transactions appeared fake. And several of the banks shut their customers' accounts down because of the sending wires to Mr. Freeman.

And what about Freeman's accounts? He was constantly getting them shut down.

Remember Hope Cherry from the credit union in Washington, D.C.? She thought Freeman's account was suspicious from the start. She watched it for a couple of weeks, learned of the tall tales of depositors from around the country through her colleagues, and saw deposits coming from everywhere with no rational explanation. She shut that account down within a couple of weeks.

Freeman even had to keep a list on his computer of all the banks that, as he put it, broke up with him so that he could keep track of all the closings. He had so many accounts closed that he needed other people to falsely open accounts in

their own names and let him control those accounts. Chris Rietmann, Colleen Fordham, Renee Spinella, Mr. Nobody, they all did that. Those accounts were closed, too. And this is all despite the efforts Freeman took to conceal what he was doing from the banks.

Remember when he told Renee to pose as a financial dominatrix? Why did he tell her to do that? Because Wells Fargo was on his trail and sent a letter saying that they thought he was a money transmitter. That truly was pathetic.

And this is where the so-called churches come into the case. Freeman needed a reason to explain the volume of cash coming into his account. His brilliant idea was to say he was operating a church and the money from the customers was for donations. It was said in the opening these churches were real. They were not.

You heard from Freeman's own friends, Chris Rietmann, Colleen Fordham and Melanie Neighbours. None of them knew a single substantive thing about this church, not a service, not a meeting, nothing. Neighbours, who lived with Freeman at Leverett Street, told you Freeman would only invoke the church when he was trying to get some kind of advantage, a tax break, and that's exactly what Freeman said on the stand yesterday. He told you the church owns his car, his house, pays his food, pays his gas, pays his travel, and then he told you he had no income.

This church is a manipulation strategy. It's a tool.

It's a tool to mislead the banks. It's a tool to hide income from the IRS so that he can say he owes no taxes. It's a farce.

Freeman kept mentioning the church yesterday and then saying "we" for everything he said it did. That "we," that was the royal "we." Not a single person came into this courtroom and said one single substantive thing about that church.

Freeman was the only one.

Freeman has suggested that Shire Free Church is real because he made some donations in its name. The only records you saw in this case about donations was that in 12 years he gave \$6,400 to a homeless shelter in Keene. That's it. He made more money on the single James Rossell transaction than he ever gave to that homeless shelter.

And you heard some people testify yesterday about their impressions of Mr. Freeman. Think about their testimony. Do you think any one of them described a truly charitable act? I don't think so. But the fact that someone makes a donation, or the fact that someone does something kind, that makes them charitable? That may make them kind. It doesn't make them a church. You don't become a church, a mosque or a synagogue because you made a charitable donation. That is completely made up. Freeman used the church as a way to throw banks off the trail for as long as he possibly could, and he didn't stop

with one church.

The Church of the Invisible Hand with Pope Nobody, that's another farce. The documents for it were on Freeman's own computer. He pretended to be Mr. Nobody when confronting Bank of America on the church account. When it was convenient he then said he was treasurer. Does that seem like the right thing to say at the moment? The only evidence in this case is the Church of the Invisible Hand was a front for Freeman to open bank accounts. It was fake. And what about Renee's Crypto Church? In describing it she said, I think as clearly as one could possibly say it, The church equals moi. She is the church. That really does sum it up.

Church, Ian's friend, testified he had no idea what it is.

Freeman said yesterday Rietmann was a minister of the church.

Rietmann signed formation documents for Freeman. He did it for him as a favor. Once again, Freeman simply made the facts fit his theories.

And how about Freeman's efforts to get Renee to write letterhead for the church so he could get a fake community service letter? Remember this? This was Renee's response at Exhibit 834A:

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: Does that sound like any minister you know? And when Freeman asked Renee to open another account

later in the Crypto Church's name, here was Renee's response:

(Audio recording played)

MR. AFRAME: She's right. The church was a joke. And how about Freeman? He needed two churches. The fake Shire Free Church wasn't enough for him. He decided in 2020 that he needed the New Hampshire Peace Church. Why? To have another name in which he could open bank accounts. It's just like he said to Renee: We just have to get you a church, another name to confuse the bank for a while until they figure out what's going on. And that New Hampshire Peace Church account at Santander Bank, that's where poor Patrick Brown and Rebecca Aut, among other victims, sent their money so Freeman could launder it and send the bitcoin to the scammers.

The churches and the people willing to open accounts for Freeman were key to his success. It gave him a way to get accounts opened, and then he instructed his customers to lie to the banks about the reason for the transaction, to keep the account open as long as he could. For a church account have them write Church donation. If it's a business account at Local 101 Goods, have them write Purchase of rare coins. Freeman had no interest in the real reason for these transactions but was very concerned they write a proper lie to the bank. He only cared that the real reason was written down when it was all said and done so he could get his precious selfie, because, if he ever needed to try to claw back his

money, he had a way to do it. It was all a bunch of lies.

Given the effort Freeman put into lying to the banks, it's ironic that he spent so much time at this trial faulting the banks. It's all irrelevant to whether Freeman's guilty, it has absolutely nothing to do with it, but it's still pretty amazing. He spends his time lying to the banks, he's eventually caught lying to the banks, and then comes to court to tell you it's all the banks' fault. That in a nutshell is Ian Freeman. He's a manipulator to the end.

And then there's the grand finale. After setting up a money-laundering business that earned him lots of money he decided not to pay a penny of tax. Why? Because, as usual, Freeman just creates his own rules. Do you remember the Stop paying taxes stop sign on his porch? Do you remember Exhibit 612? Only suckers pay tax on crypto. Also, how was the obligation to pay taxes created in the first place? I'd like to see where I opted in, because I didn't, unless it was under duress.

Freeman doesn't want to pay taxes, so he doesn't. No returns, no nothing. It must be nice. And he hides it by, once again, invoking the church in the nonsense that he's a minister. And, by the way, ministers pay taxes, too, just not Freeman.

How many checks did you see written directly by Freeman to Freeman from Colleen Fordham's account when she

signed blank checks over to him? Many. This whole thing, this church, it's just a giant word game. The Bitcoin business is a church outreach program when it suits Ian Freeman, and when it doesn't suit him it isn't. It then becomes his own cash cow with checks being written to himself.

And then he has the audacity to come here and say to you that he is not responsible for willfully failing to pay taxes because the IRS didn't send him a letter inviting him to pay.

Think about that for one second. FinCEN sent him a letter asking him to register his money-transmitting business or at least explain why he didn't need to. You already know what Freeman did with that. In his own words he ignored it. But his tax defense is that the government didn't send him a letter telling him he should do what every honest American knows is his or her responsibility, file a tax return? That's the ultimate joke. There really is no bottom to what he'll say.

So, that is the case. Freeman set up a money-laundering business by transmitting bitcoin in exchange for dollars under a don't ask, don't tell policy, knowing that it would cater to scammers and other criminals. He took millions of dollars from victims, shaved off a handsome commission, and sent the bitcoin anonymously to a scammer. The scammer wins, Freeman wins. The victimized older person,

```
1
      they're the loser. He did his best to conceal the despicable
      business by hiding it from the government, lying to the banks
 2
 3
      about what he was doing, and, to top it off, he never filed a
 4
      tax return so he could keep every single penny from this
 5
      criminal enterprise.
 6
               But, of course, in the trial what you, the jury, are
      going to be asked to do in a few minutes is actually apply
 7
      facts to elements. The judge is going to tell you in a few
 8
 9
      minutes the elements of each of the charges, and before I sit
10
      down I want to make sure I just review with you those specific
11
      elements that you're actually going to be asked to find. And
12
      so, let's start with operating an illegal --
13
               THE COURT: Counsel, quick sidebar.
14
      (SIDEBAR CONFERENCE AS FOLLOWS):
15
               THE COURT: I'm sorry to interrupt you. I'm just
16
      giving the reporter a second. You've really been flying.
               MR. AFRAME: Sorry.
17
18
               THE COURT: It's okay. I'm going to give her a chance
19
      to breath for a second.
20
               MR. SISTI: Is there a time limit on these things?
21
               THE COURT: Yeah, this is long.
22
               MR. SISTI: It is long.
23
               THE COURT: About an hour. It's not a problem.
      long do you have?
24
25
               MR. AFRAME: Ten minutes.
```

THE COURT: Okay. Try and breathe. You're really flying.

MR. AFRAME: Really?

THE COURT: Yeah. You don't know because you're doing it.

(END OF SIDEBAR CONFERENCE)

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. AFRAME: So, what I want to do now is just quickly go through just some of the elements before I wrap up, just so that I can make clear to you the government's position on the elements as you are going to be instructed.

The first is an illegal money-servicing business. You have to find that the defendant first controlled a business engaged in money transmitting, and that's easy. A money-transmitting business simply means something more than the isolated transmitting of funds. And you know that Freeman was transmitting bitcoin constantly and that he was in charge of the business. It was all on his computer. He wrote the contracts with his workers. You saw the Telegram chats with Renee. You saw the chats with Aria. Freeman was the boss.

The second thing is that that business affected interstate commerce. You saw time and again that Freeman accepted money from people out of state, from people out of the country, and then he sent them bitcoin. His money-transmitting business moved millions of dollars in and out of New Hampshire.

That's an effect on interstate commerce.

And, finally, the business must be unlicensed. There are two ways that the business that's relevant to this case can be unlicensed. The most obvious is the business didn't register with FinCEN. The FinCEN witness told you that all money transmitters, businesses, no matter their size, must register and follow the Bank Secrecy Act. He told you that neither Freeman, his entities nor his confederates registered. That's it. Freeman's effort to talk about state law registration or a lawyer letter he obtained years before he got the letter from FinCEN telling him to register have nothing to do with this case. Freeman didn't register the business. That makes him guilty. The reasons for it are just absolutely not relevant.

And there's a second way the law considers Freeman's business unlicensed. Even if he had registered it, which he didn't, he would still be guilty if the funds in the business were derived from criminal activity. You know they were.

Freeman set the whole thing up to help criminals hide their assets. He knows the money flowing through the business was dirty. That, too, makes him guilty.

And he's charged with conspiracy to run an unlicensed money-servicing business. A conspiracy just means an agreement. He was in an agreement with others to help him run the business. He was -- I'll focus just on two people,

although there were others.

Chris Rietmann. Rietmann knows that a money-transmitting business needs to be licensed. He told you so himself. He was planning his own kiosk business. He called it Flyby Coins, and he said he intended to register it with FinCEN if he ever opened it. So, he knew what the requirements were. Nevertheless, Reitmann helped Freeman manage the kiosk at Route 101 Goods, open bank accounts. Rietmann knew he was helping Freeman run this business.

And Renee was trading bitcoin for Freeman. She was opening accounts for him. She was collecting money from the kiosks. She expressly said -- look at 861 -- that Ian -- she knew Ian was running an unlicensed money-transmitting business. It was unregistered, as she said, and nevertheless she went on helping Freeman to run it.

You'll also have to find what's called an "overt act."

That just means something done in furtherance of the conspiracy. There were many overt acts. The most obvious is these folks opened bank accounts, turned them over to Freeman, and Freeman paid them for it. That makes him guilty of conspiracy to operate an unlicensed money-transmitting business.

Money-laundering conspiracy. Freeman conspired with lots of different folks to launder money. The scammers were his conspirators. The judge is going to tell you a conspiracy

is an agreement, spoken or unspoken. It doesn't need to be formal. There doesn't need to be a specific plan in which everyone involved sat down together to work out the details. There need not be an express or formal agreement, and it is sufficient so long as the conspirators came to a mutual understanding that they were going to launder money. It's not even necessary that Freeman knew the conspirators by their names, and it doesn't need to be every transaction or even most transactions. Any agreement with another person to launder money is enough. In other words, there's no requirement that Freeman and these scammers were arm and arm. The wink and the nod does it, and, as I've discussed in detail, Freeman sent that wink and nod through his ads and rules, and the criminals came in droves.

Freeman had another partner, however, in this endeavor, Aria DiMezzo. Remember her presentation and association with the Shire Free Church? She had the same don't ask, don't tell rule as Freeman. I won't play it for you now, but go listen to Exhibit 1554, and you can hear it.

And she had a June contract she signed with Freeman to sell bitcoin. And just look at this. She signed that contract in June, and what happens right after that? The money starts to flow in. She's now in his business with him, his church, him, his church, her church. Sign a contract, go into business. And, of course, they shared many of the same people.

I'll just hold this one up for a second. These are all the people who were on Ian Freeman's laptop in that Telegram folder and on Aria DiMezzo's cell phone. They were sharing clients. They were working together. And you'll also see -- go back and listen to the voice memos from Aria's telephone. They're talking about the business. He was giving her instructions. Listen to those. She was part of the money-laundering business. She was his junior partner. They were conspirators. They were conspirators to launder the wire fraud proceeds of romance scammers.

And so, let's discuss now the money-laundering count. I have no doubt that in a couple of minutes Mr. Sisti is going to stand here and tell you that Freeman declined the undercover's request to use the kiosks. He will argue that Freeman did not engage in a financial transaction when his Thirsty Owl kiosk sent bitcoin to the undercover's wallet. But did Freeman really refuse? Listen closely to it. He didn't say, No. He didn't say, Get away. Rather, he told the undercover the kiosk was there at the Thirsty Owl and then told him, I can't tell you you can use it. But that's the same thing as when he said just before in all caps, I can't KNOWINGLY sell you bitcoin. Just keep it on the down low. By that point Freeman had already told the undercover that the kiosks were completely anonymous. Freeman and the undercover both knew that the undercover could use the kiosk and there

would be no record. It was the same wink and nod.

Moreover, you know that Freeman followed closely when people put large amounts of money in the kiosks. Look at the chats with Renee. He was constantly telling her, Whale, big spender at the machine. He was following it. The undercover put almost \$20,000 in the machine that day. He was a whale. Freeman knew he did it. And what happened when it was all over? Freeman reached out to the undercover and invited him to a New Year's Eve party. Is that how you treat someone who tried to launder funds using your business without your permission? I don't think so.

And the evidence shows that Freeman was participating in the undercover financial transactions by giving him the wink and the nod to use that machine. It was the same wink and nod as everything else in the case.

And that transaction, too, affected commerce. The undercover came from New York with cash, and money was sent to the blockchain, an international system of computers. The defendant engaged in money laundering with the undercover.

And, finally, tax evasion. There's no dispute that Freeman didn't file taxes, and you have seen he had major income. Whether he likes that word or not, he said it to Renee, he never spends to his income, and he did it willfully in his own words, Only suckers pay tax on crypto, and he did it under the guise of the fake church. He set up accounts in the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

churches' names and had people write these were church donations. It's how he hid the money. It's how he affirmatively concealed his income. That's tax evasion.

Ian Freeman is big on excuses. Blame everyone else. Blame the banks when they didn't uncover transactions immediately because Freeman lied to the banks about the reason for the accounts and told the scammers to lie about the reasons for the transactions. Blame the FBI for not finding the scammers when he's the one who laundered the money, making them difficult to find. Blame the IRS for not sending him a letter to pay taxes, when he says, Only suckers pay taxes, and ignores other government letters that try to explain the law to him. Blame FinCEN for sending the registration letter by email and not including the salutation that Freeman deemed sufficient. Blame the government for using a SWAT Team to conduct a safe entry to his house when that house, as you know, is filled with rifles. And when all else fails, just blame it on what Freeman called yesterday "legal land" and declare yourself exempt from those requirements that everyone else has to follow. He said he didn't like the FinCEN quidance, so he didn't follow it. It's everyone else's fault. It's the law's fault. It's never Ian Freeman's fault.

Freeman is smart. He knew how to blow a dog whistle.

He knew how to invite criminals. He knew how to look the other

way when the criminals arrived. He knew how to paper his file.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

He knew how to get people to help him. He knew how to hide from the government and the banks. In short, he knew how to launder money, and, by hiding the money trail from his scammers, Freeman created a trail of tears for these people. Freeman is a money-laundering tax cheat who refused to register with FinCEN so that he could operate his criminal scheme under the radar. It's no one else's fault. It's his. Ian Freeman paraded witnesses in here to tell you he's a good guy, and whether he is or isn't isn't for any of us to decide, but what we know from this trial is that, when it comes to selling bitcoin, what he did was no good at all. That was criminal. He's a manipulative, lying money launderer. He used bitcoin to help scammers steal old people's savings for a handsome profit. You should find him guilty on the counts with which he is charged. THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel. We're going to give the jury a break as well as the court reporter, so we will resume at 11:30. THE CLERK: All rise. (The jury exited the courtroom) (Recess taken from 11:14 a.m. to 11:34 a.m.) THE CLERK: All rise for the jury. All rise for the Honorable Court. (The jury entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: Please be seated. All right, ladies and

gentlemen of the jury, you've heard the closing statement by the prosecution. Now defense counsel will present his closing, and you may hear a short rebuttal by the prosecution. After that, you'll get your lunch break. We're buying lunch now. That's the way it works now, once the trial comes to an end. So, we will be buying lunch, and then you are going to hear my instructions on the law right after lunch, and then after that you'll begin your deliberations.

Mr. Sisti, please proceed.

MR. SISTI: Thank you, your Honor. I appreciate it.

CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. SISTI: It's still morning. Good morning. Needless to say, I do have a bit to suggest to you. It won't come in the form of a fiery argument, but it's going to come in the form of an objective, rational reflection of what you folks have already seen here over the last couple of weeks.

I want to start by saying, first of all, that Ian and I appreciate your service. It's a pain in the butt. I know. It's December, it's not the time to be hanging around in a federal courthouse, but you guys stepped up, and we really appreciate it.

Over two weeks ago you were selected as jurors in this case, and you made some pretty important promises, and I think the judge told you that there's a few services as a citizen in the United States that are really super important. One of them

we all know is military service. One of them, folks, is where you guys are. Jury service is huge. Without jury service we don't have a country of laws; it just runs amuck.

Because what are you, if you think about it? Just think about what you are. You're actually the people that are sitting between the government and the citizen, and you're peers, and by peers you have to have an understanding of what others do and how others act in certain situations; and, as peers and as good jurors, you have to say to yourself, if I was sitting over there with Ian next to Sisti, who would I want on my jury? And we wanted you, okay? I just want you guys to know that. And we know it's a sacrifice. It's an important sacrifice. It's one we appreciate more than you think.

In this particular case, folks, you are going to get some general instructions, some really good instructions, and the instructions have to do with no speculation, no wondering, no wishing, no second thoughts. It has to do with proof beyond a reasonable doubt, the presumption of innocence, and your common sense. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is the highest, highest standard in the world, all right, in criminal cases. You've probably heard horror stories of other countries and how they have a one-day trial and they hang the guy three days later, something like that. This is not the way it is around here. It's really important to hold the government to the highest standard of proof possible in the world, and you guys

have got to do it. That's your job.

The other thing that you have to remember, and the judge will tell you this, is that there's a presumption of innocence. I don't have to be standing up here at all. We didn't have to put on one witness. Ian didn't have to take the stand. He could be acquitted just on the lack, insufficiency of the evidence presented to you. He could be, because, quite frankly, that case that was put on for you over the last two weeks is just jam-packed full of speculation, innuendo and a wish list.

I found it interesting that Mr. Aframe, who, by the way, is a wonderful prosecutor, suggested that I may have made absurd arguments during the trial or posited absurd positions, and I thank him for telling you that I was going to be up here talking about certain things with regard to an undercover agent, or taxes or whatever. I'll use my own words. I know what I've got to do up here, okay? But the one thing I'm going to ask you not to do is speculate. When you leave -- after you return with a verdict, it's over, it's done, you can't go home wondering, so I'm going to ask you to keep that in the forefront of your mind as I go through this.

And what I want to do is address a few things initially that the prosecutor cherry-picked in his closing, a good example of cherry-picking. Let me show you something.

That's cherry-picking (indicating). That's

cherry-picking. Do you know how many transactions, do you have any idea how many transactions Ian Freeman has gone through over the last few years? Remember the testimony? FBI agents talking about thousands, 6,000 I think is one of the numbers, and they're cherry-picking. Most of these folks didn't even get to sit up here, and we didn't get to ask them questions, and you know whose burden that is? Not ours. And we're going to go through this, okay?

But the other thing that, you know, is kind of almost insulting is that, because somebody might be over 65 years old they're too damned stupid to get involved in Bitcoin or a financial situation. Now, that's not insulting to me, but it sure could be insulting to them (indicating).

The other thing that's cherry-picking and screams out as if they don't have a burden is showing you a picture of Aria DiMezzo, okay, and inferring that she's in some huge criminal conspiracy with Ian Freeman. You know what? We didn't see her. She didn't come up on the witness stand. In fact, you didn't see anybody that went up on the witness stand and said, You know what? I conspired with Ian Freeman. I agreed to enter into a criminal activity with Ian Freeman.

You know what you did see? You saw anybody that was up here that had any relationship with Freeman say, one, he was either a good guy with integrity and honesty, or, two, My name is Renee Spinella, I want to withdraw my plea, and I never

agreed to do anything illegal with Ian Freeman. It just happened a couple of days ago.

Rietmann, who they just mentioned, did he say, I wanted to engage in a criminal conspiracy with Ian Freeman, I wanted to further a crime by engaging with Ian Freeman? No. In fact, he said, I was going to start a business. It's different than the kiosk business at 101. I, Reitmann, will go to FinCEN, if I do that, because I don't have the inventory that the church does. I have to be a transmitter. It's a different situation altogether; the two aren't the same.

But we're going to get to that, because they're leaving you folks out here hanging, speculating. When their burden is to explain things, their burden is to make it clear to you as to what transmission is, what transfer is. When somebody comes up to you and says, Well, it's simple, there's nothing to this, it goes from one wallet to another, the minute somebody says, It's simple, there's the red flag that should be raised. That's when you wonder who's winking and nodding. But we'll get to that.

The innuendo that was mentioned, I want to address that, the innuendo that on his radio show that is open to the public that you can pick up podcasts on overseas, even in Afghanistan while you're serving, the innuendo that Ian Freeman, because he is broadcasting about scammers and broadcasting that there are certain scams that people should be

on the lookout for, somehow is a criminal is quite interesting.

What is he really doing? He's warning people on the open airwaves about scams, about romance scams, about scammers. But, boy, we can turn that right around, can't we? Because he knows about scammers, he must be a criminal? Folks, there's a lot of us that know about scammers. A lot of us can't stop it. It happens every day with gift cards. It happens every day with direct deposits and wires. It happens every day. You don't have to have any kind of bitcoin connection to get scammed.

The church is an illusion to the prosecution. Just this morning, he was just on for a short time, Mohammed was on. The church sure wasn't an illusion to him. The church sure wasn't an illusion to him. Ian's church reached out to the Muslim community. Ian's church helped them so that they could pray and have a spot to pray, one church helping another. To Mohammed that's not an illusion, that's not a scam, that's not a cover. That's somebody helping him exercise his faith in a small town in New Hampshire, where there's limited space and the need for it, for prayer.

Forget about -- I'm not even going to say forget about it. You should keep in the forefront of your mind that the prosecution, if they are going to paint that church as a scam, should be bringing in somebody, all right, to let you folks know that there's an opinion about that one way or the other

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that holds some legal weight that that church is an illusion, that it's a scam.

You know, they had an IRS person come in, and we'll talk about her. Why didn't they go through that with her? Why didn't they present that to her? Because they don't want to face up to a few facts that they can't run from. That church is as much a church as any other church in the world. No, you don't need a shrine, okay? You don't need a cathedral ceiling, you don't need bells, you don't need an organ to be a church, and they don't have anybody that can come in and say differently. That church reaches out. It does charitable giving, it has a mission, it touches the community. It goes so far to have even done certain community service ratifications for the local District Court. Did they bring somebody in and say that didn't happen? Ian testified to it. They didn't bring anybody in to say it didn't happen, because it happens. It's a church. And don't just bury it because they want you to bury it.

In fact, it's a church sometimes that seems to have higher ideals than a lot of others. If you look at the mission statement and you look at their forefront, their mantle is really just an institution that caters to peace and giving and charitable giving. The innuendo that continued throughout the closing, it's incredible, but I want to go through this in an orderly fashion so you understand where we are and what our

position is.

You're going to hear instructions from the judge.

I'll touch on those a bit at the end, but they're real good,
and they're basically like a road map. If you follow it,
you'll make the right decisions, okay?

When the name calling was done at the end of the prosecutor's closing, the reality wasn't touched upon, and the reality is that anybody and everybody that knew Ian knew him as a good guy, that's true, an honest guy, and somebody with integrity. Now, he's not flamboyant, he doesn't drive an expensive car, has a 2007 Rav4, he lives in a humble abode in Keene that has been there for years for all the world to see, the comings and goings of Ian Freeman and the church.

The FBI knew about it for years. Ian knew that the FBI knew about it for years, and you know what? He didn't run and hide. He didn't delete stuff off his computer. He didn't throw the thing in the river. You know why? Because he had nothing to hide from. He's been targeted, and there's no question. But you know what they know about him? They know that he's peace-loving. He's got a peace flag on his front porch. It's a multicolored peace flag on the front porch. It's been hanging there for years.

They've been observing him for months and months and months and months. They had information on him, folks, that you can't even explain. But you know what they knew? They

knew he was not violent. They knew that people inside that house were not violent. They knew that the people inside that house were not advocating for any violent overthrow of the nation or threatening cops or anything else. They knew that. They knew that.

And if you want to put a face on the case, it's easy to do, and I'm going to ask you in a few minutes to go back and think about what happened on March 16th, 2021. You want to think about that, where five people living in a house got a wake-up call a little after 5:00 a.m. in the morning, five people with a history of nonviolence, five people that were living in a very small, humble place, five people that weren't threatening anybody, five people, you know, that were probably like you and me, five people that do what they do at 5:15 in the morning, probably either just waking up or in bed, and five people that saw the sun come up after this took place.

If you'd play G for me, please.

(Video recording played)

MR. SISTI: Thank you.

That's the face of this investigation, folks. The face of this investigation is exaggerated, like that. It jumps to conclusions, like that. It's an overreaction, like that.

And you know what? It's just damn mean. There is no reason for what you saw: Two BearCats, two battering rams smashing through property, destroying windows, doors, camera equipment.

If we want to start calling names and saying things, we could do that pretty easy.

That's where Ian Freeman lived. That's where Bonnie lives, back there. That's not where Osama bin Laden lived. That's not where some drug kingpin lived. That's not where some weapons dealer lived. You sit back and you go why, why would they do that to him, who they got the book on, who they know is nonviolent, who they know doesn't threaten people? Why would they do that? Why would they target him? Maybe they just don't like him. Maybe they don't like him.

In case the prosecutors are going, Oh, officer safety, the big thing here is nobody got hurt, let me suggest to you that in the middle of the night I'll betcha Bonnie doesn't forget that. I'll betcha Mr. Nobody doesn't forget that. I know Ian doesn't forget it. Nobody got hurt? In a way I think we all got hurt. We all got hurt. You know what really hurt? That was the face of the FBI.

Now, I don't want to sit here bad-mouthing federal agencies, and we hear it back and forth on the radio waves and television all the time, but, God, you just saw it yourself with your own eyes. That was disgusting, it was despicable, and there was no need for it. It was overdone. It was overdone, just like this prosecution is. It was misguided, just like the prosecution is.

Let me speak to the charges for a second. You know,

you're the judges of what's going to be going on here from now on. When we all shut up, when you're instructed, and when you get the case, you're the boss, and, you know, it's an awesome responsibility. But I want to go through this a little at a time, because there's a defense to every charge, and when you go back in the deliberation room your job is to sift through those instructions and together go through the facts and see whether or not you've got a match for proof beyond a reasonable doubt. If the government fails, the government failed, and it's okay in this country to come back through that door and say, "Not guilty," because everybody wins when you do the job right, and the judge will tell you that.

But the very premise on the operating the unlicensed money business is that it gets stopped right in its tracks from the beginning, because it's not a business, and we have flatly denied throughout the course of this trial that it's a business. And what you heard from the prosecution is like Sub-Accounting 101. These profits or these gains have not been examined, his worth hasn't been examined, and where the money goes to hasn't been examined. Ian says it's a church. Ian says that it goes into the community. Ian says that there's reinvestment in bitcoin.

You know, if you sell something for \$200,000, and you take the \$200,000 and you put it back in and buy a product for \$200,000, you're not making \$200,000, you're reinvesting the

\$200,000.

But let's stop here for a second. If they want to make believe it's a business, all right, then they should analyze it as a business. But they don't analyze it as a business. They don't put anything in front of you that has anything to do with overhead. They don't talk about profit and loss. They don't talk about margins. They don't look at this thing at all like a business. They conclude out of the gate, they just jump to the conclusion that it's some criminal enterprise and that this business is some kind of a fake, shell operation. Well, it's not. We say no. We push back on that. Do they bring somebody in that says, I'm an expert, I can make this analysis; I'm from the IRS, this isn't a church? No. They want you to go home wondering.

Money transmission. That's number two. Just on this one charge alone, this one charge alone -- "money transmission" means transmission, moving it from one place to another, one location to another, moving it, moving it. Ian, the only one in this court over the last two weeks that probably knows anything about this operation, Bitcoin and cryptocurrency, stated without any reservation yesterday that it doesn't move; there isn't any transmission. It's not, as the prosecutor said, simple. It isn't simple. It's extremely complex. I'm not even going to try to touch on it. It's mathematical. It's algorithms. It's computer generated. It's not one wallet to

another. In fact, the entity doesn't even exist in the same form. It's literally destroyed and reconstructed. But is that our burden, to explain transmission? You guys are supposed to go back in the deliberation room and wonder what that is?

"Transmission" means something in the statute. You have to consider whether the prosecution satisfied their burden beyond a reasonable doubt, that they've explained it, that they've brought in the expert, that they brought in the blockchain expert. Anybody come in here and explain that? You're supposed to go back there and wonder about it? If you're wondering about it, if you don't understand it because they didn't clarify it for you because they just couldn't bring themselves to get an expert up here to explain what that process is, then it's their fault, they failed.

The license requirement. Again, the license requirement is for the business. If it's not a business, it's not required. The license requirement is for the transmission. If it's not transmitting, it's not required. Ian looked at that email from FinCEN and initially thought it was a scam. The next time you get an official government document through the email you should question it, too. Think about it yourself and use your common sense on that.

With regard to the transmitting, with regard to anything concerning that, did anybody take the stand and say, Yes, I am in the business with Ian Freeman to transmit funds?

That's what we do. Did anybody say that? Did Renee say it?

No. She said, I didn't agree or do anything with Ian Freeman that was illegal. Did Reitmann say it? No. He's the one that said, I'm going to get a FinCEN license, because I'm doing something different than Ian Freeman. Did DiMezzo say it? Who knows? They didn't have time or effort to bring her in.

You're going to go back and wonder about that, too.

There is no agreement. There is no conspiracy.

They've got nobody to say that there was an agreement. They want you to just speculate. They want you to see what sticks to the wall after they throw everything they can at it, on one hand, but on the other hand they don't want you to know specifically about a lot of things.

The positive feedback file, for instance, they know there's thousands of positive feedbacks in there. They want you, through innuendo, through speculation, to think the positive feedback is coming from scam artists. There's the witness stand (indicating). There it is. Put somebody up there. The documents are right over here (indicating), thousands of positive feedbacks. Why would somebody get thousands of positive feedbacks? They want to make it evil. They want you to believe, without one scintilla of proof, not one, that scammers were loading that box. That's cute. It's also not in evidence. And what is it asking you to do? It's asking you to speculate. It's asking you to buy that argument

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

without any proof, because it's comfortable for them to say, and they sure would have liked to have had evidence like that, but they don't, and you don't, so you can't consider that.

It's interesting rhetoric, but it sure isn't evidence.

The innuendo that Freeman sells at a higher rate than others is an interesting statement. It's cute. Did they bring in any other vendors? Did they bring in anybody else selling on Telegram or LocalBitcoin to back that up? No. Why should they? Well, they can just say it and get away with it, I guess, but they can't get away with it. You won't let them. If they want to say Freeman is selling at a higher rate, prove it. Don't just come in here and say it. I mean, this is where we prove things or we fail to prove things, and they failed to prove that, but they sure say it, and they want you to believe it without anybody sitting up there. Without direct examination and without cross-examination they want you to buy in. Don't buy in. That's not your job. Your job is not to just sit here and go, The prosecutor says it, so I'll believe it, the government said it, so I've got to believe it. In fact, your job's just the opposite. Your job is to take what is said, throw it into the crucible, and see how it survives after cross-examination, but they're not going to give you that opportunity. They want you to speculate. So, if Freeman says he's selling at 10 percent, they're going to say, Oh, that's terrible, but they don't bring in anybody else and say it's

terrible.

How many other people sell on Telegram? How many other people sell through LocalBitcoin? How many others?

Thousands. Do you think this is the guy in the world? Do you think he just came up with this great idea that you can buy bitcoin at X price and sell it at Y price? No. It's an open market. It's an open market. There's dozens and dozens and hundreds and hundreds of vendors out there, and you didn't get to see one, but you got to hear a bunch of speculation. And you're not going to get the answer, all right, from somebody that came in from itBit and talked about possibly the margin they have on their \$8 million worth of bitcoin they move within 24 hours and equate that with Ian Freeman. That's like a mouse and an elephant; it's apples and oranges. But don't come to that conclusion because they said it. Hold them to it. Make them prove stuff.

You know, there has to be something more than the mere fact that Freeman is selling bitcoin or engaged in cryptocurrency to make this giant leap that he's somehow some kind of a money launderer, since there's thousands of people selling bitcoin. And real criminals, by the way, if you want to start talking about reality, delete everything or destroy their computers and records if they want to continue in their trade. There's been no evidence that Ian Freeman tried to delete anything from his computers, tried to tear anything out

of his filing cabinet, even though he knew at least from 2018 that the FBI was looking at him. I guess you could say stupid, if you want to come to that, although, Mr. Aframe makes him out to be the most intelligent guy in the world. Is he guilty because he keeps all of his records, or is he saying, I have nothing to fear; I'm not doing anything wrong?

The worst and maybe the most pathetic example of the government in this case was the buffoon-like activity of the IRS undercover agent trying to entrap Ian Freeman. He did it to no avail, and Ian did exactly what any law-abiding citizen would do, and that is refuse to engage in that activity. But, if you're the prosecutor, you're saying, because he refused to engage, he must be a criminal. How about this one, folks? Because he refused to engage in criminal activity he's innocent. Try as they will, they can't accept the reality of what took place with their IRS undercover agent.

And if you could play 610A, please.

Listen closely.

(Video recording played)

MR. SISTI: We may have to replay that. In fact, we have to replay it.

(Video recording played)

MR. SISTI: I can't let you do that. I can't let you do that. I can't say you can do that. And he says, Oh, okay, and Ian walks away from him.

By the way, folks, he was 30 miles away from Keene. That's not Keene. That's 30 miles down the road. And without his knowledge -- and, by the way, don't speculate, don't utilize innuendo -- without Ian's knowledge this clown goes to Keene, he goes to the Thirsty Owl, and he pumps in \$20,000 of your money, and Ian doesn't know what he's doing. If he was so closely buddy-buddy with Ian and they were engaged in this criminal money-laundering scheme, why didn't Ian cut him the break he cut him when he wasn't doing something illegal?

And you guys remember it. We brought it up. When he first met this guy he cut him a break, and he managed to drop the fee from 14 percent to 10 percent. Do you remember that, the first engagement? Did you see that happening there?

They're telling you Ian can remotely control that. Guess what?

He can. Did he do it for him there? No.

I guess you can come to two conclusions, folks. One is that Ian is law-abiding, completely law-abiding, he's either law-abiding or completely ignorant of what is going on. But how many times does somebody have to say, No, I don't want to do business with you? And then he gets served up this innuendo, well, he must be doing business with him, he must be engaged in money laundering because he invited him to a New Year's Eve party months later. But what is that? What is that? He's not saying he hates the guy's guts, but he's saying he's not doing business with him, and he's not doing business

with him because it would be money laundering, something he doesn't want to do. What else do you have to do in this country, hold a sign up: I don't want to engage in business with you?

This is the second time. You saw. That film is the second time in a month that he told him he didn't want to deal with him, and they have no evidence, none, zero, that Ian was monitoring any kind of a transaction at the Thirsty Owl hours later with this guy, but they want you to speculate. You can't do it, you cannot speculate, and there's no proof to back that up. There's no connection at all, nothing.

You know what would be a great connector? Think about this: If, after that wink and nod, Ian dropped the rate from 14 percent to 10 percent, what would that tell you? You'd jump right on the bandwagon. But right now there's no bandwagon to jump on. They've got a wagon without a horse, is what they've got, and they've got no connection between Ian and his transaction later that day, 30 miles away. That money-laundering charge, frankly, is a joke. It's pathetic and, quite frankly, moronic the way that that played out.

Money-laundering conspiracy. Again, bring one person in. Let's hear about it. Point the finger at a bunch of people that they say that he was doing this with, conspiring with for an illegal purpose, doing it willfully, doing it voluntarily, doing it knowingly. Bring them in. I'd love to

question them. But if the people they bring in say, No, that wasn't him, what are you going to conclude there?

Income tax evasion 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019. It's kind of interesting. You can go through an hour and a half of testimony with the tax person, and you know what you come up with at the end to a question that I'd asked, How much does he owe? Could it be he doesn't owe any taxes? Remember that question? Remember the answer? Don't know. May not.

How in the world, how in the world is this tax evasion when they don't even know, when they can't even put a number on what he owes? When the IRS agent who came up here and sat down and did thousands of audits said she doesn't know if he owes taxes, well, there's a lot of reasons why they don't know if he owes taxes; because, unlike the rest of us, Ian didn't get a letter, Ian didn't get a heads-up, Ian didn't get a chance to walk into an IRS office, even though it's not the greatest thing in the world, with a tax accountant or a lawyer and sit down and explain things, like, We really believe we're a church. I really don't have income. Here we go. Let's talk about it. Let's chat. I'm at an address. I have a Social Security number. I'm an identifiable individual. Reach out. Come and get me. I'd be happy to explain my position.

Does he want to pay taxes? Hell no. Does anybody?

No. From the humblest person to Presidents of the United

States and corporate heads, people don't want to pay taxes.

But you know what? I bet you they all get a chance to explain their position, if invited. We don't get to be invited. There's no invitation. All they've got to do is say, Come on in. Don't guess. Don't give me a standard deduction. Bring in somebody with you, sit down, and let's go over a real audit.

And, while we're on the subject, how much is Ian worth? Nobody knows to this day, because he wasn't touched in 2020, they didn't ask him to come in in 2021, and they haven't asked him to come in in 2022. That's one hell of an analysis, huh?

I'm going to wrap this up in a few seconds, and you deserve a break, but I don't get to stand up here again.

Mr. Aframe gets a chance to stand up here and answer what I had to say. I don't get that chance. You can rest assured, you can rest assured I can answer anything he's got. I don't get to stand up for Ian Freeman, but you guys do. That's your job now. The job of a jury is to test the government's case, just as if you were sitting over there (indicating). I don't get to stand up, but 12 of you will be able to, and I'm asking you to do that.

Remember the rules when we picked you over two weeks ago. You promised, you swore that you would follow the rules, and we believed you, and that's why you're sitting here, okay? We need you, and you would need a jury, too, if you were in his place. It's an enormously important task. It's a serious

task.

I know it's the holiday season. Don't rush it. Do what you've got to do back there. The case is yours. When you get it, it's yours; you're in control.

One thing I'm going to ask you before I leave is, you know, don't do him a favor. I know it's Christmastime,

Chanukah, no time to give the government a gift, and all we're asking and all we're begging you to do is follow the rules and use your common sense and help each other back there when you deliberate. It's your case.

And thank you very much. We really appreciate your service.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel. Mr. Aframe.

REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. AFRAME: I do know I stand between you and lunch, so I know I need to be efficient, and I will do that, but there's a couple of things I do want to say.

So, Mr. Sisti ended by saying don't do the government a gift. That's exactly right. You're not going to give the government a gift. The government doesn't receive a gift by anyone being convicted or not convicted. The judge will tell you justice is done no matter what you decide, as long as what you decide is just and based on the evidence, and that is exactly right. Nobody gets a gift. That's not what this is

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

all about. I just want that to be clear with you, and you should understand that.

Let me just talk about a few of the things that were said. Let me just start with the search, not actually the search, but the entry to Mr. Freeman's house. So, the first point about that, of course, is it's irrelevant to anything you are going to be asked to decide. You're not going to hear a single element that's going to ask you to make any evaluation of the SWAT Team entry to the house. It's just not part of it. What might have been part of it is if there had been questions about the evidence used in that house: Was the computer tampered with? Was something untoward about how the evidence was collected? That, of course, should be relevant, because what happens in here is based on the evidence, and not a single question was asked about anything having to do with the evidence collection, the evidence processing, nothing, because there are no questions, I guess, to be asked about that. the focus is, Look over here, look at this shiny object, and this shiny object has nothing to do with the case.

Nevertheless, what are the facts that came out about that? What did the FBI know when it decided -- when it got the search warrant to execute at Mr. Freeman's house? Well, pretty clearly Mr. Freeman is an antigovernment person. That's pretty clear from what he said yesterday. That's clear from the radio show. That's fact one. People had been seen on the porch of

that house with weapons. You heard about a guy with a sword.

You heard about guns. And people they knew rented rooms in and out of that house. It was a situation that presented some -- a significant possibility of danger.

I understand Mr. Sisti tells you he's a nonviolent person, no one had a criminal record, but let's just look one more time at Exhibit 312.

That's what was in that house. That was on the same floor that Ian Freeman lived. It's a powder keg. Didn't happen. Special Agent McBrearty told you that the way you make something like that not turn into something truly horrible is to use SWAT, use overwhelming force. That's how you do it, because that was there, that was there that day, and to say it wasn't in Freeman's room, that doesn't matter a single iota. It was there for anybody to use. This was the moment, and that could have happened, and so the techniques that were used were the appropriate techniques to stop that from turning into something truly, truly horrible. It has nothing to do with the case, nothing at all, but those are the facts. Those are the facts.

So, Mr. Sisti said that we cherry-picked. You saw every single folder in that Telegram folder. Go back through them again, every single one, and just ask yourself, if you were running the kind of business you know Mr. Freeman is running, does that make sense? Is that the clientele, is that

the frequency, is that the way they would be depositing money?

Does any of it make sense? Nothing cherry-picked. It's all

there for you to look at.

Now, of course, you know, Mr. Sisti said, well, he clearly had nothing to fear because he didn't throw anything away. Well, they had an encrypted computer that you heard had to be decrypted by the Quantico FBI to actually see what was in the computer. And what wasn't saved? Well, all the Telegram chats. There was only one. We showed it to you because, for whatever reason, he decided to save that one, but none of the rest of them were.

So, we showed you the LocalBitcoins chats to get as much of a flavor as we could give you, given the existing records of how he did his business. Study them. Look for a single probing question. He told you yesterday he had basic questions. Look for one. Look for any invasive question that he asked where you think he had any interest in figuring out what the transaction was about. I suggest to you, you won't find a single one. That's because that's how he ran his business, and that's how he was able to collect a clientele that looked like this (indicating). It was not an accident, it was a plan, and it was a plan he executed over a long time.

This doesn't make sense, that's really all I can tell you, and if you match it up with the LocalBitcoins chats, when you see how he operates his business, you know why. If you

look at his advertisements and you see this is the outcome, you know why. That's the evidence. That's what proves he knew what he was doing.

You heard from several of these people. Did he ask them a single -- did he ask them any invasive questions? No. All he could tell you yesterday was they forgot. They don't remember the probing questions that I asked them, okay? Well, that's convenient, but that doesn't match the LocalBitcoins chats, that doesn't match the evidence, that doesn't match the ads, that doesn't match how he runs the business. That just is what he felt like saying yesterday, because it was convenient.

He said he's not transmitting. Well, he's the only one who told you that. Ali Comolli explained to you -- first of all, "transmitting" is not a fancy word. It means to send, to transfer. Ali Comolli explained how Bitcoin works: My wallet goes up, your wallet goes down. It was the same with the money. If we did a significant transaction for a car, I'm not going to bring you, probably, a suitcase full of cash. We're going to do something through a bank, and your account is going to have a higher number, and my account is going to have a lower number. I sent you money, the computers changed, your account looks better, mine looks worse, your bitcoin wallet looks better, mine looks worse. It's currency. It's being transmitted. Ali Comolli told you it. Ted Valahakis told you. Kate Eyerman told you from Paxos. She said they're a money

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

transmitter. They do the same thing as him. They just follow the Bank Secrecy Act and do what they're supposed to do, but they're doing the same thing. It's transmitting.

Ian said that the license requirement letter was a scam, that's what he told you yesterday, and so he ignored it. You heard the audio yesterday, today and yesterday. You heard what he really said in real time about that letter. I'm just not, blanking, going to follow their, blanking, regulations. That's what he said in real time, which brings me to a lot of what Mr. Sisti said, was, Ian said, Ian said, Ian said. And Ian said something interesting yesterday, which probably flew by you, because it was not really -- didn't seem that important at the time. He was talking about a scam that happened somewhere, and he said a guy put money into an account, then he went in, and he convinced the bank to give him the money back, and he used a term for that I had never heard before. "Social engineering" is the term he used. I had never heard that before, but he defined it as the ability to convince people of something that isn't so. I submit to you, you saw social engineering yesterday. Look at the records, look at the evidence, look at all the stuff that has been presented before you. That's where the truth in this trial lies.

DiMezzo is not a conspirator, he says. Again, evidence. There's a contract. A contract is an agreement. There's 1554, where DiMezzo says, I am working with the Shire

Free Church to do something, to sell bitcoin, and she explained I'm going to do it -- we have to do it in the same don't ask, don't tell way as Ian. They're sharing the customers. They're talking about all the issues that are coming up. You can see Harold Jones and the same Raymond Miller scammers in both of their things. Look at the Aria Telegram chat. They are suspicious, to say the least. They're working together. It's just clear they're working together.

He talked about fees. Mr. Sisti said we didn't put in any evidence about that Mr. Freeman charges a higher fee than other people. Let me say two things. One, we did, because you saw what you could buy it for at Kraken or itBit, literally a fraction, like small fraction of the cost, and all you have to do if you want to go there is give up the anonymity; but, of course, the people who go to Freeman, that's their number-one thing, so they'll pay thousands of -- hundreds of times what they would pay at Kraken they choose to pay him. Suspicious.

But even he says it to you. This is literally what he says. He's talking about getting cryptocurrency: The cheaper method requires you to give up personal-identifying information, like your bank account, but our vending machines at Route 101 Local Goods and Thirsty Owl are basically anonymous. You'll pay more for the convenience. You'll pay more for the convenience. That's what he's offering. That was the secret sauce. That was the special thing he offered.

He talked about Pavel and however he described it, but Ian said yesterday he knew Pavel was an undercover, but he didn't push him away because you want to keep your enemies close, a pretty strange strategy. They tape you. Like, we played you some of the tape, right? Ian knows what's going on. He didn't think he was an undercover, but the guy was too loose-lipped, just like he told you, so he wanted to proceed with the same wink and nod; and Ian's careful, so he doesn't say the magic words, but everyone knows why.

Why doesn't he have any identification stuff on that machine when it's there? Why? Why doesn't he? Because he doesn't want people to have to do that, because that would ruin it, because that's, again, the secret sauce. That's why you don't register, that's why you don't follow the rules, that's why you keep everything anonymous, so you can engage in the wink and the nod.

About income. I guess the argument was made -- well, one was the letter, but I've addressed that, but the final one that was made was he asked -- Mr. Sisti asked a hypothetical question about whether Mr. Freeman would have owed taxes if he took deductions, but he didn't take deductions because he chose to not file tax returns. The testimony and the law says a person can't get deductions if they don't file a tax return, right? If you don't write it down on your tax return, that's not a thing. That's what it is. That's how it works.

Mr. Freeman just decided he doesn't like to pay taxes.

Bottom line is Mr. Freeman really told you yesterday he doesn't want to live in legal land, he wants to do it his own way, because his own way lets him do what he wants. What he wants is to hurt people like that (indicating), not because he cares about hurting them, I don't think he cares about them at all, but it gives him a way to make a lot of money. Renee told him he's rich. He didn't dispute it. You saw the letters from Melanie Neighbours. You saw how those came. Ian gave her the information, 2.5 million, 300,000, big numbers, big, big numbers. Ian Freeman did this to get rich. He didn't care who he hurt. That's what this case is all about. That's the crime he committed, because it's money laundering. Thank you.

THE COURT: Nothing from counsel, either side?

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to give you the lunch break now. It appears to be 12:45. We'll reconvene at 1:45, and at that point I'll give you your instructions, and you can begin your deliberations.

THE CLERK: All rise.

(The jury exited the courtroom)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

We don't need a record for this.

(Discussion held off the record)

(Lunch recess taken at 12:50 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE I, Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR and Official Court Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my knowledge, skill, ability and belief, a true and accurate transcription of the within proceedings. Date: ___3/10/23 /s/ Brenda K. Hancock Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter