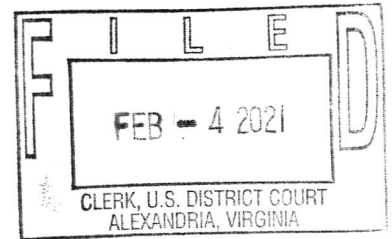


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

MOHAMMED KHALIFA,

a/k/a,

Abu Ridwan Al-Kanadi
Abu Muthanna Al-Muhajir

Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-mj- 34

FILED UNDER SEAL

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, Special Agent Joshua S. Grace of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”), being duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

Offense, Background, and Summary

1. I make this affidavit in support of a criminal complaint charging MOHAMMED KHALIFA (“KHALIFA”), who is expected to be first brought to and found in the Eastern District of Virginia, with conspiring to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization, namely the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (“ISIS”), resulting in death, knowing that the organization was a designated terrorist organization, and knowing that the organization had engaged in and was engaging in terrorist activity, all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, 2339B.

2. I have been a Special Agent with the FBI since August 2016. I am assigned to an extraterritorial counterterrorism squad of the FBI's Washington Field Office ("WFO"). As part of my assignment, and as part of my continuing education, I have successfully completed national security focused training, to include formal courses and training exercises. I have also read and studied numerous publications related to historical and current terrorism topics authored by analysts, investigators, and in some cases, actual members or supporters of designated foreign terrorist organizations. Additionally, from September 2010 until August 2016, I served as an Intelligence Analyst with the Counterterrorism Division of the FBI. I am an investigative or law enforcement officer of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18 United States Code, Section 2510(7) and am empowered by law to conduct investigations of, and make arrests for, offenses enumerated in Title 18, United States Code, Section 2516.

3. This affidavit is being submitted for the limited purpose of obtaining a criminal complaint and does not include each and every fact observed by me or known to the government. I have set forth only those facts necessary to support a finding of probable cause.

4. KHALIFA is a Canadian citizen who served in important roles within ISIS from 2013 and continuing until his capture by the Syrian Democratic Forces ("SDF") in January 2019 following a firefight between ISIS fighters and the SDF. Beyond serving as an admitted ISIS fighter, KHALIFA notoriously served as the English-speaking narrator on two influential and exceedingly violent ISIS propaganda videos: "Flames of War: Fighting Has Just Begun" (distributed September 19, 2014) and "Flames of War II: Until the Final Hour" (distributed November 29, 2017).

II. PROBABLE CAUSE

Background on ISIS

5. On or about October 15, 2004, the U.S. Secretary of State designated al-Qaeda in Iraq (“AQI”), then known as Jam ‘at al Tawhid wa’al-Jihad, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (“FTO”) under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (“SDGT”) entity under section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224. On or about May 15, 2014, the Secretary of State amended the designation of AQI as an FTO and SDGT by adding the alias Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (“ISIL”) as its primary name. The Secretary also added the following aliases to the FTO listing: the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (i.e. “ISIS”—which is how the FTO will be referenced herein), the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, ad-Dawla al-Islamiyya fi al-Iraq wa-sh-Sham, Daesh, Dawla al Islamiya, and Al-Furqan Establishment for Media Production (“al-Furqan”). On or about September 21, 2015, the Secretary added the following aliases to the FTO listing: Islamic State, ISIL, and ISIS. To date, ISIS remains a designated FTO. On or about March 21, 2019, the Department of State amended the terrorist designation of ISIS to include Al Hayat Media Center (hereafter “al-Hayat) and Amaq News Agency (“Amaq”).

6. ISIS and its leadership have been clear about the terrorist organization’s purposes: the violent creation of a religiously conceived “Islamic State” without regard to the lawful sovereignty of any nation-state, nor any regard for the human rights of the citizens of those sovereign territories. ISIS has targeted citizens of the United States and other Western countries with extreme acts of violence, including murder, and has solicited and encouraged others to join them in doing so, in order to intimidate, coerce, and retaliate against the governments and civilian populations of those countries in furtherance of ISIS’s objectives.

7. Since 2013, ISIS has claimed credit for numerous terrorist activities, including seizing Mosul, a city in northern Iraq; launching rocket attacks on eastern Lebanon in March 2014; the November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris, France; and the March 2016 suicide bombings in Brussels, Belgium, among many others. ISIS has also claimed responsibility for murdering, by beheading, civilians and non-combatants from the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, among others, and has murdered dozens of people at a time, carried out public executions, and committed other brutal terrorist acts.

8. ISIS's leadership sought to accomplish its criminal goals, in part, by recruiting and accepting new members from across the globe to assist with its efforts to expand its so-called "Caliphate" in Iraq, Syria, and other locations in Africa and the Middle East. "Caliphate" was a term used to refer to ISIS's self-proclaimed system of religious governance, with Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi serving as the "Caliphate's" self-proclaimed leader until his death. Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, who was a leading commander of ISIS and served as its chief media spokesman prior to his death in a military airstrike in 2016, announced the establishment of the so-called Islamic State "Caliphate" on or about June 29, 2014, in an audio recording ("This is the Promise of Allah") distributed by the ISIS media operation.

9. ISIS distributed lengthy leadership statements and other violent propaganda through a central media bureau, or the "Diwan of Central Media." KHALIFA worked within ISIS's central media bureau beginning in April 2014. ISIS created this sophisticated and coordinated media operation to advance its terrorist and propaganda goals. This central media operation had several components, but operated primarily through the al-Furqan Foundation for Media Production ("al-Furqan") and the al-Hayat Media Center ("al-Hayat"). Al-Furqan and al-Hayat were responsible for creating and distributing the most violent ISIS media, including the

graphic killings of U.S. citizens and others. The ISIS leadership clearly expressed its goals, purposes, and objectives through the media bureau, and the ISIS fighters demonstrated a unity of purpose with the organization by promoting and committing violent acts, including murder.

10. KHALIFA was an important and essential member of ISIS's "Diwan of Central Media" because of his fluency with both English and Arabic languages and his commitment to the ISIS cause and the effort to promote violent acts against the west. KHALIFA swore a fighting oath (Bay'at Al-Qital in Arabic) to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in November 2013 after his arrival in Syria. KHALIFA joined the ISIS media bureau in April 2014. KHALIFA swore allegiance to Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi again in June 2014 when ISIS announced its worldwide Caliphate. Beginning in August 2014, the ISIS media bureau and KHALIFA began a prolonged media campaign promoting horrific violence committed against U.S. citizens and other western citizens in order to incite violence, including murder, against the United States and the West.

11. The terrorist conduct, purposes, goals, unity, and brutality of ISIS and its media bureau was particularly conspicuous between August 2014 to January 2015:

- a) On or about August 19, 2014, al-Furqan released "A Message to America," a video depicting ISIS fighter Mohammad Emwazi ("Emwazi")¹ beheading American citizen and hostage James Wright Foley.
- b) On or about September 2, 2014, al-Furqan released "A Second Message to America," a video depicting Emwazi beheading American citizen and hostage Steven Joel Sotloff.

¹ Emwazi was killed in a United States military airstrike conducted on or about November 12, 2015, in Syria.

- c) On or about September 10, 2014, al-Hayat released “A Call to Hijrah,” an issue of the ISIS’s online magazine *Dabiq* depicting a photograph of James Wright Foley’s murder and related admissions concerning his murder.
- d) On or about September 13, 2014, al-Furqan released “A Message to the Allies of America,” a video depicting Emwazi beheading British citizen and hostage David Haines.
- e) On or about September 19, 2014, al-Hayat released “Flames of War: Fighting Has Just Begun,” a 55:13 minute violent call to arms narrated by KHALIFA.
- f) On or about September 21, 2014, al-Furqan released “Indeed, Your Lord is Ever Watchful,” an audio recording in which ISIS spokesman al-Adnani threatened America by stating, among other things, the following:
 - i. “We will conquer your Rome, break your crosses, and enslave your women, by the permission of Allah, the Exalted.”
 - ii. “If you can kill a disbelieving American or European ... or an Australian, or a Canadian, or any other disbeliever from the disbelievers waging war, ... then rely upon Allah, and kill him in any manner or way however it may be. Do not ask for anyone’s advice and do not seek anyone’s verdict. Kill the disbeliever whether he is civilian or military, for they have the same ruling.”
- g) On or about October 3, 2014, al-Furqan released “A Message to the Allies of America,” a video depicting Emwazi beheading British citizen and hostage Alan Henning.

- h) On or about November 16, 2014, al-Furqan released “Although the Disbelievers Dislike It,” an exceedingly violent 15:53 video depicting Emwazi standing over a murdered Peter Edward Kassig, a U.S. citizen.
- i) On or about January 24, 2015, al-Furqan released a video of Japanese hostage Kenji Goto holding a picture of Japanese citizen Haruna Yukawa’s decapitated body.
- j) On or about January 31, 2015, al-Furqan released a video (“A Message to the Government of Japan”) depicting Emwazi beheading Japanese citizen Kenji Goto.
- k) On or about February 6, 2015, ISIS released two announcements concerning the death of American Hostage Kayla Jean Mueller in ISIS custody. One announcement was by “Nashir,” an Islamic State media brand, and the other was through the Islamic State’s “Amaq News Agency.”²

12. The defendant and others engaged in a conspiracy to provide material support, including personnel (themselves and others) and services, to ISIS. Members of the charged conspiracy performed a number of functions, including serving as fighters in military battles to seize or maintain control of land in Iraq and Syria; taking by force and holding hostages for

² As set forth in paragraphs 43 and 45 below, KHALIFA’s oversight and guidance facilitated the translation and distribution of ISIS-produced propaganda, released under various ISIS media brands such as “Nashir” and “Amaq News Agency,” in order to reach Western audiences. KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents that he used an account (ACCOUNT1) on PLATFORM1 to coordinate the production and dissemination of Nashir and Amaq releases with the assistance of the supporter networks.

ransom; executing prisoners and hostages; participating in the ISIS media operations (that created propaganda that reported on and glorified the terrorist attacks and killings committed by co-conspirators and issued threats of future attacks); and recruiting new members and co-conspirators to join ISIS on the battlefield or to commit terrorist attacks in their home countries, among other functions. The charged conspiracy resulted in the deaths of individuals on the battlefield, prisoners and hostages who were executed, and the victims of other ISIS terrorist attacks. As a member of the charged conspiracy to provide material support to ISIS, KHALIFA served as a fighter and also as a prominent figure within the ISIS media bureau (i.e., the aforementioned “Diwan of Central Media”) from 2014 to 2018, including, among others, the al-Furqan and al-Hayat elements of the media operation.

The Defendant and an Overview of His Involvement with ISIS

13. KHALIFA was born on or about July 10, 1983, in Saudi Arabia and is a Canadian citizen. KHALIFA traveled to Syria in 2013 with the intent of becoming a foreign fighter, and ultimately joined ISIS, became a prominent figure in the production of ISIS propaganda and media, and also served as an ISIS fighter before his capture in January 2019. While a member of ISIS, KHALIFA was known as Abu Ridwan al-Kanadi and Abu Muthanna al-Muhajir. KHALIFA referred to himself as Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed following his capture in Syria in January 2019.

14. Pursuant to a court authorized search warrant for KHALIFA’s electronic mail account, I have reviewed communications sent by KHALIFA. On or about August 14, 2013, KHALIFA delivered a message to a close relative, in which he states the following, in part, “I told you ... that I’d be going to eypt (sic) but the truth is im in Syria. I came here to join the mujahideen fighting against Bashar and the Syrian army.” KHALIFA further explained in this

email, “[I]n response, a number of prominent shaikhs from around the world held a conference in Cairo where they declared jihad and called on all Muslims to respond.”³

15. On or about October 9, 2013, KHALIFA sent an email to a close relative, in which he states the following, in part, “I came here to fight jihad not just to defend Syrians, but because it’s an obligation to fight the tyrants, remove them from power and establish the Shariah, all with the aim of re-establishing the Islamic caliphate. Jihad is the pinnacle of Islam, and there are many hadeeth to that effect, so there’s nothing more honourable than serving Islam through it. ...” KHALIFA finished this email by attaching a link to a lecture by “Shaikh” Anwar Al-Awlaki.⁴

16. Soon after his arrival in Syria, KHALIFA became an influential English-speaking member of ISIS. At various points, KHALIFA has made claims to Western media outlets that he was a simple translator and rank and file member of ISIS’s media establishment. However, FBI investigation has determined KHALIFA played an important role in the production and dissemination of ISIS propaganda across multiple mediums targeting western audiences. This

³ Mujahideen is the plural form of mujahid, the Arabic term for one engaged in jihad. Mujahideen and jihadists can be used interchangeably and these terms are sometimes interpreted as “holy warriors.” Jihad literally means striving or struggling, but the modern radicalized meaning refers to fighting or waging war by terrorist groups such as ISIS against disbelievers and perceived enemies of Islam. KHALIFA’s reference to “shaikhs” (sic) declaring jihad is an early demonstration of his knowledge and intent to join the terrorist organization.

⁴ Anwar al-Awlaki was a key leader of al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), a designated foreign terrorist organization. He was the primary driver behind “Inspire” magazine, the English language propaganda magazine released by AQAP. Al-Awlaki used the Internet to post sermons and blog entries in which he justified conducting violent jihad against the United States, United States citizens, and United States military personnel, and attempted to radicalize and recruit followers to engage in violent jihad. On or about September 30, 2011, al-Awlaki was killed in Yemen.

support culminated in KHALIFA leading ISIS's English Media Section. A primary focus of much of KHALIFA's propaganda production was aimed at enticing ISIS supporters to travel to ISIS-controlled areas to join ISIS and/or to conduct attacks in the West, including in the United States, on ISIS's behalf. KHALIFA was also an active participant in armed hostilities on behalf of ISIS. Just prior to his capture by the Syrian Democratic Forces (hereafter "SDF") in January 2019, KHALIFA engaged in armed conflict on behalf of ISIS, including throwing grenades against his combatants.

KHALIFA's Path to ISIS

17. On or about March 25, 2019 during a Mirandized, custodial interview, KHALIFA told FBI agents that in the Spring of 2013, he followed events in Syria and was motivated to travel there after watching videos of the Syrian regime. KHALIFA listened to videos of Anwar al-Awlaqi's lectures, which also motivated him to travel to Syria. KHALIFA decided to travel to Syria in the summer of 2013. KHALIFA's statements are corroborated by an August 14, 2013, email KHALIFA sent to a person close to him from his unique electronic mail address. KHALIFA admitted to the FBI that this unique email address was, in fact, used by him.

18. In an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Company ("CBC") conducted in late 2019, KHALIFA admitted to leaving Canada in or around August 2013 with the intention of fighting in Syria. KHALIFA told his mother he was moving to Egypt and did not disclose his intention to travel to Syria to anyone. He said, "I figured that if they knew that I was going to go and fight in Syria they'd try to stop me." KHALIFA said, "I had a normal life back in Canada. I was doing very well for myself and I decided to give it up knowing where I was coming, knowing what I was sacrificing in the process." Again, these 2019 statements to the CBC are confirmed by the August 14, 2013, email sent by KHALIFA upon his departure from Canada.

19. KHALIFA told FBI agents that in approximately August 2013, he purchased an airline ticket from Toronto, Canada, to Istanbul, Turkey. A review of KHALIFA's unique electronic mail address confirms KHALIFA's flight reservations departing from Toronto, Canada on or about August 3, 2013 with a final destination of Hatay, Turkey, near the Syrian border, arriving on or about August 4, 2013. Upon arriving in Turkey, KHALIFA traveled from Istanbul to Hatay, Turkey and paid a smuggler to take him to Syria. In a video statement released on the "SDF Press" YouTube page published on or about January 16, 2019, KHALIFA stated that he traveled from Turkey into Idlib, Syria and then joined the Muhajireen Al-Ansar Battalion⁵ (hereafter "MAA") which then gave Bay'ah (i.e., pledged allegiance) to ISIS. At the time, MAA was led by Abu Umar al-Shishani.⁶

20. KHALIFA admitted that while a member of MAA, he was located in the Aleppo (Syria) countryside. KHALIFA received military training from MAA which included how to crawl and move with a weapon. At the end of 2013, KHALIFA participated in fighting against the Syrian regime in a village in Tal Hasil in the Aleppo countryside. KHALIFA swore allegiance to ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi (hereafter "al-Baghdadi") and joined ISIS in or around November 2013. KHALIFA said that he swore allegiance to al-Baghdadi and ISIS again in or around June 2014, when the worldwide caliphate was announced.

⁵ Muhajireen Al-Ansar Battalion AKA Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar is a Salifist jihadist group consisting of foreign fighters, primarily from the Caucasus region, that was briefly affiliated with ISIS in 2013. It was designated as an FTO by the U.S. State Department on September 24, 2014.

⁶ Abu Umar Al-Shishani was a Georgian national and former member of the Georgian military who would later become the ISIS Minister of War under now-deceased ISIS leader Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi.

21. KHALIFA further admitted that upon joining ISIS in late 2013, he expected to be sent to an ISIS training camp. However, he was never sent. KHALIFA admitted he later purchased an AK-47 in Syria. KHALIFA admitted that, in early 2014, he was recruited to join ISIS's media department due in part to his linguistic capabilities as a fluent English and Arabic speaker. As discussed below, KHALIFA's journey to Raqqa, Syria and his eventual appointment to ISIS's Media Bureau in or around April 2014, marks the beginning of an almost five-year period during which KHALIFA would become a leading figure in ISIS's English-language propaganda creation and distribution operations.

22. As stated above, ISIS maintained centralized media production under a single command structure consisting of various media centers. This central command structure, under which the various media centers operate, is generally referred to as the "Central Media Bureau" or the "Diwan of Media." As part of the ISIS media operation, KHALIFA was involved with, among other elements, al-Furqan and al-Hayat. Although he did not admit or otherwise refer to the aforementioned hostage execution videos that were released by al-Furqan, KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents his involvement in the production of videos and media products released by al-Furqan. KHALIFA also admitted to FBI agents to being involved in al-Hayat, specifically the "Flames of War" videos described in greater detail below. Al-Hayat also produced and distributed *Dabiq*, ISIS's online magazine.

23. KHALIFA told FBI agents that during his time working in the ISIS media operation, he narrated a video, which KHALIFA referred to as "Diwawin." Your affiant is aware that in or around July 2016, ISIS sought to publicly explain its internal organizational structure to its members and supporters in a video titled "The Structure of the Khilafah." That video ("The Structure of the Khilafah") is the video that KHALIFA referred to as the "Diwawin"

video. “The Structure of the Khilafah” provided detailed information and visual graphics of ISIS’s internal organization, explaining how ISIS divided responsibility and governed its territory. In the video, KHALIFA described the structure of ISIS having thirty-five “wilayat,”⁷ nineteen of which were in Iraq and Syria and sixteen of which were located outside Iraq and Syria. In the video, KHALIFA also details ISIS’ media apparatus, noting its centralized framework. Additionally, KHALIFA described ISIS as having fourteen “dawawin,”⁸ one of which is the “Diwan of Media” or Central Media Bureau. KHALIFA described the Central Media Bureau as “the body responsible for any content released by the Islamic State, whether that content is audio, visual or written.” The video portrays a graphic depicting the various brands of the “Diwan of Media” to include: al-Furqan, al-Hayat, Ajnad,⁹ Bayan Broadcasting,¹⁰ al-Himmah¹¹ and al-Naba.

KHALIFA Discusses ISIS Violence

24. In a series of Gmail chats on September 24, 2014, 22 and 35 days, respectively, after the release of the ISIS videos depicting the murders of American journalist James Wright Foley and Steven Joel Sotloff, and approximately 53 days prior to the release of the Peter Edward Kassig murder video and four months prior to the release of the execution videos of

⁷ Wilayat is the Arabic word for states.

⁸ Dawawin is the Arabic plural for diwan which means administrative office.

⁹ Ajnad is ISIS’s media brand responsible for releasing nasheeds.

¹⁰ Bayan Broadcasting, al-Bayan Radio, is an ISIS media brand responsible for releasing daily audio newscasts in multiple languages.

¹¹ Al-Himmah is an ISIS media brand for releasing products concerning ISIS governance matters.

Japanese citizens Haruna Yukawa and Kenji Goto, and in response to being asked how he (KHALIFA) could justify beheadings and executions (conducted by ISIS) of individuals including but not limited to aid workers, journalists, prisoners of war, and westerners, KHALIFA wrote:¹²

Kafir¹³ journalists have no covenant. Without a covenant ur blood is halal.¹⁴ Being a civilian or journo or aid worker means nothing in the shariah. A kafir is a kafir. 2. FSA ive already explained. 3. Prisoners of war that are kuffar can be death (sic) with in three ways per the quran free them, ransom them, or execute them.

25. In another Gmail chat on September 24, 2014, KHALIFA chastised the Free Syrian army for working with America.

26. In the same series of September 24, 2014, Gmail chats, KHALIFA stated, “as far as killing amd (sic) takfeer¹⁵ goes, we don’t shy away from making takfeer of those who deserve it ...” as part of a dialogue concerning ISIS committing executions.

¹² KHALIFA’s “free them, ransom them, or execute them” statement was made 11 days after the execution of British citizen David Haines, and nine days prior to the execution of Alan Henning. In addition, he made this statement after several western hostages had been ransomed in the March – June 2014 period. The “free them, ransom them, or execute them” statement demonstrates KHALIFA’s knowledge of the ISIS western hostage taking scheme’s objectives, purposes and scope.

¹³ Kafir is a term used to denote someone who is deemed a disbeliever of Islam.

¹⁴ Halal is a term used to denote something that is permissible under or sanctioned by Islamic law.

¹⁵ “Takfeer” is likely a reference to the concept of takfir in Islam which is the action or practice of declaring that a fellow Muslim is guilty of apostasy and therefore is no longer Muslim.

Al-Hayat Media Center

27. Al-Hayat is ISIS's multilingual media brand used in part for recruitment by delivering ISIS propaganda in languages other than Arabic. Al-Hayat is responsible for official non-Arabic language translations carried out by ISIS as well as the production of non-Arabic magazines including Dabiq¹⁶ and Rumiya.¹⁷ Products by al-Hayat include audio statements, online magazines, and videos featuring among other topics ISIS attacks, beheadings, suicide bombings, and foreign fighters. Additionally, al-Hayat demonstrated prior knowledge of and promoted the November 2015 ISIS terrorist attacks in Paris, France. The Paris attacks are just one example of al-Hayat's connections to ISIS external attack plotting.

28. Al-Hayat's use of high-resolution video and professional video editing techniques helped propel ISIS to the forefront of extremist propaganda production and dissemination. ISIS propaganda produced by al-Hayat resonated with ISIS supporters around the globe and motivated many supporters to either travel to join ISIS or conduct attacks on its behalf. Al-Hayat tailored many of its propaganda releases to appeal to Western, English speaking audiences. High-definition battle sequences coupled with English-language narrations provided a western audience an optic into both daily life within the Islamic State and a first person view of ISIS fighters in battle. The al-Hayat videos titled "Flames of War: Fighting Has Just Begun" and "Flames of War II: Until the Final Hour," both narrated by KHALIFA, are two of the most influential terrorist videos produced and disseminated by ISIS.

¹⁶ Dabiq was an online magazine produced by ISIS's al-Hayat Media Center that was used by ISIS for radicalization and recruitment purposes.

¹⁷ Rumiya was an online magazine produced by ISIS's al-Hayat Media Center after Dabiq was discontinued. Rumiya was used for propaganda and recruitment purposes.

29. KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents that he narrated and provided translations for al-Hayat videos “Flames of War” and “Flames of War 2.” Further, KHALIFA admitted to assisting in the translation and narration of approximately 15 ISIS videos including but not limited to “The Return of the Gold Dinar,” which was produced by al-Hayat, videos of the “Inside the Khalifah” series, which were also produced by al-Hayat, and unidentified videos and propaganda produced and released by al-Furqan and al-Hayat.

“Flames of War: Fighting Has Just Begun”

30. On or about September 19, 2014, al-Hayat released a 55 minute and 13 second video titled “Flames of War: Fighting Has Just Begun.” KHALIFA admitted to the FBI on March 25, 2019, that he was the narrator of this video. The video opens with the al-Hayat logo, which says al-Hayat written in Arabic, and the words “Al Hayat Media Center” written below it in English. The video, narrated throughout by KHALIFA, is a documentary-style production portraying battle scenes of ISIS members conducting attacks in Syria in or around mid-2014. The video glamorizes ISIS and lauds its fighters, speaking of them with admiration and awe. The production of the video presents the ISIS fighters as fearless and their enemies as cowards. In the video, the narrator threatens the United States by saying “Finally, this is a message we direct to America. Know, O defender of the cross, that a proxy war won’t help you in Sham just as it didn’t help you in Iraq. As for the near future, you will be forced into direct confrontation, with Allah’s permission, despite your reluctance. And the sons of Islam have prepared themselves for this day, so wait and see, for we too are also going to wait and see.”

31. A primary focus of the video is ISIS’s capture of the Syrian Arab Army (SAA) Division 17 base in or around July 2014. The final sequence of the video depicts what appear to be captured Syrian soldiers from the Division 17 base digging a trench under an ISIS flag. As

opposed to earlier in the video in which an un-shown English speaker narrates over the video, this final sequence is narrated by a shown, masked ISIS member (EXECUTIONER1) who first appears standing over the trench while men in civilian clothing are digging below him. EXECUTIONER1 describes to the camera the men below him as “soldiers of Bashar,” a reference to SAA soldiers and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, who are “digging their own graves.” Based on a review of these final scenes, I observed EXECUTIONER1 briefly stumble on his words while saying “Alhamdulillah the hukm¹⁸ of Allah is going to be carried out on these same soldiers by the brothers from the Muhajireen¹⁹ and Ansar²⁰ that captured them.”

32. The final scene of the sequence depicts EXECUTIONER1 and other masked ISIS members standing behind the SAA soldiers, who are kneeling in a row at the edge of the trench they dug earlier in the video. EXECUTIONER1 speaks to the camera and says, “they said that we abandoned the fronts and stopped fighting the kuffar to turn our guns towards the Muslims. They lied! Wallahi,²¹ we are the harshest towards the kuffar and the flames of war are only beginning to intensify. Wallahi, the fighting has just begun.”

33. EXECUTIONER1 then turns and shoots a kneeling prisoner in the back of the head, while the other masked ISIS members follow suit and shoot the prisoners kneeling in front of each of them in the back of the head. These prisoners then fall forward into the trench where they remain motionless. The camera pauses to focus on the deceased prisoners. Based on my

¹⁸ Hukm is the Arabic word for ruling.

¹⁹ Muhajireen is the Arabic word meaning emigrants.

²⁰ Ansar is the Arabic word meaning adherents or followers.

²¹ Wallahi is Arabic meaning “By Allah”.

knowledge and experience I know that “Flames of War” became a touchstone for (ISIS) recruits from Australia, Britain, and North America.

34. A detailed review of this final sequence revealed multiple camera tripods visible in the background. This coupled with the multiple camera angles featured throughout highlight that this execution sequence was primarily a choreographed media production designed to send a message to both ISIS supporters abroad and the governments that opposed ISIS including the United States.

“Flames of War II: Until the Final Hour”

35. On or about November 29, 2017, al-Hayat released an approximately 58 minute and 8 second video titled “Flames of War II: Until the Final Hour.” KHALIFA admitted to the FBI on March 25, 2019, that he was the narrator of this video. The video opens with the al-Hayat Media Center logo, which says al-Hayat written in Arabic, and the words “Al Hayat Media Center” written below it in English. The video, narrated throughout by KHALIFA, opens with scenes of war including bombings and destruction juxtaposed with statements made by Presidents Barak Obama and Donald Trump. KHALIFA states in the narration, “They [the US-led coalition] failed. Terror, its fuel is war. As the ravenous flames continue to rise making their way to the lands of the crusaders.” During this narration, the video depicts scenes of ISIS attacks in the West. Additionally, the video depicts a map of the United States with what appear to be fire flames reigning down on it. Five areas are identified on the map: San Bernardino, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; Texas; Orlando, Florida; and New York, New York. These locations all experienced acts of terrorism that were later claimed by ISIS. Based on my training and experience, I believe ISIS wants the viewer to know that ISIS was responsible for these attacks in the United States and that the United States Government cannot protect its citizens.

36. Furthermore, KHALIFA glorifies death on this video by stating “And as Allah continued to alternate the outcomes of battles, the creed of the victorious group remained constant. They [ISIS fighters] would not seek to live to fight another day. Rather, they fought to kill and to be killed. For it is through death that this young Khilafah lives. Through death it remains forever victorious until the final hour.” This narration is juxtaposed with scenes of fighting and violence. The video threatens the United States when an Arabic speaking individual, whom the video indicates is now-deceased ISIS spokesman Shaykh Abul-Hasan al-Muhajir, says in Arabic “so die in your rage America, die in your rage.”

37. The video depicts ISIS attacks and fighting in what is described as Tadmur, Syria and Sinai, Egypt and glorifies death. In one scene, an English-speaking fighter who entered Tadmur addresses the camera and states “We came here to take over this place, inshallah, and put the Shariah, and implement the Shariah. After we go and we take the neck off of Assad, we will take the neck off of Trump, inshallah, and we will put the flag of Dawatul Islamiyya, the words of Allah the highest, in the White House, inshallah.”

38. KHALIFA glorifies ISIS fighters by seeking to draw a parallel between ISIS fighters and their efforts and traditional prophets of Islam by stating: “Victory here is for the believers. And therein lies the brutal reality of the path to victory and the establishment of Allah's rule on the earth. It is a path covered with blood and scattered limbs, and filled with exhaustion, in a contentious war between iman [faith] and kufr [disbelief] that swings back and forth. The Messengers were likewise afflicted and the final outcome was theirs. But it is this brutal reality and unchanging Sunnah [tradition] of Allah that the soldiers of the Khilafah have come to understand and accept.” KHALIFA states: “But look not at their numbers, look not at their makeshift armor or simple weaponry, look not at the attire of these barefoot unarmored

men, for this is not what makes them superior, it is from what comes within: iman. So expect not the mushrikeen [polytheists] outdo the believers in patience, they simply cannot be compared, for the soldiers of the Khilafah are the grandsons of conquerors.” KHALIFA states: “And through their words and deeds they live the example of their righteous predecessors. And neither America's proxies nor their weaponry will benefit them against the soldiers of the Islamic State, for Allah has already revealed in His Book that it is His soldiers that will prevail.”

39. The video portrays ISIS members cutting the throats of and decapitating uniformed men who are kneeling in a line as well as setting a man, who appears to be a prisoner, on fire killing him. KHALIFA says, “Never would the believers [ISIS] lay down their swords for even a minute, they will remain until the final hour.”

40. The last scene of the video depicts an English-speaking masked ISIS member speaking to the camera while standing over what appear to be captured Syrian soldiers digging a hole over which flies an ISIS flag. The masked ISIS member then turns and shoots a kneeling prisoner in the back of the head, while other masked ISIS members follow suit and shoot the prisoners kneeling in front of each of them in the back of the head. These prisoners then fall forward into the trench where they remain motionless.

“Inside the Khilafah” Series

41. In addition to the two “Flames of War” videos referenced above, al-Hayat produced and disseminated a host of other English-language videos including a series titled “Inside the Khilafah” between July 28, 2017 and October 30, 2018. Over the course of eight “Inside the Khilafah” videos, al-Hayat attempted to depict various aspects of daily life within the Islamic State and featured ISIS members encouraging potential recruits to join ISIS and conduct terrorist attacks against non-Muslims. KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents that he narrated and

provided translations for approximately 15 ISIS videos, which included the “Inside the Khilafah” series.

42. The eighth video of the “Inside the Khilafah” series was released by al-Hayat on or about October 30, 2018. The video was approximately 16 minute and 25 seconds and titled “Inside 8: Inside the Khilafah.” The video depicts scenes of ISIS fighters in battle as well as individuals who appear to be living under ISIS control performing daily job functions other than fighting. KHALIFAH, the narrator of captioned video, asks listeners “where are you, oh muwahhid.”²² KHALIFA then says, “if you are unable to make hijrah to the khilafah to support your religion and fight on the front lines, then terrorize the disbelievers with your jihad outside the khilafah by targeting them and shedding their blood.” The video then shows footage of ISIS attacks in Europe including attacks in Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium; and Nice, France. The video plays a voice recording of Omar Mateen declaring his allegiance to ISIS during the June 12, 2016 Pulse Nightclub attack in Orlando, Florida. KHALIFA continues by saying “and if that is impossible then support your khilafah on the digital front” and describes operational security measures ISIS members should follow. KHALIFA says “continue your jihad to expose the antagonists and disbelievers and to incite the pious muminin.²³ Strive patiently in the digital arena and do not allow the disbelievers to enjoy a moment of sleep or to live a pleasant life.... terrorize them, fill them with fear, ignite the fires of conflict, and create a climate of anxiety and distress on every one of their platforms.”

²² Muwahhid is the Arabic word for monotheist.

²³ Muminin is the Arabic word for believers.

43. In addition to serving as a translator and narrator for al-Hayat and al-Furqan, the investigation revealed that KHALIFA also oversaw the translation of official ISIS media content and provided general oversight as well as instruction to ISIS supporters on behalf of ISIS's Central Media Bureau. As background, your affiant is aware that due to the amount of content that was released by ISIS from 2016 onward, coupled with military strikes that reduced the ranks of ISIS's Central Media Bureau, ISIS media leaders such as KHALIFA relied heavily on various supporter networks for propaganda production and dissemination. These supporter networks were groups of individuals who provided support to ISIS but were not necessarily geographically located in Syria or Iraq. These supporters would assist in the translation of official ISIS media publications into various languages, including, but not limited to, English. KHALIFA's oversight and guidance facilitated the translation and distribution of ISIS-produced propaganda, released under various ISIS media brands such as "Nashir" and "Amaq News Agency," in order to reach Western audiences.

44. An FBI Online Covert Employee (OCE1) witnessed KHALIFA's above referenced online activities spearheading ISIS's translation efforts through the use of online supporters. Coordination between ISIS's Central Media Bureau and the supporter networks was done through encrypted platforms including, but not limited to, ENCRYPTED MESSAGING PLATFORM (PLATFORM1), an encrypted mobile messaging platform popular with extremists due to its anonymity and security.

45. KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents that he used an account (ACCOUNT1) on PLATFORM1 to coordinate the production and dissemination of Nashir and Amaq releases with the assistance of the supporter networks. OCE1 observed KHALIFA correct errors in translations as well as the formatting of statements. OCE1 observed KHALIFA correcting language that was

used in the translations by the supporters, even in one instance stating, “We don’t use [specific words] when it comes to Amaq,” and telling the supporters to use other language that ISIS approved instead. KHALIFA took these translations and inserted them into ISIS news release templates that were closely guarded by ISIS’s Central Media Bureau. KHALIFA admitted to FBI agents that he in fact used ACCOUNT1 from on or about December 2017 through on or about January 13, 2019, when he was captured by the SDF.

KHALIFA’s Capture

46. In late 2018 or early 2019, KHALIFA fought against the SDF on behalf of ISIS. KHALIFA told FBI agents that, despite having a directive (from ISIS) to flee during an SDF advancement in Shafaa, Syria, KHALIFA wanted to stay and fight. KHALIFA went to a local religious scholar to ask whether he was allowed to disobey ISIS’s order to flee. The religious scholar issued a fatwa²⁴ to KHALIFA permitting KHALIFA to stay and fight. KHALIFA decided to attack an SDF position in Abu Badran, Syria. KHALIFA, armed with three grenades and an AK-47, threw a grenade on the roof of a house where SDF soldiers were standing. The grenade detonated and KHALIFA ran into the house and attempted to go to the roof, but an SDF soldier was firing from the stairs. KHALIFA began firing at the SDF soldier and attempted to use all three of his grenades during the attack. KHALIFA fired all of his ammunition during the assault and his AK-47 jammed. KHALIFA was unable to clear his weapon. As a result, KHALIFA surrendered to the SDF on or about January 13, 2019. KHALIFA later learned that one of his grenades injured SDF soldiers who were on the roof of the house he assaulted.

²⁴ A fatwa is a ruling on Islamic law by a religious authority.

