

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

United States v. Ullah

United States v. Ullah · No. 21-1058 · Decided April 21, 2026

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

21-1058 United States of America v. Ullah In the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit August Term 2021 Argued: April 27, 2022 Decided: April 21, 2026 No. 21-1058 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee, v. AKAYED ULLAH, Defendant-Appellant. Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York No. 18-16, Richard J. Sullivan, Judge Before: MENASHI and PÉREZ, Circuit Judges, * and RAKOFF, District Judge. † On appeal from a criminal judgment entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Sullivan, J.). ‡ *Judge Rosemary S. Pooler, originally a member of the panel, passed away before the filing of this opinion.

Judge Steven J. Menashi was added to the panel. See 2d. Cir. IOP E(b). †Judge Jed S. Rakoff of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting by designation. ‡ Judge Richard J. Sullivan, United States Circuit Judge, sitting by designation. Judge Sullivan was a District Judge when Defendant-Appellant was indicted. Judge Sullivan retained the case when he became a Circuit Judge in October 2018.

All references to the District Court in this opinion are to Judge Sullivan’s rulings filed in the District Court. A jury convicted Defendant-Appellant on six counts related to a December 11, 2017 attack in which Defendant deflagrated a homemade pipe bomb in an underground tunnel between the Times Square/42nd Street subway station and the Port Authority Bus Terminal in Manhattan, New York.

As relevant here, Defendant challenges the following counts: (1) Count One—providing material support or resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B; (2) Count Five—committing a terrorist attack against mass transportation systems, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1992(a)(2); and (3) Count Six— using a destructive device during and in furtherance of a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B)(ii).

He also challenges his sentence on numerous grounds, including that his sentence was procedurally and substantively unreasonable. We affirm the judgment on all of the challenged counts except Count One. First, because the evidence was insufficient to show that Defendant provided material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization under a proper construction of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, we reverse his conviction on Count One.

Second, because sufficient evidence supported the conviction on Count Five, and the indictment as to that count was not constructively amended, we affirm the conviction on Count Five. Third, even if the verdict on Count Six was legally erroneous pursuant to *Yates v. United States*, 354 U.S. 298 (1957), any error did not affect Defendant’s substantial rights because it is clear beyond a reasonable doubt that a rational jury would have found him guilty of at least one predicate crime of violence; namely, for the completed offense under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(1) when he deflagrated a bomb in a place of public use.

We therefore affirm the conviction on Count Six. Finally, we conclude that Defendant’s sentence was not unreasonable and, accordingly, his sentence is affirmed, except to the extent that the sentence on Count One is vacated. REVERSED IN PART, AFFIRMED IN PART, AND REMANDED. JUDGE MENASHI dissents in a separate opinion. 2 COLLEEN P. CASSIDY, Federal Defenders of New York, Inc., New York, NY, for Defendant-Appellant.

GEORGE D. TURNER, (Rebekah Donaleski, Won S. Shin, on the brief), Assistant United States Attorneys for Damian Williams, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, New York, NY, for Appellee. MYRNA PÉREZ, Circuit Judge: Defendant-Appellant is serving multiple life sentences as well as other terms of imprisonment related to an atrocious attack he committed when he deflagrated a bomb inside a busy subway tunnel in Manhattan, New York.

While nothing we have decided should or will reduce his sentence below his well-deserved life imprisonment, this case calls upon us to address three significant legal issues. First, we must interpret 18 U.S.C. § 2339B to determine whether the evidence at trial—that Defendant committed a terrorist attack, inspired by a foreign terrorist organization’s broadcast propaganda, intending to advance that organization’s goals—was sufficient to prove that he provided or attempted to provide “material support” to that organization as is required for conviction under § 2339B.

We hold the evidence was insufficient and reverse Defendant’s conviction on Count One. 3 While Defendant was inspired by a general online exhortation by a foreign terrorist organization, the evidence did not prove that he worked or attempted to “work under [the] direction or control” of that organization or coordinated with the organization in any way, as would be required to prove a violation of § 2339B under either of the government’s theories.

Second, we must determine whether one “places any... destructive device in, upon, or near... a mass transportation vehicle,” in the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1992(a)(2), by affixing to one’s person a destructive device and carrying such a device in, upon, or near such a vehicle.

We hold that it does. Given the nature of the bomb Defendant used, the distinction between “placing” and “carrying” that Defendant seeks to draw collapses and is immaterial. Because the evidence established that Defendant carried a destructive device on his person and put both

himself and the bomb he was carrying on a subway train, we affirm his conviction on Count Five under § 1992(a)(2).

Third, we must determine whether the completed offense under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(1)—a statute prohibiting the unlawful delivery, placement, discharge, or detonation of an explosive in a place of public use—is a crime of violence that supports Defendant’s conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c).

In other words, whether 4 § 2332f(a)(1) is a crime that “has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A). We hold that the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1) is a crime of violence because it always requires the government to prove that a defendant, at minimum, attempted to use physical force against the person or property of another.

Although we hold that the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1) is a crime of violence, we acknowledge that the indictment, jury instructions, and verdict do not allow us to determine whether Defendant’s § 924(c) conviction was predicated on the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1) or on the attempted offense under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(2). But we do not need to decide whether the attempted offense under § 2332f(a)(2) is a crime of violence because we would affirm Defendant’s § 924(c) conviction in either scenario.

If the attempted offense under § 2332f(a)(2) were a crime of violence, then Defendant’s § 924(c) conviction would be affirmed because it necessarily rests on two predicates that are both crimes of violence. If the attempted offense under § 2332f(a)(2) were not a crime of violence, the verdict on the § 924(c) conviction would be legally erroneous under *Yates v. United States*, 354 U.S. 298 (1957), because the verdict would rely on both improper and proper predicates, and it is 5 uncertain of which one Defendant was convicted.

However, even if a *Yates* error occurred, it could not have affected Defendant’s substantial rights because it is clear beyond a reasonable doubt that a rational jury would have found him guilty of the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1) for deflagrating a bomb in a place of public use.

We therefore affirm Defendant’s conviction under § 924(c). As to Defendant’s other challenges on appeal, we affirm the District Court’s judgment, as explained in detail below. BACKGROUND I. Defendant’s Attack Beginning in 2011, Defendant started consuming anti-American propaganda promoting the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (“ISIS”), which the Secretary of State has designated as a foreign terrorist organization.

While the Defendant eventually watched videos and read magazines online with instructions on how to make a bomb, there is no suggestion that the materials Defendant used to learn how to make a bomb were produced by ISIS. Later, Defendant used materials from his job site to assemble a pipe bomb, which he filled with metal screws to function as shrapnel.

After Defendant began to assemble his bomb, he watched a YouTube video issued by ISIS that urged supporters to commit attacks against America. The video also contained a slogan, 6 “So die in your rage, America,” which conveyed that ISIS was fighting the United States. Defendant copied this slogan in his passport, visa, and on the bottom of a box containing some of the equipment he used to build his bomb.

App’x at 626, 636–37. On the morning of December 11, 2017, Defendant strapped the bomb to his chest—concealing it under his clothes—and traveled on the subway from his apartment in Brooklyn to the Times Square/42nd Street subway station in Manhattan.

As he rode the subway to his destination, Defendant posted to his social media account, writing: “Oh, Trump, you failed to protect your nation. Baqiya.” ISIS uses the phrase “Baqiya,” which means “long live” or “remaining” in Arabic, as a rallying cry. Defendant arrived at the Times Square/42nd Street subway station before approaching his target location, an underground tunnel between the subway station and the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

At 7:20 A.M., while commuters were near him, Defendant deflagrated the bomb, causing shrapnel to project inside the tunnel. 1 First responders arriving at the scene found Defendant on the ground with his clothes torn and tattered, a white zip tie across his chest, and wires near 1 For a further discussion of the legal significance of the term “deflagrate,” refer to footnote 24, *infra*.

7 his waistline. Surrounding commuters suffered injuries from the deflagration, including shrapnel wounds and hearing loss. Some victims also experienced emotional trauma, with several describing suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and one victim testifying at trial that the trauma caused her to lose her job in the wake of the attack. And, obviously, Defendant’s actions created a meaningful risk that even more serious injuries might have occurred.

After the attack, Defendant spoke with detectives while he was in the hospital being treated for his injuries. He told detectives that he carried out the attack “on behalf of the Islamic State” and “for Allah.” Defendant stated that he chose a busy weekday morning for his attack because “there would be more people to terrorize,” and that he filled his bomb with metal screws “to inflict maximum damage.” Defendant acknowledged that his attack could have killed people.

II. Defendant’s Trial, Rule 29 Motions for Acquittal, and Sentencing After a one-week trial, a jury convicted Defendant on the following six counts: (1) providing material support and resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization—here, ISIS—in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B 8 (“Count One”); 2 (2) using a weapon of mass destruction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332a(a)(2) (A)–(D) (“Count Two”); (3) bombing a place of public use and a public transportation system, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332f(a)(1)(A)–(B), 2332f(b)(1)(B), and 2332f(b)(1)(E) (“Count Three”); (4) destroying property by means of fire or explosive, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (“Count Four”); (5) committing a terrorist attack against mass transportation systems, in violation

of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1992(a)(2), (a)(4)(B), (a)(7), (a)(10), (b)(1), and (c)(1) (“Count Five”); and (6) using a destructive device during and in furtherance of a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B)(ii) (“Count Six”).

See *United States v. Ullah*, No. 18-cr-16, 2021 WL 21902, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 4, 2021). 3 The District Court twice denied Defendant’s motion for a judgment of acquittal on all counts under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(c).

The District Court then proceeded to impose a within-Guidelines sentence of twenty years’ imprisonment for Counts One and Four and life imprisonment for Counts Two, Three, and Five, all to run concurrently. On Count Six, the court 2The District Court instructed the jury “that ISIS has been designated by the Secretary of State as a terrorist organization and has been so designated since 2004.” 3These six counts were all of the counts charged in the indictment, “although the government abandoned one of its bases for liability under Count Five.” *Ullah*, 2021 WL 21902, at *1.

9 imposed the thirty-year mandatory minimum sentence to run consecutively, for a total sentence amount of life imprisonment plus thirty years’ imprisonment. III. Defendant’s Appeal Defendant timely appealed his convictions on Counts One, Five, and Six, along with his sentence. Initial briefing was completed on February 22, 2022. Following the Supreme Court’s decision in *United States v. Taylor*, 596 U.S. 845 (2022), we directed the parties to file supplemental briefs to address whether that case affects Defendant’s challenge to Count Six.

Supplemental briefing was completed on November 16, 2022. DISCUSSION A jury of New Yorkers found beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendant committed an act of terrorism. We do not disturb Defendant’s conviction for committing that attack, nor his four convictions on charges of deploying a weapon of mass destruction against civilians. Nor do we disturb any of the three concurrent life sentences he continues to serve for those crimes.

Before we get to those charges, however, we resolve a narrow legal question presented by Count One (one of the Counts with the shortest terms of imprisonment): Whether the evidence permitted the jury to conclude that, by committing a “lone-wolf” terrorist attack, Defendant also provided “material 10 support or resources” to ISIS.

The resolution of that question will not affect the Defendant’s punishment, but it may make a difference in future cases, and it is our unflagging duty to say what the law is, in cases within our jurisdiction. I. Defendant’s Conviction on Count One Is Reversed Because the Evidence at Trial Was Insufficient Under a Proper Construction of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B Defendant was found guilty on Count One for violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1), which prohibits “knowingly provid[ing] material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization, or attempt[ing]... to do so.” The statute defines “material support or resources” as: any property, tangible or intangible, or service,

including currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel (1 or more individuals who may be or include oneself), and transportation, except medicine or religious materials[.]

18 U.S.C. § 2339A(b)(1); see also *id.* § 2339B(g)(4) (incorporating this definition into § 2339B). Defendant was indicted under two theories: that he provided material support to ISIS either by providing it with “personnel” (himself) or by performing a “service” on its behalf (the bombing). Defendant argues that the evidence was insufficient to sustain a conviction on either theory.

Defendant “bears ‘a heavy burden’” in challenging the sufficiency of the evidence. In *re Terrorist Bombings of U.S. Embassies in E. Afr.*, 552 F.3d 93, 112 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *United States v. Tran*, 519 F.3d 98, 105 (2d Cir. 2008)).

We must “view[] the evidence in the light most favorable to the government, drawing all reasonable inferences in the government’s favor.” *United States v. Al Kassar*, 660 F.3d 108, 128 (2d Cir. 2011) (citing *United States v. Abu-Jihaad*, 630 F.3d 102, 135 (2d Cir. 2010)). Our task is limited to determining whether “any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Musacchio v. United States*, 577 U.S. 237, 243 (2016) (quoting *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307, 319 (1979)).

We may not “intrude on the jury’s role ‘to resolve conflicts in the testimony, to weigh the evidence, and to draw reasonable inferences from basic facts to ultimate facts.’” *Id.* (quoting *Jackson*, 443 U.S. at 319). However, “[w]e review questions of the sufficiency of the evidence, including embedded questions of statutory interpretation, *de novo*.” *United States v. Calk*, 87 F.4th 164, 177 (2d Cir.

2023) (citing *United States v. Jones*, 965 F.3d 190, 193–94 (2d Cir. 2020)), cert. denied, 145 S. Ct. 144 (2024). For the reasons explained below, we conclude that the evidence at trial was insufficient to sustain a conviction under either the “personnel” or “service” prong of § 2339B. “The statute reaches only material support coordinated with or under the direction of a designated foreign terrorist organization.” *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. 1, 31 (2010).

Under both the language of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) and the holding of *Humanitarian Law Project*, Defendant did not “coordinate[] with” ISIS, *id.*, or “work under that terrorist organization’s direction or control,” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). Whatever superficial appeal a contrary conclusion might have, Congress and the Supreme Court have unmistakably dictated the result we reach today.

Therefore, we reverse Defendant's conviction on Count One. 4 A. The Evidence Was Insufficient to Convict Defendant on Count One Under the "Personnel" Theory Defendant's conviction on Count One cannot stand under a "personnel" theory because the statute expressly excludes individuals acting entirely independently to advance a foreign terrorist organization's goals.

Being inspired 4We disagree with the dissenting opinion's suggestion that this ordinary exercise in statutory interpretation somehow usurps the role of the jury in weighing the trial evidence. Dissenting Op. at 23–24.

To the contrary, it is not unusual for the government to offer evidence that is indisputably—even overwhelmingly—sufficient for a conviction based on one interpretation of a statute, only for an appellate court to determine that the interpretation used by the government and the district court is incorrect.

For example, in *Fowler v. United States*, the Supreme Court vacated the Eleventh Circuit's rejection of a sufficiency-of-the-evidence claim, holding that the Court of Appeals incorrectly applied the offense's intent element. 563 U.S. 668, 670–71, 678 (2011). While there was no dispute the defendant had committed murder, the question was whether he did so with intent to stop the victim from communicating with federal law enforcement, as required by the federal witness-tampering statute.

Id. at 671–72. Our task is similar here. While the evidence was certainly sufficient to convict Defendant of several crimes related to his attack (several of which Defendant does not challenge on appeal), we must dispassionately determine whether this specific statute also prohibits that act. 13 by ISIS propaganda and claiming to further ISIS's cause through his acts do not, by themselves, establish that he acted as ISIS "personnel" as it is defined in the statute and further refined by the Supreme Court's decision in Humanitarian Law Project.

1. The Statutory Text and Context Make Clear that Defendant's Independent Action Is Not Covered by § 2339B's "Personnel" Prong We begin with the text of § 2339B. As relevant here, § 2339B(h) defines and limits "personnel" as follows: No person may be prosecuted under this section in connection with the term "personnel" unless that person has knowingly provided, attempted to provide, or conspired to provide a foreign terrorist organization with 1 or more individuals (who may be or include himself) to work under that terrorist organization's direction or control....

Individuals who act entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization to advance its goals or objectives shall not be considered to be working under the foreign terrorist organization's direction and control.

We conclude that the evidence in this case was insufficient for any rational trier of fact to find beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendant provided or attempted to provide himself to ISIS as

“personnel” under that definition. Yes, the evidence at trial established that Defendant watched videos online, including propaganda made by ISIS.

The ISIS videos exhorted followers to carry out attacks in the United States as part of a global terrorism strategy. The evidence also 14 established that Defendant was motivated by those videos to carry out an attack. That is indicated by messages he wrote online, on his passport, and elsewhere, and by statements he made after the attack. Drawing all inferences in favor of the government, ISIS wanted people to do what Defendant attempted to do, and Defendant attempted his attack intending to further ISIS’s global strategy.

But that is not enough to establish that Defendant did or attempted to “work under [ISIS’s] direction or control” within the meaning of the statute. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). As a matter of ordinary meaning, a person cannot “work under [ISIS’s] direction or control” if he is acting alone, and if ISIS does not know he exists, has no expectation he will hear ISIS’s messages or act on them, and will not know, or care, or have any recourse if he ignores the message completely.

To hold otherwise would stretch the meaning of the phrase “under [the] direction or control” beyond its breaking point. That Defendant subjectively conceived of himself as a soldier of ISIS does not establish that ISIS did, in fact, control or direct his actions. See, e.g., Restatement (Second) of Agency § 221 cmt. a (“One does not become a servant by believing that he is one and intending to render service as one.”).

To the extent dictionaries can illuminate the common understanding of what the statute means by working “under th[e] terrorist organization’s direction 15 or control,” they support this common-sense reading of § 2339B(h).

The videos that Defendant watched that were issued by ISIS did not “order” or “command” him to do anything under any common understanding of those terms. Direction, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 640 (2002). 5 Nor did they provide “guidance or supervision of action, conduct, or operation”—since they were silent on specifics. *Id.* Indeed, ISIS could hardly provide “guidance or supervision” of an individual without knowledge of that individual’s existence.

Furthermore, even if an ISIS YouTube video contained a “direction” in some sense, § 2339B(h) is not satisfied simply because one acts after hearing a direction from a terrorist organization. The statute requires that one “work under that terrorist organization’s direction or control.” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) (emphasis added).

The word “under” has many meanings, but in the context of the full phrase quoted above, it is most naturally read to mean “suffering restriction, constraint, or control by.” Under, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2487 (2002) (offering the example of “living [under] strict disciplinary rules”); see also *id.* (defining “under” to mean “subject to the bidding or authority of:

led by,”⁵ We focus on “direction” because the government does not argue that ISIS “controlled” Defendant, and there is no evidence that it did so.

16 as in “served [under] three colonels”).⁶ In its videos, ISIS urged supporters to attack the United States, and Defendant chose to do so after viewing those videos. But he was not constrained by ISIS’s hortatory, open-ended message. That total absence of constraint is inconsistent with the plain meaning, and the dictionary meaning, of acting “under” someone else’s “direction or control.” A contrary interpretation would render Congress’s exclusion of “entirely independent” actors nonsensical.

Congress expressly provided that “[i]ndividuals who act entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization to advance its”⁶ The dissenting opinion insists that this interpretation of “under” renders Congress’s distinction between “direction” and “control” superfluous. Dissenting Op. at 7. But we do not read “under” to transform “direction” and “control” into synonymous terms, or to nullify the disjunctive effect of the word “or.” Rather, “under” simply turns our focus to the nature of the “direction” at issue, such as whether the “direction” actually restricts or constrains its recipient in some way.

Regardless, to the extent our interpretation assumes some overlap in meaning, “redundancies are common in statutory drafting— sometimes in a congressional effort to be doubly sure, sometimes because of congressional inadvertence or lack of foresight, or sometimes simply because of the shortcomings of human communication.” *Barton v. Barr*, 590 U.S. 222, 239 (2020).

Indeed, the Supreme Court has recognized that “[s]ometimes, the better overall reading of the statute contains some redundancy.” *Id.* (quoting *Rimini Street, Inc. v. Oracle USA, Inc.*, 586 U.S. 334, 346 (2019)). To the extent our interpretation requires some overlap, this is one case where it is warranted, since as we discuss, the dissenting opinion’s interpretation would “rewrite or eviscerate another portion of the statute,” the exclusion of entirely independent actors, “contrary to its text.” *Id.* Our reading is further bolstered by the fact that the phrase “direction or control” is used in several contexts to represent a single concept, or to require satisfaction of a single standard.

See, e.g., *Thalle Const. Co., Inc. v. Whiting-Turner Contracting Co.*, 39 F.3d 412, 418 (2d Cir. 1994) (describing a “direction or control test” under New York law governing harms caused by general contractors); *Fischer v. BMW of N. America*, 376 F. Supp. 3d 1178, 1187 n.5 (D. Colo. 2019) (noting “a parent-subsidiary relationship” does not satisfy the required “direction or control”); *CBA Env’t Serv’s, Inc. v. Toll Brothers Inc.*, 403 F. Supp. 3d 403, 418 (D.N.J.

2019) (describing a “‘direction or control’ test” which may be satisfied where vicarious liability would traditionally apply). We also note the two terms are often grouped together in legislation.

See, e.g., 22 U.S.C. § 611(c)(1) (FARA); 26 U.S.C. § 7609(e)(1) (tax code); 20 U.S.C. § 1087-2(r) (13) (student loans); 15 U.S.C. § 4651(6)(B)(iii) (semiconductor incentives).

Obviously, Congress believes the two terms' meanings are similar enough to warrant their frequent pairing. 17 goals or objectives shall not be considered to be working under the foreign terrorist organization's direction and control." 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) (emphasis added). Indisputably, Congress intended to exclude some individuals acting to advance a foreign terrorist organization's goals from liability.

And knowingly acting to advance a foreign terrorist organization's goals, independently or otherwise, requires at least some exposure to that organization's general influence, including some knowledge or impression of what those goals or objectives are.

Thus, it cannot be that in order to act "entirely independently" and outside of an organization's "direction and control," an individual must be totally free of a foreign terrorist organization's influence or messaging. See *United States v. Wright*, 937 F.3d 8, 29 (1st Cir. 2019) (holding jury instruction erroneously suggested jury could convict defendant even if he only coordinated "with the organization's strategy and tactics, if merely publicly available" rather than "with the terrorist organization itself").

The evidence at trial here established that Defendant learned about ISIS's goals and objectives from information publicly broadcast by ISIS and independently tried "to advance [those] goals or objectives." § 2339B(h).

To give Congress's exclusion any meaning, that cannot be enough. 18 2. Humanitarian Law Project and the History of § 2339B Confirm that the Statute's "Personnel" Prong Is Not Satisfied Here The Supreme Court's decision in *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. 1 (2010), and the history leading up to it, underscore that one does not act "under [the] direction or control" of a terrorist group merely because one's actions were consistent with the group's general, public-facing propaganda.

In *Humanitarian Law Project*, the Supreme Court construed the narrowing definition of "personnel" that Congress added in § 2339B(h), as well as its interaction with the undefined term "service." The plaintiffs there wished to provide various types of support to two groups that had been designated as foreign terrorist organizations: the Kurdistan Workers' Party ("PKK") and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam ("LTTE").

Those organizations aimed to establish independent states for, respectively, Kurdish people living in Turkey and Tamil people living in Sri Lanka. *Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. at 9. The plaintiffs claimed that they wanted to support only the non-violent activities of the organizations, including through "monetary contributions, other tangible aid, legal training, and political advocacy." *Id.* at 10.

The Court's 2010 opinion followed over a decade of court decisions, appeals, and remands, in which parts of § 2339B, including the definition of "personnel," were held unconstitutional as 19 applied to PKK and LTTE. *Id.* at 10–14.

In response, Congress enacted, and President Bush signed, multiple amendments to § 2339B, including adding the definition of "personnel" quoted above. *Id.* at 12–13. By the time the Supreme Court granted certiorari, the plaintiffs continued to challenge the amended law both as unconstitutionally vague and as contrary to the First Amendment.

The Court rejected those claims, noting that Congress had taken "care to add narrowing definitions to the material-support statute over time," including the definition of "personnel," so the law was no longer vague as applied to the plaintiffs. *Id.* at 21.

The Court concluded that some of the conduct in which the plaintiffs wanted to engage was clearly prohibited by § 2339B— including directly training members of PKK on how better to advocate for PKK in international legal forums—and some was clearly not prohibited—including engaging in independent political advocacy on PKK's behalf. *Id.* at 21–23.

The Court also held that the statute, as narrowed, did not violate plaintiffs' free-speech rights. *Id.* at 35–39. In doing so, the Court reasoned that, as written, § 2339B allowed the plaintiffs to "speak and write freely about the PKK and LTTE, the Governments of Turkey and Sri Lanka, human rights, and international law," so long as they did not do so "under the direction of, or in coordination with" the 20 terrorist groups.

Id. at 25–26. Consistent with the Court's reasoning, then, if a journalist independently decides to write in support of an independent Tamil state—one goal of LTTE—that writing is not criminalized by § 2339B. If the journalist goes further to espouse the view that LTTE are freedom fighters, not terrorists, and that the Secretary of State should take LTTE off the list of foreign terrorist organizations, that writing still is not a crime.

The outcome would, of course, change if the journalist took orders from LTTE. The interpretation pressed by the government, and endorsed in the dissenting opinion, would undermine the Supreme Court's approach. Suddenly, were that same independent journalist to watch an online video produced by LTTE imploring supporters to speak out in support of their cause, that independent journalist would be deemed "personnel" if the journalist chose to continue doing the same work.

Such an interpretation would make any line separating independent activity from material support so fine as to be imperceptible. Even independent actors must draw their inspiration from somewhere. We cannot adopt an interpretation that would erode the basis for the Supreme Court's decision that § 2339B did not infringe the Humanitarian Law 21 Project plaintiffs' rights and eviscerate Congress's careful work of narrowing § 2339B to withstand constitutional challenge.

7 3. Finding that the “Personnel” Prong of § 2339B Was Not Satisfied in This Case Respects Congressional Intent Our reading of the statute, required by its text, context, and history, and by Supreme Court precedent, is also consistent with Congress’s intent.

In § 2339B, Congress did not write yet another law expressly aimed at prohibiting and punishing violent acts, though it could have. Instead, Congress wrote § 2339B to play a unique role in preventing a range of non-violent acts that support terrorism, including “monetary contributions,” “legal training,” and (non-independent) “political advocacy.” See Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 10.

Unlike bombing a train station, which is prohibited by a range of criminal laws carrying long sentences, much of the conduct covered by § 2339B is not illegal in other contexts. Sometimes it is even constitutionally protected. Congress thus wrote § 2339B “to provide the Federal Government the fullest possible basis, consistent with the Constitution, to prevent persons within the United States... from providing 7Moreover, nothing about the reasoning of Humanitarian Law Project depended on the fact that some of the conduct at issue was protected speech.

Indeed, the Court noted that Congress “avoided any restriction on independent advocacy, or indeed any activities not directed to, coordinated with, or controlled by foreign terrorist groups.” *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. 1, 36 (2010) (emphasis added). 22 material support or resources to foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activities.” Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub.

L. No. 104- 132, § 301(b), 110 Stat. 1214, 1247 (1996). Of course, § 2339B may cover violent acts as well, for example if they are committed “under [a] terrorist organization’s direction or control.” But honoring Congress’s intent does not require us to construe § 2339B to criminalize independent activity, no matter how violent. There is other support for our reading.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) was temporarily amended in 2004 to expand coverage under its warrant provisions. See Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (“IRTPA”), Pub L. No. 108-458, § 6001, 118 Stat. 3638, 3742. Its text was amended to include an individual that “engages in international terrorism or activities in preparation thereof” under the statute’s definition of an “agent of a foreign power.” *Id.* Congress added this language to FISA to ensure the coverage of “lone wolves,” which it characterized as “the lone terrorist acting on inspiration rather than affiliation.” See H.R.

Rep. No. 108-724, pt. 5 at 170 (2004). Congress amended FISA through the IRTPA, the very same legislation that simultaneously amended § 2339B to expressly exclude entirely independent actors under its 23 definition of personnel. 8 So while Congress had text and a model for covering these so-called lone wolf terrorists, it did not deploy that text in the definition of personnel in § 2339B.

In fact, as we have discussed, Congress went so far as to expressly carve out “[i]ndividuals who act entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization to advance its goals or objectives” from being subject to the Act. See 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h).⁹ To put a finer point on it, the Congressional record on the very legislation that amended § 2339B shows that Congress expressly and explicitly amended FISA to include individuals acting on inspiration alone, among other things, yet amended the text of § 2339B to exclude independent actors.

The most logical conclusion to draw from these diverging approaches is that Congress⁸ The dissenting opinion suggests the congressional record demonstrates an intent to expand both FISA and § 2339B “in tandem.” Dissenting Op. at 12. But cherry-picked statements summarizing the wide- ranging legislation’s general effect do not change the analysis. Indeed, the record reflects Congress’s understanding that the legislation included a single provision covering lone wolves: the FISA amendment.

See 150 Cong. Rec. S11958 (Dec. 8, 2004) (“I am pleased that the so-called ‘lone wolf’ terrorist provision... has been included in the intelligence reform legislation.”) (emphasis added) (Statement of Sen. Ron Wyden); id. at S11984 (“I am troubled by... section 6001 what has come to be known as the ‘lone wolf’ provision.”) (emphasis added) (Statement of Sen. Russell D. Feingold); id. at S11947 (“Valuable preliminary objectives have been accomplished in this legislation... [including the] authority to use our Foreign Intelligence Service Act powers against ‘lone wolf’ terrorists....”) (Statement of Sen. Arlen Specter).

⁹The text of the statute responds forcefully to the dissenting opinion’s notion that “it is irrational” to conclude that the same Congress that contemplated an independent terrorist being an agent of a foreign power could also contemplate a lone wolf terrorist acting entirely independently of that organization. Dissenting Op. at 12. Again, Congress expressly excluded those acting entirely independently from the material support statute’s definition of personnel, even where they act “to advance [the terrorist organization’s goals or objectives].” See 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h).

Far from irrational, reading the text as we do gives force to that express intent. ²⁴ did not intend for the definition of personnel under § 2339B to include those acting on inspiration. The dissenting opinion reads Congress’s purpose differently by seizing on Congress’s statement that the “purpose” of the material support statute and related provisions was to “provide the Federal Government the fullest possible basis” to prevent the provision of material support to foreign terrorist organizations.

Dissenting Op. at 20. But Congress’s statement of purpose is never a free pass to ignore explicit textual limits in the relevant statutory provision. Section 2339B contains several such limits, including the exclusion of entirely independent activities from the statute’s reach.

We must enforce those limits in the first instance. See *Nichols v. United States*, 578 U.S. 104, 112 (2016) (“[E]ven the most formidable argument concerning the statute’s purposes could not overcome the clarity we find in the statute’s text.” (quoting *Kloeckner v. Solis*, 568 U.S. 41, 55 n.4 (2012))).

Moreover, the congressional statement of purpose to which the dissenting opinion cites accompanied Congress’s original enactment of the material support statute in 1996. See Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, § 301(b), 110 Stat. 1214, 1247 (1996). But the language we are today tasked with construing was added in 2004 as part of 25 Congress’s effort to “add narrowing definitions” to the statute.

Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 21. Accordingly, Congress’s earlier “fullest possible basis” language carries little, if any, interpretive weight. In sum, under the only reasonable reading of § 2339B’s operative text, there was insufficient evidence here to convict Defendant on a “personnel” theory. 4. Prior Applications of the “Personnel” Prong of § 2339B Are Distinguishable Furthermore, the government has not identified a prior case in which this Court or another Court of Appeals has upheld a conviction for providing “personnel” in violation of § 2339B based on independent conduct like Defendant’s, and we are not aware of any.

In *United States v. Farhane*, we upheld the conviction of a doctor who met with purported al Qaeda members, swore allegiance to al Qaeda, promised to be on-call in Saudi Arabia to treat wounded al Qaeda members, and provided his phone numbers for al Qaeda members to reach him for treatment. 634 F.3d 127, 149 (2d Cir. 2011).

In *United States v. Pugh*, we upheld the conviction of a U.S. citizen who consumed ISIS propaganda but then, rather than carrying out a lone-wolf attack, attempted to cross from Turkey to Syria to join ISIS. 945 F.3d 9, 20–21 (2d Cir. 2019). And in *United States v. Alebbini*, 26 the Sixth Circuit upheld the conviction of another person who attempted to travel to Syria to serve as a solider for ISIS.

979 F.3d 537, 549–50 (6th Cir. 2020). Each of those individuals plainly attempted to submit to the “direction or control” of a terrorist group by joining its ranks. By contrast, Defendant’s closest contact with a terrorist group was as a consumer of broadly disseminated YouTube videos. 10 We do not hold that the “personnel” prong only applies to “foreign fighters” 11 who travel abroad or submit to operational command structures.

However, the apparent lack of precedent for a “personnel” conviction like this one makes clear that reversing Defendant’s conviction will not upset settled law in the way suggested by the government. 5. The Rule of Lenity Requires the Resolution of Any Remaining Doubt Against the Government We perceive no ambiguity in the statutory definition of “personnel.” However, if any remained after analyzing the “language and structure, legislative history, and motivating policies”

of § 2339B, we would nonetheless be compelled 10We do not hold that the statute specifically excludes certain types of directions, or directions disseminated through certain means like YouTube, contrary to the assertions of the dissenting opinion.

Dissenting Op. at 6. Instead, with an eye toward their content, we merely hold that the online videos at issue here are not “directions” at all, or at least do not demonstrate that Defendant acted “under” ISIS’s direction. 11At trial, one of the government’s expert witnesses used the term “foreign fighters” to refer to individuals who “travel to [a] war zone to join up with a group to fight” and explained how, in the case of ISIS, foreign fighters submit formally and completely to the direction and control of ISIS, typically under penalty of death if they “don’t do what [ISIS] direct[s] [them] to do.” See App’x at 553, 560–61.

27 by the rule of lenity to resolve that ambiguity in Defendant’s favor. *United States v. Gu*, 8 F.4th 82, 90 (2d Cir. 2021). For that reason, and for all the reasons above, we conclude that the evidence supporting the government’s “personnel theory” was insufficient under a proper construction of § 2339B. 12 B. The Evidence Was Insufficient to Convict Defendant on Count One Under the “Service” Theory Defendant’s conviction under Count One cannot stand under a “service” theory for essentially the same reason: Defendant acted “entirely independently” of ISIS.

In *Humanitarian Law Project*, the Supreme Court held that the term “service” in § 2339B cannot cover conduct that is specifically excluded by the statute’s definition of “personnel.” *Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. at 24 12 We need not separately decide Defendant’s argument that the District Court erred in sending the government’s “attempt” theory on the personnel prong to the jury.

Our conclusion that the evidence was insufficient—because Defendant acted “entirely independently” of ISIS in preparing for and carrying out a terrorist attack—holds whether we think of the attack as a completed or attempted act.

However, we do take this opportunity to note our agreement with Defendant that he could not be convicted for attempt based on a theory that, if he had died in the attack, he would then have completed the offense of providing himself as “personnel” to ISIS.

The simple reason is that the act of “provid[ing]” personnel logically cannot take place after all the “work” that qualifies that person as “personnel” has been completed. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B. The evidence that ISIS would have counted Defendant as one of its members if he had died in the bombing is irrelevant, since “[§] 2339B does not criminalize mere membership in a designated foreign organization.” *Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. at 18.

In other words, even if Defendant’s death might have conferred “membership” in ISIS, that status would not have affected whether Defendant provided or attempted to provide himself to work under ISIS’s direction or control, as required by § 2339B.

To the extent the government would rely on any other “attempt” theory, it would lack merit. The only aspect of Defendant’s crime that was arguably incomplete—that conceivably could have turned an attempted § 2339B offense into a completed one—would have been his own death, which is simply not a step toward providing material support. 28 (“Congress would not have prohibited under ‘service’ what it specifically exempted from prohibition under ‘personnel.’”).

In other words, “independent activity in support of a terrorist group” may not “be characterized as a ‘service’” provided to that group. *Id.* The term “service,” like “personnel,” covers only acts “performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” *Id.*; see also *id.* at 23 (“‘[S]ervice’ similarly refers to concerted activity, not independent advocacy.” (brackets in original)).

Therefore, because Defendant acted entirely independently of ISIS’s direction or control, both the “personnel” and “service” prongs of Count One must fail. Our analysis could end there, but statutory context further confirms that the term “service” does not apply to this case.

As the Supreme Court noted in Humanitarian Law Project, § 2339B “prohibits providing a service ‘to a foreign terrorist organization,’” and “[t]he use of the word ‘to’ indicates a connection between the service and the foreign group.” *Id.* at 24 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1)).

The Court further noted that “[t]he other types of material support listed in the statute, including ‘lodging,’ ‘weapons,’ ‘explosives,’ and ‘transportation,’ are not forms of support that could be provided independently of a foreign terrorist organization,” so the Court “interpret[ed] ‘service’ along the 29 same lines.” *Id.* (citation omitted) (quoting § 2339A(b)(1)).

And recognizing that its interpretation posed “difficult questions of exactly how much direction or coordination is necessary” to establish such a connection, the Court clarified that “[i]t is apparent... that ‘gradations of fact or charge would make a difference as to criminal liability.’” *Id.* at 24–25 (quoting *Zemel v. Rusk*, 381 U.S. 1, 20 (1965)). If an individual independently acting upon a terrorist organization’s general exhortation were enough to establish a “service,” the Supreme Court would not have insisted that “to” requires some “connection” between the service provider and the organization.

Even putting the Supreme Court’s assessment of “to” aside, drawing inspiration from a propaganda video plainly falls flat in comparison to the statute’s other examples of material support, which the Supreme Court found instructive for determining what constitutes a “service.” The statute’s text, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, demands a conclusion that Defendant did not provide a “service ‘to a foreign terrorist organization’” by independently carrying out his attack.

See *id.* at 24 (quoting § 2339B(a)(1)). The government’s contrary argument is unpersuasive because it overreads one phrase from a dictionary cited in Humanitarian Law Project, suggesting

that a “service” may be any “act done for the benefit or at the command of another.” 30 Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 23–24 (quoting Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2075 (1993)).

Specifically, the government and the dissenting opinion focus on whether Defendant’s actions conferred a “benefit” on ISIS. Gov. Br. at 26–29. In context, however, the Supreme Court’s brief reference to acts done “for the benefit... of another,” Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 24, was just a small piece of the broader analysis described above.

The Court’s conclusion, again, was that “the term ‘service’” covers acts “performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” Id.; see id. at 31 (“The statute reaches only material support coordinated with or under the direction of a designated foreign terrorist organization.”). If the government were correct, then Humanitarian Law Project would make little sense, because all kinds of activity that the Supreme Court put clearly outside the reach of § 2339B might be done “for the benefit” of a terrorist group, including independent political advocacy.

The government’s reading in this case is therefore foreclosed by Humanitarian Law Project. The other cases relied upon by the government, for the proposition that any act done “for the benefit” of ISIS violates § 2339B, involved conduct with a much closer connection to a foreign terrorist organization than Defendant’s.

In United States v. Suarez, for example, the defendant was convicted of attempting to provide material support after “[h]e coordinated directly with individuals whom he believed to be members of ISIS in order to acquire a bomb.” 893 F.3d 1330, 1335 (11th Cir. 2018). And in United States v. Jama, defendants fundraised directly for a foreign terrorist group, operated safe houses for the group’s members, and had access to the group’s leadership.

217 F. Supp. 3d 882, 893 (E.D. Va. 2016). None of those defendants acted independently. Those cases fall in the heartland of § 2339B and do not resemble Defendant’s conduct as proven at trial in any meaningful way. 13 Accordingly, under the correct construction of the term “service” in § 2339B, the evidence was insufficient to convict Defendant under that theory as well.

The majority and dissenting opinions are aligned in concluding that the Defendant committed heinous crimes, and that those crimes warrant life imprisonment. The disagreement is over whether the specific statute that is 13The dissenting opinion ignores an important part of the discussion of “service” in Humanitarian Law Project. It is true that the Supreme Court recognized that “a person of ordinary intelligence would understand the term ‘service’ to cover advocacy performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” Dissenting Op. at 16 (quoting Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 24).

But in doing so, the Court was merely summarizing its prior discussion, where it emphasized that “service” reaches only “concerted activity.” Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 23 (emphasis added). More relevantly, the Court indicated that “a person of ordinary intelligence would understand that independently advocating for a cause is different from providing service to a group that is advocating for that cause.” Id. (emphasis added).

32 § 2339B also covers his conduct. For the reasons above, we conclude that it does not. Accordingly, the judgment is reversed as to Defendant’s conviction on Count One. 14 II. Defendant’s Conviction on Count Five Is Affirmed Because It Was Supported by Sufficient Evidence and the Government Did Not Constructively Amend the Indictment Defendant was found guilty on Count Five for, among other theories, violating 18 U.S.C. § 1992(a)(2).

Section 1992(a)(2) prohibits, in relevant part: knowingly and without lawful authority or permission... plac[ing] any... destructive device in, upon, or near railroad on-track equipment or a mass transportation vehicle with intent to endanger the safety of any person, or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life. 14The District Court also erred in instructing the jury that it could convict Defendant under the “service” theory merely because he acted “for the benefit of ISIS” or because ISIS “invited” him to do so.

App’x 1075. Those instructions “mis[ed] the jury as to the correct legal standard” and failed to “adequately inform the jury” of key points of law. United States v. Cabrera, 13 F.4th 140, 146 (2d Cir. 2021). As the Supreme Court has held, “independent activity in support of a terrorist group” cannot be a “service” provided to that group, since providing a “service” requires “coordination” or “direction.” Humanitarian Law Project, 561 U.S. at 24.

Merely accepting an “invitation” to act independently is not enough. The dissenting opinion attempts to draw an analogy between Defendant’s actions in response to ISIS’s “invitation,” on one hand, and contract formation in response to a mass-market advertisement, on the other. This argument is self-refuting in several ways.

First, contract law is irrelevant. Even if, for example, a fast-food restaurant could form a contract with its consumers via mass-market advertising, no one would say that its consumers were “work[ing] under” its “direction or control” or in “coordination” with it if they decided to buy a hamburger after reviewing its advertisement—even if that advertisement had clear, definite terms.

Cf. Chimienti v. Wendy’s Int’l, Inc., 698 F. Supp. 3d 549, 562 (E.D.N.Y. 2023). Second, even if the common law of contract informed the interpretation of this statute, the case law cited uniformly holds that such an offer must be “clear” and “definite” so that all parties understand when a contract has been formed and what its terms are. Dissenting Op. at 16–17.

But nothing in the record suggests that the YouTube videos viewed by Defendant contained specific instructions or terms for Defendant to follow, rather than vague exhortations to commit

terrorist attacks in the U.S. Accordingly, it is hard to see how this line of cases could be helpful to the government's case. 33 We affirm Defendant's Count Five conviction because Defendant violated § 1992(a)(2) when he carried a bomb on his person and rode the subway.

Additionally, we reject Defendant's argument that the government constructively amended the indictment as to Count Five. A. Sufficient Evidence Supports the Finding that Defendant Placed a Destructive Device On, Upon, or Near a Mass Transportation Vehicle with Reckless Disregard for the Safety of Human Life Defendant argues that "carrying" the bomb on his person as he rode the subway is not "placing" the bomb on the subway under § 1992(a)(2).

15 We disagree. The statute is silent as to the definition of "places." Defendant does not offer a definition beyond claiming there is a distinction between "carrying" and "placing." To resolve the question of whether "placing" a bomb necessarily excludes "carrying" a bomb affixed to one's person, we look to "the ordinary, contemporary, common meaning of the term." *Delaware v. Pennsylvania*, 598 U.S. 115, 128 (2023) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

15The District Court instructed the jury on the government's two overarching theories for Count Five. The theory relevant here was that Defendant "violated [§ 1992(a)(2)] when he boarded and rode the subway with a destructive device." App'x at 1089.

The other theory was that the Defendant "violated [§ 1992(a)(7)] when he set off a destructive device at Port Authority." *Id.* at 1092. 34 Pertinent here, "place" means "[t]o put or set (in a particular place, spot, or position); to station, position." *Place*, Oxford English Dictionary (3d ed. 2006). Defendant affixed the bomb to his person and boarded a subway train, "position[ing]" himself and the bomb affixed to him in that intended location.

Id. Defendant's conduct is consistent with the meaning of the word "place." Of course, as he points out, Defendant may have also been "transporting" or "carrying" the bomb at the same time. But the fact that Defendant's conduct can be described using multiple verbs is unremarkable, and certainly does not change our conclusion.

For example, one could "place" a bomb in the trunk of one's car and "carry" or "transport" it across state lines, or one might "place" a gun in one's waistband and "carry" it to a drug deal. Indeed, the nature of the bomb Defendant created blurs the lines between these words even further. He designed the bomb to explode while affixed to him.

The bomb's location, or placement, at every moment was wherever Defendant had positioned himself. In this case, any distinction between "carrying" and "placing" is illusory. To put it plainly, we conclude that the verb "places" in § 1992(a)(2) includes the act of "carrying" a bomb on your person and putting or setting yourself in a location covered by the statute.

We reject Defendant's contrary interpretation. 35 B. The Government Did Not Constructively Amend the Indictment as to Count Five Defendant's second substantial objection as to Count Five, that the government constructively amended the indictment by relying on a new theory at trial, fares no better.

The words and structure of Count Five in the indictment foreclose Defendant's contention. The Grand Jury Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution states that "[n]o person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury." U.S. Const. amend. V, cl. 1.

The Constitution requires, among other things, that an indictment "contain[] the elements of the offense charged and fairly inform[] a defendant of the charge against which he must defend." *United States v. Resendiz-Ponce*, 549 U.S. 102, 108 (2007) (quoting *Hamling v. United States*, 418 U.S. 87, 117 (1974)).

The Grand Jury Clause "is violated, and reversal is required, if the indictment has been constructively amended." *United States v. Khalupsky*, 5 F.4th 279, 293 (2d Cir. 2021). "A constructive amendment occurs when the charge upon which the defendant is tried differs significantly from the charge upon which the grand jury voted." *United States v. Dove*, 884 F.3d 138, 146 (2d Cir.

2018). 36 "To prevail on a constructive amendment claim, a defendant must demonstrate that either the proof at trial or the trial court's jury instructions so altered an essential element of the charge that, upon review, it is uncertain whether the defendant was convicted of conduct that was the subject of the grand jury's indictment." *United States v. Salmonese*, 352 F.3d 608, 620 (2d Cir.

2003) (quoting *United States v. Frank*, 156 F.3d 332, 337 (2d Cir. 1998)). Such an alteration occurs "either where (1) an additional element, sufficient for conviction, is added, or (2) an element essential to the crime charged is altered." *Khalupsky*, 5 F.4th at 293 (quoting *Dove*, 884 F.3d at 146). With these protections in mind, we first note the text of Count Five of the indictment: On or about December 11, 2017,... the defendant, knowingly and without lawful authority and permission, through conduct engaged in, on, against, and affecting a mass transportation provider, (a) placed and attempted to place a destructive substance and destructive device in, upon, and near a mass transportation vehicle... with intent to endanger the safety of persons, and with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life; (b) placed and attempted to place a destructive substance and destructive device in, upon, and near a garage, terminal, structure, track, electromagnetic guideway, supply, and facility used in the operation of, and in support of the operation of, a mass transportation vehicle—which was carrying passengers and employees at the time of the offense—and with intent to, and knowing and having reason to know, such activity would likely derail, disable, and wreck a mass transportation vehicle used, 37 operated, and employed by a mass transportation provider; and (c) committed, and attempted to commit, an act, including the use of a

dangerous weapon, with the intent to cause death and serious bodily injury to persons who were on or in a garage, terminal, structure, track, electromagnetic guideway, supply, and facility used in the operation of, and in support of the operation of, a mass transportation vehicle, which mass transportation vehicle was carrying passengers and employees at the time of the offense, to wit, [defendant] detonated and attempted to detonate an [improvised explosive device] in the vicinity of the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York, New York, which terminal was then in use by subway cars and buses that were carrying passengers and employees at the time of the offense.

App'x at 24–26. Section (a) of the Count Five indictment corresponds directly with violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1992(a)(2), which creates liability for placing a destructive device in, upon, or near a mass transportation vehicle.

In turn, the jury convicted Defendant of “plac[ing] the destructive device in, upon, or near a mass transportation vehicle with the intent to endanger the safety of any person or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life.” App'x at 1145 (reading of the verdict).

Therefore, the indictment is consistent with the government's theory and evidence presented to the jury. Moreover, Defendant's argument that the “to wit” clause represents the only specific offense charged under Count Five ignores the text and structure of the Count Five indictment. A plain reading of section (c) shows that the “to wit” clause qualifies only that section.

Its description of Defendant's conduct mirrors the text of section (c) which immediately precedes it. Additionally, as the District Court correctly pointed out, see Ullah, 2021 WL 21902, at *6, each of the three sections—(a), (b), and (c)—are separated by semicolons whereas the “to wit” clause is separated by a comma within section (c). There is no plausible reading of Count Five of the indictment to support the position that the “to wit” clause qualifies all of the theories alleged in the count.

Because section (a) of the Count Five indictment clearly “encompasses the specific legal theory or evidence used at trial,’ there is no constructive amendment.” Salmonese, 352 F.3d at 620 (quoting *United States v. Wallace*, 59 F.3d 333, 337 (2d Cir. 1995)). 16 And, because the indictment was not constructively amended, Defendant's challenge on that aspect of Count Five fails.

17 C. Defendant's Other Challenges to Count Five Are Also Unavailing Defendant mounts three other challenges to his conviction on Count Five, none of which is persuasive. 16 Defendant relies on the government's opening statements at trial to argue that the government failed to offer its theory for § 1992(a)(2). But, as the District Court rightly stated to the jury: “The opening statements... are neither evidence nor argument.” App'x at 171.

Defendant's gripe with the government's opening statements is, therefore, immaterial here. 17 Further, Defendant argues the District Court erred to the extent that he was also convicted on a

theory under § 1992(a)(7).

We need not address that argument because his conviction on Count Five is affirmed based on his conviction on the theory under § 1992(a)(2). 39 First, Defendant argues in passing that the indictment was “duplicious” as to Count Five, since it charged two separate offenses: “placing” the bomb on the subway from Brooklyn to Manhattan in violation of § 1992(a)(2); and deflagrating the bomb in the tunnel between Times Square/42nd Street and the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

We need not decide whether the indictment was duplicious because even if it was, Defendant cannot and has not attempted to show prejudice. See *United States v. Sturdivant*, 244 F.3d 71, 75 (2d Cir. 2001) (noting that “[a]n indictment is impermissibly duplicious” only where “the defendant is prejudiced”). There was no prejudice because the District Court instructed the jury separately on both theories and instructed the jury that they must be unanimous as to one theory or the other, or both, and the jury returned a special verdict indicating their unanimity.

See *id.* (noting that in determining prejudice, a court must consider “whether a general verdict of guilty conceals a finding of guilty as to one crime and a finding of not guilty as to another,” “the risk that the jurors may not have been unanimous as to any one of the crimes charged,” “adequate notice” to the defendant, “the basis for appropriate sentencing,” and “protecting against double jeopardy in a subsequent prosecution” (quoting *United States v. Margiotta*, 646 F.2d 729, 733 (2d Cir.

1981)); App’x at 1088–96, 1145–46. 40 Second, we need not decide whether the District Court erred in instructing the jury on the sentencing aggravator provided by § 1992(b)(1) for both of the government’s theories of liability, under § 1992(a)(2) and (a)(7). Section 1992(b)(1) increases the maximum sentence from 20 years to life in prison, for convictions under § 1992(a) where “the railroad on-track equipment or mass transportation vehicle was carrying a passenger or employee at the time of the offense.” Defendant takes issue with applying § 1992(b)(1) to a conviction under § 1992(a)(7) but does not contest that it can apply under § 1992(a)(2).

Having concluded that Defendant’s conviction under § 1992(a)(2) was valid, and because the District Court’s jury instructions and special verdict assure us that the jury unanimously found the enhancement applied to that theory of conviction, we need not address Defendant’s contentions regarding § 1992(a)(7).

Third, the District Court was right to state the government’s theory of the case to the jury but not Defendant’s while delivering jury instructions on § 1992(a)(2). The Court told the jury: “Under this theory the government contends that the defendant violated the statute when he boarded and rode the subway with a destructive device.” App’x at 1089. But the Court declined to tell the jury: “The defense contends that the government has failed to meet its burden of proof on 41 this

element because carrying a disconnected device under one's clothes on a mass transportation vehicle is not placing a device in, upon, or near a mass transportation vehicle." Id. at 949.

This was not error because Defendant's proposed instruction constituted a legal argument about what it means to "place" a destructive device—the question we resolved above. Id. That question was not for the jury to decide.

For all of the foregoing reasons, we affirm Defendant's conviction on Count Five. III. Defendant's Conviction on Count Six Is Affirmed Because, Even if the Verdict Was Legally Erroneous, the Error Did Not Affect Defendant's Substantial Rights Defendant was convicted on Count Six for carrying a bomb during and in relation to a crime of violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A).

Defendant's Count Six conviction was predicated, in relevant part, on his Count Three conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a). The final issue of significance we must decide is whether the offense of which Defendant was convicted on Count Three is a crime of violence that supports Defendant's conviction on Count Six. 18 Defendant was convicted on Count Six for using a destructive device during and in furtherance of a crime of violence.

See 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A) (prohibiting carrying a "firearm" during and in relation to a crime of violence), 921(a)(3), (a)(4)(i) (defining "firearm" to include a "destructive device," including a bomb"). 42 Section 2332f(a)(1) prohibits unlawfully delivering, placing, discharging, or detonating an explosive or other lethal device in certain public places and facilities, with intent to cause either death or serious bodily injury, on one hand; or extensive destruction likely to result in major economic loss, on the other.

Section 2332f(a)(2) prohibits attempting to commit the offenses described in paragraph (1). A "crime of violence" means an offense that is a felony and... has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another." 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A). Section 924(c)(3)(A) is often referred to as the "elements' or 'force' clause." *United States v. Davis*, 74 F.4th 50, 52 (2d Cir.

2023). 19 "'To determine whether an offense is a crime of violence' under the elements clause, 'courts employ what has come to be known as the categorical approach.'" *United States v. Pastore*, 83 F.4th 113, 118 (2d Cir. 2023) (citation modified) (quoting *United States v. Hill*, 890 F.3d 51, 55 (2d Cir. 2018)), *aff'd sub nom., Delligatti v. United States*, 604 U.S. 423 (2025). "Under the categorical Section 924 states, in pertinent part: "any person who, during and in relation to any crime of violence..., uses or carries a firearm" such that "the firearm possessed... is... a destructive device,... shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years." 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B)(ii).

19Section 924(c) also defines a “crime of violence” under the provision’s “residual clause,” see 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B), but the Supreme Court held that the residual clause is unconstitutionally vague, see *United States v. Davis*, 588 U.S. 445, 470 (2019).

As such, only § 924(c)’s force clause is relevant here in defining a crime of violence. 43 approach, courts identify the minimum criminal conduct necessary for conviction under a particular statute”; that is, “courts look only to the statutory definitions— i.e., the elements—of the offense, and not to the particular underlying facts.” *Hill*, 890 F.3d at 55 (citation modified). “For certain statutes that ‘list elements in the alternative, and thereby define multiple crimes,’ we have deemed the statute to be divisible and applied a ‘modified’ categorical approach.” *Pastore*, 83 F.4th at 118 (quoting *Mathis v. United States*, 579 U.S. 500 (2016)).

Under that approach, “we may review a limited class of documents from the record of conviction to determine what crime, with what elements, a defendant was convicted of.” *Id.* at 118–19 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Once that determination is made, “[w]e then return to the categorical analysis and compare the elements of the offense of conviction with section 924(c)(3)(A)’s definition of a crime of violence.” *Id.* at 119 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

In other words, “the modified [categorical] approach merely helps implement the categorical approach when a defendant was convicted of violating a divisible statute.” *Descamps v. United States*, 570 U.S. 254, 263 (2013).

As such, we must first determine whether § 2332f(a) is divisible. 44 A. The Statute Underpinning Count Three—18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)—Is a Divisible Statute Warranting the Modified Categorical Approach Whether § 2332f(a) is a divisible statute constitutes “a substantial question of statutory construction,” *Schad v. Arizona*, 501 U.S. 624, 636 (1991) (plurality opinion), abrogated on other grounds as recognized in *Edwards v. Vannoy*, 593 U.S. 255, 265 n.4 (2021), which requires us to “look first to the language” of the statute, *Richardson v. United States*, 526 U.S. 813, 818 (1999).

We must read the “whole statutory text, considering the purpose and context of the statute, and consulting any precedents or authorities that inform the analysis.” *Kasten v. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp.*, 563 U.S. 1, 7 (2011) (quoting *Dolan v. Postal Serv.*, 546 U.S. 481, 486 (2006)). Section 2332f(a) states: (a) OFFENSES.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever unlawfully delivers, places, discharges, or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into, or against a place of public use, a state or government facility, a public transportation system, or an infrastructure facility— (A) with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or (B) with the intent to cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility, or system, where such 45 destruction results in or is likely to result in major economic loss, shall be punished as prescribed in subsection (c).

(2) ATTEMPTS AND CONSPIRACIES.—Whoever attempts or conspires to commit an offense under paragraph (1) shall be punished as prescribed in subsection (c). We conclude that § 2332f(a) is divisible in two ways based on the text and structure of the statute and precedent concerning divisibility of similar statutes.

First, § 2332f(a) can be divided between completed and attempted offenses. Second, § 2332f(a) can be divided between bombings committed with intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, and bombings with intent to cause “extensive destruction” of a place and “major economic loss.” At the outset, the statute’s text and structure demand this conclusion. Section 2332f(a) starts with the heading, “Offenses.” That is, offense but plural.

The statute is then divided into subsection (a)(1), titled “In General,” and subsection (a)(2), titled “Attempts and Conspiracies.” Subsection (a)(1) is then further subdivided into (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B), respectively defining offenses “with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury” and those “with the intent to cause extensive destruction.” These aspects of the statute provide us with a rather easily navigated map to divisibility.

See *Merit Mgmt. Grp., LP v. FTI Consulting, 46 Inc.*, 583 U.S. 366, 380 (2018) (“[S]ection headings... supply cues as to what Congress intended....” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). The text and structure of the statute thus reflects Congress’s intent to create separate offenses. See *Zuni Pub. Sch. Dist. No. 89 v. Dep’t of Educ.*, 550 U.S. 81, 93 (2007) (“[I]f the intent of Congress is clear and unambiguously expressed by the statutory language at issue, that would be the end our analysis.”); see also *Schad*, 501 U.S. at 637–38 (“The enquiry is undertaken with a threshold presumption of legislative competence to determine the appropriate relationship between means and ends in defining the elements of a crime.”).

Second, the Supreme Court’s treatment of the completed and attempted offenses of Hobbs Act robbery bolsters the conclusion that § 2332f(a) is divisible between completed and attempted offenses. See 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a) (setting forth criminal penalties for “[w]hoever in any way... affects commerce... by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do” (emphasis added)).

In *Taylor*, the Supreme Court implicitly determined that the completed offense under the Hobbs Act robbery provision was divisible from the attempted offense by allowing for the possibility that the completed offense might be a crime of violence even if the attempt offense was not. See 596 U.S. at 851 (“Whatever one might say about 47 completed Hobbs Act robbery, attempted Hobbs Act robbery does not satisfy the elements clause.”).

And unlike Hobbs Act robbery, where the completed and attempted offenses are enumerated in the same subsection, see 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a), here the completed offense and attempted offense under § 2332f(a) are divided in separate subsections, which further suggests that § 2332f(a) is divisible.

Third, we have determined that other statutes were divisible between distinct offenses that require different mental states in connection with the same underlying conduct. For example, in *United States v. Castillo*, we implicitly concluded that New York’s first-degree manslaughter statute was divisible as between at least two subparts: First, causing the death of another person “[w]ith intent to cause serious physical injury”; and second, causing the death of another person “[w]ith intent to cause the death of another person,” but “under circumstances which do not constitute murder.” 896 F.3d 141, 149–54 (2d Cir.

2018) (discussing N.Y. Penal Law § 125.20(1), (2)). And in *Akinsade v. Holder*, we assumed without deciding that the crime of embezzlement by a bank employee was divisible as between the offenses of acting “with the intent to defraud” and with intent merely “to injure the bank.” 678 F.3d 138, 145 (2d Cir. 2012). 48 We ultimately conclude that § 2332f(a) is divisible because “[i]t contains... distinct... elements,” *United States v. Beardsley*, 691 F.3d 252, 273 (2d Cir.

2012) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted), that “offer[] alternative possibilities for determining guilt,” “such that the minimum elements of conviction can be proven in discrete ways,” *United States v. Laurent*, 33 F.4th 63, 85, 88 (2d Cir. 2022). § 2332f(a) is divisible as between (1) the two offenses defined in § 2332f(a)(1), and (2) the completed offenses defined by § 2332f(a)(1) and the attempted offenses defined by § 2332f(a)(2).

20 Given those conclusions, we must deploy the modified categorical approach. B. Neither the Indictment, Jury Instructions, nor Verdict Allow Us to Know of Which Offense in § 2332f(a) Defendant Was Convicted Because § 2332f(a) is divisible, we implement the modified categorical approach to determine whether Defendant was convicted of the bombing with intent to kill or seriously injure or with intent to destroy property, and whether he 20 We also note that other circuits have come to the same conclusion that the completed offense and attempted offense for different criminal statutes are separate offenses, even where those offenses are not broken out into separate statutory subsections.

See, e.g., *United States v. Roof*, 10 F.4th 314, 403 (4th Cir. 2021) (“[B]ecause [18 U.S.C.] § 247(a)(2) criminalizes both obstruction of the free exercise of religion and ‘attempts to do so,’ it sets out multiple elements in the alternative and thus creates multiple versions of the crime, the statute being divisible along the lines separating completed and attempted versions of the crime.” (citing *Descamps*, 570 U.S. at 262)), cert. denied, 143 S. Ct.

303 (2022); *United States v. Linehan*, 56 F.4th 693, 700 (9th Cir. 2022) (“In this case, we have little difficulty concluding that, at the very least, [18 U.S.C.] § 844(d) is divisible into completed and attempted offenses.”), cert. denied, 144 S. Ct. 209 (2023). 49 was convicted of a completed or attempted offense. See *Mathis*, 579 U.S. at 505–06.

To make this determination, we may review “the indictment, jury instructions, and verdict form.” *Colotti v. United States*, 71 F.4th 102, 115 (2d Cir. 2023). Count Three of the indictment alleged, in pertinent part, that Defendant “did” and “attempted to” “knowingly and unlawfully deliver, place, discharge, and detonate an explosive... with the intent to cause death and serious bodily injury, and with intent to cause extensive destruction of such a place and system, and where such destruction resulted in or was likely to result in major economic loss.” App’x at 23.

The indictment cited 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332f(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(E). *Id.* at 24. Notably, however, the indictment did not cite 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(2)—the provision of the statute governing the attempted offense. At trial, the District Court instructed the jury that, to convict Defendant on Count Three, they had to find that he did or “attempted to” “knowingly and unlawfully deliver[], place[], discharge[], or detonate[] an explosive.” *Id.* at 1081.

The District Court further instructed the jury that to convict they had to find “that the defendant did so or attempted to do so (a) intending to cause death or serious bodily injury or (b) intending to cause extensive destruction of a public place or a public transportation system where extensive destruction resulted in or was likely 50 to result in major economic loss.” *Id.* at 1082.

The District Court still further instructed the jury that the government did not need to prove both the completed offense and the attempted offense, but that the jury needed to vote unanimously as to which, if either, they chose. *Id.* The District Court then gave a similar instruction as to Defendant’s intent: the government could prove either intent to kill or injure, or intent to cause extensive destruction, but the jury had to be unanimous as to which, if either, was proven.

Id. at 1084. When the verdict was announced, however, the clerk of court asked only, “[a]s to Count Three, which charges the defendant with bombing places of public use and a public transportation system, how do you find the defendant[?]” *Id.* at 1144.

The foreperson responded, “[g]uilty.” *Id.* Under these circumstances, the underlying materials do not enable us to determine whether Defendant was convicted of the offense with intent to kill or injure under § 2332f(a)(1)(A), or with intent to cause extensive destruction under § 2332f(a)(1)(B). Nor do they enable us to determine whether he was convicted of a completed offense or an attempt to commit either of the offenses under § 2332f(a)(2).

Given this uncertainty, we must determine whether each of the offenses under § 2332f(a) is a crime of violence. 51 C. The Completed Offense Under § 2332f(a)(1)(A) Is a Crime of Violence Our inquiry begins with the completed offense, with intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, which we hold is a crime of violence. “The only relevant question is whether [§ 2332f(a)(1)(A)] always requires the government to prove—beyond a reasonable doubt, as an element of its case—the use, attempted use, or threatened use of [physical] force.” *Taylor*, 596 U.S. at 850; see 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A) (stating that “the term ‘crime of violence’ means an offense that is a felony

and... has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another”).

The term “‘physical force’... means no more nor less than force capable of causing physical pain or injury to a person or injury to property.” Hill, 890 F.3d at 58. “Attempt” means “an overt act that constitutes a substantial step toward completing the offense.” Resendiz-Ponce, 549 U.S. at 107 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); see also Collier v. United States, 989 F.3d 212, 221 (2d Cir.

2021) (“The crime of attempt requires that the defendant have intended to commit each of the essential elements of the substantive crime. In federal criminal law, an attempt also requires that the defendant take ‘a substantial step’ toward the actual completion of the substantive crime.” (citation omitted)). Taking those together, 52 the “attempt to use physical force” means taking a substantial step toward using force capable of causing physical pain or injury to a person or injury to property.

We have no trouble determining that the elements of § 2332f(a)(1)(A) require the government to establish that a defendant took a substantial step toward using the requisite force. Again, § 2332f(a)(1)(A) prohibits “unlawfully deliver[ing], plac[ing], discharg[ing], or detonat[ing] an explosive or other lethal device in, into, or against a place of place of public use... [or] a public transportation system... with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury.” Placing or delivering an explosive with the requisite intent necessarily entails taking a substantial step toward using force capable of injuring a person.

Therefore, delivering or placing an explosive under § 2332f(a)(1) always requires the government to prove, at a minimum, the attempted use of physical force for purposes of § 924(c)(3)(A). 21 Further, § 2332f(a) incorporates the definition of “explosive” under 18 U.S.C. § 844(j), which includes devices where “ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of the compound, mixture, or device 21We focus on delivering and placing an explosive because we must “identify ‘the minimum criminal conduct necessary for conviction’ to determine whether [a statute] requires the use of force.” Laurent, 33 F.4th at 84 (quoting United States v. Acosta, 470 F.3d 132, 135 (2d Cir.

2006) (per curiam)). 53 or any part thereof may cause an explosion.” 18 U.S.C. § 844(j). An explosive under § 2332f(a) is also one that is “designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury, or substantial material damage.” 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(e)(8).

Accordingly, to convict under § 2332f(a)(1)(A), the government is always required to prove that a defendant placed or delivered an explosive that is, by definition, capable of exploding and “causing physical pain or injury to a person or injury to property.” Hill, 890 F.3d at 58 (emphasis

omitted). Section 2332f(a)(1)(A), moreover, requires that a defendant deliver or place an explosive with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury.

See 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(1)(A). As the Supreme Court recently held, “[t]he knowing or intentional causation of injury or death, whether by act or omission, necessarily involves the use of physical force against another person.” *Delligatti*, 604 U.S. at 439.

Although “[a]n intention is just that, no more,” *Taylor*, 596 U.S. at 851, the intent required to convict under § 2332f(a)(1)(A), combined with the completed act of delivering or placing an explosive capable of causing physical force, establishes that the government must “prove that the defendant took specific actions against specific persons” with a violent purpose, *id.* at 856.

So, while delivering or placing an explosive may not, by itself, require the use of force, the minimum conduct⁵⁴ required to convict categorically involves taking a substantial step toward using physical force. This conclusion is also consistent with the developing jurisprudence regarding the attempted-use-of-force prong of the elements clause.

The Ninth Circuit, for example, held that the completed offense of 18 U.S.C. § 844(d) for interstate transportation of an explosive device with intent to kill or injure was a crime of violence, reasoning that “someone who solicits a violation of § 844(d) categorically solicits the attempted use of physical force: transporting or receiving an explosive with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to kill, injure, or intimidate any person, or damage property, is categorically a substantial step toward the use of violent force.” *United States v. Linehan*, 56 F.4th 693, 702 (9th Cir.

2022) (emphases added), cert. denied, 144 S. Ct. 209 (2023). In doing so, the Ninth Circuit emphasized that the explosive for purposes of § 844(d) “must be readily capable of explosion through a basic act, such as ignition by fire” and that “[t]ransporting or receiving an explosive brings it closer to its contemplated or potential detonation.” *Id.* at 702–03.

The same holds true here because, for purposes of a conviction under § 2332f(a)(1)(A), the explosive must be capable of exploding and causing “death, serious bodily injury, or substantial material⁵⁵ damage,” 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(e)(8), and delivering or placing such “an explosive brings it closer to its contemplated or potential detonation,” *Linehan*, 56 F.4th at 702–03.

²² In sum, under § 2332f(a)(1)(A), the government must always establish that a defendant intended to use physical force, and—at minimum—placed or delivered an explosive capable of causing such physical force. The placing or delivering of an explosive is not only a substantial step in completing the intended use of physical force, but also enables a defendant to cause the intended physical force.

That is enough to show the attempted use of physical force for purposes of 22 Defendant argues the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1)(A) is not categorically a crime of violence because one could be convicted solely for attempting to commit suicide by bomb in one of the public places enumerated in the statute. Def.'s Br. at 63. That is, Defendant argues, § 2332f does not require the use or attempted use of physical force against the person "of another," as required by § 924(c)(3) (A).

We reject this argument because nothing in the text or context of § 2332f(a)(1)(A) suggests that Congress intended to criminalize attempts at self-harm that are committed without intent to kill or seriously injure anybody else.

We think it is reasonable to presume, unless a contrary intention is somehow manifest, that when Congress prohibits acting with the intent to kill or seriously injure, it generally means people other than the defendant. Otherwise, we might be compelled to find, for example, that "[f]oreign murder of United States nationals" is not a "crime of violence," because a suicide attempt abroad could technically satisfy the statutory language: "A person who, being a national of the United States, kills or attempts to kill a national of the United States while such national is outside the United States but within the jurisdiction of another country shall be punished as provided under [this statute]." 18 U.S.C. § 1119(b).

We appreciate that the categorical approach sometimes leads to counterintuitive conclusions about which crimes are "crimes of violence," but that would be a bridge too far. Even after *Taylor*, we do not understand the categorical approach to require such an act of "legal imagination" to distort what appears to be the plain meaning of the statute. *Gonzales v. Duenas-Alvarez*, 549 U.S. 183, 193 (2007) (requiring a "realistic probability, not a theoretical possibility, that [a] State would apply its statute" to certain conduct in applying the categorical approach); see *Taylor*, 596 U.S. at 858–59 (cabining the *Duenas-Alvarez* "realistic probability" test in the interpretation of federal statutes).

56 § 924(c)(3)(A). Accordingly, the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1)(A) is a crime of violence under § 924(c)(3)(A). D. Even if the Property-Destruction Offense Under § 2332f(a)(1) (B) and the Attempted Offenses Under § 2332f(a)(2) Are Not Crimes of Violence, Any Legal Error in the Verdict Does Not Affect Defendant's Substantial Rights Given our holding that the completed offense is a crime of violence, this case does not require us to decide whether the offense under § 2332f(a)(1)(B) or the attempted offenses under § 2332f(a)(2) are crimes of violence.

23 The answer to that question will not change the outcome because, as we explain below, even if one offense (or more) is not a crime of violence, rendering the verdict on Count Six legally erroneous, that error would not have affected Defendant's substantial 23 The parties devote much

of their briefing (and supplemental briefing) to the issue of whether the attempted offense under § 2332f(a) constitutes a crime of violence.

This is no doubt because Defendant's precise argument is that the offense charged in Count Three does not qualify as a predicate crime of violence because the attempted offense under § 2332f(a) is not a crime of violence. Defendant also argues that § 2332f(a)(1)(B) does not define a categorical crime of violence because it can be committed by using a bomb to destroy one's own property if one owns, for example, a "commercial" establishment that is "accessible or open to members of the public, whether continuously, periodically, or occasionally." 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(e) (6).

This argument, unlike the argument that one can commit the § 2332f(a)(1)(A) crime with intent to cause one's own death or serious bodily injury, has some persuasive force. The § 2332f(a)(1)(B) offense is loosely analogous to arson, which courts have suggested is not a crime of violence. See *Torres v. Lynch*, 578 U.S. 452, 465 (2016) (noting that analogous provision of the INA "would not reach arson in the many States defining that crime to include the destruction of one's own property" (citing *Jordison v. Gonzales*, 501 F.3d 1134, 1135 (9th Cir.

2007))). And it is not absurd to imagine Congress meant to criminalize using an explosive device to destroy one's own property in § 2332f(a)(1). However, there are powerful statutory interpretation arguments on the other side as well, and we need not decide whether § 2332f(a)(1)(B) defines a crime of violence, as explained in the balance of this section. 57 rights.

Given the uncontroverted record evidence that he deflagrated his bomb in a place of public use with intent to cause death or serious bodily injury of other people, we would affirm the Count Six conviction because it is not plainly erroneous.

Under *Yates v. United States*, 354 U.S. 298 (1957), "a jury verdict constitutes legal error when a jury, having been instructed on two disjunctive theories of culpability, one valid and the other invalid, renders a guilty verdict in circumstances that make it impossible to tell which ground the jury selected." *Laurent*, 33 F.4th at 86.

Because Defendant "made no objection at trial to the jury instruction that permitted the jury to convict [him] on Count [Six] based on Count [Three]," we review only for "plain error." *Id.* "Under plain error review, we consider whether '(1) there is an error; (2) the error is clear or obvious, rather than subject to reasonable dispute; (3) the error affected the appellant's substantial rights; and (4) the error seriously affects the fairness, integrity or public reputation of judicial proceedings.'" *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Capers*, 20 F.4th 105, 116 (2d Cir.

2021)). Importantly, a *Yates* error "does not violate the [defendant's] substantial rights under the plain error standard if the evidence left no reasonable doubt that 58 the jury would have convicted under a proper instruction." *Id.* at 87; see also *United States v. Blaszcak*, 56 F.4th 230, 245 (2d

Cir. 2022) (stating that a “conviction may be affirmed if, after a ‘thorough examination of the record,’ the court ‘concludes beyond a reasonable doubt that the jury verdict would have been the same absent the error.’” (citation modified) (quoting *Neder v. United States*, 527 U.S. 1, 19 (1999))).

But see *Capers*, 20 F.4th at 123 (vacating conviction based on *Yates* error where defendant showed “a reasonable probability that the jury may not have convicted him” on the erroneous count (quoting *United States v. Marcus*, 628 F.3d 36, 42 (2d Cir. 2010))).

Here, if the offenses under § 2332f(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2) were not crimes of violence, Defendant’s Count Six verdict would be legally erroneous under *Yates*. The verdict would have relied on a valid predicate crime of violence—the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1)(A)—and one or more invalid predicates— under § 2332f(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2). And the indictment, jury instructions, and verdict do not make clear the offense for which Defendant was convicted.

However, we conclude that even if the offenses under § 2332f(a)(1)(B) and (a)(2) are not predicate crimes of violence, making the Count Six verdict erroneous, Defendant’s substantial rights were not affected. The evidence established beyond 59 a reasonable doubt that Defendant committed the completed offense under § 2332f(a)(1)(A) when he “deliver[ed], place[d], discharge[d], or detonate[d] an explosive” 24 in the subway tunnel between the 42nd Street subway station and the Port Authority Bus Terminal, with “intent to cause death or serious bodily injury” to other people, which constitutes a crime of violence.

The uncontested evidence at trial is more than sufficient to determine beyond a reasonable doubt that the jury would have convicted Defendant on Count Six if instructed that Count Six could be predicated only on the completed offense under Count Three, § 2332f(a)(1)(A).

For instance, the jury heard testimony from one of the police officers who responded to the scene immediately after the attack. The officer testified that when he entered the subway tunnel, he saw a man lying on the ground with lacerations and burn marks.

The officer also testified that the man on the ground had wires protruding from his chest. During the search of the person on the ground, the officer recovered a 9-volt battery electrically taped to an AC cable wire.

The officer then placed the man in handcuffs. At trial, the officer identified 24An expert in explosives chemistry testified at Defendant’s trial about the technical difference between “deflagrating” and “detonating” an explosive. See App’x at 694–95.

We use “deflagrate” throughout our decision to be consistent with the trial record, but for our purposes here, there is no legal difference between the terms “discharge” and “detonate” contained

in § 2332f(a)(1) and the term “deflagrate.” 60 Defendant as the man he found lying on the ground in the subway tunnel and subsequently arrested.

The jury also heard testimony from a detective who interviewed Defendant in the hospital immediately following the attack. The detective testified that Defendant told him that he filled the bomb with metal screws and deflagrated the bomb in the subway tunnel.

The detective further stated that Defendant told him that he committed the bombing on behalf of ISIS. The jury was also presented with surveillance footage from the subway tunnel that captured Defendant’s attack. Perhaps most significantly, the jury heard that Defendant deliberately committed his attack at one of the most crowded subway stations, at one of the most crowded times of the day, using a bomb that he designed to inflict maximum damage.

There is no “reasonable doubt” that he intended at least to seriously injure commuters that morning. We can be confident on the record in this case that a Yates error on the Count Six verdict, if any occurred, did not impact Defendant’s substantial rights.

We therefore affirm Defendant’s Count Six conviction. 25 25Because we affirm Defendant’s Count Six conviction based on Count Three serving as a predicate crime of violence, we do not address any of his other challenges to Count Six on the grounds that other counts could not serve as predicate crimes of violence. 61 IV. Defendant’s Challenges to the Reasonableness of His Sentence Fail Defendant makes numerous challenges to his sentence.

We reject them all. The District Court did not double count sentence enhancements, the District Court had reason to not give Defendant credit for his purported acceptance of responsibility, the District Court did not rely on clearly erroneous facts, and Defendant’s sentence was substantively reasonable. A. The District Court Did Not Impermissibly Double-Count when Calculating Defendant’s Sentencing Guidelines Range The District Court did not double-count when it applied the 12-level enhancement for a “federal crime of terrorism,” under the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.”) § 3A1.4, on top of the base offense level Further, we reject Defendant’s argument that Count Six is multiplicitous of the predicate offenses under Counts Three and Five in violation of the Double Jeopardy Clause. “It is not determinative whether the same conduct underlies the counts; rather, it is critical whether the ‘offense’—in the legal sense, as defined by Congress—complained of in one count is the same as that charged in another.” *United States v. Chacko*, 169 F.3d 140, 146 (2d Cir.

1999). “In a single prosecution charging a defendant with violations of two statutes, if the statutes make clear that Congress intended to impose cumulative punishments, the court is authorized to impose those punishments and the Double Jeopardy Clause is not violated.” *United States v. Khalil*, 214 F.3d 111, 117 (2d Cir. 2000).

We have previously held that, regardless of the overlap between § 924(c) and the elements of the underlying crime of violence, “§ 924(c) describes a firearm offense that is distinct from the underlying crime of violence in connection with which the firearm was carried or used, and that Congress intended the punishments imposed on a defendant convicted of both offenses to be cumulative.” *Id.* at 120.

We need not determine whether the § 924(c) offense is a “lesser included offense” of any of the predicate acts, because as we recently re-emphasized in *United States v. Aquart*, 92 F.4th 77, 102 (2d Cir. 2024), that is not “determinative.” Congress’s clearly expressed intent to impose cumulative sentences for a § 924(c) offense and the underlying crime of violence controls.

62 prescribed by U.S.S.G. § 2M6.1 for an offense committed with the intent to aid a foreign terrorist organization. “Impermissible double counting occurs under the Sentencing Guidelines when one part of the guidelines is applied to increase a defendant’s sentence to reflect the kind of harm that has already been fully accounted for by another part of the guidelines.” *United States v. Sabhnani*, 599 F.3d 215, 251 (2010) (citation modified) (quoting *United States v. Volpe*, 224 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir.

2000)). “Nonetheless, ‘multiple adjustments may properly be imposed when they aim at different harms emanating from the same conduct.’” *United States v. Stevenson*, 834 F.3d 80, 83 (2d Cir. 2016) (quoting *Volpe*, 224 F.3d at 76). “The relevant question, then, is whether the two enhancements ‘serve identical purposes’—in which case applying both would be double counting and would demonstrate procedural irregularity—or whether they ‘address separate sentencing considerations.’” *Id.* at 83–84 (quoting *Volpe*, 224 F.3d at 76).

The District Court did not impermissibly double-count here because the two enhancements here address separate sentencing considerations. First, the 12-level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 3A1.4 addresses harm emanating from intimidation, coercion, or retaliation aimed to influence or affect government conduct. Specifically, the enhancement applies when the offense of conviction “is a felony that involved, or was intended to promote, a federal crime of terrorism.” U.S.S.G. § 3A1.4(a).

A “federal crime of terrorism,” in turn, is a violation of an enumerated statute that was “calculated to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion, or to retaliate against government conduct.” 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5); see U.S.S.G. § 3A1.4 cmt. n.1 (“‘[F]ederal crime of terrorism’ has the meaning given [to] that term in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5).”).

The enhancement was appropriate here because Defendant was convicted of violating multiple statutes identified in § 2332b(g)(5), including §§ 1992 and 2332f, and there was substantial evidence that he intended to influence the conduct of the government by intimidation or coercion. Defendant told detectives that he was motivated to commit his attack by American foreign policy

in the Middle East, used the phrase “So die in your rage, America” multiple times, and posted a message on social media stating, “Oh, Trump, you failed to protect your nation.

Baqiya.” Second, the base offense level prescribed by U.S.S.G. § 2M6.1, for an offense committed with intent to aid a foreign terrorist organization, targets harm beyond 64 intimidating or coercing governments. A “federal terrorism offense” can be committed without even the faintest connection to a foreign terrorist organization. Section 2M6.1, on the other hand, applies only where a defendant intends his efforts to strengthen an organization that the Secretary of State has determined “threatens the security of United States nationals or the national security of the United States,” and thus to exacerbate that threat.

8 U.S.C. § 1189(a)(1)(C). That is a different harm, and a different sentencing consideration, than § 3A1.4 addresses. The higher base level was appropriate here based on ample evidence that Defendant intended his lone-wolf attack to further ISIS’s goals and objectives. Most starkly, that included his statement that he thought of his attack as being “on behalf of the Islamic State.” Our conclusion that § 2M6.1 applies is consistent with our conclusion above, that Defendant did not commit the separate offense of providing material support to terrorism, because he did not act in coordination with or under the direction or control of ISIS.

One can act “entirely independently” of a terrorist organization and still intend one’s acts to aid that organization. Defendant did exactly that, so his sentence on the surviving counts was not unreasonable based on the District Court’s Guidelines calculation. 65 B. The District Court Did Not Err in Denying Defendant Credit for Acceptance of Responsibility The District Court had ample foundation for denying Defendant credit for accepting responsibility. “Whether a defendant has carried his burden to demonstrate acceptance of responsibility is ‘a factual question’ on which we defer to the district court unless its refusal to accord such consideration is ‘without foundation.’” *United States v. Broxmeyer*, 699 F.3d 265, 284 (2d Cir.

2012) (quoting *United States v. Taylor*, 475 F.3d 65, 68 (2d Cir. 2007)). “[T]he adjustment is generally not available to a defendant... ‘who put the government to its burden of proof at trial by denying the essential factual elements of guilt,’ even if, after conviction, he admits guilt and expresses remorse.” *Id.* (citation modified) (quoting U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(a) cmt. n.2). “[I]n ‘rare situations’ such as ‘where a defendant goes to trial to assert and preserve issues that do not relate to factual guilt,’ a defendant may be entitled to the reduction.” *United States v. Sewell*, 252 F.3d 647, 652 (2d Cir.

2001) (quoting U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1 cmt. n.2). This case is not one of those rare situations. Defendant’s contention that he accepted responsibility is belied by the record and his arguments to this Court. Even on appeal he denies key allegations, including his intention to harm anyone other than himself.

The District Court 66 found that, although Defendant made certain admissions, he never expressed remorse and went to trial to challenge the government's evidence. We agree and, therefore, Defendant's challenge to whether he accepted responsibility fails. C. The District Court's Factual Findings Were Not Clearly Erroneous The District Court did not commit reversible error by rejecting Defendant's position that he intended only to commit suicide, not to injure others. "A district court commits procedural error when it... selects a sentence based on clearly erroneous facts...." *United States v. Traficante*, 966 F.3d 99, 102 (2d Cir.

2020) (quoting *United States v. Genao*, 869 F.3d 136, 140 (2d Cir. 2017)). "A finding is clearly erroneous when although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." *United States v. Wallace*, 937 F.3d 130, 141 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting *United States v. Murphy*, 703 F.3d 182, 188 (2d Cir.

2012)). During sentencing, the District Court stated that Defendant intentionally went to one of the most crowded subway stations, at the most crowded time, "for the purpose of killing indiscriminately men, women and children, of maiming and injuring others, of spreading terror and fear even wider." App'x at 1410.

The court further stated that Defendant's attack was calculated "to kill as many people as [he] could." *Id.* at 1411. Those facts would be amply supported by the basic facts 67 of Defendant's attack—the time, the place, and his use of a pipe bomb filled with screws—even if he had never made a statement. But he did make statements, including stating that the purpose of choosing that time and place was so "there would be more people to terrorize," and the purpose of using that bomb was "to inflict maximum damage." *Id.* at 375–76, 380–81.

This evidence does not leave us with any conviction—let alone a definite and firm one—that the District Court erred in finding that Defendant intended to kill and injure others, not only himself. D. Defendant's Sentence Was Substantively Reasonable Finally, Defendant's sentence was substantively reasonable given the seriousness of his crimes. "A sentence is substantively unreasonable when it 'cannot be located within the range of permissible decisions' because it is 'shockingly high, shockingly low, or otherwise unsupportable as a matter of law.'" *United States v. Osuba*, 67 F.4th 56, 68 (2d Cir.

2023) (first quoting *United States v. Cavera*, 550 F.3d 180, 190 (2d Cir. 2008); then quoting *United States v. Martinez*, 991 F.3d 347, 359 (2d Cir. 2021)). Federal life sentences are rare, but so are Defendant's crimes. Defendant is wrong that only he was seriously injured, and even if he were right, that would not be dispositive.

The trial record showed that, while no one was killed, Defendant's attack left several victims with severe, permanent injuries. 68 And as discussed above, the bomb was designed and intended to do

much more damage. Many are fortunate that Defendant's attack largely failed, but Defendant does not deserve any credit for that. Defendant's sentence was both within the guidelines set forth in the U.S.S.G. and the range of permissible decisions.

See *United States v. Kadir*, 718 F.3d 115, 126 (2d Cir. 2013) ("The defendants were convicted of conspiring to explode pipelines and jet-fuel tanks at JFK Airport in order to kill countless Americans and other travelers, disrupt air travel, and harm the American economy.

The gravity of the crimes for which they were convicted easily justifies the life sentences that were imposed."). Thus, the District Court did not err. Defendant's sentence is affirmed.

CONCLUSION To summarize: 1. Under a proper construction of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, the evidence was insufficient to support Defendant's conviction on Count One for providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization because he acted entirely independently of a foreign terrorist organization.

2. One way someone "places" a "destructive device in, upon, or near... a mass transportation vehicle" in the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 69 § 1992(a)(2), is by affixing such a device to one's person and boarding such a vehicle. Further, Count Five of the indictment charging Defendant with violating § 1992(a)(2) was not constructively amended. 3.

The completed offense under 18 U.S.C. § 2332f(a)(1) is a crime of violence that can serve as a predicate under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). We need not decide whether the attempted offense under § 2332f(a)(2) is also a crime of violence because Defendant's conviction on Count Six would be affirmed in any event. Even if a Yates error occurred because the District Court relied on both improper and proper predicate offenses, such error would not have affected Defendant's substantial rights because a rational jury would have found beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendant committed the completed offense.

4. The District Court did not err—substantively or procedurally—in imposing Defendant's sentence. In light of the foregoing, we REVERSE the District Court's judgment as to Count One, AFFIRM as to Counts Five and Six and as to Defendant's sentence 70 (except to the extent that we vacate Count One and the sentence imposed therein), and REMAND for further proceedings consistent with this decision.

71 21-1058 *United States v. Ullah MENASHI*, Circuit Judge, dissenting: Akayed Ullah set off a pipe bomb at the Times Square subway station. He did so because ISIS had called on its supporters to conduct attacks against the United States. Ullah transcribed ISIS slogans onto the box in which he stored his bomb-making materials and, less than an hour before the attack, Ullah posted a video in which he dutifully repeated an ISIS rallying cry to show that he was acting on behalf of ISIS.

After he was arrested, Ullah told investigators that he “did it on behalf of the Islamic State.” App’x 376. Based on this evidence, a jury unsurprisingly convicted Ullah of providing or attempting to provide “material support or resources” to ISIS in the form of “personnel” or a “service.” In its opinion today, however, the court holds that there was insufficient evidence for a rational jury to conclude that Ullah provided or attempted to provide material support to ISIS.

The majority recognizes that Ullah “was motivated” to conduct the bombing by messages from ISIS that “exhorted followers to carry out attacks in the United States as part of a global terrorism strategy” and that Ullah “attempted his attack intending to further ISIS’s global strategy” in accordance with that exhortation. Ante at 14-15. Nevertheless, the majority concludes that “any rational trier of fact” would decide that Ullah acted “entirely independently” of ISIS.

Id. at 14. That is wrong. The record shows that Ullah provided or attempted to provide material support to ISIS. To reach the opposite conclusion, the majority rewrites the material-support statute and ignores the evidence presented to the jury. A person provides material support to a foreign terrorist organization in the form of “personnel” when he acts under the organization’s “direction or control.” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h).

In this case, ISIS directed its supporters to attack the United States, and in accordance with that direction Ullah did so. A person provides a “service” to a foreign terrorist organization when there is a “connection between the service and the foreign group” such that the service is “performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” *Holder v. Humanitarian L. Project*, 561 U.S. 1, 24 (2010) (emphasis added).

That is what happened here. To minimize the drastic implications of its holding, the majority insists that “[t]he majority and dissenting opinions are aligned” in concluding that Ullah “committed heinous crimes, and that those crimes warrant life imprisonment.” Ante at 32.

The majority describes its opinion as addressing only “a narrow legal question” by overturning Ullah’s conviction for “one of the Counts with the shortest terms of imprisonment.” Id. at 10. But the majority and dissenting opinions are not aligned, and the question the majority answers is not narrow. Congress has criminalized the provision of material support to a foreign terrorist organization.

The Second Circuit holds today that Ullah did not violate the material-support statute when he set off a bomb in the subway on behalf of ISIS. To reach that erroneous conclusion, the majority misconstrues § 2339B(h) and disregards the rational conclusion of the jury that Ullah provided or attempted to provide material support to ISIS. I would not vacate the conviction.

I would instead adhere to the text of § 2339B(h), which provides no justification for overturning the jury verdict. Ullah’s convictions on other counts do not make the majority’s error less serious

or the disagreement between the majority opinion and this opinion less significant. Today's decision does not simply absolve Ullah of the crime of providing material support to ISIS.

As the majority admits, the decision will "make a difference in future cases." *Id.* at 11. ¹ The majority holds that § 2339B(h) does not apply when a terrorist follows a direction from ISIS to attack the United States by attempting to bomb a subway station. That holding is gravely mistaken, so I dissent. I Congress has made it a crime to knowingly provide or attempt to provide "material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization." 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1).

Material support or resources may take the form of a "service" or of "personnel ... who may be or include oneself." *Id.* § 2339A(b)(1); see *id.* § 2339B(g)(4). The government argued at trial that Ullah provided or attempted to provide material support to ISIS in the form of both personnel and a service. Ullah attempted to provide himself as personnel by carrying out the attack under the direction of ISIS.

And Ullah provided a ¹ See, e.g., Indictment at 1-5, *United States v. Balat*, No. 26-CR-131 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 7, 2026), ECF No. 13 (charging two defendants with attempted provision of material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization because the defendants "attempted to detonate two improvised explosive devices containing shrapnel and triacetone triperoxide ... in a crowd gathered near Gracie Mansion," "pledged allegiance to ISIS," and were "inspired by ISIS in conducting the Attack" after having "watched 'radical content' online"); Complaint at 2, *United States v. Khan*, No. 25-CR-63 (S.D.N.Y.

Sept. 4, 2024), ECF No. 2 (charging a defendant with attempted provision of material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization because the defendant planned "to carry out mass shootings at Jewish religious centers" and "repeatedly and explicitly expressed his support for ISIS and his desire to carry out terrorist attacks in support of ISIS").

³ service to ISIS by carrying out the attack on behalf of ISIS. Based on these theories, the jury found Ullah guilty of providing material support to ISIS. The majority concludes that the jury acted irrationally in doing so.

In the majority's view, the evidence unequivocally showed that Ullah acted entirely independently of ISIS. That is incorrect. Under § 2339B, Ullah's conduct qualified as providing material support to ISIS in the forms of personnel and a service. A Congress amended § 2339B in 2004 to clarify the scope of "personnel." ² It added § 2339B(h), which explains that a person has provided personnel to a foreign terrorist organization if, as relevant here, the person acted under the organization's "direction or control." 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h).

Congress further clarified that "[i]ndividuals who act entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization to advance its goals or objectives shall not be considered to be working under the foreign terrorist organization's direction and control." *Id.* (emphasis added).

In this case, the government has not argued that Ullah acted under the “control” of ISIS. Whether Ullah provided personnel to ISIS turns on whether he acted under the “direction” of ISIS, on the one hand, or “entirely independently” of ISIS, on the other. 2 See Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (“IRTPA”), Pub. L. No. 108-458, § 6603, 118 Stat. 3638, 3763.

It did so to address First Amendment concerns not at issue in this case. See 150 Cong. Rec. S11939-01, S11995 (Dec. 8, 2004) (statement of Sen. Kyl) (explaining that the amendment “clarifies” the term “personnel” in “response to concerns expressed in recent court decisions”). 4 Congress did not provide a statutory definition of either “direction” or “entirely independently,” so we apply each term consistent with its ordinary meaning.

See *Taniguchi v. Kan Pacific Saipan, Ltd.*, 566 U.S. 560, 566 (2012). As used in the phrase “under the direction of,” the word “direction” means “an act of guidance” 3 or “guidance or supervision of action or conduct.” 4 “Independent,” meanwhile, means “[n]ot subject to the control or influence of another” or “[n]ot dependent or contingent on something else.” 5 Thus, to prevail on the personnel theory, the government needed to show that Ullah acted or attempted to act under the guidance or supervision of ISIS when he attacked the subway station.

To fall into the independent-activity exclusion, the evidence needed to establish that Ullah acted “entirely” free of ISIS’s control or influence and that the attack did not depend and was not contingent on ISIS in any way. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). Answering this question is not difficult.

The evidence demonstrated—and certainly allowed a rational jury to conclude—that Ullah at least attempted to act under the guidance and direction of ISIS when he set off a bomb in the subway station. Even the majority agrees that Ullah attacked the subway station because ISIS instructed its supporters to conduct such attacks. See ante at 14-15 (“The evidence also established that Defendant was motivated by those videos to carry out an attack.”).

3 Direction, Black’s Law Dictionary (8th ed. 2004). 4 Direction, Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 353 (11th ed. 2003); see also Direction, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 640 (2002) (“guidance or supervision of action, conduct, or operation”). 5 Independent, Black’s Law Dictionary (8th ed. 2004). 5 To reach its counterintuitive conclusion, the majority adds requirements to the statute beyond those that Congress enacted.

The majority insists that the term “direction” in § 2339B(h) does not include a direction delivered through “broadcast propaganda” or “broadly disseminated YouTube videos.” *Id.* at 3, 27. But the statute does not exclude types of directions or directions disseminated through specific means. A person may receive a direction from a terrorist organization through a broadly disseminated video and attempt to act under that direction.

Ullah did precisely that. If the videos had instructed ISIS supporters to engage in prayers or protests, Ullah would have done those things instead. The majority obsesses over the fact that ISIS

transmitted its directions through online videos. 6 But there is no “online video” exception to § 2339B(h).

The only exception to the statute is for “[i]ndividuals who act entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization to advance its goals or objectives.” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). (emphasis added). Whatever the majority wants to say about a terrorist who followed a direction that ISIS broadcasted online, it 6 See, e.g., ante at 3 (explaining that Ullah was “inspired by a foreign terrorist organization’s broadcast propaganda”); id. at 14 (“[T]he evidence at trial established that [Ullah] watched videos online, including propaganda made by ISIS.”); id. at 16 (“[E]ven if an ISIS YouTube video contained a ‘direction’ in some sense, § 2339B(h) is not satisfied simply because one acts after hearing a direction from a terrorist organization.”); id. at 18 (“Defendant learned about ISIS’s goals and objectives from information publicly broadcast by ISIS.”); id. at 21 (“[W]ere that same independent journalist to watch an online video produced by LTTE imploring supporters to speak out in support of their cause, that independent journalist would be deemed ‘personnel’ if the journalist chose to continue doing the same work.”); id. at 30 (insisting that a person does not violate § 2339B by “drawing inspiration from a propaganda video”).

6 cannot be said that the terrorist acted “entirely independently” of ISIS. Because the ordinary meaning of “direction” covers the interaction between ISIS and Ullah in this case, the majority reads that word out of the statute.

The majority observes that § 2339B(h) criminalizes the provision of “personnel” when the person acts “under that terrorist organization’s direction or control.” Id. (emphasis added). According to the majority, the word “under” is “most naturally read to mean ‘suffering restriction, constraint, or control by.’” Ante at 16 (quoting Under, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2487 (2002)).

The majority reasons that because “under” signifies that the person’s actions are controlled by the foreign terrorist organization, a direction that is “silent on specifics” and does not “constrain[]” the person cannot qualify as a “direction” under the statute. Id. at 16-17. That argument contradicts elementary principles of statutory interpretation. Congress explained that a person provides personnel to a foreign terrorist organization when he acts under the organization’s “direction or control.” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) (emphasis added).

By distinguishing “direction” from “control,” Congress clarified that “direction” extends the material-support statute beyond conduct in which the defendant acts under the “control” of the foreign terrorist organization. If the word “under” means what the majority insists it does, the word “control” is superfluous.

In other words, if to work “under that terrorist organization’s direction” means to work subject to its control, then there would have been no need for Congress to distinguish control from direction.

The majority opinion therefore “violates the settled rule that a statute must, if possible, be 7 construed in such fashion that every word has some operative effect.” *United States v. Nordic Vill. Inc.*, 503 U.S. 30, 36 (1992). 7 The majority does not deny that its interpretation renders part of the statute superfluous. “[T]his is one case where it is warranted,” the majority says, to have “overlap in meaning.” Ante at 17 n.6. It even suggests that the “the phrase ‘direction or control’” might “represent a single concept.” *Id.* In the criminal context, however, embracing such redundancy “is to disregard what ‘or’ customarily means.” *Loughrin v. United States*, 573 U.S. 351, 357 (2014).

The Supreme Court has explained that the “term’s ‘ordinary use is almost always disjunctive, that is, the words it connects are to be given separate meanings.’” *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Woods*, 571 U.S. 31, 45 (2013)).

We ought not “construe the two entirely distinct statutory phrases that the word ‘or’ joins as containing an identical element.” *Id.* To be sure, a statute may sometimes include a redundancy “in a congressional effort to be doubly sure” that the statute covers certain conduct. *Barton v. Barr*, 590 U.S. 222, 239 (2020). But the majority does not read redundancy into the statute to reflect such a belt-and-suspenders approach.

The majority does the opposite: It reads “direction” as equivalent to “control” in order to narrow the scope of the statutory language—to cover less conduct than the words naturally imply. In the majority’s view, Congress added “direction” to reinforce a narrow interpretation of “control.” That is implausible: 7 The “canon against surplusage is strongest when an interpretation would render superfluous another part of the same statutory scheme,” *Marx v. Gen.*

Revenue Corp., 568 U.S. 371, 386 (2013), because we must avoid “an interpretation of a congressional enactment which renders superfluous another portion of that same law,” *id.* (quoting *United States v. Jicarilla Apache Nation*, 564 U.S. 162, 185 (2011)).

The majority opinion in this case renders superfluous language within the same statutory clause. 8 Congress does not add alternative statutory elements in order to restrict the circumstances to which the statute will apply.

We know that Congress intended “direction or control” to have a broad scope because it provided an especially narrow exception. When Congress excluded independent activity from conduct undertaken under an organization’s “direction or control,” it clarified that conduct falls into the exclusion only when the person acts “entirely independently of the foreign terrorist organization.” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) (emphasis added).

8 The qualifier “entirely” means that there cannot be any direction at all from the foreign terrorist organization that affects the supporter’s actions. For the supporter to attempt to act under the

direction of the terrorist organization, the organization does not need to specify when, where, how, and against what or whom. But see ante at 15-17. If the supporter did not act entirely outside the influence of the foreign terrorist organization, his actions do not qualify for the “entirely independently” exclusion.

To make the point clearer, if the supporter acted mostly or largely independently of the foreign terrorist organization—but not entirely independently—then his conduct is not protected from liability under § 2339B(h). It is obvious that Ullah did not act entirely independently of ISIS.

The majority asserts that “Congress did not intend for the definition of personnel under § 2339B to include those acting on inspiration.” Id. at 24-25. That is a non sequitur; Ullah did not act 8 Congress created the “entirely independently” exclusion to avoid the “constitutional concerns,” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 35, that might arise if one could “imagine protected expression that falls within the bounds of this term,” Humanitarian L. Project v. Reno, 205 F.3d 1130, 1138 (9th Cir.

2000). 9 merely “on inspiration” from ISIS. Id. at 25. He received a direction from ISIS, and he acted or attempted to act under that direction. Moreover, the legislative history from which the majority derives this irrelevant proposition does not support its conclusion.

The expert testimony in this case explained that a lone wolf attack might be described as “enabled” or “inspired” by the foreign terrorist organization “because the level of direction is fluid.” App’x 546. But any lone wolf attack is “affiliated with a jihadist organization.” Id. at 539. Instead of relying on personnel fully integrated into the organization, “the Islamic State puts out messages calling for their supporters to conduct these attacks, as well as literature which provides guidance on how to do some of these attacks.” Id. at 515.

ISIS regards those recruits who “carry out attacks in its name” as “martyrs, as part of their cause, as well as soldiers of the caliphate.” Id. at 516. Here is where the majority takes “a selective tour through the legislative history.” Food Mktg. Inst. v. Argus Leader Media, 588 U.S. 427, 436 (2019).

In 2004, Congress expanded the definition of “agent of a foreign power” in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) to include any person who “engages in international terrorism or activities in preparation therefor[.]” IRTPA § 6001, 118 Stat. at 3742, codified as amended at 50 U.S.C. § 1801(b)(1)(C). 9 This expanded definition encompasses not only the lone wolf attackers described in the expert testimony but also those terrorists who act entirely by themselves.

The majority argues that the expanded definition in the FISA implies that Congress wanted to limit the scope of the material-support statute. According to the majority, “Congress had text and a

model for covering these so-called lone wolf terrorists” 9 The amendment was subject to a sunset provision of the PATRIOT Act. See IRTPA § 6001(b), 118 Stat. at 3742.

10 but “did not deploy that text in the definition of personnel in § 2339B.” Ante at 24. The majority thus defines “lone wolf” to refer only to a terrorist who acts “entirely independently” and then, because Ullah could be described as a “lone wolf,” concludes that Ullah must have acted entirely independently of ISIS.

In other words, because the majority cannot directly show that Ullah meets the “entirely independently” standard of § 2339B(h), it bootstraps its novel definition of “lone wolf” into a purported demonstration that the statutory standard is met. That does not work.

The majority’s definition is not the normal definition of a lone wolf, it was not the understanding of lone wolf terrorism reflected in the trial testimony, and it does not describe what Ullah actually did. The majority insists that because the amendment to the FISA covered “the lone terrorist acting on inspiration rather than affiliation,” id. at 23 (quoting H.R.

Rep. No. 108-724, pt. 5, at 170 (2004))—or, in other words, “individuals acting on inspiration alone,” id. at 24 (emphasis added)—we must interpret the material-support statute to exclude “those acting on inspiration,” id. at 25.

The majority conspicuously drops the qualification “rather than affiliation”—and the adjective “alone”—when it describes the scope of the material- support statute. It does so because (1) Ullah cannot reasonably be described as acting on inspiration alone, so (2) if the “entirely independently” exclusion applies only those acting on inspiration alone without an attempted affiliation, then it would not apply to Ullah.

In any event, there is no reason to conclude that the meaning of a temporary amendment to the definition of “agent of a foreign power” in the FISA must correspond to the meaning of an exclusion from the definition of “personnel” in the material-support statute. 11 The statutory provisions use different language and serve different purposes. 10 To the extent that the FISA amendment might inform our interpretation of § 2339B(h), it is irrational to conclude that the same Congress that believed an independent terrorist could be considered an “agent of a foreign power” would also have believed that a lone wolf terrorist committing an attack on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization would be acting “entirely independently” of that organization.

And we know from the congressional record that no one believed that. Members of Congress understood the amendments to expand the reach of both statutes in tandem. See, e.g., 150 Cong. Rec. H10994-04, H10999 (Dec. 7, 2004) (statement of Rep. Harman) (“We toughen the penalties for material support of terrorists, and we add a provision which enables us to punish the ‘lone wolf’ terrorist, someone acting alone, as Timothy McVeigh did, to harm our citizens.”) (emphasis added).

President Bush “strongly support[ed]” IRTPA because it provided “all the necessary tools to prevent terrorist attacks—including provisions to prevent attack by ‘lone wolf’” 10 The majority accuses me of relying on “cherry-picked statements,” but it then cherry picks statements of individual senators using the term “lone wolf” in connection with the FISA amendment to suggest that the amendment provided an exclusive definition of that term—even though neither the FISA nor the material-support statute uses the term “lone wolf,” let alone defines it.

Ante at 24 n.8. As the expert testimony in this case explained, lone wolf attacks fall along a spectrum depending on “the level of direction” from the “jihadist organization.” App’x 539-46. The majority then picks out the phrase “acting on inspiration” from the legislative history related to the FISA, ante at 23 (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 108-724, pt. 5, at 170), and tries to project that concept into § 2339B(h).

I would rely on the language of § 2339B(h) rather than these undefined concepts mentioned in the legislative history of a different statute. 12 terrorists and enhanced provisions to deny material support to terrorists.” 150 Cong. Rec. H8978-04, H8985 (Oct. 8, 2004) (emphasis added). Nothing in the legislative history indicates that Congress would have wanted the definition of personnel in § 2339B to have a narrower scope than its language naturally suggests: A terrorist such as Ullah who acted or attempted to act under a direction from ISIS did not act “entirely independently” of ISIS.

B The majority argues that its reading of § 2339B finds support in an analogy to journalists. It worries that a journalist who independently advocates for a foreign terrorist organization might be transformed into a material supporter of terrorism if the journalist watched “an online video” from the organization “imploing supporters to speak out in support of their cause.” Ante at 21.

Everyone agrees, however, that even “advocacy performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization” qualifies as material support. Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24 (emphasis added).

The majority concedes that “if the journalist took orders” from the terrorist organization, the advocacy would be criminal. Ante at 21. So too if the journalist “attempts” to act under its direction. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1).

The majority hypothesizes a closer case in which the journalist was already engaging in the same advocacy before receiving a direction from the foreign terrorist organization. In that case, perhaps it would not be reasonable to draw the inference that the journalist was acting or attempting to act under the direction of the terrorist organization. But this case is not close.

Ullah was not engaging in acts of terrorism before he received a direction from ISIS. And he himself 13 admitted that he engaged in terrorism in order to act under the direction of ISIS and on its behalf. The focus on a hypothetical journalist rather than Ullah seems to reflect the majority’s

underlying concern that “direction” must be defined narrowly in order to avoid the possibility—in a future case that, unlike this case, involves political advocacy—of “criminalizing people engaging in political advocacy on the basis of broadcast” messages.

Oral Argument Audio Recording at 25:19. To state the obvious, Ullah was not engaged in political advocacy, and his terrorist attack receives no First Amendment protection. 11 The majority therefore errs in seeking to “decid[e] how the statute applie[s] in hypothetical circumstances” not present here. *Humanitarian L. Project*, 561 U.S. at 19.

The Supreme Court has said that the government “may prohibit” the provision of “material support” even “in the form of speech.” *Id.* at 28. The scope of that authority might turn on the “level of coordination” between the defendant and the foreign terrorist organization in a future case. *Id.* at 37.

We need not—and should not—distort the meaning of “direction” under § 2339B(h) in anticipation of such a hypothetical case. In the context of this case, the majority’s rule that a “direction” must include detailed instructions is absurd. Imagine that ISIS had sent a direct message to Ullah that contained the same instruction as the videos Ullah watched to conduct an attack in the United States.

If a few days later Ullah exploded a bomb in the subway, there would 11 “The First Amendment does not protect violence,” *NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.*, 458 U.S. 886, 916 (1982), and “a physical assault is not by any stretch of the imagination expressive conduct protected by the First Amendment,” *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, 508 U.S. 476, 484 (1993). 14 be no serious argument that Ullah acted entirely independently of ISIS.

But he still would not have received specific instructions about the what, when, how, and where of the attack. The majority emphasizes that Ullah “was not constrained” by the direction from ISIS but “chose” to “attack the United States” after viewing the ISIS videos. *Ante* at 17. But the purpose of criminalizing the knowing provision of material support to a terrorist organization is that people have a choice about whether to provide that support.

It makes no sense to read the statute to prohibit acts of terror only when the defendant lacks discretion about how to act. The fact that Ullah chose whether and how to commit a terrorist attack makes him more culpable, not less.

The material-support statute does not excuse terrorists who were “inspired by a general online exhortation by a foreign terrorist organization.” *Id.* at 4. Acting or attempting to act under the direction of a foreign terrorist organization is proscribed. Actions escape this prohibition only when “entirely independent[.]” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h).

In this case, the jury was entitled to credit evidence that ISIS had issued a video that “instructs supporters to carry out attacks here in the United States.” App’x 592-93. The personnel prong of the statute “focuses on submission to the direction and control of a terrorist organization.” *United States v. Farhane*, 634 F.3d 127, 152 (2d Cir. 2011).

The evidence showed that Ullah sought to submit himself to the direction of ISIS. Given that ISIS’s instruction led to his conduct, the jury reasonably concluded that Ullah did not act “entirely independently” of ISIS. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). C When Congress enacted § 2339B(h), it added the term “service” to the definition of “material support or resources.” IRTPA § 6603, 118 15 Stat. at 3762.

The Supreme Court has explained that “service” means “the performance of work commanded or paid for by another: a servant’s duty: attendance on a superior” or “an act done for the benefit or at the command of another.” *Humanitarian L. Project*, 561 U.S. at 23-24 (quoting Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2075 (1993)).

The prohibition on “providing a service ‘to a foreign terrorist organization’” indicates “a connection between the service and the foreign group.” *Id.* at 24 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a) (1)). Therefore, “a person of ordinary intelligence would understand the term ‘service’ to cover advocacy performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” *Id.* at 24 (emphasis added).

Unlike the plaintiffs in *Humanitarian Law Project*, Ullah did not engage in “advocacy.” It is even clearer, then, that he provided a “service” to ISIS if he acted “in coordination with, or at the direction of,” or “for the benefit” of ISIS. *Id.* at 23-24. There is no question that he did.

To avoid this straightforward conclusion, the majority again adds requirements that appear nowhere in the statute. The majority insists that to prove that Ullah provided a “service” under § 2339B, the government needed to show that Ullah acted on something other than “a terrorist organization’s general exhortation.” *Ante* at 30. But a defendant such as Ullah—who provided a service in response to a public exhortation from a foreign terrorist organization for its supporters to provide services—has still provided a service.

We would consider it a service if we were applying familiar principles of contract law. It is possible to form a legally binding contract in response to a published advertisement if the advertisement is “clear enough to establish the intended terms of the proposed contract.” *Chimienti v. Wendy’s Int’l, LLC*, 698 F. Supp. 3d 549, 562 (E.D.N.Y. 16 2023) (quoting *Amalfitano v. NBTY Inc.*, 9 N.Y.S.3d 352, 354 (2d Dep’t 2015)).

12 There is no reason why Congress could not criminalize that sort of arrangement between a foreign terrorist organization and its supporter. So there is no obstacle to recognizing that Congress did so in § 2339B. The majority suggests that the video instruction from ISIS did not

qualify as a “direction” under the statute because it did not “contain[] specific instructions or terms for [Ullah] to follow.” Ante at 33 n.14.

At the same time, the majority admits that the evidence allowed the jury to conclude that the videos “exhorted followers to carry out attacks in the United States,” that Ullah “was motivated by those videos to carry out an attack,” and that “ISIS wanted people to do what [Ullah] attempted to do.” Id. at 14-15. That is pretty specific— and it certainly was enough for a rational jury to conclude that Ullah acted “for the benefit or at the command of another.” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24.

The majority nevertheless insists that there was no “connection between the service and the foreign group” in this case. Id. That would be news to Ullah, to ISIS, to the jury, and to any rational person who has read the record in this case. ISIS requested that its supporters provide the service of conducting terrorist attacks. And Ullah—by his own admission to investigators—sought to provide that service to ISIS by conducting an attack on its behalf.

No principle of law or logic requires that the beneficiary of a service know in advance the details of how the service will be performed. Our court and other courts have explained that § 2339B 12 See 1 Williston on Contracts § 4:7 (4th ed. 2022) (“[T]he offer must be sufficiently definite to lead the offeree to understand that a bargain is being proposed and how the offeree may conclude the bargain.”).

17 does not require any bilateral communication between the supporter and the terrorist organization. See, e.g., *United States v. Suarez*, 893 F.3d 1330, 1335 (11th Cir. 2018) (“[I]t is irrelevant that [the defendant] did not make contact with ISIS, because the law requires only that [he] directed (or attempted to direct) his services to ISIS.”); see also *United States v. Alebbini*, 979 F.3d 537, 548 (6th Cir.

2020). Even if Ullah “did not have an ISIS contact,” and he did not swear “a formal oath of allegiance to the organization, the steps he had completed were nonetheless substantial and were ‘planned to culminate’ in his support of ISIS.” *United States v. Pugh*, 945 F.3d 9, 21 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting *Farhane*, 634 F.3d at 147).

The majority opinion conflicts with those precedents and with the language of § 2339B. The Supreme Court has told us that “a person of ordinary intelligence would understand the term ‘service’” in the statute to cover an act “performed in coordination with, or at the direction of, a foreign terrorist organization.” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24 (emphasis added).

These are two equally viable theories: “The ‘at the direction of’ and ‘in coordination with’ theories ‘provide alternative, independently sufficient grounds for’ sustaining the conviction with respect to the ‘material support or resources’ element.” *United States v. Wright*, 937 F.3d 8, 24 (1st Cir. 2019) (quoting *United States v. Gaw*, 817 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir.

2016)). To establish that Ullah acted at the direction of ISIS, the number of details that ISIS knew in advance is “irrelevant” because “the law requires only that [Ullah] directed (or attempted to direct) his services to ISIS.” Suarez, 893 F.3d at 1335. Yet the majority discounts the possibility of showing direction rather than coordination. Its holding that a person cannot act at the direction of ISIS unless he coordinates with ISIS contradicts the controlling interpretation of the Supreme Court that direction and coordination are alternative, independently sufficient theories.

18 Congress imposed criminal penalties on anyone who “knowingly provides material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization,” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1), including the provision of “any ... service,” *id.* § 2339A(b)(1). Today’s opinion holds that “any service” does not include an act that the foreign terrorist organization told its supporters to perform and that the defendant in fact performed—or attempted to perform—“on behalf of” the organization.

That holding conflicts with the statutory text, the applicable case law, and common sense. D Without any analysis, the majority invokes “the rule of lenity.” Ante at 27. But the incantation of that phrase cannot save the shoddy statutory interpretation of the majority opinion.

We apply the rule of lenity “only when a criminal statute contains a ‘grievous ambiguity or uncertainty.’” *Ocasio v. United States*, 578 U.S. 282, 295 n.8 (2016) (quoting *Muscarello v. United States*, 524 U.S. 125, 139 (1998)). There is no such ambiguity in § 2339B. “Applying the statutory terms ... ‘service,’ and ‘personnel’” requires no “untethered, subjective judgments” because Congress “took care” to enhance “the clarity of the statute’s terms.” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 21.

In particular, “the statutory terms are clear in their application” to Ullah’s terrorist attack. *Id.* This is not a case involving conduct that “neither the statute nor any prior judicial decision has fairly disclosed to be within its scope.” *United States v. Cohen*, 260 F.3d 68, 76 (2d Cir. 2001) (quoting *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259, 266 (1997)).

We have said that a person “provides—or certainly attempts to provide—material support in the form of personnel” when he “supplies himself as the bomber ... sought by the terrorist organization.” Farhane, 634 F.3d at 19 152. And even if we had not expressly said that, it would be clear from the statute. No one—except, apparently, the majority—could possibly believe that there is ambiguity about whether exploding a bomb in the subway on behalf of ISIS is prohibited.

The objective of statutory interpretation is to “determine the Legislature’s intent as embodied in particular statutory language.” *Chickasaw Nation v. United States*, 534 U.S. 84, 94 (2001). Congress has enacted into law the express statement of purpose that the material- support statute aims “to provide the Federal Government the fullest possible basis, consistent with the Constitution, to prevent persons within the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction of the

United States, from providing material support or resources to foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activities.” Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub.

L. No. 104-132, § 301(b), 110 Stat. 1214, 1247 (emphasis added), codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2339B note. That statement of purpose continues to govern the statute as amended in 2004. The majority’s artificially narrow reading of the statute contradicts the express statement of purpose that Congress enacted alongside the operative provisions. II The district court concluded that the record contained sufficient evidence to support Ullah’s conviction under either a personnel or a service theory. “[A] defendant raising a sufficiency challenge ‘faces a heavy burden.’” *United States v. Raniere*, 55 F.4th 354, 364 (2d Cir.

2022) (alteration omitted) (quoting *United States v. Capers*, 20 F.4th 105, 113 (2d Cir. 2021)). “In reviewing a claim that the evidence was insufficient to sustain a defendant’s conviction, ‘we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the government, drawing all inferences in the government’s favor and deferring to the jury’s assessments of the witnesses’ credibility.” *United States v. Sabhnani*, 599 F.3d 215, 241 (2d Cir.

2010) (quoting *United States v. Parkes*, 497 F.3d 220, 225 (2d Cir. 2007)). “[W]e consider the government’s case in its totality rather than in its parts,” and we will affirm “if any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.” *United States v. Zhong*, 26 F.4th 536, 559-60 (2d Cir. 2022) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Under this deferential standard, Ullah’s conviction should be affirmed. A As the district court correctly determined, the evidence “amply establishes” that Ullah provided or attempted to provide personnel to ISIS when he “acted at ISIS’s direction by heeding the call of the organization’s propaganda and recruiting materials.” *United States v. Ullah*, No. 18-CR-16, 2021 WL 21902, at *3 (S.D.N.Y.

Jan. 4, 2021). Twelve days before Ullah’s attack, ISIS issued the video “Flames of War II.” App’x 596. Ullah told investigators that he watched the video, which showed images of bombs over the United States and instructed supporters to conduct further attacks against the United States.

The video featured the ISIS slogan “die in your rage, America,” which Ullah transcribed onto his passport and onto the box in which he stored bomb-making materials. *Id.* at 595, 626, 636-37. Ullah saved other ISIS videos on his laptop, including videos that celebrated terrorists who had previously conducted attacks on behalf of ISIS. See *id.* at 524-25. Ullah told investigators that he chose the Times Square subway station because he had seen a televised interview at that location about “a recent threat put out by the Islamic State to Times Square.” *Id.* at 374-75.

Ullah thought the interviewee “did not feel threatened by the recent threat by the Islamic State,” so “his goal was to detonate the device in the precise location where he believed that th[e]

interview had taken place.” Id. at 375. Less than an hour before his attack, Ullah posted his own video on Facebook with the message “Oh, Trump, you failed to protect your nation.

Baqiya.” Id. at 370-72. Ullah later explained to investigators that he used the ISIS rallying cry “Baqiya” so that ISIS would know he carried out the attack on its behalf. Id. at 372. If that were not clear enough, Ullah expressly told investigators that he “did it on behalf of the Islamic State.” Id. at 376.

The jury also heard testimony about how ISIS uses videos to recruit supporters. An expert witness, Aaron Zelin, testified that ISIS began promoting “inspired attacks” in 2014. Id. at 512-13. It did so by issuing videos that told supporters to conduct attacks in areas outside of ISIS-controlled territory. This strategy led to an increase in attacks on behalf of ISIS, primarily in the United States and Europe.

ISIS promoted “martyrdom operations” by lauding the suicide attackers responsible for those attacks as “an example that other people should follow.” Id. at 514-25. ISIS describes those attackers who act on its behalf as “martyrs, as part of their cause, as well as soldiers of the caliphate.” Id. at 516. This recruitment effort had a “force multiplier” effect because ISIS increased its impact without needing to plan each attack.

Id. at 515. Zelin further testified that direct communications between the attacker and ISIS were neither necessary nor desirable for the attacker to act for ISIS. See id. at 589; cf. Alebbini, 979 F.3d at 543 (“[I]n response to questions about his lack of contact with ISIS, he said he did not contact ‘people from there’ because it would raise suspicion.”).

In sum, the record showed that (1) ISIS employed propaganda videos to direct individuals to conduct attacks for ISIS without the 22 organization planning the specific details of the attack; (2) Ullah viewed such a video, released twelve days before his attack, that directed him to attack the United States; (3) Ullah posted a video of himself issuing an ISIS rallying cry on the morning of the attack to show ISIS that he was acting on its behalf; and (4) Ullah told officers that he conducted the attack for ISIS.

This evidence allowed a rational jury to find beyond a reasonable doubt that Ullah at least attempted to provide himself as personnel to ISIS when he blew up a bomb in a subway station on its behalf. B Amazingly, the majority opinion concludes that any rational juror would be compelled to find that Ullah acted “entirely independently” of ISIS. Ante at 69. It is possible to reach that conclusion only by discounting Ullah’s statements, the evidence on his laptop, and Zelin’s testimony.

But even taken at face value, the reasoning of the majority opinion is incoherent. The majority acknowledges that “the evidence at trial established” that Ullah consumed “propaganda made by ISIS” instructing supporters to “carry out attacks in the United States,” that “ISIS wanted people

to do what Defendant attempted to do,” and that Ullah “was motivated by those videos to carry out an attack.” *Id.* at 14-15.

That means Ullah did not act “entirely independently” of ISIS. 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h). The majority disagrees with the inferences the jury drew from the evidence and testimony, but that disagreement does not justify vacating Ullah’s conviction. Ullah argued to the jury in summation that he “acted alone,” App’x 1004, but the evidence allowed the jury to draw a different inference—that Ullah decided to follow the direction of ISIS to attack the United States.

It is the role of the jury, not an appellate court, to weigh the evidence. See *Zhong*, 26 F.4th at 23 559; *Pugh*, 945 F.3d at 19. Because a rational jury could find that Ullah acted or attempted to act under the direction of ISIS, our court should not replace the jury’s verdict with its own factual inferences. C The majority attempts to distinguish this case from our prior decisions in *Farhane* and *Pugh* and the Sixth Circuit’s decision in *Alebbini*.

But those decisions show that it is erroneous to conclude that Ullah engaged in “independent conduct.” *Ante* at 26. The majority emphasizes that the defendants in the prior cases “attempted to submit to the ‘direction or control’ of a terrorist group by joining its ranks.” *Id.* at 27. There is no doubt that submitting oneself to the control of ISIS would amount to material support.

But Congress specified that a person provides proscribed material support when he acts under the foreign terrorist organization’s “direction or control,” 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(h) (emphasis added). The word “direction” is right there in the statute.

In *Farhane*, we explained that “when a person supplies himself as the bomber ... sought by the terrorist organization, he provides— or certainly attempts to provide—material support in the form of personnel as soon as he pledges to work under the direction of the organization.” 634 F.3d at 152. Ullah heard the direction of ISIS, pledged to work under that direction by announcing that he was acting on behalf of ISIS, and carried out the sort of attack that ISIS directed its supporters to conduct.

Ullah did not formally join ISIS. But § 2339B does not depend on the institutional formalities of a foreign terrorist organization. “Section 2339B does not require ... that the defendants themselves be part of the organization.” *United States v. Dhirane*, 896 F.3d 295, 302 (4th Cir. 2018). One does not need to be inducted into an organization to provide or attempt to provide 24 oneself as personnel.

The jury inferred from the evidence that Ullah pledged to work for ISIS—he admitted as much to investigators—and there is no reason to disturb its reasonable verdict on appeal. The principles articulated in prior cases support the conviction here. Like Ullah, the defendant in *Pugh* argued that “he only indulged in an online interest in ISIS propaganda” and “expressed his political views.” 945 F.3d at 20.

But we held that this sort of evidence supported the conclusion that he intended to support ISIS. See *id.* That inference is even clearer in this case, in which Ullah did not merely travel in the expectation of joining ISIS at some future point but committed a violent attack on its behalf.

The majority insists that Ullah acted to support ISIS under circumstances in which “ISIS does not know he exists” and “has no expectation he will hear ISIS’s messages or act on them.” Ante at 15. But those circumstances were present in Pugh.

The defendant in that case argued that he could not have attempted to provide material support to ISIS “without an ISIS contact in Turkey and/or Syria to help him cross the border.” 945 F.3d at 21. We rejected that argument because the jury could have credited evidence that “although most people seeking to join ISIS make connections ahead of time, it is not necessary for someone to secure assistance in Turkey before reaching [ISIS in] Syria.” *Id.* The defendant in Alebbini talked to investigators just as Ullah did.

In an interview with FBI agents after his arrest, Alebbini “referred to [ISIS] in the first-person plural, ‘we,’ as if he had already joined.” 979 F.3d at 542. He declared that his “country is going to be the Islamic State” after his release from prison. *Id.* at 550.

The Sixth Circuit held that such evidence supported Alebbini’s conviction for attempting to provide personnel to ISIS. See *id.* at 549-50. The jury in this case was similarly entitled to credit Ullah’s statements after the bombing as evidence that he had provided or attempted to provide himself as personnel to ISIS. By holding that it does not matter that Ullah “subjectively conceived of himself as a soldier of ISIS,” ante at 15, today’s decision creates a circuit split regarding the evidence that supports a conviction for material support.

The question before us is whether the evidence—taken as a whole and with inferences drawn in favor of the verdict—supports Ullah’s conviction. When the majority admits that Ullah watched ISIS videos instructing supporters to carry out attacks in the United States and that he “was motivated by those videos to carry out an attack,” *id.* at 15, it effectively concedes that a rational jury could conclude that Ullah at least attempted to act under the direction of ISIS.

That is what the jury reasonably did, and this court has no justification for erasing the verdict. *D.* The majority opinion additionally holds that no rational juror could conclude that Ullah provided a service to ISIS. That is wrong too.

The record evidence showed that ISIS issued videos directing its supporters to carry out attacks on its behalf. The videos allowed ISIS to direct attacks without planning the attacks itself. Ullah received the direction in the videos before carrying out his attack. Ullah posted a message before the attack to indicate that he was acting on behalf of ISIS, and he admitted after the attack that he acted “on behalf of the Islamic State.” App’x 376.

By conducting an attack “for the benefit” of ISIS, Ullah provided a service that reflected a “connection between the service and the foreign group.” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24. Because Ullah answered ISIS’s call to conduct such attacks, he acted “at the direction of” ISIS rather than independently. *Id.* The district court was correct to hold that “the record evidence readily supports the conclusion that [Ullah] carried out the attack as directed by ISIS in its propaganda videos for the express purpose of benefiting ISIS.” Ullah, 2021 WL 21902, at *4.

The majority insists that Ullah was only “drawing inspiration from a propaganda video.” Ante at 30. But the jury was entitled to credit Ullah’s own words to investigators that he planned the attack “on behalf of the Islamic State.” App’x 376.

The majority insists that it is impossible for Ullah to provide material support to ISIS “if ISIS does not know he exists” and does not exert control over him. Ante at 15. At summation, Ullah emphasized that “ISIS did not take credit for [his] actions, and we should not give it to them in this courtroom.” App’x 1011.

On appeal, Ullah emphasizes that ISIS did not claim credit for his attack “because no one died,” and ISIS generally claims credit only for successful attacks. Appellant’s Br. 16. It should go without saying that the scope of the material-support statute does not depend on the public-relations decisions of foreign terrorist organizations.

The jury could credit record evidence and testimony explaining why ISIS did not claim credit. See App’x 591-92. The government was not required to show that Ullah informed ISIS of his plans in advance. Even so, the evidence showed that Ullah attempted to communicate with ISIS by posting a video with the rallying cry “Baqiya,” which he expected ISIS to recognize.

Id. 372. On appeal, we are required to draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the verdict. See Sabhnani, 599 F.3d at 241. The majority has violated that duty. The majority incorrectly argues that the conviction depends on “one phrase” from Humanitarian Law Project—that a service is “done ‘for the benefit of another.’” Ante at 30 (alteration omitted) (quoting Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24).

But when it rejected Ullah’s Rule 29(c) motion, the district court correctly determined that the record supported the conclusion that Ullah “carried out the attack as directed by ISIS.” Ullah, 2021 WL 21902, at *4 (emphasis added). Viewing the evidence in favor of the jury verdict, a rational jury could find beyond a reasonable doubt that Ullah acted or attempted to act at the direction of ISIS—as well as on its behalf.

The majority is fighting a strawman when it says that a benefit alone is not enough. III I would also hold that the jury was properly instructed on Count One. Ullah argues that the district court should not have instructed the jury on the personnel theory because “[h]e acted entirely alone.” Appellant’s Br. 40. Ullah further argues that he could not be convicted for attempting to provide

personnel because if he had succeeded in killing himself, then he would have no longer been available to work for ISIS.

Id. at 38, 40. With respect to a service theory, Ullah argues that the district court erred by instructing the jury that (1) a service includes an act done “for the benefit of another,” and (2) the jury could find Ullah guilty if ISIS “invited” his conduct and Ullah acted in part because of that invitation. *Id.* at 20, 41-42. Ullah’s arguments are meritless.

With respect to personnel, the district court’s instruction followed the text of § 2339B. The district court instructed the jury that “[a] person provides or attempts to provide personnel ... if he provides or attempts to provide ISIS with one or more individuals who may be or include himself to work under that organization’s direction or control.” App’x 1075.

The district court clarified that “individuals who act entirely independently of ISIS to advance its goals or objectives are not considered to be working under ISIS’s direction and control.” *Id.* Those instructions were correct.

The district court did not err by including attempt in its personnel instruction. Zelin testified that ISIS encourages its supporters to conduct “martyrdom operations,” and once they do so, ISIS regards these attackers “as martyrs, as part of their cause, as well as soldiers of the caliphate.” *Id.* at 516. A rational jury could conclude that Ullah attempted to provide himself as personnel to ISIS in this way.

13 The district court’s jury instructions about providing a service also described the correct legal standard. The district court recited the Supreme Court’s definition of service from Humanitarian Law Project, which includes work done “for the benefit of another.” *Id.* at 1074-75. Ullah objects to that language, but the district court clarified that the jury must find that “ISIS invited conduct such as the conduct alleged here,” that Ullah “carried out the conduct alleged here,” and that Ullah “was motivated by such an invitation.” *Id.* at 1075.

Ullah is wrong that the jury could have convicted him for an “entirely 13 In dicta, the majority insists that “[t]he only aspect of Defendant’s crime that was arguably incomplete—that conceivably could have turned an attempted § 2339B offense into a completed one—would have been his own death, which is simply not a step toward providing material support.” Ante at 28 n.12.

That statement implies that a foreign terrorist organization would never seek the martyrdom of its personnel—which is obviously untrue—and it discounts other theories of attempt. If Ullah provided himself as personnel that he believed ISIS wanted—but that ISIS did not in fact want—that would also be an attempt to provide personnel. See Pugh, 945 F.3d at 21 (concluding that a defendant “engaged in a substantial step toward providing material support to ISIS” when he

traveled “in an effort to join ISIS” even though no evidence showed that ISIS expected him or would have wanted him to join).

29 independent act.” Appellant’s Br. 42. The district court’s use of the word “invited” required the jury to consider whether Ullah performed his attack “in coordination with, or at the direction of, the foreign terrorist organization.” Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. at 24. That is the sort of service that § 2339B proscribes. * * * When it enacted § 2339B, Congress recognized that “foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activity are so tainted by their criminal conduct that any contribution to such an organization”—“even seemingly benign support”—“facilitates that conduct.” Id. at 29, 36 (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted).

The statute plainly prohibits committing a terrorist attack—exploding a bomb in a crowded subway station with the intent to “inflict maximum damage,” App’x 381—on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization. Today’s decision avoids that obvious conclusion by rewriting the statute, distorting applicable precedent, and discounting the evidence before the jury.

It is “wrong, wrong, and wrong again.” *Genesis Healthcare Corp. v. Symczyk*, 569 U.S. 66, 80 (2013) (Kagan, J., dissenting). I dissent. 30