



INVESTIGATING IDEOLOGICALLY INSPIRED VIOLENT EXTREMISTS: LOCAL PARTNERS ARE AN ASSET

A CASE STUDY ON ABDULHAKIM MUJAHID MUHAMMAD¹

The U.S. Secret Service conducts threat assessment investigations on individuals who come to attention for having a threatening or concerning interest in Secret Service protected interests (e.g., the White House, the Inauguration). A routine part of the investigative process is working within local communities to gather additional information that enhances the assessment of the risk these individuals may pose. Federal investigations into ideologically motivated violent extremists, who are at risk for engaging in targeted violence, can also be enhanced by gathering such community-level information from those who have knowledge about these individuals. These efforts involve working with local law enforcement and other public safety partners to learn more about those under investigation, as well as interviewing others who are familiar with these individuals. Using examples from the case of Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad, this document shares some of the information local agencies and individuals had about his behavior prior to the incident. Muhammad opened fire on two uniformed service members outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, AR, in June 2009. A case summary of Muhammad's life also follows.

On June 1, 2009, Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad, 23, fatally shot Private William Andrew Long and seriously wounded Private Quinton I. Ezeagwula, while they were standing in uniform outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, AR. The attack was part of Muhammad's personal campaign of violence, during which he planned to attack Jewish and military targets in retaliation for American actions in Guantanamo Bay, Abu Ghraib, and Bagram Air Base.

Sources of Information for Federal Investigations

Federal agencies often work together to investigate violent extremists at risk for committing acts of targeted violence. These acts of violence are normally carried out in order to influence attitudes and behaviors of a wider audience. Federal investigators are well positioned to gather information from domestic and international sources related to these individuals, and have access to information on weapons, criminal history, and travel history. At times this information and the investigations themselves are classified, thus limiting the dissemination of certain types of data. Federal investigators may also be concerned about compromising ongoing investigations. When possible, however, their investigations can be enhanced with relevant information from local law enforcement partners and individuals familiar with those who are under investigation. The Secret Service threat assessment process offers an example of how federal investigators can gather and utilize community-level information to enhance their investigations.

Using Community-Level Information to Enhance Investigations

One goal of Secret Service threat assessment investigations is to detect and disrupt acts of targeted violence as early as possible. Agents and analysts use a variety of tools to accomplish this, including gathering information and working with other federal agencies to learn if someone is of record for

¹ While permission to reprint is not necessary, when quoting, paraphrasing, or otherwise referring to this case study, the citation should be: National Threat Assessment Center. (2015). *Investigating ideologically inspired violent extremists: Local partners are an asset. A case study on Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security.



threatening or concerning behavior. While this information is important and useful, the Secret Service also relies on information from local communities that come into contact with the subject of the investigation. For example, the Secret Service works with local law enforcement to learn more about their knowledge of and interactions with the individual. This collaboration supports our efforts to conduct a thorough threat assessment.

In addition, Secret Service threat assessment investigations involve an interview with the concerning individual, when possible, as well as corroborative interviews with family members, friends, and others who have information about the person of concern. The benefit of conducting corroborative interviews is highlighted in the findings of a recent Secret Service study that examined attacks on federal government targets.² The study found that all but one of the perpetrators exhibited concerning behaviors at some point prior to their attacks and half had elicited concern in others in the five-year period leading up to the attack. The study included several cases in which the perpetrators were ideologically motivated to carry out their attacks. Those perpetrators engaged in concerning behaviors that included disturbing communications in which they referenced ideological issues or made veiled references of harm; changes in behavior related to occupational performance or social functioning; and conflicts or strained relationships with family members or coworkers stemming from their actions or beliefs. We know from research and investigative experience that gathering information on the individual's behaviors from others provides a detailed picture of the individual and helps investigators determine whether he or she is moving farther down a path toward violence. Local law enforcement partners and corroborative interviews with those who know the person of interest can also provide relevant and unique information to enhance the investigation of violent extremists.

Applying a Community-Level Investigative Approach to the Case of Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad

The methods for enhancing federal investigations with community-level resources are illustrated in this section using information related to Muhammad's actions and life circumstances that are described in greater detail in the case summary that follows. All of the information provided in the case summary was derived from open source materials.³ The content contained in this overview is designed to provide considerations for future threat assessment investigations. It is not an evaluation of the investigation or actions that occurred prior to the events of June 1, 2009.

Local law enforcement personnel had come in contact with Muhammad over the course of several years and had information about some of his prior behaviors. Additionally, family, friends, and acquaintances observed changes in his behavior over time that caused concern. Here we describe information community-level partners had regarding Muhammad's thoughts and actions prior to the incident.

★ *Involve Local Law Enforcement*

Local law enforcement officials may have concerns about an individual based on observations acquired through their own investigative work and their knowledge of the local community. They also typically have more detailed knowledge of an individual's criminal history and previous interactions with law enforcement. Often, running a criminal history check provides limited information about the details of an offense and the context in which a person's arrest occurred. Contacting local law enforcement about an individual of concern allows for an exchange of information about the person, including whether local authorities have observed activities of concern and the types of contacts they have had with the individual.

² National Threat Assessment Center. (2015). *Attacks on federal government 2001-2013: Threat assessment considerations*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security.

³ Open source materials reviewed to prepare this case summary included court records, congressional testimony, police reports, news media, accounts, and personal communications from Muhammad.



In Muhammad's case, a standard criminal records check might not have revealed two of his contacts with law enforcement. For example, in 2003, he was involved in a traffic accident during which a female driver struck his vehicle. He was charged with unlawful possession of a weapon after he struck the rear passenger window of her car while wearing chrome-plated brass knuckles. He also threatened to kill her. The case was processed non-judicially due to Muhammad's status as a juvenile. Similarly, in 2004, Muhammad faced a second weapons charge after he was found in possession of a loaded SKS rifle, two shotguns, a switchblade, and a small amount of marijuana. He was charged with one misdemeanor for possessing prohibited weapons in relation to the switchblade. This charge was ultimately dismissed, and the case was expunged several months later.

These incidents reveal a history of aggressive and threatening behavior, drug possession, and weapons possession, all of which are important to consider when assessing someone's risk for violence. Knowledge of this type of behavior, unapparent from a records check, may support additional avenues of investigation. Reaching out to local law enforcement and checking with juvenile authorities may provide information in support of ongoing federal investigations.

★ **Conduct Corroborative Interviews**

Interviewing those familiar with a person of concern, such as family, friends, and others, is a key part of a threat assessment investigation. Those who know the person well often hold critical information that can influence an investigator's understanding of the individual's behavior. In those cases in which the subject of the investigation consents to speak with law enforcement, corroborative interviews can serve to substantiate, or refute, the individual's claims. Alternatively, in cases in which the subject of the investigation refuses to speak with law enforcement, corroborative interviews may be the sole source of information available to the investigator.

Muhammad engaged in practices to minimize or disguise some of his behaviors to prevent his family and friends from discovering his violent intentions. Even so, family members were concerned about changes in his personality and behaviors after his conversion to Islam. They were worried that he no longer seemed to enjoy activities, like playing basketball and listening to rap music, which he had enjoyed prior to his religious conversion. They were also concerned about specific changes in his behavior, such as dropping out of college; being argumentative when discussing religion; removing posters of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. from his bedroom because he believed Islam did not allow glorifying idols other than Allah; releasing his pet dog because of what he viewed as the ritual belief in Islam that dogs are unclean; and evidence of agitation, unease, and an inability to sleep. In addition to his family, Muhammad's friends and others familiar with him also had relevant information. For example, they were aware of his difficulty in maintaining employment and his perception that those troubles were due to anti-Muslim sentiment.

An interview with a person of concern and other information sought proactively may not reveal enough to justify further investigation, particularly when individuals engage in deception. However, gathering information from others who are familiar with the individual allows investigators to gain a more comprehensive picture of the person that may impact their assessment of the risk posed.

Benefits of Joint Investigations

Federal investigators and members of Joint Terrorism Task Forces have access to a variety of resources and, when permissible, can share intelligence with appropriate local authorities when investigating violent extremists at risk of carrying out acts of targeted violence. Information derived from local law enforcement and others familiar with the person of concern is a valuable resource. Information from these community-level partners may lead to further investigative avenues, and more importantly, support a more accurate assessment of whether a violent extremist is preparing or planning to commit an act of targeted violence.



CASE SUMMARY

Early Behavioral and Legal Problems

Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad, named Carlos Leon Bledsoe⁴ at birth, was raised by a middle-class Baptist family in Memphis, TN. He had a number of behavioral problems and contacts with law enforcement during his school years. In middle school, this included disciplinary problems for fighting and occasional suspensions. While in high school, Muhammad was allegedly a member of a gang, and reportedly drank alcohol a few times a year and smoked marijuana a few times a month.

Muhammad also was of record with the Shelby County Sheriff's Office for fighting in school, threatening to kill other people, and destroying property. In the summer of 2003, after he graduated from high school, he was involved in a traffic accident in Memphis, TN when a female driver struck his vehicle after she failed to stop at a stop sign. Muhammad approached her vehicle, struck her rear passenger window while wearing chrome-plated brass knuckles, and threatened to kill her. He was charged with unlawful possession of a weapon in relation to this incident; however, the case was processed non-judicially due to his status as a juvenile. Later that summer, Muhammad moved to Nashville, TN to study business administration in preparation for eventually taking over his father's tour bus business. While enrolled in college, he was employed as a bellboy at a hotel for a year then later worked for a temp agency. During this time, he increased his substance use, drinking alcohol about four nights a week and smoking about an ounce of marijuana a week. According to a fellow student, Muhammad also got into frequent violent altercations during college.

On February 21, 2004, while in his freshman year, Muhammad was arrested during a traffic stop in Knoxville, TN. The car in which he was a passenger was pulled over for an equipment violation. Officers from the Knoxville Police Department found a loaded SKS rifle, two shotguns, two shotgun shells, an ounce of marijuana, and a switchblade knife in the car. Muhammad claimed he owned the weapons and told police that he was going to sell the shotguns for \$100 each to one of the other passengers in the car. Muhammad was initially charged with weapons and drug possession, but the charges were reduced to one misdemeanor charge of possessing prohibited weapons for the switchblade. Muhammad reportedly faced a lengthy sentence, but reached an agreement with prosecutors that the case would be dropped if he did not have any further incidents. The charge was ultimately dismissed and expunged on June 21, 2004.

Conversion to Islam and Ensuing Concerning Behavior

The 2004 arrest and the threat of a possible prison sentence appeared to motivate Muhammad to turn his life around. Although raised a Baptist, he began to re-examine his Christian roots and explore other religions. He considered converting to Judaism, but did not feel welcomed at one synagogue and believed it was because he was African American. Muhammad considered Islam next and visited a mosque. While there, he was transfixed by the unity of the movements he observed during prayers, and felt welcomed when he expressed his interest to those attending. In order to learn about Islam, he watched movies about Malcolm X and attended a speech by Minister Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam. In December 2004, Muhammad converted to Islam, adhering to the philosophy of the Sunni sect. He stopped drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana and began to spend much of his time in Nashville's Somali community. He attended prayers at the Islamic Center of Nashville.

Muhammad dropped out of college at the beginning of the fall 2005 semester. In December 2005, he visited his family in Memphis, TN for Christmas. Muhammad's family was unhappy about his conversion to Islam and concerned about his behavior. During this and subsequent visits, his father observed that Muhammad's personality and interests had changed. For example, he noted that Muhammad was very

⁴ Muhammad legally changed his name to Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad on March 29, 2006.



argumentative with his brother-in-law when they discussed religion. In addition, during one visit, Muhammad took down all the pictures of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. that had hung in his bedroom since he was a child, explaining that Islam did not allow glorification of idols other than Allah. He also stopped playing basketball and listening to rap music.

Because of their concern about his behavior, Muhammad's family made an effort to visit him in Nashville as often as possible and soon discovered that he had dropped out of college. During one of their visits, his parents also learned that Muhammad had set his dog loose because he believed that Muslims thought dogs were unclean. In addition, despite the fact that Muhammad was spending so much of his time at the mosque and with other worshippers, he never introduced his parents to any of the congregants during their visits. Further, Muhammad tried unsuccessfully to convert family members to Islam. These attempts were often met with anger from his father. Ultimately, Muhammad stopped visiting his family.

From 2005 to 2006, Muhammad lived in several apartments, and at some point failed to pay rent, which resulted in legal proceedings being brought against him. Around this same time, Muhammad was also having difficulty maintaining employment, for which he blamed anti-Muslim sentiment, ignoring the fact that during one job, he was caught sleeping in his car during work hours.

In 2006 and 2007, Muhammad spent some time in Columbus, OH. While in Columbus, in April 2007, he was issued a State of Ohio driver's license. He also received a traffic ticket in Tennessee on August 13, 2007 for failing to yield to an emergency vehicle. That ticket would result in the suspension of his Ohio driver's license several months later.

Time in Yemen

On September 11, 2007, Muhammad moved from Nashville, TN to Aden, Yemen. His family expressed concern that he may get involved in radical activities and tried to convince him to stay in the U.S. Muhammad explained, however, that he was going to Yemen because he wanted to learn Arabic and visit Mecca, an Islamic holy site in Saudi Arabia. To facilitate his move, Muhammad signed a one-year contract to teach English at the British Academy, earning \$300 per month. According to Muhammad's father, the family would later find out that the school was a recruiting tool to radicalize westerners.

Prior to his departure, Muhammad told his sister that he planned to marry while in Yemen and eventually move to Saudi Arabia. She told him she was concerned about him getting involved with terrorists in Yemen. To assuage her fears, Muhammad waved off her concerns and told her that he was not a violent person. Privately, however, Muhammad had been committed to the idea of engaging in violence from the time he converted to Islam, but he did not reveal his extremist beliefs to her or anyone else close to him. During Muhammad's time abroad, his emails to his sister grew increasingly religious and he continued to attempt to convert her to Islam.

While in Yemen, Muhammad's interests in violent extremism were nurtured by the contacts he made with others who shared those interests. Additionally, he was angered by news reports about the harm inflicted on Muslims by U.S. soldiers and his experiences with Afghan child refugees. At one point, Muhammad was reportedly asked to carry out a suicide mission in the U.S. Even though he wanted to commit such an attack, he was unable to do so because he lacked the knowledge and training necessary to carry it out.

In November 2007, Muhammad relocated from Aden to Yemen's capital city, Sana'a, and took Arabic courses at the City Institute while he taught English. In September 2008, he married an elementary school teacher who was one of his English students and paid the dowry by selling his car in the U.S.

On November 14, 2008, while attempting to travel to the Federal Republic of Somalia, Muhammad was arrested in Yemen at a border checkpoint. He was detained because his visa to Yemen had expired and



because he was in possession of a fake Somali passport. Muhammad would later claim that he wanted to travel to Somalia because he wanted to meet others intent on committing terrorism against Jewish and American targets. He also specifically wanted to receive training on the making of explosives and car bombs.

The FBI learned that Muhammad had been arrested while in possession of manuals on how to construct explosives and home-made silencers as well as videos of militants, and they suspected he might have ties to terrorism. An agent from the FBI Nashville Field Office travelled to Yemen to interview Muhammad. Muhammad reportedly asked the agent to help get him out of the prison. When he was not released, he reportedly felt abandoned by the U.S. government. The radicals he met in prison encouraged that belief and told him that the U.S. had deserted him and that they were the only ones who cared about him. According to Muhammad, it was at this time that he began to plan a campaign of violence against Jewish and American military targets.

Two weeks after his arrest in Yemen, Muhammad's parents were informed of this development by his wife. His parents contacted their congressional representative, who in turn contacted the U.S. Department of State on Muhammad's behalf. Due to these efforts, Muhammad was released and sent back to the U.S. on January 29, 2009. His wife remained in Yemen.

Following His Return to the U.S.

Almost immediately after his return, Muhammad took care of his outstanding traffic ticket from 2007, which had resulted in the suspension of his Ohio driver's license. In mid-February 2009, Muhammad was contacted and interviewed again by the same FBI agent who interviewed him in Yemen. Around this time, he was living with his parents in Memphis, TN, and he and his family maintained regular email contact with his wife.

After his return, Muhammad's parents recognized a change in their son's behavior, to include an inability to sleep, which they attributed to what he may have endured while in custody and witnessed among the refugees in Yemen. His family also noted that he was restless, uneasy, and withdrawn, and would become agitated when watching news reports about the conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq. In an effort to assist him, his family planned to help Muhammad with securing employment and obtaining a visa for his wife to come to the U.S. In April 2009, his father opened a new branch of his tour bus company in Little Rock, AR and Muhammad moved there to manage it. The family's efforts to acquire a visa for his wife to travel to the U.S., however, were unsuccessful. They learned that it would be very difficult to obtain a visa for a Yemeni citizen due to the high level of violent extremist activity in that country. This eventually led to a conflict between Muhammad and his wife that ended with him telling her that he was going to seek a divorce.

Planning a Campaign of Violence

Unbeknownst to anyone surrounding him, Muhammad initiated planning for his violent attack in Little Rock, AR. Because of his limited budget, it took him some time to purchase guns and stockpile ammunition. Muhammad only used cash to make his purchases, refusing to use credit cards because he wanted to adhere to Islam's prohibition on the accrual and payment of interest.

In early May 2009, Muhammad purchased a .22 rifle with a laser sight at a retail store. One salesman observed that Muhammad did not seem to know what he wanted to buy and that whenever anyone spoke to him, he looked around nervously. When asked why he was purchasing the weapon, Muhammad said it was for target shooting. Once Muhammad left, the salesman who completed the transaction told a coworker that he was uncomfortable with the sale because Muhammad's license, which had been issued days earlier, was only valid until July.



One week later, Muhammad purchased a semiautomatic handgun from a man who had advertised the sale in a newspaper. Days after the transaction, he contacted the man again to ask where he could purchase ammunition. Muhammad also bought a Russian-made semiautomatic assault rifle secondhand from another person, completing the transaction in a parking lot. Muhammad was concerned that the FBI was monitoring his activities and believed that by buying his guns used, he would avoid detection through the required federal background checks.

At about this time, Muhammad began planning the details of his upcoming attack by conducting research online to identify potential targets. His final plan included assassinating Jewish targets and attacking military recruiting centers in the Southeast, mid-Atlantic, and Northeast areas of the U.S.

When Muhammad's sister spoke with her brother in late May 2009, he appeared excited about his new position in the family business. This was in contrast, however, to a video he posted online on May 28, 2009. The video showed Muhammad discussing his plans to attack Jewish and military targets in retaliation for the actions of Americans against Muslims. He described, among other things, his anger about American actions in Guantanamo Bay, Abu Ghraib, and Bagram Air Base.

Initiating a Plan of Attack

Over a three-day period, Muhammad engaged in six failed attempts to attack Jewish and military targets. On the night of May 29, 2009, Muhammad left his home. At 12:30 a.m. on May 30, 2009, he approached the home of a rabbi in Little Rock, AR and fired 10 shots from a .22 rifle at the home before driving away. Continuing on the same day, Muhammad drove 135 miles to Memphis, TN, where he approached the home of a second rabbi around 3:00 a.m., but left without firing on the home because he was worried about being reported by neighbors. The following day, May 31, 2009, he drove 215 miles to Nashville, TN, where he approached the home of a third rabbi, but again left without incident. He then drove to his fourth target, a Jewish community center, also in Nashville. He did not attack the community center because children were present and the center's location did not afford an easy getaway. Later that same day, Muhammad drove 260 miles to Florence, KY and approached a military recruiting center. Finding the center closed on a Sunday, Muhammad then drove 215 miles overnight to return to Nashville, TN. He arrived at the home of another rabbi, his sixth target, at about 2:00 a.m. on June 1, 2009, and threw a Molotov cocktail at the home; it bounced off the window without causing any damage.

After these failed attempts, Muhammad felt discouraged and decided to drive the 350 miles and six hours back to Little Rock, AR to plan his next move.

The Incident

On June 1, 2009, just after 10:00 a.m., while en route to his apartment from his three-day journey, Muhammad saw Private Long and Private Ezeagwula in U.S. Army fatigues standing outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, AR. At 10:19 a.m., he drove up, pointed his rifle out of the car window, and fired 15 shots at the two soldiers, killing Pvt. Long and seriously injuring Pvt. Ezeagwula.

Muhammad fled the scene, but was pulled over and arrested approximately 12 minutes later. At the time of his arrest, Muhammad was wearing a green ammunition belt with more than 150 rounds of ammunition. He also had a loaded semiautomatic handgun and 24 rounds of ammunition in his pocket. Officers searched his truck and discovered the rifle he used in the attack, as well as a laser-sight-equipped rifle, two homemade silencers, approximately 200 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, Molotov cocktails, binoculars, clothing, a white lab coat, medicine, and a plastic tub containing non-perishable food, water, and a butane lighter.



Judicial Outcome

On July 25, 2011, Muhammad pleaded guilty to capital murder, attempted capital murder, and 10 counts of unlawful discharge of a weapon from a vehicle. In addition to a life sentence without parole on the capital murder charge, he was also given 11 more life sentences for the remaining charges. For each charge involving a firearm, he was given an additional 15 years, all to run consecutively.



ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF EVENTS IN THE YEARS PRIOR TO THE INCIDENT

1999 – 2003	During high school, Muhammad is a member of a gang and involved in fights; also drinks alcohol and smokes marijuana regularly
Summer 2003	Involved in traffic incident where he threatens to kill the female driver who caused the accident and is charged with weapons possession
Late summer 2003	Moves to Nashville, TN to attend college
2003 – 2004	While attending college, works as a bellboy at a local hotel for a year, and then works for a temp agency; continues to drink alcohol and smoke marijuana regularly
February 21, 2004	Arrested during a traffic stop in Knoxville, TN for possession of several weapons and an ounce of marijuana; charges are dismissed on June 21, 2004
Spring 2004	Begins to re-examine his life and explore other religions
December 2004	Converts to Islam
Fall 2005	Drops out of college
December 2005	Family notices personality and behavior changes when he visits for the Christmas holiday
2005 – 2006	Lives in several apartments, but does not pay his rent, which results in legal proceedings against him; also has trouble maintaining employment
March 29, 2006	Legally changes name from Carlos Leon Bledsoe to Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad
September 11, 2007	Moves from Nashville, TN to Aden, Yemen
November 2007	Moves from Aden, Yemen to Sana'a, Yemen
September 2008	Marries a woman in Yemen
November 14, 2008	Arrested at a border checkpoint in Yemen for having an expired visa and carrying a fake Somali passport



Late 2008	While he was in Yemeni custody, interviewed by a Nashville FBI agent for possible ties to terrorism
January 29, 2009	Returns to the United States and lives with his parents in Memphis, TN
Mid-February 2009	Re-interviewed by the same FBI agent
April 2009	Moves to Little Rock, AR to manage a new branch of his father's tour bus company
Spring 2009	Tells his wife he is seeking a divorce after efforts to obtain a U.S. visa for her fail
May 2009	Purchases a rifle from a retail store, a semiautomatic handgun from a newspaper ad, and a semiautomatic assault rifle secondhand from another person
May 28, 2009	Posts a video online discussing his plans to attack Jewish and military targets because of American actions against Muslims



ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF EVENTS: MAY 30-JUNE 1, 2009

May 30

- 12:30 a.m. Fires 10 shots from his car toward the Little Rock, AR home of a rabbi
- 3:00 a.m. Arrives at his second target, the home of a rabbi in Memphis, TN, and waits outside, but leaves without incident

May 31

- Unknown time Approaches a third rabbi's home in Nashville, TN, but leaves without incident
- Unknown time Arrives at his fourth target, a Nashville, TN Jewish community center, but leaves without incident
- Unknown time Approaches an Armed Forces Recruiting Center in Florence, KY, but finds the center closed because it is a Sunday; drives back to Nashville, TN

June 1

- 2:00 a.m. Arrives at a fourth rabbi's home and throws a Molotov cocktail at the house; it bounces off the window without causing any damage; begins driving home to Little Rock, AR
- About 10:00 a.m. En route to his apartment, sees two men in U.S. Army fatigues outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, AR
- 10:19 a.m. Fatally shoots Pvt. Long and seriously wounds Pvt. Ezeagwula outside the Army-Navy Career Center
- 10:31 a.m. Gets pulled over and is arrested by police



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