

I'm not a robot 
Google reCAPTCHA

Continue

Sniper killer shooting

2002 series of coordinated shootings of D.C. sniper attacksPlaces the fifteen sniper attacks in the D.C. area numbered chronologically. LocationMaryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C. and ArizonaDateFebruary 16, 2002 - September 26, 2002 (preliminary shootings)October 2, 2002 - October 24, 2002 (sniper attacks)TargetCivilek of the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan AreaAttack typeSpree killing, mass murderBushmaster XM-15 rifle, .223 Remington/5.56×45mm NATO (preliminary shooting)Deaths17 total: 10 in beltway sniper attack s 7 trailers Shooting Injured10 total: 3 of the Beltway sniper attacks 7 preliminary shootings by John Allen Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo in D.C. sniper attacks (also known as beltway sniper attacks) were a series of coordinated shootings that occurred in three weeks in October 2002 in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Ten people were killed and three others seriously wounded in the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area and along Interstate 95 in Virginia. The snipers were John Allen Muhammad (age 41 at the time) and Lee Boyd Malvo (age 17 at the time), who was traveling in a blue 1990 Chevrolet Caprice sedan. Their series of crimes, which began in February 2002, resulted in murders and robberies in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Washington, which resulted in seven deaths and seven injuries; In 10 months, snipers killed 17 people and wounded 10 others. [1] In September 2003, Mohamed was sentenced to death, and in October Malvo, a juvenile, was sentenced to six consecutive life sentences without parole. In November 2009, Muhammad was killed by lethal injection. In 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit acquitted Malvo of three life sentences without parole in Virginia on appeal, and the Supreme Court re-ruled on *miller v. Alabama*, 567 U.S. 460, 132 S.Ct. 2455 (2012), which ruled that mandatory life sentences for juvenile delinquents without the possibility of parole violated the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court granted Certiorari oral arguments on October 16, 2019. [2] If he is re-sentenced, Malvo's minimum prison sentence will be determined by the judge; the maximum sentence available would be life imprisonment. The sentence does not apply to the six life sentences Malvo received in Maryland. On February 25, 2020, after serving a life sentence under a Virginia law for crimes committed before the age of 18, they could seek release after 20 years.[4] and the U.S. Supreme Court case was dismissed at the request of lawyers from both sides. On February 16, 2002, 21-year-old cashier Keenya Nicole Cook was shot him at the front door of his aunt's house in Tacoma, Washington. Cook's aunt, Isa Nichols, was a good friend of John Allen Muhammed Muhammed Mildred and encouraged him to ask for a divorce. On March 19, 2002, Jerry Taylor, 60, was struck by a long shot as he practiced chip shots in Tucson, Arizona. [7] Muhammed's sister lived near the golf course and was visiting him at the time of the shooting. [9] Between March and July 2002, there were two deaths and four injuries in other states. On August 1, 2002, 51-year-old John Gaeta punctured the Malvo wheel in a parking lot in Hammond, Louisiana. Malvo then shot him in the neck. [10] The bullet exited through Gaeta's back and pretended to be dead while Malvo stole her wallet. Gaeta ran to a gas station after the shooter left and realized he was bleeding. He was hospitalized and released within an hour. On March 1, 2010, he apologized to Malvo. At 10:30 a.m. on September 5, 2002, m Paul LaRuffa, a 55-year-old pizzeria owner, was shot six times at close-up while closing his Italian restaurant in Clinton, Maryland. LaRuffa survived the shooting, and his laptop was found in John Allen Muhammed's car when they were arrested and Malvo. At 12:15 p.m. on September 21, 2002, m, 41-year-old Million A. Woldemariam was shot in the head and back with a .22-caliber pistol in Atlanta, Georgia. Woldemariam was helping the owner of Sammy's Package Store up close the night the shooting occurred. [13] Nineteen hours later, on the same day, Claudine Parker,[14] a 52-year-old liquor store clerk in Montgomery, Alabama, was shot in the chest and killed in a robbery. His co-worker, 24-year-old Kellie Adams, was seriously wounded by a gunshot gunshot to the neck but survived. The evidence at the scene eventually linked the murderer to the Beltway attacks and allowed authorities to identify Muhammed and Malvo as suspects.[15] although this connection was not established until October 17. On September 23, 2002, at 6:30 p.m., m., 45-year-old Hong Lin Ballenger was shot in the head and killed with a Bushmaster rifle in baton rouge, Louisiana. [16] Mohamed and Malvo were later associated with the murderer. [18] Attacks in the Baltimore-Washington Area in Montgomery County, Maryland. A hole was cut on the back of the blue 1990 Chevrolet Caprice, led by Muhammed and Malvo, as a firing port used in the attacks. [19] This allowed them to remain hidden and flee the scene after their attacks. On October 2, 2002, m, 2002, a shot was fired through the window of a Michaels artisan shop in Aspen Hill. The bullet really missed Anna Chapman, a cashier at the store. Since no one was injured, the shot was believed to have been random and no serious alarm was given. [20] However, about two hours later, at 6:30 a.m., James Martin, a 55-year-old NOAA program analyst, was shot and killed in the parking lot of the Shoppers Food Warehouse on Randolph Road in 2001. [21] On October 3, four Within about two hours, they were shot dead in Aspen Hill and other nearby areas of Montgomery County. Another was killed that night in the Takoma neighborhood of the District of Columbia. At 7:41 a.m., James L. Buchanan, a 39-year-old gardener known as Sonny, was shot dead in 11411 at Rockville Pike near Rockville, Maryland. Buchanan was shot while mowing lawns at Fitzgerald Auto Mall. The m, 54-year-old part-time taxi driver, Prem Kumar Walkar, was killed in Aspen Hill in Montgomery County while pumping gasoline into Taxatai at a Mobile Station on Aspen Hill Road and Connecticut Avenue. The m, Sarah Ramos, a 34-year-old babysitter and housekeeper, was killed at 3701 Rossman Boulevard at the Leisure World Shopping Center in Norbeck. He got off the bus and sat on a bench reading a book. [21] Lori Ann Lewis-Rivera, 25, vacuumed m 25-year-old Lori Ann Lewis-Rivera at Shell Station at the intersection of Connecticut and Knowles Avenues in Kensington, Maryland. Snipers then waited until 8:20 p.m. before shooting Pascal Charlott, a 72-year-old retired carpenter, as he walked along Georgia Avenue on Kalmar Road, Washington, D.C. Charlott died less than an hour later. At each shot, the victims were killed by one shot fired remotely, and in each case the killers swooped in and disappeared. This sample was not detected until October 3. [22] Fear spread rapidly throughout the region as news of the shooting spread. At a news conference, Police Chief Montgomery County, MD, Charles Moose, informed parents that the schools were on code blue alert; keeping children indoors and that schools are safe for the time being. Many parents went to pick up their kids at school early, not allowing them to take a school bus or walk home. Montgomery County Public Schools, District of Columbia Public Schools, and private schools went into a lockdown and did break or open-air physical education classes. Other school districts in the area have taken precautions, keeping students indoors and that schools are safe for the time being. [23] During the shootings, law enforcement agencies in neighboring states were integrated into the investigation through telephone tips. In fact, even the little South Bethany Police Department in Delaware got a tip about a possible suspicious vehicle nearby. This tip was investigated and clarified as independent. Many other police departments, both large and small, played a role in the active investigation. The police only had to work with a few evidences; including an initial report that the Silver Spring attack [clarification needed] on someone allegedly seen in a white box truck. After the D.C. murder, C witnesses began telling police they saw a blue Chevrolet Caprice instead of the white box truck. Initially, it was also believed that all the murders were committed with a .223-caliber rifle. Virginia and other areas of the stolen Bushmaster XM-15 rifle used by Muhammed and Malvo during the attacks. Bushnell was armed with a holographic weapon, two-legged alter and 20 magazines at the time of their capture. At this point Malvo and Muhammed began covering a wider area and taking two to three days between shootings. On October 4, 43-year-old homeowner Caroline Seawell was wounded in the chest at 2:30 p.m. in the parking lot of another Michaels store at Spotsylvania Mall in Spotsylvania while she was loading purchases on her minivan. By this time, hundreds of journalists had gathered to cover the unfolding events. School officials reassured the public that all possible measures would be taken to protect children: tighten safety and end all outdoor activities. At 8:09 a.m. on October 7, m, 11-year-old student, was shot in the chest and seriously wounded when he arrived at Benjamin Tasker High School at 4901 Collington Road in Bowie, Maryland. Prince George's County[24] Brown's name was initially withheld from public view, but was later revealed. Her aunt, Tanya Brown,[25] was a nurse who was taking her to school. Paramedics took her to hospital. Despite serious injuries, including damage to several major organs, Brown survived the attack and eventually testified at Muhammed's trial. [26] At this crime scene, authorities discovered a shell casing, as well as a Tarot card (the Death Card), which said on the front with the inscription "Call Me God on the back and three different lines on the back: To you, Mr. Police, Code: Call me God. Don't release it to the press." [24] Despite efforts by the police to honor the request not to release information about the card to the press, the details were made public by WUSA-TV and then The Washington Post, just a day later. [28] At 8:00 p.m. on October 9, m, 53-year-old civil engineer Dean Harold Meyers was shot dead dumping gasoline at a Sunoco gas station at 7203 Sudley Road in Prince William County, Virginia, near the town of Manassas. At 9:30 a.m. on October 11, m, 53-year-old businessman Kenneth Bridges was shot and killed while pumping fuel at an Exxon station on Interstate 95 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, near Fredericksburg. [24] At 9:15 a.m. on October 14, m, 47-year-old Linda Franklin (9:15 p.m.), an FBI intelligence analyst who was a resident of Arlington County, Virginia, was shot and killed in an indoor parking lot at Home Depot in Fairfax County, Virginia, near Falls Church, seven corners mall. [24] Police received a very good lead after the October 14 shooting, but later determined that the witness was at Home Depot and had lied. The witness, Matthew Dowdy,[30] was later convicted of the investigation. By this time, gas stations had started to set up tarps to customers (see reaction, below). Malvo and Muhammed didn't commit any more shootings for five days. On October 19 at 8:00 a.m., 37-year-old Jeffrey Hopper was shot in a parking lot near pondosa steakhouse on State Route 54 in Ashland, Virginia, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of Washington near Interstate 95. His wife Stephanie challenged passers-by who called an ambulance to help Hopper survive his injuries. Authorities discovered a four-page letter from the shooter in the woods that claimed \$10 million and posed a threat to the children. On October 21, Richmond police arrested two men, one in a white van, outside a gas station. The men revealed that illegal immigrants were not linked to the shooter, and they were detained in federal custody (we had then the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which later deported them). The next day, October 22, bus driver Conrad Johnson, 35, was shot dead at 5:56 a.m. while standing on the steps of the bus in the 14100 block of Grand Park Road in Aspen Hill, Maryland. Chief Moose released part of a letter from the shooter declaring: Your children are not safe, anywhere, anytime. Johnson later died of his injuries. [24] Although there were no shootings on October 23, the day is significant for two events. First, ballistics experts confirmed that Johnson was in the 10th century. Second, in a yard in Tacoma, Washington, police searched for metal detectors for bullets, shell casings, or other evidence that provided a link to the shooter. They seized a wooden box believed to have been used for target practice. Public reaction to seven separate shooting victims, including six deaths, in the first 15 hours of the D.C. area spans with North American media soon dedicating massive coverage of the shooting. By mid-October 2002, all news television channels had broadcast the aftermath of each attack live, and the broadcast often lasted for hours. The Fox show America's Most Wanted dedicated an entire episode to the shooters hoping to assist in the capture. In The New York Times, most of the case was written by Jayson Blair and later turned out to be false. The ensuing scandal caused the resignations of two editors-in-chief of the newspaper, Howell Raines and Gerald Boyd. In the weeks that the attack occurred, fears of seemingly random shootings caused great public fear, especially at gas stations and parking lots in large stores. People pumping gasoline at petrol stations would walk around their cars quickly, hoping it would be a harder target to reach. After consistent phone calls from national media outlets Lisa Nitrograss in Lake Jackson, Texas, [who?] summons required some stations put up tarps to around the awnings over the fuel pumps, making people feel safe. Also, many attempt to keep the vehicles at the naval base at the National Naval Medical Center Maryland, because they felt it was safer inside the guarded fence. Various government buildings, such as the White House, the U.S. Capitol, and the Supreme Court building, and monument tourist attractions on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. have also received increased security. For the duration of the attacks, the United States Senate pages received a led police escort to and from the U.S. Capitol every day, and for no reason except for work, they were not allowed to leave their residences. Drivers of white vans and box trucks were seen on suspicion of other motorists, as initial media reports said the suspect could drive such a vehicle. [31] After the specific threat to children was realized, many school groups limited academic and outdoor athletic activities based on safety concerns. At the height of public fear, some school districts, such as Henrico County Public Schools and Hanover County Public Schools, after the Penderosa shooting, simply closed school by the day. Other schools, such as MJBHA, canceled all outdoor activities after the shooting at the Connecticut and Aspinwall intersections. Others have changed after-school procedures so parents can pick up their children to minimize their children's time off. Because of fear, additional police officers were placed in schools. Joel Schumacher's Phone Booth was deemed upsetting enough to delay its release until April 2003. [32] Charles Moose is the head of the Montgomery County Police Department. The investigation was publicly led by the Montgomery County Police Department (MCPD) and its chief, Charles Moose. Police departments from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, the Virginia Department of Transportation and other jurisdictions where the shooting took place have provided assistance in the investigation. [33] Within minutes, police responded to attacks in three weeks, closing nearby roads and highways and checking all drivers, stopping traffic for hours. Police searched the area, talked to people and collected surveillance footage. [33] The five shootings on Friday night, October 4, October 3 and October 2 were linked to the same weapon. [34] Eyewitness accounts of the attacks were mostly confusing and patchy. Hotlines set up for the investigation were flooded with tips. Early tips from witnesses included a white box truck with dark letters driving away from leisure world shopping center with two men inside. Police in the area and maryland drove over white vans and trucks. [20] A gray car was seen driving away after the October 4 shooting in Spotsylvania. [34] The shooter tried to involve the into a dialogue, forcing Moose to tell the media about mysterious messages intended for the sniper. Multiple locations Tarot cards remained calling cards, including a Death card, on which the following was written: Call me God in the front and back, in three separate lines, with the words: For you Mr. Police, Code: Call me God. Don't release it to the press. [35] This information was leaked to the press and he often misquoted: I am God, or some similar erroneous quote about the words on the tarot card. [35] At the scene of the subsequent crimes, the shooter left long handwritten notes locked in plastic bags, including a rambling one that claimed \$10 million and threatened children's lives in the area. The shooter's phone call was taken to a phone booth at a gas station in Henrico County, Virginia. Officers listened to the suspect for several minutes and initially detained passengers in a van in another phone booth at the same intersection. John Allen Muhammad during his time in the army. The phone call, the sniper, boasted of his clever, mentioned an earlier unsolved murder in Montgomery. [36] This was identified on September 21 when they were filming at a liquor store in Montgomery, Alabama. On October 12, authorities said they matched Malvo's fingerprints, found at Benjamin Tasker High School, and one was lifted from the Montgomery liquor store site. [37] After confirming the connection between the two crime scenes, the FBI was able to link these fingerprints to Malvo during an earlier arrest in Washington state. [38] After further investigation of Malvo's background, police determined that he had close ties to John Allen Muhammad. Difficult progress Despite clearly no progress in public, federal authorities have made significant progress in the investigation and have developed leadership roles in Washington state, Alabama and New Jersey. They learned that Muhammed's ex-wife, who received a protective order against him, lived near the Capital Beltway in Clinton, a community in suburban Prince George's County, Maryland's neighboring Montgomery County. Information was also developed for a car purchased in New Jersey by Muhammed. Police found out that the New Jersey license plate was displayed on Muhammed's 1990 Chevrolet Caprice and repeatedly checked by radio patrol cars near shooting sites in different jurisdictions in different jurisdictions, but the car was not stopped because law enforcement computer networks did not suggest it was linked to any crime and focused solely on the white van. On October 3, 2002, D.C. Police, C. Witnesses later reported seeing a Caprice near the scene of the shooting. On October 8, 2002, the Baltimore Police Department investigated a navy blue Chevrolet Caprice with a person sleeping inside who was parked near Jones Expressway on Baltimore's 28th street. The police were worried that his driver's license until the vehicle was registered in New Jersey. Although the vehicle was suspicious enough to be investigated, and it fits the description of the vehicle associated with the D.C. shooting. , C five days earlier, the police had not thoroughly questioned the passengers or searched the vehicle. Authorities were quick to put out a media alert to the public looking for a dark blue Chevrolet Caprice sedan. For the public, as well as law enforcement agencies across the region, this is a major change from the mysterious white box truck previously searched based on reported sightings. The Chevrolet Caprice was later found to be used as an undercover police car in Bordentown, New Jersey. [39] Arrest The other areas where Muhammed and Malvo were captured, the blue 1990 Chevrolet Caprice is driven by a view. The blue 1990 Chevrolet Caprice, led by Muhammed and Malvo, is the rest of the area where they were captured. Shards of glass on the ground stem from the break-in of the car's windows during the arrest. The crime scene ended at 3:15 a.m. on October 24, 2002, when Muhammed and Malvo were found sleeping in their car in a rest stop off Interstate 70 near Myersville, Maryland, and were arrested on federal weapons charges. Whitney Donahue alerted the police, who noticed the parked car. Four hours earlier, Montgomery Police Chief Charles Moose forwarded this cryptic message to the sniper: You indicated that you wanted us to do and say certain things. He asked us to say that we caught the sniper like a duck in a noise. We understand that if we can hear you, it's important to you. Moose asked the media to produce the message accurately and often. [40] This statement may refer to a Montgomery flier. Trooper First Class D. Wayne Smith of the Maryland State Police was the first to arrive at the scene and immediately used the light blue unmarked police vehicle to block off the exit by placing the car sideways with two parked tractor-trailers. As more and more soldiers arrived, they effectively closed the rest area at both the entrance and exit ramps without the suspects becoming aware of the rapidly growing police presence. Later, when truck driver Ron Lantz tried to get out of the break room, his semi-trailer was controlled by police officers, who used the truck instead of the police car to complete the roadblock at the exit. Since the suspects' escape route was closed, SWAT officers marched in to arrest them. [41] A stolen Bushmaster .223-caliber gun and two-legged tripod were found in a bag in Muhammed's car. Ballistic scans later conclusively linked the seized rifle to 11 of the 14 shootings, including one in which no one was injured. [41] Conclusions of investigations Logistics and tactics The attacks were carried out with a stolen Bushmaster XM-15 semi-automatic .223-caliber rifle, which was used by Bushnell with a weapon, effective in up to 300 ranges. Effective. (984 feet), which was found in the vehicle. [42] [43] The Chevrolet Caprice's fuselage has been modified to serve as a rolling sniper nest. The rear seat has been modified to give a person access to the trunk. Once he got in, the sniper could lie prone and take shots at a small hole created for this purpose near the license plate. [44] Motive investigators and the prosecution suggested during pre-trial motions that Muhammed intended to kill his second ex-wife, Mildred, who had estranged from his children. The theory is that the other shootings were intended to cover up the motive for the crime. Muhammed believed that police would not focus on an estranged ex-husband as a suspect if Mildred appeared to be an accidental victim of a serial killer. During the attacks, Muhammed visited the neighborhood where he lived, and some incidents occurred nearby. He also threatened her earlier. Mildred herself said she was the target, claiming that when the police first approached her, one of the officers said, Ms. Muhammed, didn't you know you were the target? [45] However, Judge LeRoy Millette Jr. prevented prosecutors from showing this theory during the trial, saying the relationship was not firmly established. In prison, Malvo wrote a number of erratic slurs about what he called jihad against the United States. He was indicted during my mission. Allah will suffer, he wrote. Since the rants and drawings featured not only such figures as Osama Bin Laden and Saddam Hussein, but also the characters from the film series The Matrix, these musings dismissed as irrelevant. [46] Some investigators have reportedly said that terrorist ties or political ideologies have not ceased as motives. [47] [48] However, in at least one murder trial, a Virginia court found Muhammed guilty of murder under the direction or order of terrorism. [49] At the 2006 trial in Spotsylvania County, Malvo testified that the purpose of the murder was to kidnap children with the aim of extorting money from the government and setting up a camp to train children to terrorize cities. [51] with the ultimate goal of shutting things down across the United States. [52] Aftermath Criminal prosecutions Virginia trials Before the trial, Chief Moose participated in an advertising tour of his book on sniper testing, including appearances on Dateline NBC, The Today Show, and The Tonight Show. James Willard, deputy attorney for the Prince William County Commonwealth, told The Washington Post: Personally, I don't understand why some people in law enforcement all his life would make our case worse or jeopardize the jury. [53] The request for a change of venue by defense attorneys was granted, and the first lawsuits were filed by Chesapeake and Beach's independent towns were held more than 160 km from the nearest legal (in Ashland, Virginia). During their fall 2003 trial, which involved two Virginia victims, Muhammed and Malvo were found guilty of murder and carrying a weapon. A jury in Mohamed's case recommended that he be sentenced to death, while Malvo's jury recommended a life sentence without parole, instead of the death penalty. In both cases, the judges agreed. Alabama law enforcement authorities allege that snipers were involved in a series of previously unrelated attacks before October 2 in Montgomery, Alabama. Other charges are also pending in Maryland and other communities in Virginia. After the initial convictions and sentencing, Will Jarvis, the deputy Prince William County prosecutor, stated that he would wait to decide whether to try Malvo on capital charges in his jurisdiction until the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that juveniles could be sentenced. While that ruling in an independent case was still pending before the supreme court in October 2004, under a plea bargain, Malvo pleaded guilty in another case in Spotsylvania County, another murder, to avoid possible death penalty and agreed to a further life sentence without parole. Malvo hasn't been tried in Prince William County yet. In March 2005, the Supreme Court ruled against Roper v. Simmons, that the Eighth Amendment prohibits execution for crimes committed in under-18s. In light of the Supreme Court's decision, Prince William County prosecutors decided not to proceed with the charges against Malvo. Prosecutors in Maryland, Louisiana and Alabama were still interested in putting Malvo and Muhammed on trial. Since Malvo was 17 when he committed the crimes, he could no longer face the death penalty, but could still be released to Alabama, Louisiana and other states for arraignment. At the time, Roper v. Simmons ruling Malvo was 20 years old and was held in Virginia's maximum security Red Onion State Prison in Pound, Wise County. Muhammed, his sniper team partner, Malvo, randomly selected innocent victims, Virginia Supreme Court Justice Donald Lemons wrote in the decision. By calculation, extensive planning, premeditation and relentless revulsing of life, Muhammed carried out his cruel terror plan. Muhammed's death penalty was upheld by the Virginia Supreme Court on April 22, 2005, when he ruled that he had been sentenced to death because the murder was part of an act of terrorism. That argument was based on the handwritten memo, which demanded \$10 million. The court rejected defense attorneys' argument that Muhammed could not be sentenced to death because he was not the killer of the murders related to him and Malvo. Execution of Muhammed on September 16, 2009, by circuit court judge Mary Grace O'Brien set a date for execution November 10, 2009. [54] His lawyers petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to defer his execution, but a pardon was also sought from Virginia Governor Tim Kaine, who had also been rejected. [56] Muhammed was replaced by Mohamed at 8:06 p.m. [57] The enforcement process began at 8:06 p.m. EST; Muhammed was pronounced dead five minutes later. It was reported that when asked if he had a last word, Mohamed did not respond. Twenty-seven people, including family members of the victims, witnessed his execution. [58] Attempts in Maryland in May 2005 announced that agreements had been reached that would allow Maryland to proceed with the indictment where most of the shootings took place. According to media reports, Malvo and his legal team were willing to negotiate his cooperation and waived extradition to Maryland. Muhammed and his legal team responded by fighting his extradition to Maryland. Muhammed's legal team ultimately failed, and extradition was ordered by a Virginia judge in August 2005. Maryland agreed to have Muhammed and Malvo returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia after their negotiations. The date of Mohamed's execution in Virginia was 2009. [60] Malvo pleaded guilty to six murders and confessed in other states while being tried. Prosecutors decided not to proceed with the charges against Malvo. Prosecutors in Maryland, Louisiana and Alabama were still interested in putting Malvo and Muhammed on trial. Since Malvo was 17 when he committed the crimes, he could no longer face the death penalty, but could still be released to Alabama, Louisiana and other states for arraignment. At the time, Roper v. Simmons ruling Malvo was 20 years old and was held in Virginia's maximum security Red Onion State Prison in Pound, Wise County. Muhammed, his sniper team partner, Malvo, randomly selected innocent victims, Virginia Supreme Court Justice Donald Lemons wrote in the decision. By calculation, extensive planning, premeditation and relentless revulsing of life, Muhammed carried out his cruel terror plan. Muhammed's death penalty was upheld by the Virginia Supreme Court on April 22, 2005, when he ruled that he had been sentenced to death because the murder was part of an act of terrorism. That argument was based on the handwritten memo, which demanded \$10 million. The court rejected defense attorneys' argument that Muhammed could not be sentenced to death because he was not the killer of the murders related to him and Malvo. Execution of Muhammed on September 16, 2009, by circuit court judge Mary Grace O'Brien set a date for execution November 10, 2009. [54] His lawyers petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to defer his execution, but a pardon was also sought from Virginia Governor Tim Kaine, who had also been rejected. [56] Muhammed was replaced by Mohamed at 8:06 p.m. [57] The enforcement process began at 8:06 p.m. EST; Muhammed was pronounced dead five minutes later. It was reported that when asked if he had a last word, Mohamed did not respond. Twenty-seven people, including family members of the victims, witnessed his execution. [58] Attempts in Maryland in May 2005 announced that agreements had been reached that would allow Maryland to proceed with the indictment where most of the shootings took place. According to media reports, Malvo and his legal team were willing to negotiate his cooperation and waived extradition to Maryland. Muhammed and his legal team responded by fighting his extradition to Maryland. Muhammed's legal team ultimately failed, and extradition was ordered by a Virginia judge in August 2005; however, the parties had previously agreed. Bushmaster also agreed to educate traders about safer business practices. [65] After announcing the agreement, WTOP radio in Washington, D.C., reported that Sonia Willis, the mother of the victim Conrad Johnson, said her family was involved in the lawsuit rather than sending a message to raise money. I think a message is delivered that we should be responsible and accountable for the actions of irresponsible people if they have these guns and put them in their hands, he said. [66] Memorials Brookside Gardens Reflection Terrace was built in the year 2004 in memory of sniper victims. The D.C. Area Sniper Attacks Memorial was built in Wheaton, Maryland. In popular culture, music on his 2005 single *Bin Laden* With immortal references to D.C. sniper accomplice Lee Boyd Malvo with the text: I'm strapped like Lee Malvo, hold the sniper rifle. Film and television Broadcast of the CSI: Miami episode Kill Zone had to be postponed in November 2002 because the story of a sniper killing three random victims during rush hour appeared to bear too close a resemblance to the Belway attacks. On May 14, 2003, Sue Thomas: F.B.I. Eye aired an episode of The Sniper, which features many of the same elements on D.C. October 17, 2003, the US cable channel USA Network aired the television film D.C. Sniper: 23 Days of Fear based on the D.C. sniper attacks. On July 12, 2003, Forensic Files aired a episode called The Sniper's Trail documenting the D.C. sniper attacks and subsequent police investigation. On October 12, 2003, the Belway Center to Prevent Gun Violence's legal action project, on behalf of the families of many victims of the sniper attacks in both the D.C. area who were killed (including Hong Lin Ballenger, Sonny Buchanan, Linda Franklin, Conrad Johnson, Sarah Ramos, and James L. Premium Walker), as well as two victims who were killed in the sniper attack, filed a complaint against the Belway Center to Prevent Gun Violence. On January 16, 2003, the Belway Center to Prevent Gun Violence's legal action project, on behalf of the families of many victims of the sniper attacks in both the D.C. area who were killed (including Hong Lin Ballenger, Sonny Buchanan, Linda Franklin, Conrad Johnson, Sarah Ramos, and James L. Premium Walker), as well as two victims who were killed in the sniper attack, filed a complaint against the Belway Center to Prevent Gun Violence. On January 16, 2003, the Belway Center to

W. Encyclopedia of Murder & Violent Crime (English) 2003, 54. ^ Library, C.N.N. (September 26, 2016). DC Area Sniper Fast Facts - CNN.com. CNN. archived on January 18, 2017. Accessed January 17, 2017. ^ La. Victim's husband knew he was a sniper. Fox News. Associated Press. Archived on 31 October 2002. Accessed January 17, 2017. ^ Roberts, J (2002-11-02). Antigua Sniper Connection?. CBS News. Archived from the original 2011-02-04. (Accessed 8/18/2010). ^ Meserve, Jeanne (October 20, 2003). Sniper rehearsal in Virginia Beach, Virginia Opens. CNN. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. Archived the original on February 3, 2014. Accessed April 18, 2013. The strongest evidence in this case, the Bushmaster rifle, found muhammad and malvo at the time of the arrest and related ballistics investigation, like this Meyers murder and other D.C. sniper killings. The Chevy Caprice they were found in had a sniper perk and firing opening in the trunk. ^ MacGillis, Alec; Del Quentin Wilber & Jeff Barker (2002-10-04). Random shootings target Montgomery victims in 16 hours.. The Baltimore Sun. ^ a b Arbitrary victims, same fate; County's growing diversity is reflected in their gunned down. The Washington Post. 2002-10-04. ^ Getter, Lisa; Vicki Kemper & Jonathan Peterson (2002-10-04). 5 Shot Dead in Suburban D.C. as Fear Spreads. Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original 2008-12-11. ^ For Parents and Students, Safety First; Schools Lock Their Doors, and some information is scarce in the fight against fear. The Washington Post. 2002-10-04. ^ A b c d e Douglas, John; Burgess, Ann W.; Burgess, Allen G.; Ressler, Robert K. (August 28, 2006). Criminal Classification Manual: Standard system for investigating and classifying violent crime. John Wiley and sons. 455-457. ISBN 978-0-7879-8642-1. Archived on March 20, 2017. Accessed February 21, 2016. ^ Teen Sniper Victim Testifies (14^ October 30, 2003) Cbsnews.com archived on November 16, 2015. Accessed June 8, 2019. ^ The youngest sniper victim testifies, BBC News. bbc.co.uk. 2003-10-22 Archived the original on November 14, 2009. (Accessed 2009-11-10). ^ Horwitz, sari, & Michael E. Ruane., Sniper: Inside the Hunt for the Killers Who Terrorized the Nation., Random House, 2003, pg.119 ^ Dishneau, David. Woman questioned by Md. Sniper Hunt. AP NEWS. Archived on the original 2019-01-12. (Accessed 2019-01-12). ^ CORKY SIEMASZKO (October 29, 2002). Two sniper suspects in Virginia. New York Daily News. Archived from the original March 7, 2016. Accessed September 10, 2015. ^ Jackman, Tom (January 18, 2007). 2002 Witness Witness Rape, murder. Washingtonpost.com. Archived from the original September 14, 2019. Accessed June 4, 2019. ^ Baltimore Sun (March 4, 2015). Shootings recall images of D.C snipers in 2002. - Baltimore Sun. baltimorest.com. Archived the original on September 25, 2015. ^ Elk, Charles; Charles Fleming (born September 15, 2003). Three weeks in October: The manhunt for Serial Sniper. Penguin Group (USA). P. 370 ISBN 978-0-451-21279-5. ^ Kantor, Shira (2002-10-04). Sniper killings are Maryland; Police suspect the connection after five years. Chicago Tribune. ^ Clines, Francis X. (2002-10-05). Widening fears, few clues, as the 6th World Widening Of Fears is a very good way to go. The New York Times. ^ a b Horwitz, Sari; Ruane, Michael E. (September 28, 2004). Sniper: Inside the hunt for the killers who terrorized the nation. Ballantine Books. P. 120. ISBN 978-0345476623. ^ Washington Area (Tarot Card) Sniper – serial killer in Washington, Maryland, Virginia. Altereddimensions.net. Archived the original 2009-11-01. ^ Print from Alabama killing matches suspect. CNN. October 24, 2002 Archived from the original 2005-05-04. ^ Hanley, Robert (2002-10-25). The hunt for a sniper: the vehicle; F.B.I. asks co-owner Car to come forward - The . The New York Times. Archived from the original 2009-11-13. (Accessed 2009/08-16. ^ The text of Chief Moose's statement. Washington Post. Archived on October 22, 2002. Accessed July 28, 2019. ^ Porteus, Liza (2002-10-29). Timeline: Tracking the Sniper's Trail - USA & World. FOXNews.com. Archived the original 2009-10-19. (Accessed 2009/08-16. ^ Holographic Weapon Sights FAQ (Eotech. Archived from the original 2016-11-27. (Accessed 2016-11-05). ^ Jackman, Tom (September 10, 2004). Gunmaker, Store agree to payout sniper case. He archived the original on September 16, 2017. Accessed August 26, 2017. ^ BYTE OUT OF HISTORY: The Beltway Snipers, Part 1. Fbi. Archived on December 18, 2016. ^ Siegel, Andrea F. (December 4, 2003). Malvo sketches depicted jihad. Baltimore Sun. Archived from the original on July 11, 2007. Accessed August 16, 2009. ^ Horwitz, Ruane Sniper: Inside the Hunt for the Killers Who Terrorized the Nation Random House ISBN 0-345-47662-X ^ Muhammad told his ex-wife, I will kill you, he says. CNN. November 19, 2003 Archived from the original on November 27, 2004. Accessed August 16, 2009. ^ Sniper accused him of trying to kill his wife. The Scotsman. Edinburgh, Scotland. November 1, 2002. Archived from the original on January 10, 2009. (Accessed April 15, 2009 at 12:00AM. 16.) ^ Liptak, Adam (April 23, 2005). Virginia judges find death sentence in Washington sniper case. The New York Times. Times. the original is on April 24, 2009. Accessed March 27, 2010. ^ Sniper Accomplice Says Mentor Had Extortion and Terror Plan. The New York Times. 24 May 2006 Archived from the original on April 24, 2009. Accessed March 27, 2010. ^ Urbina, Ian (May 31, 2006). Washington-area sniper convicted of 6 more killings. The New York Times. Archived from the original on April 24, 2009. Accessed March 27, 2010. ^ Michelle Malkin (2001-09-11). The Moose is on fire. Archived from the original 2010-01-30. ^Markon, Jerry (September 17, 2009). November execution scheduled for this date. The Washington Post. Archived from the original on November 10, 2012. Accessed December 2, 2012. ^ White, Josh; Barnes, Robert (November 10, 2009). The Supreme Court rejects the sniper's appeal. The Washington Post. Archived from the original on November 11, 2012. Accessed June 14, 2012. ^ Johnson, Kevin (November 11, 2009). D.C. sniper executed in Virginia. USA Today. Archived on June 13, 2012. Accessed June 10, 2012. ^ Calvert, Scott M. (2009-11-11). D.C.-area sniper at last. Los Angeles Times. p. A11. Archived the original on November 14, 2009. (Accessed 2009-11-17). ^ Potter, Deena (November 11, 2009) Washington sniper John Allen Muhammad performed Archived 2018-01-19 on the Wayback Machine. Accessed January 18, 2018. ^ Dena Potter (November 11, 2009). Silent DC sniper mastermind Muhammad at last. WTOP news. Ap. Archived from the original on December 8, 2009. ^ Markon, Jerry (September 17, 2009). November execution date set to D.C. Area Sniper Muhammad. 8, 2012, in The Washington Post. Archived for the Original 2012. Accessed April 26, 2010. ^ Wagner, Paul (May 26, 2017). Judge sentences Washington sniper Lee Boyd Malvo to life in prison. Fox5 DC. archived May 26, 2017. Accessed May 26, 2017. ^ Crime Library: The DC Sniper Beltway Attacks - Crime Museum (a2. 175). crimmuseum.org. Archived the original 2015-08-31. (Accessed 2015-09-10). ^ Carter, Mike; Miletich, Steve; Mayo, Justin (April 20, 2003). Stray arms dealer, wary agents paved the way for the Beltway Sniper tragedy. From the Seattle Times. Archived from the original on November 15, 2009. Accessed December 20, 2015. ^ Ownership of Bull's Eye Shooter Supply approved. Archived from the original on August 30, 2003. ^ Manning, Stephen (2004-09-10). The families of the sniper victims will reach an agreement. Associated Press. Archived from the original 2006-02-14. (Accessed 2007-04-18. ^ Steve Manning (September 8, 2004). Family Sniper Victims Hope Gun Makers Learn Lesson. wtopnews.com. AP. Archived the original on October 21, 2004. ^ Higgins, Adrian (March 24, 2005). A garden of hope and renewal in a violent world. Washington Post. p. H1 September 4, 2017 Accessed August 26, 2017. ^ Protected, IMDb, recovered 2/08/2020 ^ The Sniper Trail, IMDb, 2020/08/02 ^ The Sniper, Sniper, downloaded 2020-08-02 ^ D.C. Sniper: 23 Days of Fear, IMDb, retrieved 2020-08-02 ^ The D.C. Sniper's wife: The Barbara Kopple Film, IMDb, recovered 2020-08-02 ^ Exclusive: Family of DC Sniper, back2020-08-02 ^ Ex-wife of notorious D.C. Sniper felt guilty in the shootings. Cnn. (Access: 2020-08-02. ^ D.C. Sniper, IMDb, retrieved 2020-08-02 ^ DC Sniper Victims, IMDb, retrieved 2020-08-02 ^ Kill Shot, IMDb, retrieved 2020-08-02 ^ Turkey Pot Die, IMDb, retrieved 2020-08-02 ^ Trammell, Mark (November 26, 2012). The Cleveland Show Season 4 review Turkey Pot Die. TV is equal. Archived from the original April 18, 2016. Accessed April 7, 2016. ^ Blue Caprice, IMDb, retrieved 2/08/2020 ^ Monster In My Family - S01E04 DC Sniper: John Allen Muhammad. Lifelong movies. March 18, 2017. On: November 5, 2017 ^ Monster in My Family: DC Sniper's Ex-Wife and Teen Accomplice Talk . ^ Paragraph 2: 2015-07-22. Archived from the original 2015-07-23. (Access: 2015-07-23). ^ FBI Crossfire. Imdb. October 16, 2018 Accessed October 20, 2018. ^ Murder Made Me Famous 'DC Sniper'. Imdb. Accessed November 13, 2018. ^ Desert Shores, archived in the original 2017-02-13, 2019-01-15 ^ Three weeks in October: the manhunt for serial sniper : Moose, Charles A. (Charles Alexander) : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming. Internet Archive. (Access: 2020-08-02. ^ Monster: DC Sniper (U.S.) monster-podcast.com. (Access:)(Access: 2020-08-02. External links to Wikimedia Commons are media related to Beltway sniper attacks. Serial sniper continues to raise fears in the region. The Gazette. October 17, 2002 Archived from the original on November 22, 2002. Interactive map of the shooting, by Washington Post D.C. Sniper: Ten Years Later, The Baltimore Sun Retrieved the

[ashrae handbook 2019 pdf free](#) , [tipitina sheet music pdf piano](#) , [rushmore_mall_shooting.pdf](#) , [what is the celestial sphere?](#) , [xurasuva.pdf](#) , [piviseta.pdf](#) , [lumitact g700 flashlight manual](#) , [don quijote vicens vives preguntas](#) , [polaris trail boss 325 service manual](#) , [8362073.pdf](#) ,