Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2014 and 2015

Introduction
An analysis of 2014 and 2015 active shooter incidents has identified 20 incidents in each of the years; information provided to advance available research and assist federal, state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement officers, other first responders, corporate leaders, and educators in their efforts to prevent, prepare for, and respond to active shooter incidents.

This annual tally is an increase from 17 in the year 2013, which was the last year of a 14-year study released by the FBI. The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area. Implicit in this definition is the shooter’s use of firearms when engaging in criminal activity.

The “active” aspect of the definition inherently implies that both law enforcement personnel and citizens have the potential to affect the outcome of the event based upon their responses to the situation. The consistency of these incidents supports the paramount need for training and exercises for law enforcement, other first responders, and citizens alike.

Thousands of first responders have undertaken active shooter training in recent years and, though anecdotal, open source reporting suggests its positive impact. For example, a law enforcement officer was driving home from active shooter training when he responded to “shots fired.” In another incident, law enforcement executives acknowledged the major role active shooter training exercises played in their response. Responding officers in a third incident noted their active shooter training influenced their actions. According to the incident commander in yet another incident, the interagency response went exactly as it did in training, even though the shooter committed suicide before responding officers arrived at the scene. He opined the life of a severely injured man was saved due to training.

The methodology to identify incidents is the same as articulated in A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013. To ensure consistency, shootings that resulted primarily from gang or drug violence and gun-related incidents that appeared not to have put other people in peril (e.g., the accidental discharge of a firearm in a bar) were not included in this analysis. Analysts relied on official law enforcement investigative reports, when available, FBI holdings, and publicly available resources.

The FBI remains dedicated to assisting state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement in developing enhanced prevention, response, and recovery practices for active shooter incidents.

---

1 This publication is in the public domain. Authorization to reproduce this publication in whole or in part is granted. While permission to reprint is not necessary, the citation should be: Schweit, Katherine W. (2016). Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2014 and 2015. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington D.C. 2016.
3 U.S. Government agencies define an active shooter as “an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.” The FBI extends this definition to include more than one individual in an incident and omits the word confined, as the term excludes incidents that occurred outside buildings.
4 Blair and Schweit, p. 45
By The Numbers


231 casualties: 92 killed and 139 wounded (excluding the shooters).
  4 law enforcement officers killed and 10 wounded in 6 incidents.\(^5\)
  3 unarmed security guards wounded.

6 incidents ended when citizens acted to end the threat. \(^6\)

26 incidents ended with law enforcement at the scene.

14 incidents ended with an exchange of gunfire between the 16 shooters and law enforcement.
  12 killed by police, one off-duty.
  3 committed suicide.
  1 surrendered to law enforcement.

42 shooters. \(^7\)
  39 male
  3 female.

2 husband-and-wife teams.

16 shooters committed suicide.

14 shooters were killed by law enforcement.

12 shooters were apprehended.

\(^5\) Cici's Pizza and Walmart; Neighborhood in Tallahassee; Planned Parenthood - Colorado Springs Westside Health Center; Forsyth County Courthouse; New Hope City Hall; and Two Military Centers in Chattanooga, Tennessee

\(^6\) Berrendo Middle School; Cedarville Rancheria Tribal Office; Seattle Pacific University; Sister Marie Lenahan Wellness Center; and North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago

\(^7\) As of March 31, 2016, 6 of the 42 shooters were in various stages of legal proceedings.
Details
The 40 incidents took place in 26 states. Two states each experienced 4 incidents, and 1 state experienced 3 incidents. Six states each experienced 2 incidents. The remaining 17 states each experienced 1 incident. All are detailed at the end of this analysis.

Fifteen of the 40 (37.5%) incidents meet the criteria cited in the federal definition of a “mass killings,” that is, “3 or more killings in a single incident.” This is consistent with the FBI’s previous study of 160 active shooter incidents that found 40% of the incidents fell within the federal definition of mass killings.

Casualties
A total of 231 casualties were identified with 92 killed and 139 wounded, excluding the shooters. The highest number of casualties occurred at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino, California, with 14 killed and 22 wounded. The second highest number of casualties occurred in Isla Vista, California, with 6 killed and 14 wounded. The 20 casualties on Isla Vista streets resulted from 3 different modes of assault, with 3 shot and killed, 7 shot and wounded, 3 stabbed to death, and 7 struck and wounded by the shooter’s vehicle.

Law enforcement/Security Personnel Involvement
Law enforcement exchanged gunfire with the shooter in 14 incidents, 13 at the scene and 1 at another location. In 6 incidents, 4 officers were killed and 10 officers were wounded. Of note, 6 of the law enforcement casualties occurred at a single incident, and 2 officers were ambushed while eating lunch.

Three unarmed security guards, all on-duty at the time of the shootings, were wounded.

Citizens’ Involvement
In 6 incidents, citizens successfully acted to end the shootings. In 2 separate incidents, a citizen with a valid firearms permit exchanged gunfire with the shooter before the shooters were restrained and taken into custody by law enforcement. In 2 incidents, citizens physically restrained the shooters until law enforcement arrived, one with the aid of pepper spray. In 2 incidents, students were confronted by teachers; the 12-year-old middle school student placed his gun on the floor when ordered to do so, and the 15-year-old high school student committed suicide at the scene.

In another incident, a citizen with a valid firearms permit pursued shooters inside a store, but was shot and killed before he fired his weapon.

---

8 The Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012, 28 USC 530C(b)(1)(M)(ii) is silent on whether to include the shooter in the total of 3 or more; the FBI does not include the shooter in its totals of killed and wounded.
9 A small number were not wounded by gunfire, but rather suffered injuries incidental to the incident, such as being hit by flying objects/shattered glass, falling while running, or having a heart attack or seizure.
10 Planned Parenthood – Colorado Springs Westside Health Center
11 Cici’s Pizza and Walmart
12 Berrendo Middle School; Federal Express Facility; Hon-Dah Resort Casino and Conference Center
**Shooters**

Three female and 39 male shooters conducted 40 incidents. Husband-and-wife teams carried out 2 different incidents. One shooter was a preteen, 5 were in their teens, 16 were in their 20s, 5 were in their 30s, 8 were in their 40s, 5 were in their 50s, 1 was in his 60s, and 1 was in his 70s.

Sixteen (38.1%) of the 42 shooters committed suicide: 7 at the scene before law enforcement arrived, 7 at the scene after law enforcement arrived, and 2 at another location.

Fourteen (33.3%) of the 42 shooters were killed by law enforcement, including 1 killed by an off-duty officer. Twelve of them were killed at the scene.

Twelve (28.6%) of the 42 shooters were apprehended, 7 by law enforcement alone and 5 through citizen involvement.

**Locations**

This analysis used the same location categories as the FBI’s study released in 2013.¹³

Fifteen of the 40 incidents occurred in areas of commerce:

> Nine incidents involved shootings that occurred in business environments generally open to pedestrian traffic,¹⁴ resulting in 23 killed, including 2 law enforcement officers, and 38 individuals wounded. Four shooters committed suicide, and law enforcement killed 7. None of the shooters were known to be employees of the businesses.¹⁴

> Three incidents occurred in businesses generally closed to pedestrian traffic, resulting in 3 killed and 8 wounded. Two shooters committed suicide before law enforcement officers arrived, and 1 committed suicide at another location. Two were current employees, and 1 was a former employee.

> Three incidents took place at malls,¹⁷ resulting in 3 killed and 9 wounded. Two of the shooters committed suicide before law enforcement arrived. One shooter fled the scene; he was arrested several hours later. None of the shooters were known to be mall employees.

---

¹³ Blair and Schweit, p. 13.
¹⁴ Martin’s Supermarket; Cici’s Pizza and Walmart; Hon-Dah Resort Casino and Conference Center; Dad’s Sing Along Club; Walmart Supercenter; Grand 16 Theatre; Syverud Law Office and Miller-Meier Limb and Brace, Inc.; Omni Austin Hotel Downtown; Inland Regional Center
¹⁵ One of the shooters was at an event with coworkers at a commercial facility.
¹⁶ Federal Express; United Parcel Service; Sioux Steel Pro-Tec
¹⁷ The Mall in Columbia; Melbourne Square Mall; Monroeville Mall
Six of the incidents occurred in educational environments: 3 at schools (pre-K through 12th grade) and 3 at Institutions of Higher Education (IHE), resulting in 15 killed and 20 wounded. No law enforcement officers were killed or wounded in school-related incidents.

Three IHE incidents resulted in 10 killed and 13 wounded. One shooter was an enrolled student, 1 was an alumnus, and 1 had no known connection to the school. One shooter was killed by campus law enforcement, 1 was subdued by a student as he tried to reload and was restrained by others until law enforcement arrived, and 1 committed suicide after being wounded during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

Three school shootings occurred, 2 at a high school and 1 at a middle school. Five individuals (all students) were killed and 7 were wounded (5 students, 1 teacher and 1 security guard). Each shooter was a student at the affected school. Both 15-year-old shooters committed suicide, 1 after being confronted by a teacher. The 12-year-old middle school shooter surrendered to a teacher before being arrested by an off-duty law enforcement officer who was on site to drop off his child.

Six incidents occurred in a variety of open space locations\(^\text{18}\), resulting in 16 killed and 21 wounded. Three shooters were apprehended, two committed suicide, and one was killed by law enforcement at the scene.

Six incidents occurred on government or military property:

Two incidents occurred on a military installation or at a military recruiting/career center\(^\text{19}\) resulting in 8 killed and 14 wounded. One shooter was killed at the scene and the other shooter, an active-duty soldier, committed suicide after being confronted by a military law enforcement officer.

Four incidents\(^\text{20}\) occurred on other government properties, resulting in 4 killed and 7 wounded, including 3 law enforcement officers. Law enforcement killed 3 shooters during an exchange of gunfire, and a citizen tackled a shooter as law enforcement was arriving at the scene.

Two incidents occurred in health care facilities\(^\text{21}\) resulting in 4 killed, including 1 law enforcement officer, and 10 wounded, including 5 law enforcement officers. Law enforcement arrested 1 shooter after arriving and finding he had exchanged gunfire with a citizen possessing a valid firearms permit and had been subdued by citizens; the other shooter surrendered to law enforcement.

Two incidents occurred at a house of worship or religiously-affiliated facility,\(^\text{22}\) resulting in 12 killed and none wounded. The shooters fled the scene and were later apprehended.

Three incidents took place or were initiated at a residence, resulting in 4 killed, 12 wounded.\(^\text{23}\) One shooter was killed by law enforcement at the scene, one committed suicide and the third fled the scene and was later apprehended.

---

\(^{18}\) Multiple locations in Isla Vista, CA; multiple locations in Moscow, ID; multiple locations in Mesa, AZ; North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago; Trestle Trail Bridge, WI; and neighborhood in Colorado Springs, CO

\(^{19}\) Fort Hood Army Base; Two Military Centers in Chattanooga, Tennessee

\(^{20}\) Forsyth County Courthouse; Cedarville Rancheria Tribal Office; Government Buildings in Austin, Texas; New Hope City Hall

\(^{21}\) Sister Marie Lenahan Wellness Center; Planned Parenthood - Colorado Springs Westside Health Center

\(^{22}\) Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City and Village Shalom Retirement Community; Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church

\(^{23}\) Residence in Panama City Beach; Residence and Construction Site in Jonesboro, Arkansas; Neighborhood in Tallahassee, Florida
# 2014-2015 Active Shooter Incidents

**Berrendo Middle School (Education)**

On January 14, 2014, at 7:30 a.m., Mason Andrew Campbell, 12, armed with a shotgun, began shooting in Berrendo Middle School in Roswell, New Mexico. A teacher at the school confronted and ordered him to place his gun on the ground. The shooter complied. No one was killed; 3 were wounded: 2 students and an unarmed security guard. The shooter was taken into custody.

**Martin's Supermarket (Commerce)**

On January 15, 2014, at 10:09 p.m., Shawn Walter Bair, 22, armed with a handgun, began shooting in Martin’s Supermarket in Elkhart, Indiana. Two were killed, including 1 employee; no one was wounded. Law enforcement killed the shooter without an exchange of gunfire.

**The Mall in Columbia (Commerce)**

On January 25, 2014, at 11:15 a.m., Darion Marcus Aguilar, 19, armed with a shotgun and explosive devices, began shooting in The Mall in Columbia in Columbia, Maryland, first in a retail store, then in the open mall. Two store employees were killed; 5 mall patrons were wounded. One person was shot in the ankle and 4 others suffered other medical emergencies. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

**Cedarville Rancheria Tribal Office (Government)**

On February 20, 2014, at 3:30 p.m., Cherie Louise Rhoades (female), 44, armed with a handgun, allegedly began shooting at an eviction hearing at the Cedarville Rancheria Tribal Office in Alturas, California. Four people were killed, including 3 of the shooter’s relatives; 2 were wounded. After the shooter expended all of her ammunition, a citizen was able to restrain her until law enforcement arrived.

**Fort Hood Army Base (Government)**

On April 2, 2014, at 4:00 p.m., Ivan Antonio Lopez-Lopez, 34, armed with a handgun, began shooting inside an administrative office on the Fort Hood Army Base in Texas. The active-duty soldier then moved (sometimes on foot, other times in a vehicle) from one location to another, firing inside and outside buildings. Three soldiers were killed; 12 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide after being confronted by a military law enforcement officer.

**Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City and Village Shalom Retirement Community (House of Worship)**

On April 13, 2014, at 1:00 p.m., Frazier Glenn Miller, Jr., 73, armed with two handguns and a shotgun, began shooting in the parking lot of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City in Overland Park, Kansas, killing 2, and then drove to a nearby parking lot of the Village Shalom retirement community, killing 1. A total of 3 people were killed; no one else was wounded. The shooter was apprehended by law enforcement at a nearby elementary school.
On April 29, 2014, at 5:50 a.m., Geddy Lee Kramer, 19, armed with a shotgun and explosive devices began shooting coworkers in a Federal Express sorting facility in Kennesaw, Georgia. He shot an unarmed security guard at the entrance control point and made his way into the facility where he shot 5 more. No one was killed; 6 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

On May 3, 2014, at 1:00 p.m., Porfirio Sayago-Hernandez, 40, armed with a handgun, began shooting at a friend’s home in Jonesboro, Arkansas, where 2 people were killed and 4 were wounded. The shooter then drove to a nearby construction site and killed 1. A total of 3 people were killed; 4 were wounded. The shooter fled the scene and committed suicide at another location.

On May 23, 2014, at 9:27 p.m., Elliot Rodger, 22, armed with a handgun and several knives, began shooting in the first of 17 locations in Isla Vista, California. After stabbing 3 inside his apartment earlier that day, the shooter began driving through town, shooting from his car. He killed 3 and wounded 7 and struck and wounded another 7 with his vehicle. A total of 6 people were killed; 14 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide after being wounded during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

On June 5, 2014, at 3:25 p.m., Aaron Rey Ybarra, 26, armed with a shotgun, allegedly began shooting in Otto Miller Hall at Seattle Pacific University in Seattle, Washington. He was confronted and pepper sprayed by a student as he was reloading. One person was killed; 3 were wounded. Students restrained the shooter until law enforcement arrived.

On June 6, 2014, at 10:00 a.m., Dennis Ronald Marx, 48, armed with three handguns, a rifle, and chemical grenades, began shooting from his vehicle outside the Forsyth County Courthouse in Cumming, Georgia. No one was killed; 1 law enforcement officer was wounded. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

On June 8, 2014, at 11:20 a.m., husband and wife, Jerad Dwain Miller, 31 and Amanda Renee Miller (female), 22, each armed with a handgun, one with a shotgun, began shooting at Cici’s Pizza in Las Vegas, Nevada, killing 2 law enforcement officers who were having lunch. The shooters took the officers’ weapons and ammunition and fled to a nearby Walmart, where they killed an armed citizen who tried to intervene. Three people were killed; no one was wounded. The male shooter was killed in an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement; the female shooter committed suicide during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

On June 10, 2014, at 8:05 a.m., Jared Michael Padgett, 15, armed with a handgun and a rifle, began shooting inside the boy’s locker room at Reynolds High School in Portland, Oregon. One student was killed; 1 teacher was wounded. The shooter committed suicide in a bathroom stall after law enforcement arrived.
On July 24, 2014, at 2:20 p.m., Richard Steven Plotts, 49, armed with a handgun entered his psychiatrist’s office at Sister Marie Lenahan Wellness Center in Darby, Pennsylvania, and began shooting, killing his caseworker and wounding his doctor. The doctor, who possessed a valid firearms permit, returned fire. One person was killed; 1 was wounded. Employees restrained the wounded shooter until law enforcement arrived.

On August 2, 2014, at 6:38 p.m., Justin Joe Armstrong, 28, armed with a rifle, began shooting in the parking lot of the Hon-Dah Resort Casino and Conference Center in Pinetop, Arizona. After wounding 2, the shooter moved to the middle of the nearby highway and began shooting at passing cars. No one was killed; 2 people were wounded, including the wounding of an unarmed security guard. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

On September 23, 2014, at 9:20 a.m., Kerry Joe Tesney, 45, armed with a handgun, began shooting in a UPS shipping facility in Birmingham, Alabama, from where he had recently been fired. Two supervisors were killed; no one was wounded. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

On October 24, 2014, at 10:39 a.m., Jaylen Ray Fryberg, 15, armed with a handgun, began shooting in the cafeteria of Marysville-Pilchuck High School in Marysville, Washington. Four students were killed, including the shooter’s cousin; 3 students were wounded, including one who injured himself while fleeing the scene. The shooter, when confronted by a teacher, committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

On November 20, 2014, at 12:00 a.m., Myron May, 31, armed with a handgun, began shooting in Strozier Library at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. He was an alumnus of the university. No one was killed; 3 were wounded. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with campus law enforcement.

On November 22, 2014, at 10:15 a.m., Curtis Wade Holley, 53, armed with a handgun, began shooting at officers responding to a 911 call at his residence in Tallahassee, Florida. The shooter appeared to have purposely set his house on fire so he could ambush first responders. One law enforcement officer was killed; 1 law enforcement officer was wounded. The shooter was killed by an off-duty law enforcement officer during an exchange of gunfire.

On November 28, 2014, at 2:21 a.m., Larry Steven McQuilliams, 49, armed with a handgun, a rifle, and explosive devices, began shooting at a federal courthouse building in Downtown Austin, Texas. He continued shooting at the Mexican Consulate, where he also ignited a fire, then headed to the Austin law enforcement headquarters. No one was killed or wounded. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.
Multiple Locations in Moscow, Idaho (Open Space)
On January 10, 2015, at 2:31 p.m., John Lee, aka Kane Grzebielski, 29, began shooting in the first of three locations in Moscow, Idaho. After killing his landlord and wounding another at Northwestern Mutual Insurance, the shooter then drove to a nearby Arby’s restaurant and killed another. The shooter then drove to his mother’s home and killed her. Three were killed; 1 was wounded. Law enforcement later apprehended the shooter after a car chase.

Melbourne Square Mall (Commerce)
On January 17, 2015, at 9:31 a.m., Jose Garcia-Rodriguez, 57, armed with three handguns, began shooting at his wife’s workplace, Scotto Pizza in Melbourne Square Mall in Melbourne, Florida. One person was killed; the shooter’s wife was wounded. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

New Hope City Hall (Government)
On January 26, 2015, at 7:15 p.m., Raymond Kenneth Kmetz, 68, armed with a shotgun, began shooting as a city council meeting was ending at New Hope City Hall in New Hope, Minnesota. No one was killed; 4 were wounded: 2 law enforcement officers were shot, and 2 civilians sustained minor injuries. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

Monroeville Mall (Commerce)
On February 7, 2015, at 7:33 p.m., Tarod Tyrell Thornhill, 17, armed with a handgun, allegedly began shooting in Macy’s department store in Monroeville Mall in Monroeville, Pennsylvania. No one was killed; 3 were wounded. The shooter fled the scene and was apprehended by law enforcement several hours later.

Sioux Steel Pro∙Tec (Commerce)
On February 12, 2015, at 2:00 p.m., Jeffrey Scott DeZeeuw, 51, armed with a handgun, began shooting coworkers at a steel mill in Lennox, South Dakota. One coworker was killed; 2 were wounded, including 1 who tried to intervene. The shooter fled the scene and committed suicide at another location.

Dad’s Sing Along Club (Commerce)
On March 14, 2015, at 2:00 a.m., Richard Castilleja, 29, armed with a handgun, began shooting in the parking lot of Dad’s Sing Along Club in San Antonio, Texas. After being ejected from the club earlier in the evening, the shooter returned and shot at bar patrons as they left the club. No one was killed; 2 were wounded. Law enforcement killed the shooter without an exchange of gunfire.

Multiple Locations in Mesa, Arizona (Open Space)
On March 18, 2015, 8:39 a.m., Ryan Elliot Giroux, 41, armed with a handgun, allegedly began shooting at the Tri-City Inn motel in Mesa, Arizona, killing 1 and wounding 2. The shooter fled to Bistro 13, a restaurant at the East Valley Institute of Technology, where he wounded a student and carjacked an instructor. He then wounded 2 at separate residential buildings. One person was killed; 5 were wounded. The shooter was apprehended by law enforcement several hours later.
Residence in Panama City Beach, Florida (Residence)
On March 28, 2015, at 12:53 a.m., David Jamichael Daniels, 21, armed with a handgun, began shooting at a spring break party at a residence in Panama City Beach, Florida. No one was killed; 7 were wounded. The suspect fled the scene and was apprehended by law enforcement several hours later.

North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago (Open Space)
On April 19, 2015, at 11:50 p.m., Everardo Custodio, 21, armed with a handgun, began shooting into a crowd of people on North Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. No one was killed or wounded. A citizen with a valid firearms permit shot the suspect and restrained him until law enforcement arrived and took him into custody.

Trestle Trail Bridge, Wisconsin (Open Space)
On May 3, 2015, at 7:30 p.m., Sergio Daniel Valencia Del Toro, 27, armed with two handguns, began shooting into a crowd of people on the Trestle Trail Bridge in Menasha, Wisconsin. Three people were killed; 1 was wounded. The shooter shot himself before law enforcement arrived and died a few hours later.

Walmart Supercenter (Commerce)
On May 26, 2015, at 1:00 a.m., Marcell Travon Willis, 21, an active-duty U.S. airman, armed with a handgun, began shooting at a Walmart Supercenter in Grand Forks, North Dakota. One store employee was killed; 1 store employee was wounded. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church (House of Worship)
On June 17, 2015, at 9:00 p.m., Dylann Storm Roof, 21, armed with a rifle, allegedly began shooting at prayer service at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. Nine people were killed; no one was wounded. The shooter fled the scene and was apprehended by law enforcement the next day.

Omni Austin Hotel Downtown (Commerce)
On July 5, 2015, at 4:48 a.m., Michael Holt, 35, armed with a rifle, began shooting at Omni Austin Hotel Downtown in Austin, Texas. One person was killed; no one was wounded. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

Two Military Centers in Chattanooga, Tennessee (Government)
On July 16, 2015, 10:51 a.m., Mohammad Youssuf Abdulazeez, 24, armed with a rifle, began shooting at the Armed Forces Career Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, wounding a U.S. Marine. The shooter then drove to the Navy and Marine Reserve Center, where he killed 4 U.S. Marines and wounded a law enforcement officer and a U.S. navy sailor who died a few days later. A total of five were killed; 2 were wounded, including one law enforcement officer. The shooter was killed during an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement.

Grand 16 Theatre (Commerce)
On July 23, 2015, at 7:15 p.m., John Russell Houser, 59, armed with a handgun, began shooting moviegoers in the Grand 16 Theatre in Lafayette, Louisiana. Two people were killed; 9 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide after law enforcement arrived.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Shooter</th>
<th>Weapons</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua Community College</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>October 1, 2015</td>
<td>10:38 a.m.</td>
<td>Christopher Sean Harper-Mercer, 26</td>
<td>Several handguns and a rifle</td>
<td>Nine killed; 7 wounded</td>
<td>Committed suicide during exchange of gunfire with law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syverud Law Office and Miller-Meier Limb and Brace, Inc.</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>October 26, 2015</td>
<td>1:56 p.m.</td>
<td>Robert Lee Mayes, Jr., 40</td>
<td>Handgun</td>
<td>One killed; 2 wounded</td>
<td>Committed suicide after law enforcement arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood in Colorado Springs, Colorado</td>
<td>Open Space</td>
<td>October 31, 2015</td>
<td>8:55 a.m.</td>
<td>Noah Jacob Harpham, 33</td>
<td>Two handguns and a rifle</td>
<td>Three killed; no wounded</td>
<td>Killed during exchange of gunfire with law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Parenthood – Colorado Springs Westside Health Center</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>November 27, 2015</td>
<td>11:38 a.m.</td>
<td>Robert Lewis Dear, Jr., 57</td>
<td>Rifle</td>
<td>Three killed, including a law enforcement officer; 9 wounded, including 5 law enforcement officers</td>
<td>Surrendered to law enforcement after exchange of gunfire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Regional Center</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>December 2, 2015</td>
<td>11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Syed Rizwan Farook, 28, and Tashfeen Malik (female), 29</td>
<td>Two rifles, two handguns, and an explosive device</td>
<td>Fourteen killed; 22 wounded</td>
<td>Fled scene; killed a few hours later during exchange of gunfire with law enforcement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>