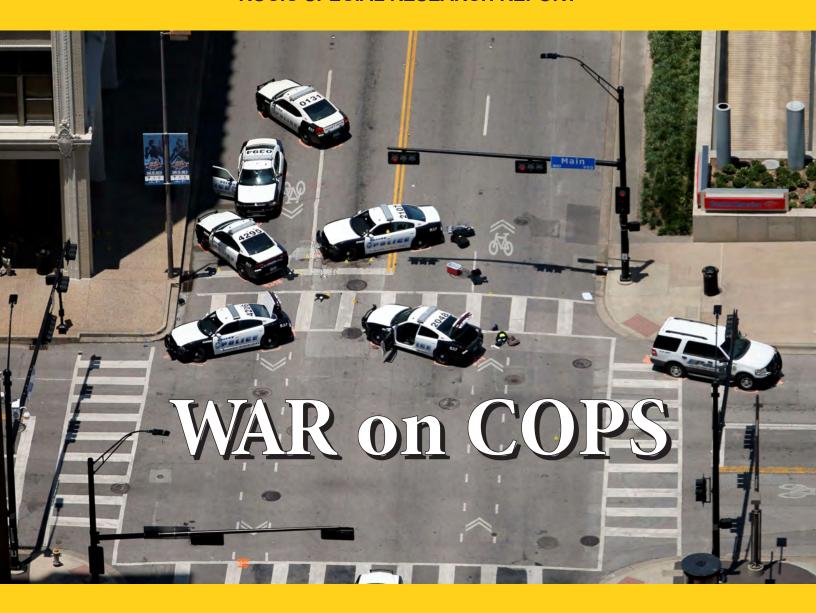
# Regional Organized Crime Information Center ROCIC SPECIAL RESEARCH REPORT



In July 2016 two dozen law enforcement officers in Dallas, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other locations were gunned down, leaving eight fallen heroes.





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(Text and photos compiled from news reports and law enforcement releases; ROCIC © 2016)

Old Glory hanging from cranes; hundreds of small flags lining the roadway. Columns of police motorcycles roaring by. A sea of starched blue blouses and gray uniforms. Flowers placed upon flag-draped caskets. Gold braids, white gloves, and black ribbons on badges. A horse-drawn hearse. Honor guards snapping to attention. Stern salutes. Buglers playing taps. Tightly folded flags. Tears rolling down cheeks. Quiet sobbing. Solemn speeches by high officials. Widespread media coverage. End of watch. We've got your back.

Eight funerals. Two memorial services. Candlelight vigils.

A nation mourns.





### Friday, July 22, 2016

It seemed as if war had been declared on cops. First a sniper in Dallas and then an active shooter in Baton Rouge.

"It has been a tough week physically and emotionally," said Senior Corporal Trevor Perez, one of a couple dozen Dallas police officers and honor guard

members to make the seven-hour trip to Baton Rouge to attend the funerals of Baton Rouge police officers, in this case that of Matthew Gerald. All the more tough because the corporal and his colleagues had just recently paid their respects at nearly a dozen similar funerals back in Texas.

"We all know it can happen," said Sr. Cpl. Perez. "But when you see it like this, happen to four co-workers wearing the same uniform as you are, once you have time to think about it, it hits you like a ton of bricks."

"It was just such an outpouring of support last week from around the country for us," said Dallas Police Senior Corporal William Hughes outside the Healing Place Church, which was filled with more than 3,000 attendees, some from faraway states. "We felt we needed to pay it forward for them."

Baton Rouge Police Officer Matthew Gerald, 41, had been married and a father of two children. He had served three tours in Iraq as a U.S. Marine. When he started training at the Baton Rouge Police Academy—from which he had graduated in March—he told his training officer, "I've been serving my country, and now it's time to serve my community." His service was typical of all of the recently fallen heroes, those killed and the two dozen others wounded, some grievously. "It is not how these officers died that made them heroes, it is how they lived," states the motto of the National

Law Enforcement Memorial Fund.

"People don't understand our job," said Dallas Senior Corporal William Tony Rodriguez. "It's getting to where you can't talk to anyone without them saying, 'Don't shoot me!' I mean, really? I'm trying to help you. Just comply and we'll be done and you'll go about your merry way and I'll go about mine."



Makeshift memorial in Baton Rouge

Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) Sergeant Schkennia Smith also made the trip to Baton Rouge. She was the supervisor of Officer Brent Thompson, killed in the Dallas ambush. Thompson had just married a fellow DART officer. He carried \$40 in cash every day in case he came across a family in need. At Christmastime, he roamed Walmart, buying toys for kids. Smith, an African-American, said she considered quitting after the shootings but didn't. She said she understands some of the outrage people speak about, "but I don't understand how you can hate someone just because of their skin color."

Sgt. Schkennia found a note on a DART patrol car parked in the Baton Rouge hotel lot. She unfolded it. In part, it read, "Thank you for your service. Please know there are many who appreciate it. We're praying for your safety."





### **Peaceful Protest Turns Deadly**

It was Thurs., July 7, 2016, in downtown Dallas, Texas, just before 9 pm. Baptist minister the Rev. Jeff Hood, organizer of a peaceful protest march of several hundred, chatted with a police sergeant about "how this had been a great night." The march, organized under the auspices of the Black Lives Matter movement to protest alleged police brutality, was winding down near Belo Park at Main and North Griffin Street.

Dallas was one of many protests in major cities in response to two controversial shootings. On July 5, 2016, Alton Sterling, 37, was shot during a struggle with two Baton Rouge, La. Police Department officers. The victim was black and the officers are white. The next day, a motorist, Philando Castile, 32, was shot by a police officer in St. Anthony,

Minn. The victim was black; the officer is Hispanic. Both incidents were depicted widely on social media and highly publicized in the national media.

One protestor in Dallas was heard to remark, "There were no issues whatsoever. People were taking pictures of the police officers. They were smiling. They were polite and giving me directions. People were calm. I saw no hostility. Zero hostility."

Dominique Alexander, who runs the Next Generation Action Network, the organizational group affiliated with Black Lives Matter, said he hadn't expected anything unusual when the group hastily organized a march after the shootings in Louisiana and Minnesota. "We have them every now and again," he said.

Then they heard shots fired. "Pow-pow-pow-pow-pow!" Instinctively, the police sergeant talking to the minister ran toward the shots while the minister

ran away, warning people. He screamed, "Run, run, active shooter, active shooter!" Widespread chaos prevailed as shots rang out and echoed amongst the tall downtown buildings. Protestors ran in all directions, at times like a stampede, as officers shouted directions, shielded bystanders, and tried to maintain some order. Medical personnel arrived to attend wounded officers as police helicopters swooped overhead and officers, guns drawn, crouched behind cars.

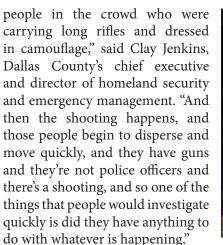
Police tried to determine the source of the shooting. At first, it was believed there were multiple rooftop snipers, moving about and triangulating targets. This could be the beginning of a major terrorist attack. Police chased 20 people and detained at least four carrying rifles and wearing camouflage clothing as possible suspects.

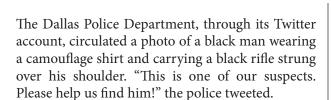


In Texas, gun owners can legally and openly carry long guns, including shotguns and rifles. The carrying of handguns is regulated in Texas and requires a state-issued permit, whether concealed or openly carried, but the carrying of rifles is largely unregulated and requires no permit. The so-called open carrying of rifles has become common at many demonstrations in Texas in recent years.

"When the shooting first happened, you had







Just as social media quickly made him the most wanted man in America, he was later exonerated by it. A Facebook video showed the pictured man turning his rifle over to police.

One witness with a cellphone stayed on the streets, narrating the action over a live stream on Facebook, watching as police took fire on the corner of Main Street and North Lamar. The video was watched by more than five million viewers. On the video, several gunshots can be heard and police can be seen crouched behind their squad cars. "They are shooting right now and there is an officer down," said the witness. "There is an officer down."

In time, it was determined that there was only one shooter, that he had assumed an elevated position in the El Centro Community College building, and then moved to various positions to confuse police officers as he shot at them. The gunfire was coming from one building at different levels.

Describing the moments that occurred just before



the shootings, Dallas Police Chief David O. Brown said that once the protesters had started to march through downtown Dallas, the shooter had driven his vehicle, a black Chevrolet Tahoe, well ahead of the group to prepare for the attack on police officers who escorted the demonstrators.

"You could easily see the march coming down the street they were walking, and he saw an opportunity with some high-perched positions, a couple of buildings in the pathway of the marchers, and decided to take the high ground and start shooting right away," Chief Brown said. "And we had to scramble to block intersections, which did expose our officers to this attack. And this suspect took advantage of that. And once he was in a high-perched position, officers did not know where the shots was coming from."

The sniper seemed to be well-prepared and employed specific combat tactics, including "shoot and move," a method of firing on a target and then moving quickly to get into position at another location to inflict more damage, without the targets being able to ascertain where the shots were coming from. The shooter was obviously an excellent marksman and remained calm and collected.

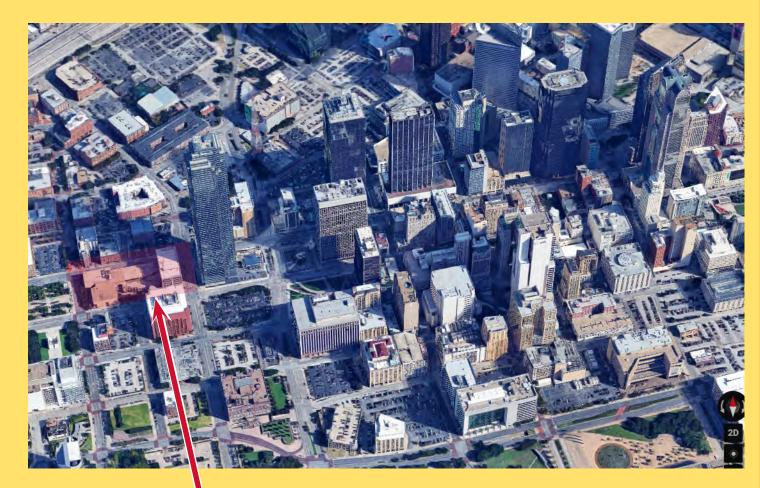
The Dallas P.D. updated its Twitter feed throughout the evening with updates on the conditions of

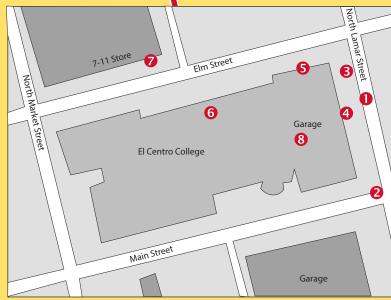
### **Police Ambush**

El Centro Community College 801 Main Street, Dallas, Texas Thurs.-Fri., July 7-8, 2016 Shooter: Micah X. Johnson (killed by police) Casualties:
5 officers killed,
7 wounded,
2 civilians wounded









### **Timeline of Shootings**

- About 9:00 pm, Johnson parked his SUV and began firing on police and protestors on Market Street
- 2 Three policemen killed and others injured
- 3 Johnson filmed chasing down and killing a police officer hiding behind a concrete pillar
- 4 Johnson attempted and failed to enter the college but shot and injured two campus officers inside
- 5 Johnson entered the college (exact location unknown)
- 6 Johnson went to the second floor, ran into a dead end and shot out a window looking down on store across the street
- An officer standing in front of the store was shot and killed
- S About 3:00 am, stand-off ended when robot-delivered bomb was detonated, killing Johnson





wounded officers and information on suspects. At an 11 pm press conference, Chief Brown confirmed three police officers had died, and 11 total had been shot. Thirteen minutes later, the department reported that a fourth officer had died.

At 12:30 am, Chief Brown said police had been exchanging fire and were in negotiations with the shooter, who was cornered in a parking garage of the downtown community college. At 2:03 am, the department tweeted that a fifth officer had died.

Police officers negotiated with the cornered shooter for approximately two hours, during which time the shooter told officers "the end is coming," that he would "hurt and kill" more officers, and that bombs were planted "all over downtown." The shooter demanded to speak to a black negotiator, sang and laughed, and asked how many officers he had killed. He wrote the letters "R.B." in blood on the walls of the parking garage, indicating that he may have been wounded. The meaning of the letters is not known (they could refer to Righteous Blood from Matthew 23:35 or an attempt to write RBG, red, black, green,







the colors of the Pan-African flag). He told police he was upset about Black Lives Matter, upset about the recent police shootings, upset at white people, and that he wanted to kill white people—specifically white police officers.

Police could not persuade the shooter to surrender. Police brought in a four-wheel remote-control robot normally used to examine suspicious packages or devices. The robot was rigged with C-4 explosives, which were detonated, killing the gunman. It was the first time such a device was used by U.S. law enforcement to kill a criminal.

Chief Brown said that using a police sniper to eliminate the shooter would have exposed officers to great danger. "We believe that we saved lives by making this decision (to use the robot)," he said.

The shooter was found deceased along with an Izhmash-Saiga 5.45mm high-powered rifle, reportedly equipped with a 30-round magazine, single-point sling, Magpul folding stock, and a rail system

An example of a police robot used by SWAT teams to handle explosives. The Dallas sniper's rifle, a Izhmash-Saiga 5.45mm.







FALLEN HEROES—(I. to r.) Dallas Police Sergeant Michael Smith, Dallas Police Senior Corporal Loren Ahrens, Dallas Area Rapid Transit Officer Brent Thompson, Dallas Police Officer Michael Krol, and Dallas Police Officer Patrick Zamarripa.

with a red dot sight. The shooter also had with him a Glock 9mm semi-auto pistol and a .25-caliber semi-auto pistol, although it was unclear whether he had fired them. The shooter wore full body armor and ballistic plates.

The sniper attack and shooting spree left four Dallas P.D. officers dead, one Dallas Area Rapid Transit officer dead, and ten others wounded, three in critical condition, and two civilians wounded.

Since 1892, eighty-four Dallas Police Officers have been killed in the line of duty (47 by gunfire).

### The Fallen Heroes:

- Dallas P.D. Sergeant Michael J. Smith, 56, of Carrollton, married and father of two daughters, seven years with the US Army Rangers, 28 years with Dallas P.D.
- Dallas P.D. Senior Corporal Lorne B. Ahrens, 48, of Burleson; 14-year department veteran, former Los Angeles County Deputy for 10 yrs.; father

of a daughter and son; husband of a Dallas PD detective.

- Dallas Area Rapid Transit Officer Brent Thompson, 43, of Corsicana, a father of six, grandfather, and recent newlywed of another DART officer, joined DART in 2009. First DART officer killed in the line of duty. Served in the Marines.
- Dallas P.D. Officer Michael Krol, 40, of Burleson and Fort Worth, eight-year department veteran, Michigan native and former deputy at Wayne County, Mich. Sheriffs Office.
- Dallas P.D. Officer Patricio E. "Patrick" Zamarripa, 32, six years department service, married and the father of a two-year-old daughter, served three tours in Iraq with the US Navy.

Officer Krol was buried in Michigan on July 19 with more than 1,000 officers attending, including more than 150 from Dallas who flew there on donated flights by Southwest Airlines and private flight paid





for by Ross Perot. Four buses also were chartered to take officers there.

### **Heavy Hearts, Impossible Demands**

On the Tuesday after the shootings (July 12), a memorial service for the five deceased officers was conducted at the Meyerson Symphony Center in Dallas, featuring an interfaith choir from six churches and faith leaders from the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim communities, each of whom offered prayers. Empty seats were set aside for the five fallen officers, with a folded flag and service hat in their place. They were remembered as officers who proudly served their community, and cherished as men who loved their families.

Speaking at the service were Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings, Former President George W. Bush, Police Chief David Brown, and President Barack Obama, who earlier ordered flags at all public buildings to be flown at half-staff. Texas Gov. Greg Abbott could not attend due to health issues but was represented by his wife, Texas first lady Cecilia Abbott. The memorial service was not open to the public, but a large screen was set up at Klyde Warren Park, where at least 800 people braved a blazing sun to watch the service and pay tribute to those who died.

In a media interview afterwards, Chief Brown noted the impossible demands placed on American police officers. "Every societal failure, we put it off on the cops to solve. Not enough mental health funding, let the cop handle it. Not enough drug addiction funding, let's give it to the cops. Here in Dallas we got a loose dog problem. Let's have the cops chase loose dogs. Schools fail, give it to the cops. Seventy percent of the African-American community is being raised by single women. Let's give it to the cops to solve that as well. Policing was never meant to solve all those problems," he said.

Brown is no stranger to tragedy. In 2010, seven weeks after becoming chief, his 27-year-old son,



Dallas Police Chief David O. Brown

who suffered from bipolar disorder and had been using PCP, shot and killed a young man and a Lancaster, Texas police officer before being shot and killed by police. Chief Brown's police partner was killed in the line of duty in 1988, and in 1991 his younger brother was shot to death by drug dealers in Phoenix.

"I grew up here in Texas," he said. "I'm third-generation Dallasite. It's my normal to live in a society that had a long history of racial strife. We're in a much better place than we were when I was a young man here, but we have much work to do, particularly in our profession. And leaders in my position need to put their careers on the line to make sure we do things right and not be so worried about keeping their job. That's how I approach it."

Dallas Police Chief Brown announced his retirement on Sept. 1, effective Oct. 22, 2016. In his retirement statement, Chief Brown noted: "Let's always remember the fallen officers, including the five officers on July 7, 2016, and the brave men and women of the Dallas Police Department for their sacrifices to keep Dallas safe. Their memory will remain with all of us forever. I know the people of Dallas will never forget the ultimate sacrifice they made on the streets of our city that awful night."





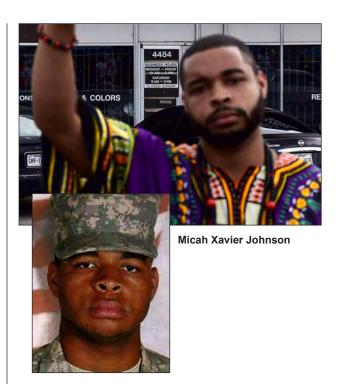
### **Shooter Was Determined, Well-Prepared**

The Dallas sniper was identified as Micah Xavier Johnson, 25, of Mesquite, Texas, where he resided with his mother. A consensual search of the house revealed ballistic vests, rifles, ammunition, and ingredients to make bombs—chemical precursors, PVC pipe, caps—enough to lead authorities to believe that he was planning an even larger attack. There was evidence that he had been "practicing detonations." An extensive journal of Johnson's described a method of attack in which a gunman fired on a target and then quickly moved to another location to confuse the enemy. "It's talking not only about how to kill but how to keep from being killed," said Clay Jenkins, the county director of emergency management. "It shows that he was well-prepared."

In the prior weeks, a neighbor had witnessed Johnson doing "military-style exercises" in his backyard. Johnson also visited a gym in the Dallas area dedicated to self-defense and personal protection. Johnson did not have a criminal history and had no known ties to domestic or international terrorist groups.

Johnson's parents divorced when he was five and he was raised by his mother. He spent some of his childhood at the home of his father and stepmother in Garland, about a half-hour drive north of downtown Dallas. Acquaintances of Johnson during his teenage years described him as normal but quiet, with no attitudinal problems. He attended John Horn High School in Mesquite and participated in the school's Junior ROTC program.

In 2009, Johnson joined the US Army Reserve and was assigned to a component of the 420th Engineer Brigade near Dallas. Four years later, his unit deployed to Afghanistan. While stationed there, a female solider accused him of sexual harassment. He waived his right to a hearing in exchange for a lesser charge. In 2015, he was back in Texas, living with his mother, Delphene, who said her son became "a hermit" after his military experience,



which he told her had been "very disappointing." Johnson used much of his military training during his shooting spree.

Dallas Mayor Rawlings described Johnson as having employed tactics designed to cause as much harm to people as possible. "He was really well trained in becoming a killing machine, okay?" he said. "Shooting low, fighting hand-to-hand at that one point, going high, shooting down another street. This guy trained himself not for that exact location, but he knew how to elicit pain on people."

During his overseas deployment, Johnson was largely confined to a base in an area of Afghanistan that had seen heavy combat but that was relatively quiet when his unit arrived in November 2013, according to his former squad leader. Upon his return to the U.S. nine months later, Johnson sought treatment for anxiety, depression and hallucinations. Johnson was "not acutely at risk for harm to self or others," according to a medical record from a visit on Aug. 15, 2014. The patient was "not felt to be psychotic by





presentation or by observation."

"I feel like I can't trust all of these strangers around me," Johnson told his doctor, adding that he felt angry and irritable.

Johnson was prescribed a muscle relaxant, an antidepressant and antianxiety and sleep medication, and a nurse offered him tips on managing anger, records show. He was evaluated for PTSD symptoms but not diagnosed with the disorder.

Johnson's mother said he had sought help for lower back pain from the VA but gave up after receiving no assistance.

### **Affinity for Black Separatist Groups**

Authorities investigated Johnson's laptop computer, cellphone, written journal, and social media postings. He showed an affinity for radical black-power organizations on his Facebook page, including the African American Defense League, which posted a message that referenced the police shooting of Alton Sterling in Baton Rouge: "You and I know what we must do and I don't mean marching, making a lot of noise, or attending conventions. We must 'Rally The Troops!' It is time to visit Louisiana and hold a barbeque."

Other groups Johnson "liked" on Facebook included the New Black Panther Party, the Nation of Islam, and the Black Riders Liberation Party. The last two are described as hate groups by the Southern Poverty Law Center, which monitors hate crimes and right-wing extremism.

Johnson's Facebook photo shows him wearing a dashiki (African tunic) and raising his fist over the words "Black Power" and included the red, black, and green Pan-African flag.

Chief Brown said he believed Johnson's aim was to "make us pay for what he sees as law enforcement's



DeRay Mckesson of BLM was arrested in Baton Rouge on July 9 during protests.

efforts to punish people of color," including the fatal police shootings of African-Americans in Louisiana and Minnesota in the days before the ambush. Those deaths, Chief Brown said, prompted Johnson to "fast track" his plans to kill police officers.

Johnson had no advance notice of the protest march route. Once the protesters had started to march through downtown Dallas, Johnson drove his vehicle, a black Chevrolet Tahoe, well ahead of the group to prepare for the attack on the police officers escorting the demonstrators.

Organizers of the Black Lives Matter network, which sponsored the Dallas protest march and many others in US cities, have denounced Johnson's shooting spree.

### **Aftermath and Prelude**

On Fri., July 8, the day after the Dallas shootings, Montrell Jackson, an African-American and an officer with the Baton Rouge, La. Police Department, posted a Facebook message stating that he was "physically and emotionally" tired and expressed how difficult it was to be both a police officer and a black man. "I swear to God I love this city but I wonder if this city loves me," Jackson wrote. "These are trying times. Please don't let hate infect your heart."



That weekend was also a violent one in Baton Rouge. Police officers in riot gear flanked by SWAT trucks tried to turn back protesters who had come from an earlier peaceful rally and tried to march to police headquarters a few miles away. A Baton Rouge police spokesman said 48 arrests had been made by 10 pm, most for obstructing a roadway. No weapons had been confiscated, he said. By Sunday, police had arrested more than 100 people, charging most with obstructing the road. Among them were three members of the news media and DeRay Mckesson, a prominent activist in the Black Lives Matter movement who filmed his encounter with the police using the live-streaming app Periscope.

Also that Sunday, a former U.S. Marine named Gavin Long tried to give away copies of his selfpublished book at a black barbershop in Dallas and launched into a semi-coherent sermon at the front door. Wearing a body cam, he later posted the video to YouTube for public viewing. "It's real out here, man. I'm here for y'all. Be great, have knowledge," he said as he walked out the door. Long was also seen handing out copies of his book in Houston's Fifth Ward. He told the group he used to "party with celebrities" and sleep with women. He then offered more details about his spiritual revelations. He claimed he sold all his material possessions and went to Africa, where he fasted, refrained from sex, and "wrote three books." Those books, variations of "The Cosmos Way," are displayed on his website. During the next week, Long traveled to Baton Rouge, staking out a car wash and gas station not far from the police headquarters and often frequented by officers.

Also on Sunday, July 10, demonstrators gathered in Dallas, Saint Paul, Memphis, Atlanta, and New York City, where 300 people marched silently, fists raised in the air, from Times Square to Union Square, with signs proclaiming "Stop police terror!" and "Stand together." Protesters in Memphis blocked traffic on the Interstate 40 bridge over the Mississippi River after a downtown rally. In St. Paul, Minn., protesters

#### Social Media Activism

"If you're a civil rights activist in 2015 and you need to get some news out, your first move is to choose a platform. If you want to post a video of a protest or a violent arrest, you put it up on Vine, Instagram, or Periscope. If you want to avoid trolls or snooping authorities and you need to coordinate some kind of action, you might chat privately with other activists on GroupMe. If you want to rapidly mobilize a bunch of people you know and you don't want the whole world clued in, you use SMS or WhatsApp. If you want to mobilize a ton of people you might not know and you do want the whole world to talk about it: Twitter."

Wired Magazine, Nov. 2015

shut down an interstate highway for hours. At least 20 officers were injured as rioters threw rocks, bottles, and bricks.

Activists began circulating text messages asking African-Americans across the country to boycott major retailers and to deposit \$100 into a black-owned bank as a means of economically stopping the "slaughtering of black lives."

A Louisiana man was accused of posting a video online showing him in his vehicle behind a police car, saying he wanted to shoot and kill an officer. In Wisconsin, a man posted calls on social media for black men to gun down white officers, and a woman in Illinois threatened in an online video to shoot and kill any officer who pulled her over, police said.

### **Law Enforcement Targeted**

Dallas was not the only location where police officers were specifically targeted or ambushed by persons suffering from mental illness or extremists concerned with the state of police relations with minorities.

At 2:20 am on the same day as the Dallas shootings,





### **White Supremacist Religion**

Igniting a race war between whites and blacks has been the goal of many white supremacist and white separatist extremist groups dating back to the original Ku Klux Klan. In Richmond, Va., two men were charged in November 2015 with plotting to attack and bomb black churches and Jewish synagogues, reportedly with the goal of triggering a "race war." Suspects Ronald Chaney and Robert Doyle, who FBI officials said were also plotting to kill a local jewelry dealer and rob an armored car, are outspoken white supremacists, bound by a common desire enact violence against Jews and African Americans. According to the FBI, the suspects are also adherents to a new-fangled religion with ancient Nordic roots — a white supremacy extremist version of the Asatru faith.

Also known as Odinism, Vanuatreu or Disitru, a modern expression of an ancient, polytheistic Nordic belief system that reveres gods such as Thor. Most of its U.S. adherents, many of whom self-identify as "heathens," are nonviolent, more concerned with preaching virtues than calling for a race war. Norse paganism, once the religion of Vikings, is currently undergoing a revival among young residents of Iceland, where it is recognized as a state religion.

"Odinism! This was the religion for a strong heroic people, the Germanic people, from whose loins we all descended, be we German, English, Scott, Irish, or Scandinavian, in whole or in part," wrote Frazier Glenn Cross, who shot and killed three victims outside Jewish establishments in 2014.

Many heathens claim that Christianity was foisted upon white people by the Jews.

Modern followers of Asatru are few in number but include many violent white supremacists and has become popular among prison populations. Casper Crowell, a former leader of the Aryan Brotherhood gang, runs "the Holy Nation of Odin, Inc." from a maximum-security prison in California, where he is serving a life sentence for shooting a man in 1995.

Various open sources

an Army veteran, Lakeem Keon Scott, 37, shot indiscriminately at cars and police on Volunteer Parkway in Bristol, Tenn., killing a 44-year-old mother of two who was on her way to pick up newspapers for her morning delivery. A front desk clerk at a local motel was struck by a bullet and wounded. Three Bristol Police Department officers confronted Scott, who shot at them. The gunman was armed with a semi-automatic rifle, a pistol, and a large amount of ammunition. Scott was shot and wounded by police and taken into custody. One other civilian and one officer were also injured. Initial investigation by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation indicated that Scott, an African-American, was angry about police violence against blacks. Scott was charged with one count of firstdegree murder and seven counts of attempted firstdegree murder.

Originally from New York, Scott served in the U.S. Army and Army National Guard for almost three years in the mid to late-1990s. Scott served active duty twice, but never advanced past the rank of private, according to his military file. The Army discharged Scott while he was serving in Korea in 1999. He was stationed there for 14 months.

A close family friend said that Scott came home with PTSD and suffers from mental illness. She said the shootings were not racially motivated; that Scott was attempting suicide-by-cop. The TBI is still investigating the case, including the possible motive for the shootings.

The day after the Dallas shooting, an officer in the St. Louis suburb of Ballwin, Mo., was shot from behind and critically injured during a traffic stop while he was walking back to his patrol car. Ballwin Police Chief Kevin Scott said Officer Michael Flamion was walking to his car after the initial conversation with the motorist he stopped for speeding when that driver "advanced quickly" on him from behind, firing at least three shots. The officer "had no chance at all" to pull his handgun and "was completely



helpless," Chief Scott said, noting the encounter was recorded by the police car's dashcam.

Arrested was Antonio Taylor, a 31-year-old African-American who was paroled in 2015 after serving time on a federal weapons charge. Flamion, paralyzed from the neck down and on a ventilator, was flown by air ambulance to a rehabilitation hospital in Colorado.

Also on July 8, in Valdosta, Ga., a shooter lured an officer to his house with a 911 call and then opened fire. The man, a recovering drug addict, said he "wanted the police to shoot him as he wanted to die," according to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Both the shooter and the officer survived gunshot wounds.

Valdosta P.D. Officer Randall Hancock had been dispatched to an apartment complex at 7:54 am after a vehicle break-in and property damage were reported. Stephen Paul Beck, 22, reported his car had been broken into and that he needed police assistance. After the shooting, investigators determined that Beck was the 911 caller. Hancock came under fire when he got out of his patrol vehicle. He was shot twice in his ballistic vest and once in the abdomen. He returned fire, hitting Beck. Interviewed later, Beck told police that he suffered from depression, did not hate the police, and had wanted to commit suicide-by-cop.

That same day elsewhere in Georgia, another officer on patrol became a target when a motorist pulled up and fired at him in Roswell, north of Atlanta. Officer Brian McKenzie was not injured; his patrol unit was not hit. Victor Mejia Nunez, 21, of Riverdale, was taken into custody after he crashed the stolen SUV he was driving. No motive has been determined for the shooting and no weapon has been recovered.

San Antonio, Texas Police investigated reports late Saturday that gunshots had been fired at their departmental headquarters. Officers said that they heard gunshots hitting the building just before 10 pm and that "a number of shell casings" were recovered. There were no injuries.

The violence continued following the weekend when two court bailiffs, both former policemen, were shot and killed by an inmate inside the Berrien County Courthouse in Michigan. A sheriff's deputy in the courthouse was wounded, and the gunman was later shot and killed. The gunman, Larry Darnell Gordon, 44, had a lengthy and violent criminal history. He had served time in federal prison for possessing pipe bombs and firearms and served four years in state prison for fleeing police.

### **Precautions Widely Taken**

In the first half of 2016 (through July 20), thirteen officers were killed in the line of duty in Texas and seven in Louisiana. Florida and Virginia have each lost three officers, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. Nationwide, 36 officers have been killed in firearms-related fatalities this year, a dramatic increase of 80 percent, compared to 18 deaths during the same period last year. Fourteen were the result of ambush this year, compared to three last year.

Following the Dallas shootings and threats from extremist groups against the police, officers began taking precautions to enhance officer safety. "In 45 years in the business, I've never seen anything quite like it in terms of a directed attack against police officers," New York Police Department Commissioner William Bratton said of the Dallas shootings. (Since then, Bratton announced his resignation and plans to join a private firm).

The Dallas shootings could affect the way police manage protests, according to Ed Davis, Boston's former police commissioner. In the past, managing a protest meant managing the flow of traffic and keeping the peace, he said. Police are trained to protect protesters and to understand and protect civil rights, he said. But now, "I think you'll see



more practices that the military would deem 'force protection," he said. Measures will include checking and securing rooftops, he said. From the perspective of a police officer doing his or her job, "now you have to look at a more dangerous and threatening environment," he said.

The mass shooting at a Black Lives Matter rally in Dallas last week has prompted nearly half of America's 30 biggest police departments to order their officers to pair up, according to a survey conducted by a news agency.

The New Orleans Police Department went further. It directed that two squad vehicles, instead of one, must "respond to calls so that officers have support," a spokeswoman said.

Amping up security may prove challenging for many departments, as 90 percent of America's 18,000 police forces have fewer than 50 officers, according to Chuck Wexler, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, a law enforcement policy group. In these municipalities, Wexler said, the best way to reduce mass shooting deaths is for law enforcement to gain the trust of local communities so that people will come forward and help prevent such attacks.

### **Applications Up for Police Academy**

Dallas Police Chief Brown had a urgent message to the protestors in the streets: "We're hiring. Get off that protest line and put an application in. And we'll put you in your neighborhood, and we will help you resolve some of the problems you're protesting about."

In response, 467 people applied for positions in the Dallas Police Department within a 12-day period, more than twice the usual number for that time frame.

The department wants people who want to serve their community, said Deputy Chief Jeff Cotner, who oversees training for the Dallas police. That's because policing is not what you see on TV, he says. "It's not cops and robbers always engaged in some sort of dynamic activity," Cotner said. "Most of what they do, day in day out, is be guardians. They're going out on some sort of call to solve a problem for someone. We're problem solvers. You, through the basic training program, you're teaching officers how to individually solve people's problems."

Dallas P.D. training emphasizes community engagement and teaches recruits to see themselves as guardians more than warriors. Dallas police officers are trained in de-escalation tactics to reduce the use of force.



### **Horror in Baton Rouge**

On Sunday, July 17, only ten days after the Dallas shootings, the 911 call came into Baton Rouge P.D. dispatch, a frantic message about "a dude with a rifle" loitering around the B-Quik convenience store. The site was less than a mile southeast of police headquarters on Airline Highway. Local cops frequented the car wash, the convenience store, and gas station on a regular basis. The buildings were flanked on one side by a fitness center and on the other by a beauty supply store.

The subject of the call, wearing a ski mask and body armor, parked his Chevy Malibu rental car near the beauty supply store and strode over to a parked police car at the adjacent convenience store. Police Ambush 9600 Block of Airline Hwy. Baton Rouge, Louisiana Sun., July 17, 2016

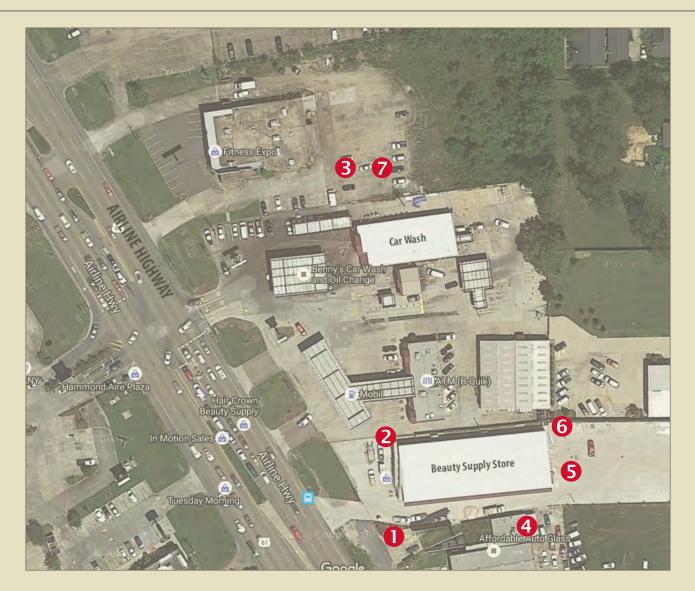
> Shooter: Gavin E. Long (killed by police)

Casualties:
3 officers killed,
3 wounded





BEAUTY SUPPLY



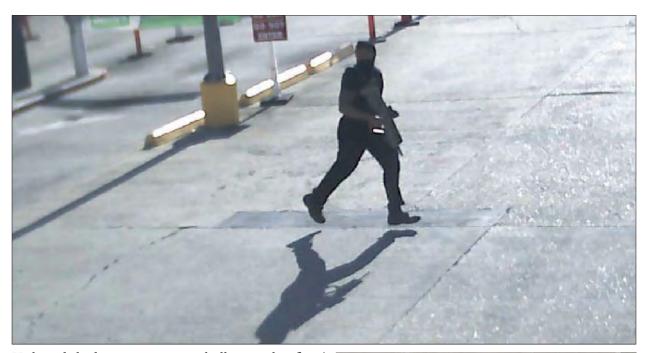
### **Timeline of Events**

- Looking for officers, Long parked his car at a beauty supply store just before 9:00 am.
- He approached a parked patrol car at the convenience store, only to find it empty.
- Long returned to his car and drove it behind the fitness expo before making his way back to the beauty supply store.
- He shot two police officers, leaving one dead and the other crawling toward the back of the store.

- A third officer took cover behind a dumpster. He tried to rescue the wounded officer but he was killed by the shooter.
- 6 Long jumped a wall and ran past the convenience store and car wash.
- Long wounded two deputies, one in his patrol car. A SWAT team member shot and killed him out from more than 100 yards away.







He brandished a semi-automatic bullpup-style rifle, carried a Stag Arms M4 variant rifle, plus a 9mm handgun. The patrol unit was empty. The rifleman spotted another patrol car at the car wash. He drove over and parked his car behind the fitness center, but by the time he walked to the unit, the officer had left. The gunman began stalking the vicinity and other patrol units began arriving, responding to 911 calls, including units from the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office. The gunman was named Gavin Long. Turning the front corner of the beauty supply store, Long spotted his first targets: Baton Rouge Police Officers Matthew Gerald and Montrell Jackson. Without hesitation, the assassin shot both men with his IWI Tavor SAR 5.56mm rifle, leaving one dead and the second crawling toward the back of store.

A sheriff's deputy, Brad Garafola, taking cover behind a dumpster at the store with his gun drawn, tried to rescue his wounded fellow officer only to run face-to-face into the shooter. The shooter took aim, killing the deputy in a hail of gunfire. The deputy went down shooting.



Long then noticed the wounded city police officer on the ground and with vicious brutality fired two close-range shots.

Two and a half minutes after the initial 911 call, police radio traffic indicated that they did not know where the shooter was located. Three and a half minutes after that, police indicated they had located the shooter. Repeatedly, urgent calls went out for a SWAT BearCat armored personnel carrier to respond.







The Baton Rouge shooter's weapons—IWI Tavor SAR 5.56mm rifle, Stag Arms M4 variant rifle, 9mm handgun

With three officers down, another city police officer caught Long's attention as he rounded his way back behind the beauty supply store. Long stopped, turned and shot, wounding the officer before heading around back, jumping a wall, and running past the convenience store and the car wash.

There, Sheriff's Deputy Nicholas Tullier, 41, had returned to his police car after getting the license plate from Long's rental vehicle.

Long fired directly into the car, hitting Tullier in the head and stomach, walking ever closer as he pulled the trigger, before exchanging gunfire with Deputy Bruce Simmons, who went down with a shot to the shoulder.

Before Long could go any further, a shot rang out from more than 100 yards away and killed him, ending the killing spree. He had been felled by a SWAT team member. It was a textbook maneuver by the SWAT team and "a helluva shot," said Baton Rouge Police Chief Carl Dabadie Jr.

A Marine Corps veteran, Long, 29, of Kansas City, Mo., hunted and gunned down his law enforcement victims with deliberate and methodical precision,

aiming with extreme accuracy and completely dismissing civilians in his path.

Colonel Michael D. Edmonson, superintendent of the Louisiana State Police, said, "There is no doubt whatsoever that these officers were intentionally targeted and assassinated. The shootings, viewed from video surveillance recordings, were "chilling in the sheer brutality."

"After he was finished here, I have no doubt he was headed toward our headquarters and he was going to take more lives," Chief Dabadie said.

The police chief vigorously defended the department's use of military-style tactics against protesters in the city the previous weeks. "We've been questioned for the past two weeks about our militarized tactics and our militarized law enforcement. This is why. We are up against a force that is not playing by the rules... Our military tactics, as they're being called here, saved lives."

Law-enforcement agencies in and around Baton Rouge had been preparing for a possible activeshooter incident, coordinating across agencies to deploy resources when needed. After experiencing problems following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, many synced their radios so agencies could easily hook into each other department's channel during an emergency. That preparation appeared to go into effect July 17, with sheriff's deputies from East Baton Rouge Parish helping to blockade the streets around the Hammond Aire Plaza (located directly across the street from the convenience store). In the shopping center, police resources included a special operations EMS vehicle, a Baton Rouge DWI Task Force trailer, a mobile command center from the Mayor's Office of Homeland Security, Louisiana







FALLEN HEROES—(I. to r.) Baton Rouge Police Officer Matthew Gerald, Baton Rouge Police Corporal Montrell Jackson, and East Baton Rouge Parish Deputy Sheriff Brad Garafola.

State Police representatives, and the Baton Rouge Police.

#### **The Fallen Heroes:**

- Baton Rouge Officer Matthew Gerald, 41, veteran of U.S. Marine Corps who enlisted in the US Army following 9/11 and served three tours in Iraq repairing helicopters, married father of two, graduated from the police academy a few months prior.
- Baton Rouge Corporal Montrell Jackson, 32, father of four, including a four-month-old baby boy, 10-year department veteran.
- East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Deputy Bradford "Brad" Garafola, 45, married with four children, served the sheriff's department for 24 years.

Wounded were Sheriff's Deputy Bruce Simmons, 57, a 23-year veteran, who was treated and released on July 21. Physicians used a titanium rod to replace the bone from his shoulder to his elbow which had been shattered by gunshots.

Sheriff's Corporal Nick Tullier, 41, an 18-year veteran, remained in critical condition, shot in the head and abdomen, his father said he was still fighting for his life, breathing on his own.

### **Shooter was Black Sovereign Citizen**

What had possessed former Marine Gavin Eugene Long to travel from his home in Kansas City, Mo. to Baton Rouge and, using military tactics, commit "pure unadulterated evil" by deliberately killing as many police officers as he could in a "diabolical attack on the very fabric of our society?"

Was there any significance to the fact that he conducted his suicide mission on his 29th birthday, also so-called International Justice Day?

It is unclear where Long was born or grew up, but he graduated from Grandview, Mo. High School in 2005 and lived in the 4600 block of Craig Avenue in Grandview. Classmates remembered him as a big, quiet guy who was easy to get along with.

A former US Marine, Long's military service record included assignments at Camp Pendleton,





San Diego and Twentynine Palms before his discharge from the Marines in 2010. He worked as a data network specialist and rose to the rank of sergeant while serving from 2005 to 2010. He served tours in Japan and Iraq (2008-2009) and received several medals, including one for good conduct. He was honorably discharged.

He received an associate arts degree from Central Texas College after taking online classes from 2007-2011 and attended a school at the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar in San Diego, school officials said. He attended

the University of Alabama for one semester in 2012. He was also briefly enrolled at Clark Atlanta University during the 2012-13 school year.

Records show that he married Aireyona Osha Hill on July 25, 2009, at the Pilgrim Chapel on Gillham Road in Kansas City. Two years later, he filed for divorce. Records suggest the couple did not have children.

After 18 months at Clark University, according to Long's website, he had a "spiritual revelation," dropped out of college, sold his two cars, gave away his belongings, and went to Africa on a spiritual journey. He spent some time traveling in Africa and studying Islam. One former high school classmate said, "He had gone full-on anti-government and anti-establishment. He was definitely not a full-on radical, but he had a different take than a normal person."

Several YouTube videos show him approaching people on the street distributing books on detoxing, healing, and transformation that he said he wrote in Africa.

In 2015, Long sought to legally change his name to Cosmo Ausar Setepenra (Ausar was the Egyptian god of the underworld. A group called the Ausar Auset Society, founded in the 1970s, describes itself on its



Gavin Eugene Long on social media

website as being dedicated to reviving the ancient Egyptian religion among Africans and people of African descent. Setepenra means "chosen by Ra," the Egyptian sun god. The name has been used in modern times by some people affiliated with occult groups that use Egyptian symbols.). He identified himself as a member of a largely black separatist sovereign nation. According to a document filed in May 2015 with the Jackson County, Mo., recorder of deeds, Long claimed he was a "vet national of United Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah Mu'ur Nation."

Also known as the Washitaw Nation, the Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah is a Louisiana-based group that claims to be a sovereign Native-American nation within the U.S. The Washitaw Nation is composed of African-Americans, and its core tenet is that followers are descendants of the "Ancient Ones," or "black ones," who occupied North America tens of thousands of years before white Europeans.

Verdiacee Hampton Goston was the founder and self-proclaimed "empress" of Washitaw Nation until her death in 2014. Her son, Fredrix Joe Washington, said of Gavin Long, "This person had nothing to do with my family or knew anything about my family."

Long left a lengthy trail online, posting numerous ramblings and often nonsensical videos complaining about injustices against African-Americans and



urging viewers to "fight back." He rejected the Black Lives Matter movement as being "too weak."

"We've got to start questioning our mindset," Long posted online. "A hundred percent of revolutions — of victims fighting their oppressors — have been successful through fighting back. Through bloodshed. Zero have been successful through simply protesting. It has never worked, and it never will . . . We know what it's going to take. It's only fighting back, and money. Revenue and blood, that's all they care about. Revenue and blood. Revenue and blood. Revenue and blood.

He posted several videos on YouTube, touting himself as a personal trainer, spiritual guide, life coach and entrepreneur.

Long also posted frequently on the Twitter account ConvosWithCosmo. The feed was dominated by self-help musings, paeans to entrepreneurship, the promotion of his books, his love of vegan food, and racial injustice. He posted tweets suggesting he had been racially profiled during a traffic stop in Los Angeles. In a video, a police officer tells him that he is being let off with a warning, but that it would be in his best interest "not to have an attitude with a police officer."

"O.K. I'm a black man," he replies. "And somebody pulling me over saying I didn't stop beyond a line or something. That's a reason to cop an attitude as a black man because you get harassed multiple times."

"It's time for the men to start sacrificing. With the brother, killing the police, it's justice," he said in a video posted on July 8. "My religion is the religion of justice."

"You're in a world run by devils," he said in a different part of the video. "They don't understand your words. Blood and revenue, that's the only thing that gets to them."

Long was also involved with a group called Freedom from Covert Harassment and Surveillance, which describes itself as a non-violent human rights organization. Long believed himself to be a long-time victim of "gang-stalking," harassment via government-sponsored illegal electronic surveillance and intimidation. Many black militant groups claim to be targets of the New Cointelpro, a program left over but never discontinued from the 1960s. The groups advance this unfounded claim to promote recruitment of new members, according to the Symbol Intelligence Group.

But Long insisted that he not be defined by his group affiliations, saying that his only devotion was to "justice."

His enemy, as he saw it, was police officers. They uphold the law of the United States, part of a system denying him his place in the sun. He rejected the law and the nation in pursuit of a mission informed by fringe and perhaps psychotic beliefs.

### **Nothing Stands Still**

Time stands still for no one; there is no rest for the weary. By the middle of August, Baton Rouge experienced 32 hours of consecutive rainfall from a stalled tropical disturbance and suffered massive flooding. Thirty thousand residents needed rescue, with 12,000 living in temporary shelters. Law enforcement and other first responders launched into action, protecting and serving their communities. The homes of the three officers slain on July 17 were spared from the flood waters.

As of September 1st, James Tullier attended to his severely wounded son, Nick, at the hospital. The family's house in Denham Springs was lost to flooding, but James Tullier remains steadfast. "Nick's what's important to us. Nothing else matters." The patient has begun responding to verbal requests from his doctor. "Every day, to us, has been a miracle," said James Tullier.



### **TIMELINE of POLICE-RELATED SHOOTINGS AND EVENTS**

July 17, 2014	In New York City, Eric Garner dies following chokehold arrest by police officers.
Aug. 9, 2014	Michael Brown shot and killed by police in Ferguson, Mo., sparking violent protests and the creation of the social media movement Black Lives Matter.
Nov. 22, 2014	Tamir Rice shot and killed by police in Cleveland, Ohio.
Nov. 24, 2014	Protests and riots in Ferguson following grand jury decision not to indict officer in shooting of Michael Brown.
Dec. 20, 2014	Two New York City policemen are shot and killed in Brooklyn, by Ismaaiyl Brinsley, who commits suicide.
April 4, 2015	Walter Scott shot and killed by police in North Charleston, S.C.
April 19, 2015	Freddie Gray dies after sustaining injuries in custody of Baltimore, Md. police.
June 17, 2015	Nine victims are killed during a church service in Charleston, S.C. by Dylann Roof in an attempt to start a race war.
Nov. 10, 2015	Five men arrested in Richmond, Va. on charges of a white supremacist plot to blow up black churches and Jewish synagogues.
July 5, 2016	Alton Sterling shot and killed by police in Baton Rouge, La.
July 6, 2016	Philando Castile shot and killed by police in St. Anthony, Minn.
July 7, 2016	Lakeem K. Scott allegedly shoots and kills one woman and wounds four others in Bristol, Tenn. before being wounded and disarmed by police.
July 7, 2016	Micah X. Johnson ambushes and kills five law enforcements officers and wounds 11 others in downtown Dallas, Texas during a BLM protest march before being killed by police use of an explosive on a robot.
July 8, 2016	In Ballwin, Mo., a police officer was critically wounded during a traffic stop, allegedly by motorist Antonio Taylor.
July 8, 2016	In Roswell, Ga., a police officer was shot at from a moving vehicle while on routine patrol; Victor M. Nunez was charged in the shooting.
July 9, 2016	In Valdosta, Ga., a police officer responding to a 911 call was shot in an ambush allegedly by Stephen P. Beck and survived the incident.
July 17, 2016	Active shooter Gavin E. Long ambushes and kills three police officers and wounds three others in Baton Rouge, La. before being killed by police.



### The Two Shooters — Dallas and Baton Rouge

	DALLAS	BATON ROUGE
Subject	Micah Xavier Johnson	Gavin Eugene Long
Subject Bio	25/B/M	29/B/M
Military History	Honorable discharge as E-3 after 5.5 years (2009-2014) in the Army Reserves. MOS was carpentry/masonry.	Honorable discharge as E-5 after 5 years (2005-2010) active duty in the Marines. MOS was communications specialist. Three years in the reserves (2010-2013).
Family Relations/ Status	<ul><li>Never married</li><li>Lived with mother</li><li>Parents divorced</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Divorced</li> <li>Mother paying for apartment</li> <li>Deceased father</li> <li>Brother, Step-sister and Step-brother</li> </ul>
Location	El Centro Community College 801 Main St, Dallas, TX 75202	Hammond Aire Plaza 9614 Airline Hwy, Baton Rouge, LA 70815
Social Media Presence	Possessed three email addresses, two Facebook accounts and an Instagram account.	Possessed four email addresses, two Facebook accounts, four Twitter accounts, two YouTube accounts, and an Amazon account. Also maintained two websites.
Planning Aspects	Wrote plan in journal; purchased firearms and tactical equipment, and bomb precursors; and trained in tactics. The subject's actions, while planned, seemed to be impulsive based on the two shootings by law enforcement in Minnesota and Louisiana, and the timing of the Dallas rally. Unfinished IEDs/bombs in his home most likely indicates the timing of the shooting was possibly impulsive.	Manifesto reveals language written to allude to "horrendous acts" to be committed. Biographical information on two officers involved in the Alton Sterling shooting was discovered on the subject's laptop.
Victims	5 Fatalities; 11 Wounded	3 Fatalities; 3 Wounded
Foreign Travel	Travel to Panama in 2013	Two years travel in Africa (2013-2015)
Weapons on Scene	Izhmash SAIGA (Purchased legally) Glock 19GEN4 (Purchased legally) Fraser .25 (Purchased legally through third party seller)	IWI Tavor, SAR (Purchased legally) Stag Arms, M4 Variant (Purchased legally) Springfield XD 9 (Purchased legally)
Weapons in Residence	Zastava (Purchased via Facebook) Ruger 10/22 (Purchased at a Gunshow) Cobra FS380 (Purchased legally) Unfinished IEDs/bombs	None located
Employment	Terminated from General Dynamics in April 2016 due to erratic behavior. No consistent employment history.	Listed himself as an author and wrote three books.
Criminal Records	Negative	Negative
Affiliations	Ousted from New Black Panther Party	Member of sovereign citizen group Washita Amaruka

Source: FBI



# The Two Shooters — Dallas and Baton Rouge Similarities:

- Both subjects were black males under the age of 30.
- Both subjects had previously expressed motivation to kill law enforcement officers.
- Both subjects had active and reserve enlisted military service with honorable discharge.
   Both subjects had overseas deployments with the military.
- Both subjects were unmarried at the time of the events. The Dallas subject was living with his
  mother and the Baton Rouge subject was living in an apartment paid for by his mother.
- During both events law enforcement officers were killed and wounded. During the Dallas shooting civilians were also injured; preliminary Baton Rouge reporting indicated that a civilian vehicle may have been shot.
- Both events happened in public places within a close distance to police department locations.
- Both subjects had a negative criminal history.
- Both subjects wore body armor during the events.
- At this time, there is no indication that either subject was tasked by any Domestic Terrorist group.
- Both subjects had engaged in foreign travel. The Baton Rouge subject spent two years traveling in Africa; the Dallas subject travelled to Panama.

### **Discrepancies:**

- Both subjects had three weapons with them during the events; however, the Baton Rouge subject
  used only one in the event. The Dallas subject also had multiple weapons and unfinished IEDs at his
  residence.
- The Dallas subject was recently terminated by his employer; the Baton Rouge subject continued to promote his books at the time of the events but was in financial trouble.
- The Baton Rouge subject had more social media accounts than average but less social media
  friends/followers than average social media users. Conversely, the Dallas subject's social media presence was more in line with the average social media user.
- According to preliminary reports, the Dallas subject had plans for an unspecified attack that seemed
  to be executed impulsively based on the opportunity. While there is evidence of planning by the
  Baton Rouge subject, it is unknown at this time to what extent or when this planning began.
- The Dallas shooting occurred during a large gathering of people exercising their First Amendment protected rights. Police presence was already in place for this gathering. Conversely, the Baton Rouge subject sought out engagement with multiple empty police vehicles before police officers were dispatched to the area.

Source: FBI





### **Deadly Calls Report**

"This report has concluded that having two or more officers on the scene of a call for service is safer and provides the additional support needed if a fatal encounter occurs.

"Equally important is the exchange of information between officers and between the officer and dispatcher once they have arrived at the call location. The many scenarios and case studies that were described in the report reinforce the patience and diligence required by officers when investigating complaints or making investigatory stops, to provide their precise location and a description of the vehicle or persons being stopped. This fact is highlighted by the cases studied in which a single officer was on a call, or on a stop, or investigating a suspicious vehicle, and was found deceased by another officer or civilian. The report also identified instances when officers did not wait for the assisting dispatched unit before making contact. Similarly, researchers identified cases of officers requesting assistance, but instead entered homes, or moved to arrest a suspect, before the assistance arrived.

"Finally, the report and its findings identify three steps that can be immediately addressed by supervisors and peers in every law enforcement agency: encourage officers to slow down when responding to calls (specifically, Officer Needs Assistance calls), wear seatbelts, and wear issued body armor."

Excerpt of Conclusions from report Deadly Calls and Fatal Encounters, 2016, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS),

### **An Analysis of Police Ambushes**

A COPS analysis of 187 ambushes 2007-2011 found the following:

- · Officers assisted by other officers are more likely to survive
- Staying more than 10 feet away from the assailant increases survival odds
- · Poor lighting gives police an advantage
- · Body armor greatly improves survivability
- Vests are the best protection, but many officers in rural areas do not have them
- Officers receive more head and neck wounds now, probably because assailants assume they are protected by vests

### After-Action Report: Las Vegas, NV P.D.

Two Las Vegas, Nev. police officers were ambushed while eating lunch in 2014. The two assailants fled to a nearby store, where they killed a man who tried to shoot at one of them. One of the assailants was killed in a gun battle with police; the other died from a self-inflicted gunshot. Because the officers who responded to this event had been trained in reality-based and Multi-Assault Counter-Terrorism Action Capability, they responded effectively. Afterward, they said that the reality-based training had been particularly helpful. Some lessons learned by the department:

- The incident command system was not properly established, resulting in confusion and miscommunication
- Staging areas were not established during the initial response, resulting in confusion for arriving units

As a result of the shootings, the department expanded Incident Command System (ICS) training and temporarily instituted two-person patrols, which officers said made them feel safer and provided greater emotional support. The officers also praised the department's support programs. However, they noted that these efforts were focused on officers in the same unit as those who were killed, and that others who were close to these officers, but not in their unit, did not receive that same level of support.

It was also noted that it is important to look at the Las Vegas ambush as two distinct events. The first was an execution-style murder, while the second was an active shooter situation. Officer training also has to address those events differently in order to maximize survivability.

Source: COPS/BJA Officer Safety and Wellness Forum, March 14, 2016



### ROCIC MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION SHARING AND TRAINING CONFERENCE

E (RISS)

For additional and up-to-date conference information, go to the ROCIC conference website at <a href="http://fallconference.rocic.com">http://fallconference.rocic.com</a>



Local Co-Hosting
Agencies

DeSoto Police Department

Dallas County

Sheriff's Association

### **Pre-Registration and Payment**

<u>Click Here</u> to Register Online http://fallconference.rocic.com

If you are unable to register online or need assistance, please email <a href="mailto:training@rocic.riss.net">training@rocic.riss.net</a>.

Registration payment can be made by credit card, check, or cash. If paying by credit card, payment link will be included with email confirmation and sent to the email address listed when registering. There is a \$6 processing fee for all credit card payments. Please make all checks payable to "ROCIC" and forward to the following address:

ROCIC Training
Attn: 2016 Fall Membership Conference
545 Marriott Drive, Suite 850
Nashville, TN 37214

Include the names of those attending on all correspondence. TAX ID # 62-1046640

### **Training Cost**

The registration fee is \$125 per attendee for ROCIC or RISS member agencies. The registration fee for non-member agencies is \$225 per attendee.

Registration fee includes all ROCIC training sessions and information exchange. An additional late registration fee of \$50 will be charged after <u>September 29, 2016</u> for those not pre-registered. Registration and payment required prior to the training.

Attendees are responsible for lodging, meals, and travel. Hotel self-parking is complimentary.

#### **Ouestions?**

Contact the ROCIC Training Department at 1.800.238.7985 ext. 535 or email training@rocic.riss.net

### **Training Topics**

\*Conference Topics Subject to Change\*

- ♦ San Bernardino Shooting
- ♦ Honor Killings
- ♦ The First 48
- ♦ Profiling the Cold Case
- ♦ Operation Blue Shield
- ♦ Using Technology to Persuasively Prepare & Present the Homicide Case

### **Training Schedule**

All times are Central Time Zone

Sunday, October 9 3 pm to 5 pm Onsite Registration

Monday, October 10 7:30 am to 9 am Onsite Registration

9 am to 5 pm Opening Ceremony,

State Intelligence &

Presentations

Tuesday, October 11 9 am to 5 pm Presentations
Wednesday, October 12 9 am to 12 pm Presentations

### **Hotel Accommodations**

Intercontinental Dallas 15201 Dallas Parkway, Addison, TX 75001

A block of rooms is available for \$125 per night single or double occupancy. Reservations must be made prior to 5:00 pm CST on Monday, <u>September 27, 2016</u> in order to receive the group rate while rooms last. Reserve early as there is no guarantee of this rate once the room block is filled.

Reservations can be made online or via phone:

• Online: CLICK HERE for the Intercontinental Dallas

• By Phone: 1-800-235-4670





The Black Lives Matter protest movement went to great pains to distance themselves from the shootings in Dallas and Baton Rouge, which it condemned. Predictably, both black and white supremacist groups used the shootings to garner attention, spout their rhetoric, and try to pump up recruitment. Notably, the number of black separatist groups nearly doubled in 2015. Here are the backgrounds of the groups mentioned in this report; these groups are not necessarily associated with each other.

#### **Black Lives Matter**

Black Lives Matter became a social media hashtag in the summer of 2013, when an Oakland, Calif., labor organizer named Alicia Garza responded on her Facebook page to the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the shooting of Trayvon Martin. The other originators were Patrisse Cullors and Opal Tometi. Since then BLM has become the banner for dozens of loosely organized protestors to rail against alleged police brutality. The movement, however, is a decentralized network and has no formal hierarchy. The movement picked up steam in August 2014 in response to the police shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Mo. Since then, BLM has organized more than 1,000 protests across the U.S. In 2015, Johnetta Elzie, DeRay McKesson, Brittany Packett, and Samuel Sinyangwe, initiated Campaign Zero, a campaign aimed at promoting policy reforms to end police brutality.

In July 2016 BLM activist DeRay Mckesson sued the police and city of Baton Rouge over mass arrests during protests there. He said police acted in a "militarised and aggressive manner" in detaining him and nearly 200 other people protesting the death of Alton Sterling. The lawsuit was filed prior to the shooting of six Baton Rouge police officers on July 17.

BLM claims to organize peaceful, non-violent protests; however, several marches have erupted into violence, property destruction, and actions against police. Some protestors have shouted direct and indirect threats to the safety of law enforcement officers.

#### **Moorish Science-Washitaw Nation**

Adherents of Moorish Science or Moorish Nation are sometimes referred to as black sovereign citizens

who claim immunity from all federal, state, and local laws due to their beliefs. Members use several forms of non-government issued documents for identification. Fraudulent documents can include personal identification, driver's licenses, passports, and car tags. There have been incidents of members trespassing on private property and claiming ownership under the guise of "reclaiming Moorish lands." Moorish Nation members have been identified as members of various security threat groups to include the Black P Stone Nation, Five-Percenters, RBG Rebels and the New Black Panther Party.

National Review writer Theodore Kupfer stated that "Moorish Science is part of the early-20th-Century reaction to Jim Crow, lynchings, and the general racism of American society. It is one of several organizations that latched on to faraway symbols of black achievement. The founder of the movement surveyed world history and decided that black Americans were really Moorish and thus connected to the Ottomans whose tottering empire once held sway over North Africa. Moorish Science arose from the same wellsprings as the Nation of Islam and Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association. The Washitaw Nation is a collection of pseudo-historical wishes and beliefs; its members assert that they are indigenously Moorish and that this gives them ownership of American land. The Washitaw Nation is, charitably put, a marginal movement. Its message is incoherent, its website nearly unnavigable, its reading of history inscrutably deluded."

Verdiacee Hampton Goston, a former civil rights activist and small-town mayor, established the story of Washitaw Nation's origin in a 1993 book that described







Members of the various Moorish Nation organizations will frequently carry documents identifying them with the movement. These documents usually contain Moorish Nation flags and symbols. The Moorish Nation has appropriated some symbols of the Shriners International, such as the red fez with indigo black tassel, the scimitar, and the five-pointed star.





an indigenous group who predated the Europeans and whose descendants—including herself—are the rightful heirs of the land sold in the Louisiana Purchase.

People claiming to be citizens of the Washitaw Nation have cited their status as justification for tax evasion and immunity from state and federal law. Federal courts have rejected such claims summarily.

Federal agents raided Goston's home in Franklin Parish, La., in 2000, in an investigation of the sale of passports, driver's licenses, and birth certificates to would-be members of the nation with the promise of exemption from federal and state laws, according to organizations that monitor extremist groups.

Goston denied wrongdoing, but a member of the group pleaded guilty in 2002 in connection with the document sales, according to the Anti-Defamation League.

Goston died in 2014. Her son, Fredrix Joe Washington, a spokesman for the Washitaw Nation, said the group no longer makes citizenship documents and attributed any such sales to "rogues." His daughter, Wendy Farica Washington, succeeded Goston as empress. They live in California.

"A lot of groups think they can come in use the name, use our family name, and use our book to get what they want," said Washington.

Washington said he provided federal agents with a list of 1,200 members of the nation after the 2000 raid, but didn't know how many people claim citizenship to the nation today.

The SPLC estimates current membership in the Washitaw Nation to be 200.

## See the following ROCIC Special Research Reports for more information:

- Moorish Nation: Sovereign Citizen Movement
- Sovereign Citizen Movement: Extremists Claim to Be Beyond the Law
- Paper Terrorism: Extremists Threaten and Harass Law Enforcement with Frivolous and False Lawsuits and Legal Maneuvers

### **Black Riders Liberation Party**

The Black Riders Liberation Party styles itself as an organization of black revolutionaries engaged in a people's war against a white-dominated oppressive capitalistic system. It traces its origins back to a class conducted at the Youth Training School in Chino, Calif. by the California Youth Authority for prisoners in the California state penal system. Among these was Mischa Culton, an individual also known as General T.A.C.O. (Taking All Capitalists Out) and Wolverine Shakur. Inspired by the historic example of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, upon his release from prison in 1996, Culton sought to build a new political organization by gathering others from the predominately African-American ghettos of South Central Los Angeles and Watts. The organization was energized by a November 1997 police shooting of a mentally troubled black man in Watts, a suicidal individual who had lunged at officers



Armed members of the Huey P. Newton Gun Club marching in protest in Dallas.

with a butter knife. The result was a vigilance program given the provocative moniker "Watch a Pig," which encouraged citizens "standing a legal distance from the pigs and making sure they don't brutalize the people," in the words of the group's Minister of Public Relations.

In March 2015 the BRLP decided to take advantage of the open gun carrying law in Texas, traveling to Austin to conduct an armed march to the Texas state capitol together with the Huey P. Newton Gun Club. Culton has called President Obama the "ultimate neocolonial puppet" and "the grand house negro" and declared that the American government and political system was "designed to enslave, massacre, and genocide our people out of this country."









































BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY









Various black separatist and extremist flags and symbols used by extremist groups such as the Huey P. Newton Gun Club, the New Black Panther Party, and the RBG Warriors. Red, black, and green are the colors of the Pan-African flag. The NBBP has appropriated emblems from the original Black Panther Party without their consent or permission.



#### **Huey P. Newton Gun Club**

The Huey P. Newton Gun Club (HPNGC) is a black activist group founded in Dallas and named after Black Panther Party founder Huey P. Newton. It teaches selfdefense and stages armed protests in favor of African-American gun rights and against police brutality. There are chapters in several states. In August 2014, two dozen members of the Huey P. Newton Gun Club staged their first openly armed patrol through a predominantly black neighborhood in South Dallas, rifles slung over their shoulders, and claimed to have doubled its membership. "We think that all black people have the right to selfdefense and self-determination," said Huey Freeman, a march organizer. "We believe that we can police ourselves and bring security to our own communities." In 2016, the group held a counterprotest at the Muhammad Mosque in South Dallas in response to a demonstration by an organization opposed to the Nation of Islam. The HPNGC platform states, "We believe we can end police brutality in our community by organizing Black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our Black Community from racist, fascist, police/military oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment of America's Constitution gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all Black People should unite and form an African United Front and arm ourselves for selfdefense and survival."

#### **African American Defense League**

The African American Defense League is an antipolice, anti-white group founded in September 2014 in response to racial unrest in Ferguson, Mo. The founder, Mauricelm-Lei Millere, posted on Instagram the night of the Dallas shootings: "We have no alternative! We must kill white police officers across the country!" He called on gangs across the nation to attack everyone in blue except the mailman. In May 2016, the AADL had 70 Facebook followers.

#### **RBG Black Rebels**

The RBG Black Rebels is a black nationalist group describing itself as a political action group and urban militia. Its leader goes by Zulu Gaddafi. It issued a \$5,000

reward for the whereabouts of Ferguson, Mo. Police Officer Darren Wilson. RGB refers to the red, green, and black colors of the Pan-African flag. Writings refer to a number of conspiratorial ideologies including the growth of a white one-world-order and an attempt by the U.S. government to enslave blacks. Their motto is Unity—"Together the ants will conquer the elephant."

### **Black Power Political Organization**

The Black Power Political Organization (BPPO) is a Facebook community which took credit for the police shootings in Dallas and threatened many more. The group claims to have "sniper assassins" who will kill more police officers in an effort to create the United States of Africa. It encourages readers to "get your own sniper rifle and join our thousands of sniper assassins worldwide in the fight against oppression." The group threatened the life of the Baton Rouge police chief and his family. BPPO incorporates most of the black nationalist and black power symbolism in addition to images of snipers. The group claims to work with the Black Knights Sniper Assassins, otherwise known as the Black People Protection Agency.

#### **Black Guerilla Family**

The Black Guerilla Family (BGF) is a prison and street gang founded in 1966 by George Jackson and W.L. Nolen while they were incarcerated at San Quentin State Prison in California. BGF is characterized as an ideological African-American Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization composed of prisoners with the stated goal of overthrowing the US government. In 1989 a BGF member shot and killed Huey Newton, one of the founders of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense. According to July 2016 FBI reporting, members of the Black Guerilla Family (BGF) discussed ambushing law enforcement officers parked in alleys or side streets throughout Baltimore, Md., in response to the shootings that occurred in Dallas. Furthermore, FBI Baltimore received highly credible information that BGF members were directed to seek opportunities to shoot white police officers, and may solicit assistance from other gangs, including Dead Man Incorporated.





### **New Black Panther Party**

The New Black Panther Party (NBPP) was founded in Dallas in 1989-1990 as a militant black power movement similar to the original Black Panther Party of the 1960s although the original adherents of the BPP reject the new organization as a "black racist hate group." The NBPP is a black separatist group that believes blacks should live in their own nation. They demand that all black prisoners in the US be released to "the lawful authorities of the Black Nation." They claim to be entitled to reparations for slavery from the US, all European countries, and the Jews.

The NBPP is notable for its anti-white and anti-Semitic hatred. Its leaders have blamed Jews for the 9/11 terrorist attacks and for the slave trade. The late former party chairman Khalid Abdul Muhammad said, "There are no good crackers, and if you find one, kill him before he changes." A document on the NBPP website entitled The Nationalist Manifesto claims that white men have a secret plan to commit genocide against the non-white races. They believe that blacks are naturally superior to people of other races.

When NBPP members march, they often wear coordinated, military-style uniforms — black boots, black pants, a black shirt with NBPP patches on it, and black berets.

In 1989, Aaron Michaels, a Dallas radio personality, assembled a group of black citizens to engage in community activism and called the group the New Black Panther Party. In 1993, the group organized an event called the National Black Power Summit and Youth Rally, which drew around 200 attendees.

In 1994, Khalid Abdul Muhammad became actively involved with the NBPP. Muhammad was formerly the personal assistant to Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam.

In 1997, Fahim Minkah and Marvin Crenshaw, two original Panthers from Dallas, won an injunction against Michaels, disallowing him from using either the old Panther name or its logo. The injunction was not enforced and the NBPP continues to use the Panther name and the Panther logo to this day.



Malik Zulu Shabazz

In 1998, about 50 armed NBPP members clashed with 20 Klansmen in Texas following the murder of African-American James Byrd by three white men. Muhammad called on his group to confront the police.

In September 1998, Khalid Muhammad organized the Million Youth March in New York City. Malik Zulu Shabazz, the future leader of party, played a prominent role in organizing the event. Muhammad reportedly encouraged the crowd to attack police officers with chairs and bottles and even to take the officers' guns if attacked. Shortly after this event, Muhammad became the national chairman of the NBPP, making him its leader. He served as NBPP chairman until his death in 2001 and Shabazz took over. Shabazz worked to improve relations between the NBPP and the Nation of Islam, where many NBPP members had their roots.

On Nov. 4, 2008, election day, two NBPP members showed up, wearing military-style fatigues and berets, at a Philadelphia polling station, supposedly to protect black voters from having their rights violated. King Samir Shabazz, the local NBPP chapter leader, brandished a nightstick and made threatening remarks to voters.

The group made headlines across the country in March 2012 when Mikhail Muhammad, a New Black Panther leader in Florida, said the NBPP was placing a \$10,000 "bounty" on a neighborhood watch volunteer who killed 17-year-old Trayvon Martin, an African American, in Sanford, Fla. When asked whether he was inciting violence, Muhammad said, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

NBPP members began traveling the country to "protect" victims of hate crimes and often angrily denounced the police officers, white business owners and





residents who they insisted were complicit. Appearances included a large presence in Jena, La., in 2007, where major civil rights protests broke out over what appeared to be the authorities' differential treatment of white and black students involved in schoolyard violence. The NBPP also held inflammatory protests in New York over the 1996 police shooting death of Sean Bell. At one such protest, Shabazz led the crowd in a chant of "Fifty shots! Fifty cops! Kill the pigs who kill our kids!"

In October 2013, Shabazz reportedly left his position as Chairman of the New Black Panther Party. Despite a tumultuous period following his exit, Shabazz has maintained a relationship with the NBPP, speaking at several rallies and events including those held in Charleston, S.C., following the 2015 shooting of nine parishioners at the Emanuel A.M.E. Church.

#### **Nation of Islam**

The Nation of Islam (NOI) was founded in 1930 by an obscure clothing salesman, Wallace D. Fard, in Detroit, Mich. Fard and his "messenger" and successor Elijah Muhammad preached a hybrid creed that more than 6,000 years ago, the black race lived in a paradise on earth that was destroyed by the evil wizard Yacub, who created the "white devil" through a scientific process called "grafting." Fard and his disciple preached of a coming apocalyptic overthrow of white domination, insisting that the dominion of evil was to end with God's appearance on earth in the person of Fard. Following this, NOI predicts an epic struggle in which the Nation of Islam will play a key role in preparing and educating the Original People, who ruled the earth in peace and prosperity until Yacub's "blue-eyed devils" came along.

NOI's connection to Islam is through its founder Fard. NOI believes that there is no other God but Allah, but they redefine "Allah" by saying that he "came in the person of W.D. Fard."

NOI membership boomed in the 1950s and 1960s when luminaries such as Malcolm X (Malcolm Little) and heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) became members.

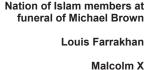
Appointed to the prestigious leadership of Harlem's



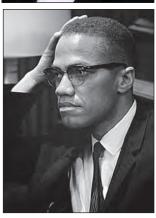


Clockwise above:

Elijah Muhammad







Temple No. 7 in New York City just two years after his 1952 release from prison, Malcolm X was wildly popular and his years as a prominent member of NOI (1952-1964) saw membership skyrocket from around 400 to between 100,000 and 300,000. But the Nation's vituperative language and its advocacy of self-defense in



place of nonviolence alienated it from mainstream civil rights groups. By 1959, Martin Luther King was warning of "a hate group arising in our midst that would preach the doctrine of black supremacy."

Following Malcolm X's 1964 split from his mentor, Elijah Muhammad, a rising star in the Nation was appointed to replace him at Temple No. 7. Louis Farrakhan had been working as a cabaret singer until he met Malcolm X and joined NOI in 1955. Ascending rapidly through the ranks, he proved to be an excellent speaker and organizer. Farrakhan weathered the storm of Malcolm X's assassination and managed to create a powerful following within the Nation, ascending to the position of national spokesman in 1967.

When Elijah Muhammad died in 1975, Farrakhan initially remained faithful to his son, Wallace Deen Muhammad (later Imam Warithuddin Muhammad) who succeeded him. But the younger Muhammad's dismantling of the Nation's material empire and his attempts to bring NOI into the fold of mainstream Islam ultimately alienated Farrakhan. In 1977, a rebellious Farrakhan, backed by a powerful enough base to pull it off, rejected the younger Muhammad and declared the creation of a "resurrected" NOI based on the original ideology of Elijah Muhammad.

Farrakhan made several of his most infamous remarks during the 1984 presidential campaign of Jesse Jackson, including calling Adolf Hitler "a very great man" and Judaism a "dirty religion" (some say he actually termed it a "gutter religion").

NOI has come to view white supremacists as people who at least understand NOI's program and could therefore become allies, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. In one early instance, American Nazi Party boss George Lincoln Rockwell appeared at NOI's 1962 Saviour's Day Convention, christening Elijah Muhammad the Hitler of blacks. In another, Malcolm X, on departing from NOI in 1964, spoke of an Atlanta meeting (later corroborated by FBI records) between

NOI and the Klan in an attempt to establish mutual working conditions. In more recent years, a yearning for racial separation has brought NOI other strange bedfellows. During the Jesse Jackson campaign, NOI was discovered by white Third Positionists (who espouse, among other things, radical racial separatism) in the extreme-right British National Front, some of whom developed friendly relationships with NOI officials in the late 1980s before suffering a backlash from the rank and file. Similarly, American neo-Nazi and White Aryan Resistance founder Tom Metzger has praised NOI's anti-Semitic rhetoric and has even donated a nominal amount of money to the Nation.

More recently, Farrakhan has established a close relationship with the New Black Panther Party, which was led by former deputy Khalid Muhammad (who left NOI after his more volatile remarks were widely publicized) until Muhammad's death in 2001.

Openly racist and violently anti-Semitic, the NBPP has been denounced by leading members of the original Black Panther Party as "a racist hate group." But that didn't stop Farrakhan from inviting current New Panther boss Malik Zulu Shabazz to convene NOI's 2005 Millions More March, marking the 10th anniversary of the Million Man March.

Farrakhan has been suffering from prostate cancer, and he seems to be weakening as the years pass, but NOI's legacy of racism still appears strong. A case in point is Ashahed Muhammad, a prominent NOI member and author of *Synagogue of Satan*, a book advertised on NOI's website that alleges, once again, a Jewish conspiracy to control the federal government. Muhammad runs the Truth Establishment Institute website, which, alongside *Synagogue of Satan* and *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*, offers works by the likes of Mark Weber, a former member of the neo-Nazi National Alliance and the long-time leader of the Holocaust-denying Institute for Historical Review.





### **How ROCIC Can Assist Your Investigations**

### **ROCIC Criminal Intelligence Unit**

The Intel Specialists with ROCIC's Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) can access dozens of research tools, specialized databases, public record information, criminal justice information, and data. They are able to search, retrieve, compile, and provide a consolidated reporting of findings to officers. This assistance helps officers in need of quick, accurate, and complete information. Information gained by ROCIC can help develop leads, link criminal activity, gain background information on suspects, and quickly obtain driver's license photos.

#### **RISSIntel**

The RISS Criminal Intelligence Databases (RISSIntel) provides for a real-time, online federated search of RISS and partner intelligence databases, including state systems. Millions of intelligence records are available via RISSIntel. These records include individuals, organizations, groups, and associates suspected of involvement in criminal activity, as well as locations, vehicles, weapons, and telephone numbers.

### **ROCIC Training**

ROCIC's Training Department offers numerous training opportunities and conferences, including a major training conference each year on gangs and civil unrest issues.

#### **ROCIC Law Enforcement Coordinators**

The ROCIC Law Enforcement Coordinators have specialized email lists to get your information out as fast as possible to jurisdictions that might be affected by similar cases.

# ROCIC Criminal Intelligence Bulletin and Special Research Reports

Agencies can submit information on suspects or organizations under investigation to the ROCIC Bulletin. Articles are posted frequently online to the ROCIC Publications eBulletin. A PDF of the articles is distributed monthly to more than 17,000 officers in the ROCIC region. The ROCIC Publications Unit also distributes monthly Special Research Reports, such as this one.

### **RISSafe and Officer Safety Website**

Before conducting an undercover operation, agencies should submit their event to RISSafe to ensure there are no conflicting operations being conducted by other officers in the same area. RISSafe helps to avoid blue-on-blue incidents. Other officer safety resources are available on the RISS Officer Safety Website.

### **ROCIC Analytical Unit**

The Analytical Unit converts complex information into easy-to-understand charts and presentations. The Audio and Video Forensic Department can enhance photos and video surveillance footage. The Computer Forensics Department assists in collecting evidence from electronic devices.

#### **ROCIC Technical Services**

The ROCIC Technical Services Unit loans specialized equipment to member agencies at no charge, including surveillance cameras and recording devices.



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