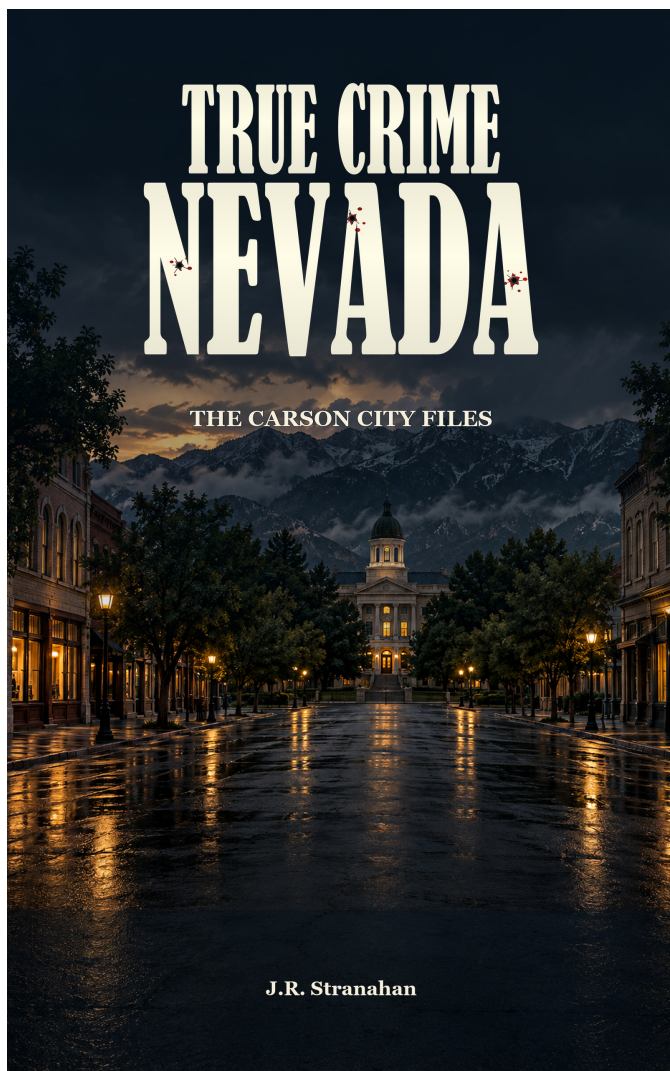


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File 1: The Carson City IHOP Shooting

Place and period: Carson City, 2011

Present legal status: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

This file belongs first to Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community. The public record is necessarily organized around investigation and adjudication, but a criminal case is not the measure of a life. The account uses the available record to describe what happened and how institutions responded, while avoiding invented biography where sources are silent.

The human scale

Sencion opened fire outside and inside a Carson City IHOP on September 6, 2011. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of The Carson City IHOP Shooting. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. In Carson City, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

For Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the

wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. Four victims died and several other people were wounded. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 2011 record from Carson City contains a point that resists shorthand: Three of the people killed were members of the Nevada National Guard. The present legal posture is equally specific: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. Sencion used a rifle that investigators determined had been unlawfully converted for automatic fire. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Carson City determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2011 marks the span over which the public learned it. The attack ended when Sencion shot himself in the restaurant parking lot. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a

collection of free-floating claims.

This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: Sencion opened fire outside and inside a Carson City IHOP on September 6, 2011. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the case. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

The case file gives different kinds of information different weight. Four victims died and several other people were wounded. A contemporaneous observation, a laboratory result, a charging allegation, and an appellate finding do not perform the same job. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Describing those jobs plainly is especially important when the story concerns Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community.

The first account

By the time The Carson City IHOP Shooting reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. Sencion used a rifle that investigators determined had been unlawfully converted for automatic fire. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

There is no need to enlarge the evidence to make this file serious. The attack ended when Sencion shot himself in the restaurant parking lot. That proposition is consequential on its own. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. The account therefore avoids borrowing certainty from unrelated defendants, other jurisdictions, or later cases that happen to resemble events in Carson City.

The public record speaks most reliably when attribution travels with the claim. Here is the supported proposition: Sencion opened fire outside and inside a Carson City IHOP on September 6, 2011. The source may recount an allegation, summarize trial proof, or state a judgment, and the language must match that function. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. That practice protects the accuracy of the case and the dignity of Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community at the same time.

At this stage of the file, absence is also information. The available materials establish this much: Four victims died and several other people were wounded. They do not establish every rumor that accumulated during 2011. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. Refusing to bridge those gaps with speculation keeps the unresolved portions visible instead of disguising them as narrative momentum.

Consider the detail in its proper scale: Three of the people killed were members of the Nevada National Guard. It is neither disposable nor self-executing. Its force depends on where it sits among the other records from Carson City. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. A measured account can explain that relationship without turning legal caution into a repetitive disclaimer.

The language of this chapter changes when the legal posture changes. Sencion used a rifle that investigators determined had been unlawfully converted for automatic fire. If the proposition came from an accusation, it remains attributed; if it survived adjudication, the judgment is named; if review altered the result, the alteration is carried forward. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. The controlling endpoint is recorded separately: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

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Building a chronology

The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. Four victims died and several other people were wounded. In the Carson City record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. Dates and sequence preserve the difference between early uncertainty and later knowledge. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

The end of a proceeding is not always the end of a case's public life. Three of the people killed were members of the Nevada National Guard. Families, institutions, and communities continued to live with the result after 2011. Dates and sequence preserve the difference between early uncertainty and later knowledge. The legal status is reported in its own

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Physical evidence

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Witness evidence

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Digital and documentary trails

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Charging choices

By the time The Carson City IHOP Shooting reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. Sencion used a rifle that investigators determined had been unlawfully converted for automatic fire. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. An indictment states allegations, while a plea or verdict resolves only the counts and defendants actually adjudicated. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

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The courtroom

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The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. Three of the people killed were members of the Nevada National Guard. In the Carson City record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. A trial tests admissible proof under defined rules and does not recreate every event or rumor surrounding a case. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

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Appeal and review

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. The attack ended when Sencion shot himself in the restaurant parking lot. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Appellate review addresses claimed legal error on a fixed record rather than conducting a second trial. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community privately thought.

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Uncertainty

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Institutions

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Four victims died and several other people were wounded. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of The Carson City IHOP Shooting. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. In Carson City, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman.

For Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. Three of the people killed were members of the Nevada National Guard. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 2011 record from Carson City contains a point that resists shorthand: Sencion used a rifle that investigators determined had been unlawfully converted for automatic fire. The present legal posture is equally specific: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. The attack ended when Sencion shot himself in the restaurant parking lot. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Florence Donovan-Gunderson, Major Heath Kelly, Sergeant First Class Christian Riege, Sergeant First Class Miranda McElhiney, the wounded people, their families, and the Carson City community privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Carson City determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2011 marks the span over which the public learned it. Sencion opened fire outside and inside a Carson City IHOP on September 6, 2011. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families occupy different roles in the record. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

Status at manuscript lock

The controlling status for this account is: Eduardo Sencion died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound at the scene and therefore was not prosecuted. The sheriff's investigation treated him as the lone gunman. That sentence is deliberately narrower than a television summary. It does not merge co-defendants, convert accusations into findings, or imply that an appeal erased a human death. Later proceedings may change the legal posture, but they should not be projected backward onto the record described here.

Sources from the edition

The Carson City IHOP Shooting

- Carson City Sheriff's Office press release, IHOP shooting update: <https://www.carsonnow.org/10/05/2011/more-details-carson-city-ihop-shooters-weapons>

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