

FOREWORD

*--excerpts from speech given at Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony
Clarksburg, West Virginia, May 14, 1998*

We must realize that law enforcement officers face danger on a daily basis. Since 1988, nearly 700 law enforcement officers throughout the country have been slain in the line of duty, another 629 have been killed in duty-related accidents, and over 600,000 officers have been assaulted. While progress is being made in fighting crime, violence remains a serious threat to those who have sworn to protect society. Yet, even with the challenges facing law enforcement, brave men and women continue to join these ranks and swear to work each day to preserve the peace and improve the safety of towns and cities across America. Whether a seasoned veteran or a rookie just out of training, these heroic men and women, and their fallen colleagues whom we honor today, come from many different backgrounds. However, they are linked by a common ideal -- that freedom is worth defending and that justice shall prevail . . .

Some people in the United States say that heroes are people that win World Series titles, or Super Bowl championships, or the Stanley Cup. I disagree. The men and women we honor here today were larger-than-life heroes in every sense of the word. They fought and died for the strongly held principles of law and order. Their sacrifice has made a difference to each and everyone of us. For those who died to uphold these beliefs, and for those who still stand to protect them, we salute you.

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METHODOLOGY

Presented throughout this publication are tables, charts, and narrative comments addressing the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The unit of count is the victim officer, not the number of incidents or weapons employed. In tabulations pertaining to weapons used, personal weapons are considered to be any part of the body — hands, fists, feet, etc. — which can be employed as a weapon. Because of the differences in data collection and reporting procedures, care must be taken when attempting any comparisons between the information presented on law enforcement officers killed and those assaulted. Furthermore, care should also be taken in any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* because statistics are updated annually.

In Section I are statistics on felonious or accidental deaths of duly sworn local, state, and federal law enforcement officers having full arrest powers. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data on officers' deaths from several sources. This Program receives notification of duty-related deaths from local and state law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program. Contributors submit preliminary data on any officer killed in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, administrator of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, maintains contact throughout the year, supplying information regarding officers whose survivors have received

benefits. This threefold reporting procedure ensures the validity and completeness of the data.

Once the national Program receives notification of a line-of-duty death, it sends inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident to the victim officer's employing agency. Additionally, it furnishes the agency with information concerning two federal programs which provide benefits to survivors of nonfederal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

Pertinent criminal history data concerning the individuals identified in connection with felonious killings are obtained from the FBI's Interstate Identification Index.

Section II contains data pertaining to assaults on sworn city, county, and state law enforcement officers. The information is collected on a monthly basis from UCR Program participants who compile and submit their data by one of two means: either directly to the FBI or through their state-level UCR Programs.

Law enforcement agencies report the number of assaults resulting in serious injury or instances where a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults are recorded only if they involved more than verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest.

In all of Section II, the data are based on information from 8,692 law enforcement agencies supplying figures for all 12 months of 1997. These agencies offered services to approximately 200 million inhabitants or 75 percent of the Nation's total population. Tables

25, 27, 33, and 34 are presentations by population groups. The table on page 2 shows the summary of the population coverage and number of agencies represented. In 1997, data for the states of Florida, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Vermont were not available for inclusion in the tabulations.

Addressed in Section III of this publication are assaults on criminal justice officers employed by five federal government entities: the United States Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the U.S. Postal Service. Within these five federal sectors are 10 agencies, bureaus, or services which employ the majority of the personnel who are responsible for protecting

government officials and enforcing and investigating violations of federal laws. On an annual basis, these departments are contacted and requested to submit information on their officers who were assaulted in the line of duty.

The tabulations in Section III concerning assaults on federal officers differ somewhat from assaults on the other law enforcement entities addressed in this publication. The circumstance categories are tailored to depict the unique duties performed by federal criminal justice personnel. Regardless of the extent or even the absence of personal injury, all reports of assaults or threats to assault are included in the compilations.

Population Group	Population Covered	Number of Agencies
Group I (250,000 and over)	47,017,527	64
Group II (100,000 – 99,999)	18,812,615	276
Group IV (25,000 – 24,999)	19,760,978	1,256
Group VI (under 10,000) ¹	15,738,774	4,447
Suburban Counties ²	39,549,507	540
Rural Counties ²	19,584,093	1,425
Total	199,816,321	8,692

¹Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

²Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

SECTION I

Law Enforcement Officers Killed

During 1997, 65 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. Law enforcement agencies in 29 states and the District of Columbia reported officers' deaths. Of the victims, 34 were employed by city police departments, 20 by county police and sheriffs' offices, 9 by state agencies, and 2 by federal agencies. (See Table 1.)

The total was 16 percent higher in 1997 than in 1996 when 56 officers were slain. Comparisons for 5- and 10-year periods showed the number of officers slain in 1997 was 7 percent lower than in 1993 and was 17 percent lower than the 1988 total.

Victims

All of the 65 officers killed in 1997 were males. The average age of officers slain was 37. One victim was under the age of 25; 17 were between the ages of 25 and 30; 23 were ages 31 through 40; and 24 were over 40 years of age. Fifty-two of the slain officers were white, 11 were black, 1 was Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 was American Indian. (See Table 19.)

The law enforcement officers killed in 1997 averaged 10 years of police experience. Eighteen officers had over 10 years of law enforcement service; 31 had 5 to 10 years of service; and 11 had 1 to 4 years. Four officers had less than 1 year of service. Years of law enforcement service was not reported for one law enforcement officer.

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

During 1997, 19 officers lost their lives during arrest situations. A further breakdown

of these situations showed 8 officers were killed by robbery suspects, 5 by burglary suspects, 1 by suspects during drug-related situations, and 5 by assailants suspected of other crimes. (See Table 17.)

Fourteen officers were killed upon responding to disturbance calls, 11 of which involved family disputes; 11 were ambushed; 9 were slain while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; 7 were killed while enforcing traffic laws; 4 were slain while handling or transporting prisoners; and 1 was killed while dealing with a mentally deranged individual.

Types of Assignment

Figures for 1988 through 1997 show that the largest percentage of victim officers were assigned to vehicle patrol when they were slain. Forty-nine percent of the vehicle patrol officers were alone and unassisted at the time of their deaths, and 31 percent of the victim officers on other types of assignments were alone and unassisted. (See Table 16.)

Patrol officers accounted for 47 of the 65 victims in 1997. Of those officers killed while on patrol, 34 were assigned to 1-officer vehicles and 13 to 2-officer vehicles. Ten victims were on detective or special assignment, and 8 were off duty but acting in an official capacity. (See Table 17.)

Alleged Assailants

In 1997, 64 of the 65 slayings of law enforcement officers have been cleared. Of the 71 suspects identified in connection with the murders, 70 were male; gender was

not reported for 1 suspect. Thirty-five of the suspects were white and 29 were black. Forty-two of the 71 alleged assailants were under the age of 31. (See Table 20.)

Fifty-four of the suspects identified had previous arrests and 51 had prior convictions. The records showed that 26 suspects had previous arrests for weapons violations, 23 for crimes of violence, and 13 for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest. (See Table 20.)

Of the 70 persons identified, 50 have been arrested by law enforcement agencies. Eleven committed suicide subsequent to slaying the officers, 8 were justifiably killed (2 by victim officers), and 1 is a fugitive. No suspects have been identified in connection with 1 slaying.

Dispositions of 967 persons identified in connection with officers' murders during the decade 1986-1995 were reviewed. Of the 967 persons identified, 775 were arrested and charged; 118 were justifiably killed; 1 was murdered in an unrelated incident; 62 committed suicide; and 11 remain fugitives. Eighteen cases from that same timeframe are still pending. (See Table 21.)

Among those persons charged for whom final disposition is known, 70 percent were found guilty of murder; 9 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense related to murder; and 6 percent were found guilty of some crime other than murder. Nine percent of the suspects were acquitted or had charges against them dismissed, 2 percent were committed to psychiatric institutions, and 2 percent of the cases remain pending or the disposition is unknown. One percent of the persons charged with the officers' murders died in custody before final disposition was determined. Less than 1 percent of the persons charged either received probation or their sentences are indeterminate.

Available data revealed that 113 of the 539 offenders found guilty of murder were sentenced to death, 248 received life imprisonment, and 173 were given prison terms ranging from 2 to 396 years. One was placed on probation, and 4 were given indeterminate sentences.

Weapons

Firearms claimed the lives of 92 percent of the 688 officers killed in the line of duty from 1988 through 1997. Seventy-two percent of the murders were committed by the use of handguns, 15 percent by rifles, 5 percent by shotguns, and 8 percent by other weapons. (See Table 3.)

Sixty-two officers were slain with their own weapons during the 10-year period. In the same timeframe, 168 officers fired their service weapons, and the weapons of 113 officers were stolen.

More than half of the officers killed by gunshot wounds during this 10-year period were within 5 feet of their assailants at the time of the attack. (See Table 5.) Forty-eight percent of the firearm fatalities were caused by wounds to the head, 45 percent by upper torso wounds, and 6 percent by wounds below the waist. (See Table 6.)

During 1997, firearms were used in 62 of the 65 slayings. Handguns were the murder weapons in 44 of the killings, rifles in 12, and shotguns in 6. Three officers were shot with their own service weapons. (See Table 4.)

The most common handgun cartridge types used against officers in 1997 were the .38 caliber and 9 millimeter. These two weapons jointly accounted for 43 percent of the handgun deaths. (See Table 4.)

Two officers in 1997 were intentionally stabbed with a knife, and 1 officer was either smothered or strangled. (See Table 3.)

Body Armor

Of 253 officers wearing body armor when slain with firearms during the past 10 years, 152 suffered gunshot wounds to the head; 83 suffered gunshot wounds to the upper torso; and 18 suffered gunshot wounds below the waist. (See Table 7.) Of 83 officers who died as a result of upper torso wounds, 40 officers were killed when bullets entered between the side panels of the vests or through the arm openings. Twenty-five died as a result of wounds above the vest area, and 14 officers were slain when the bullets penetrated their protective vests. Four officers died as a result of wounds in the abdominal and/or lower back area not protected by their vest. (See Table 8.)

Thirteen officers wearing body armor were slain by weapons other than firearms. Seven were intentionally struck by vehicles; 3 were beaten or strangled; 1 was stabbed; 1 was struck on the head with a bucket of spackling compound; and 1 was struck with a metal flashlight.

Places

The most populous region, the Southern States, reported 32 of the 65 officers' fatalities in 1997. The Western States reported 15; Midwestern States reported 11; and the Northeastern States reported 7 officers slain. (See Table 13.)

A comparison of regional totals for the periods 1988-1992 and 1993-1997 shows that the number of officers killed during the latter

5-year span increased both in the Northeastern States and the Western States, and decreased both in the Midwestern States and the Southern States.

Times

In the past 10 years, 62 percent of the incidents resulting in officers' deaths occurred from 6:01 p.m.-6 a.m. The figures show the 4-hour period from 4:01 a.m.-8 a.m. to be the hours when the fewest officers were slain and the 6-hour period from 8:01 p.m.-2 a.m. to be when the greatest number was recorded. (See Table 9.)

Daily figures for the decade 1988-1997 show more officers were slain on Fridays than on any other day of the week; the lowest number of fatalities was recorded on Sundays. (See Table 10.) A review of the monthly totals for the same years shows January and April with the highest figures, 69 and 67, respectively, and July with the least fatalities, 43. (See Table 11.)

Accidental Deaths

Sixty officers lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing their official duties in 1997. Forty officers were killed in automobile, motorcycle, and aircraft accidents; 13 were accidentally struck by vehicles; 1 was accidentally shot; and 6 were killed in other types of accidents such as falls, drownings, etc. (See Table 23.)

Regionally, the Southern States recorded 23 accidental deaths; the Western States, 16; the Midwestern States, 14; and the Northeastern States, 7. (See Table 22.)

WEAPONS USED

Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
State and Agency by Type of Weapon

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
Total	65	44	12	6	3
ALABAMA	2	1	1	0	0
Etowah County	1	0	1	0	0
Montgomery	1	1	0	0	0
ALASKA	1	0	0	0	1
State Troopers, Anchorage	1	0	0	0	(personal 1 weapons)
ARIZONA	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Corrections, Phoenix	1	0	0	0	(knife) 1
ARKANSAS	3	3	0	0	0
Higginson	1	1	0	0	0
Osceola	1	1	0	0	0
Poinsett County	1	1	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	7	4	2	1	0
Butte County	1	1	0	0	0
Glendale	1	1	0	0	0
Los Angeles County	2	2	0	0	0
Riverside County	0	2	0	0	0
Yuba County	1	0	0	1	0
COLORADO	1	0	1	0	0
Denver	1	0	1	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	3	0	0	0
Metropolitan Police	3	3	0	0	0
FLORIDA	1	1	0	0	0
Winter Haven	1	1	0	0	0

**Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
State and Agency by Type of Weapon — Continued**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
GEORGIA	2	1	1	0	0
Atlanta	1	0	1	0	0
Richmond County Board of Education	1	1	0	0	0
IDAHO	1	1	0	0	0
Boise	1	1	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	1	1	0	0	0
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0
INDIANA	4	4	0	0	0
Allen County	1	1	0	0	0
Rocky Ripple	2	2	0	0	0
South Bend	1	1	0	0	0
KANSAS	1	0	0	0	1
Sedgwick County	1	0	0	0	(knife) 1
KENTUCKY	1	1	0	0	0
Jefferson County	1	1	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	1	1	0	0	0
Calcasieu Parish	1	1	0	0	0
MARYLAND	1	0	0	1	0
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0
MINNESOTA	1	1	0	0	0
State Patrol, Chisago County	1	1	0	0	0

**Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
State and Agency by Type of Weapon — Continued**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
MISSISSIPPI	5	2	1	2	0
Jackson	1	0	0	1	0
Jefferson Davis County	2	2	0	0	0
Kemper County	1	0	0	1	0
Shannon	1	0	1	0	0
NEVADA	1	1	0	0	0
Immigration & Naturalization Service, Reno	1	1	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	1	2	0	0
Epsom	1	1	0	0	0
State Police, Concord	2	0	2	0	0
NEW JERSEY	2	1	0	1	0
Long Branch	1	1	0	0	0
State Police, West Trenton	1	0	0	1	0
NEW MEXICO	1	0	1	0	0
Navajo Department of Law Enforcement, Crownpoint	1	0	1	0	0
NEW YORK	2	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0
New York	1	1	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	5	3	2	0	0
Cumberland County	1	0	1	0	0
Davidson	1	1	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Cumberland County	1	0	1	0	0
Raleigh	1	1	0	0	0
Sharpsburg	1	1	0	0	0

**Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
State and Agency by Type of Weapon — Continued**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
OHIO	4	4	0	0	0
Ashtabula	1	1	0	0	0
Cincinnati	2	2	0	0	0
Ohio State University, Columbus	1	1	0	0	0
OREGON	1	1	0	0	0
Portland Police Bureau	1	1	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	2	0	0	0
Florence County	1	1	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Orangeburg County	1	1	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	3	2	0	1	0
Covington	1	0	0	1	0
Fayette County	1	1	0	0	0
Walden	1	1	0	0	0
TEXAS	3	3	0	0	0
Garland	1	1	0	0	0
Houston	1	1	0	0	0
Pecos County	1	1	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	1	0	1	0	0
Tacoma	1	0	1	0	0

Table 2. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Type of Weapon by Region

Type of Weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories ^{1/} Foreign
Total	688	84	123	301	130	50
Handgun	492	63	79	217	87	46
Rifle	106	8	26	40	29	3
Shotgun	35	3	5	21	6	0
Total Firearms	633	74	110	278	122	49
Knife	11	4	1	4	1	1
Bomb	10	1	0	9	0	0
Personal Weapons	6	1	1	1	3	0
Other	28	4	11	9	4	0

^{1/}Officer killed information was not received from U.S. Territories for 1997.

Table 3. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Type of Weapon

Year	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	688	492	106	35	633	11	10	6	28
1988	78	63	11	2	76	0	0	0	2
1989	66	40	10	7	57	2	0	1	6
1990	66	48	8	1	57	3	0	2	4
1991	71	50	14	4	68	0	1	0	2
1992	63	43	9	2	54	1	1	1	6
1993	70	50	14	3	67	0	0	0	3
1994	79	66	8	4	78	0	0	0	1
1995	74	43	14	5	62	2	8	0	2
1996	56	45	6	1	52	1	0	1	2
1997	65	44	12	6	62	2	0	1	0

**Table 4. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
Type and Size of Firearm**

Type of Firearm Size of Firearm	Total Slain With Firearms	Slain With Own Weapon	Slain Wearing Body Armor
Total	62	3	25
Handgun Total	44	2	18
.22 Caliber	3	1	1
.25 Caliber	2	0	1
.32 Caliber	4	0	2
.357 Magnum	3	0	0
.38 Caliber	10	0	4
.380 Caliber	3	0	2
.40 Caliber	4	0	2
.45 Caliber	4	0	3
9 Millimeter	9	1	3
Caliber Not Reported	2	0	0
Rifle Total	12	1	5
.22 Caliber	1	0	0
.223 Caliber	3	0	1
.30 Caliber	3	0	2
7.62x39 Millimeter	5	1	2
Shotgun Total	6	0	2
12 Gauge	4	0	1
16 Gauge	1	0	0
20 Gauge	1	0	1

**Table 5. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1988–1997
Distance Between Victim Officers and Offenders**

Feet	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	633	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	52	62
0 – 5	337	47	33	31	34	27	33	43	28	30	31
6 – 10	132	10	11	14	9	14	14	21	16	12	11
11 – 20	73	12	5	4	13	6	7	7	6	5	8
21 – 50	53	5	6	4	6	4	7	4	7	3	7
Over 50	38	2	2	4	6	3	6	3	5	2	5

Table 6. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1988–1997
Location of Fatal Wounds

Point of Entry	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	633	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	52	62
Front Head	217	32	16	25	26	14	28	22	18	15	21
Rear Head	90	5	11	6	10	11	6	12	10	10	9
Front Upper Torso	234	30	18	19	23	17	21	35	23	22	26
Rear Upper Torso	51	6	6	4	5	8	4	4	5	3	6
Front Below Waist	32	2	3	3	3	4	6	4	5	2	0
Rear Below Waist	9	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0

Table 7. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1988–1997
Number Wearing Body Armor

Point of Entry	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total Slain with Firearms	633	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	52	62
While Wearing Body Armor	253	20	18	15	24	17	37	35	32	30	25
Total Head Wounds	307	37	27	31	36	25	34	34	28	25	30
While Wearing Body Armor	152	15	9	11	13	11	22	22	20	19	10
Total Upper Torso Wounds	285	36	24	23	28	25	25	39	28	25	32
While Wearing Body Armor	83	3	6	2	9	5	11	11	10	11	15
Total Lower Torso Wounds	41	3	6	3	4	4	8	5	6	2	0
While Wearing Body Armor	18	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	0	0

**Table 8. — Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds, 1988–1997
Officers Shot in Upper Torso While Wearing Body Armor**

Point of Entry	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	83	3	6	2	9	5	11	11	10	11	15
Entered Between Side Panels of Vest	24	2	3	0	3	1	3	4	2	4	2
Entered Through Armhole or Shoulder Area of Vest	16	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Entered Above Vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area, etc.)	25	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	8
Entered Below Vest (abdominal or lower back area)	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Penetrated Vest (by weapon type and caliber)	14	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Rifle											
.223 Caliber	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
.30 Caliber	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
.30–06 Caliber	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
.30–30 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
7.62 Millimeter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.62x39 Millimeter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

PLACES AND TIMES

Table 9. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Time of Day

Time of Day	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	688	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	56	65
A.M.											
12:01 – 2	97	10	12	10	13	7	14	9	9	7	6
2:01 – 4	67	9	10	4	12	6	4	8	5	5	4
4:01 – 6	30	2	1	1	5	0	2	7	6	0	6
6:01 – 8	19	1	2	2	0	4	0	3	3	3	1
8:01 – 10	47	5	2	1	2	7	6	5	11	4	4
10:01 – Noon	40	7	4	3	3	4	3	8	2	3	3
P.M.											
12:01 – 2	49	4	3	5	6	5	5	3	2	5	11
2:01 – 4	46	5	4	4	3	2	4	8	7	3	6
4:01 – 6	60	10	9	5	7	4	3	6	4	7	5
6:01 – 8	46	8	3	7	4	3	4	9	2	4	2
8:01 – 10	87	9	6	11	8	10	8	7	11	9	8
10:01 – Midnight	100	8	10	13	8	11	17	6	12	6	9

Table 10. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Day of Week

Day of Week	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	688	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	56	65
Sunday	77	6	5	9	16	4	10	8	7	4	8
Monday	100	14	12	10	11	11	7	11	11	7	6
Tuesday	103	14	13	12	9	5	8	18	12	5	7
Wednesday	109	9	9	7	11	11	14	10	17	6	15
Thursday	90	8	7	13	7	7	13	7	10	10	8
Friday	119	18	11	7	7	14	10	18	9	12	13
Saturday	90	9	9	8	10	11	8	7	8	12	8

Table 11. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Month

Month	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	688	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	56	65
January	69	7	10	7	12	4	3	6	4	11	5
February	64	8	7	4	6	4	12	9	3	3	8
March	60	5	10	8	5	5	6	4	5	6	6
April	67	1	4	6	12	6	4	5	20	1	8
May	48	2	4	6	3	6	4	5	7	6	5
June	55	10	5	12	6	3	6	8	2	2	1
July	43	8	2	3	3	4	6	2	5	6	4
August	61	6	7	4	4	6	6	8	9	2	9
September	57	6	3	6	6	8	0	10	6	6	6
October	61	9	6	4	3	4	10	5	7	7	6
November	51	11	4	3	5	7	4	9	3	2	3
December	52	5	4	3	6	6	9	8	3	4	4

**Table 12. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
Population Group by Type of Assignment**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Type of Assignment								
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		Off Duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	65	13	18	16	0	0	3	7	8
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	13	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	4
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	8	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	10	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	2
Suburban Counties	15	1	5	5	0	0	0	2	2
Rural Counties	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
State Agencies	9	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0
U.S. Territories ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹Officer killed information was not received from U.S. Territories for 1997.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED, 1997
BY REGION
(MAP CHART)**

Table 13. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Region, Division, and State

Area	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	688	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	56	65
NORTHEAST	84	7	9	7	7	8	9	12	8	10	7
New England	18	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	0	3
Connecticut	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0
New Hampshire	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	66	5	8	6	5	7	8	6	7	10	4
New Jersey	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2
New York	36	4	7	2	3	4	3	3	2	6	2
Pennsylvania	22	1	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	4	0
MIDWEST	123	12	8	14	20	8	11	16	8	15	11
East North Central	84	10	4	10	12	5	8	11	5	10	9
Illinois	22	3	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1
Indiana	13	3	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	4
Michigan	20	4	1	3	6	0	1	3	1	1	0
Ohio	17	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	5	4
Wisconsin	12	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	2	0
West North Central	39	2	4	4	8	3	3	5	3	5	2
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Minnesota	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1
Missouri	15	0	2	2	5	2	0	3	0	1	0
Nebraska	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	301	38	32	31	29	28	31	24	32	24	32
South Atlantic	132	13	14	16	12	14	14	14	10	11	14
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	3
Florida	33	8	3	7	2	3	3	0	2	4	1
Georgia	25	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	2	3	2
Maryland	9	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
North Carolina	23	0	0	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	5
South Carolina	17	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	2	2
Virginia	12	2	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
West Virginia	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 13. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Region, Division, and State — Continued

Area	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
East South Central	64	7	6	9	5	7	3	7	6	3	11
Alabama	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	2
Kentucky	12	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	24	3	5	3	1	2	1	3	1	0	5
Tennessee	18	2	0	4	3	0	0	1	3	2	3
West South Central	105	18	12	6	12	7	14	3	16	10	7
Arkansas	12	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	3
Louisiana	22	3	4	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	1
Oklahoma	12	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	1	0
Texas	59	12	8	3	10	3	11	3	2	4	3
WEST	130	19	9	9	7	13	11	18	23	6	15
Mountain	52	10	3	3	4	4	3	8	11	1	5
Arizona	18	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	1	1
Colorado	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	1
Idaho	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Montana	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
New Mexico	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Utah	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pacific	78	9	6	6	3	9	8	10	12	5	10
Alaska	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
California	66	9	5	5	3	6	8	8	11	4	7
Hawaii	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
U.S. TERRITORIES¹	50	2	8	5	8	6	8	9	3	1	---
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	---
Puerto Rico	47	1	8	5	7	6	8	9	2	1	---
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	---

¹Officer killed information was not received from U.S. Territories for 1997.

**CIRCUMSTANCES
SURROUNDING
DEATHS**

Table 14. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Region

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories¹
Total	688	84	123	301	130	50
Disturbance Calls	102	8	23	41	27	3
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	39	5	10	13	8	3
Family Quarrels	63	3	13	28	19	0
Arrest Situations	250	36	45	102	47	20
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	29	4	9	10	6	0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	91	16	15	33	13	14
Drug-related Matters	45	7	3	20	14	1
Attempting Other Arrests	85	9	18	39	14	5
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	28	3	7	11	4	3
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	128	21	25	51	24	7
Ambush Situations	79	7	9	43	7	13
Entrapment/Premeditation	33	2	3	17	5	6
Unprovoked Attack	46	5	6	26	2	7
Mentally Deranged	12	2	1	5	3	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	89	7	13	48	18	3

¹Officer killed information was not received from U.S. Territories for 1997.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
ASSAULTED AND KILLED,
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE,
1988-1997**

Table 15. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	688	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	56	65
Disturbance Calls	102	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4	14
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	39	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1	3
Family Quarrels	63	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3	11
Arrest Situations	250	33	24	30	14	26	28	33	21	22	19
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	29	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	91	7	8	13	4	10	9	17	7	8	8
Drug-related Matters	45	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	1
Attempting Other Arrests	85	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8	5
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	28	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0	4
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	128	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	13	9
Ambush Situations	79	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	5	11
Entrapment/Premeditation	33	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2	5
Unprovoked Attack	46	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	3	6
Mentally Deranged	12	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	89	6	7	6	13	10	10	10	9	11	7

Table 16. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Assignment							Off Duty
		2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/Special Assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	688	87	209	128	3	6	44	101	110
Disturbance Calls	102	22	31	36	0	0	0	4	9
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	39	11	7	13	0	0	0	2	6
Family Quarrels	63	11	24	23	0	0	0	2	3
Arrest Situations	250	22	41	48	1	4	12	64	58
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	29	5	12	4	0	0	1	3	4
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	91	7	12	16	0	1	3	5	47
Drug-related Matters	45	4	2	4	0	1	5	29	0
Attempting Other Arrests	85	6	15	24	1	2	3	27	7
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	28	4	8	2	0	0	6	8	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	128	20	52	19	2	2	6	10	17
Ambush Situations	79	6	16	6	0	0	19	10	22
Entrapment/Premeditation	33	3	6	4	0	0	6	1	13
Unprovoked Attack	46	3	10	2	0	0	13	9	9
Mentally Deranged	12	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	89	12	58	13	0	0	1	1	4

Table 17. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Assignment							Off Duty
		2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	65	13	18	16	0	0	3	7	8
Disturbance Calls	14	4	3	5	0	0	0	1	1
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family Quarrels	11	2	3	4	0	0	0	1	1
Arrest Situations	19	3	4	4	0	0	0	4	4
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	8	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Drug-related Matters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Attempting Other Arrests	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ambush Situations	11	1	4	3	0	0	2	0	1
Entrapment/Premeditation	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Unprovoked Attack	6	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Mentally Deranged	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1988–1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	688	492	106	35	633	11	10	6	28
Disturbance Calls	102	49	30	12	91	2	0	2	7
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	39	18	15	3	36	0	0	2	1
Family Quarrels	63	31	15	9	55	2	0	0	6
Arrest Situations	250	194	37	11	242	2	0	2	4
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	29	22	2	3	27	0	0	1	1
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	91	81	4	2	87	1	0	1	2
Drug-related Matters	45	38	7	0	45	0	0	0	0
Attempting Other Arrests	85	53	24	6	83	1	0	0	1
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	28	25	0	1	26	1	0	1	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	128	101	13	3	117	4	1	0	6
Ambush Situations	79	52	14	4	70	1	8	0	0
Entrapment/Premeditation	33	19	9	3	31	0	2	0	0
Unprovoked Attack	46	33	5	1	39	1	6	0	0
Mentally Deranged	12	8	1	2	11	1	0	0	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	89	63	11	2	76	0	1	1	11

**PROFILES OF
VICTIM OFFICERS
AND ASSAILANTS**

Table 19. — Profile of Victim Officers, 1988–1997

Victim Officers	1997	1988– 1992	1993– 1997	1988– 1997
Total	65	344	344	688
Age:				
Under 25 Years of Age	1	27	21	48
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	17	68	102	170
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	23	134	116	250
Over 40 Years of Age	24	114	103	217
Age Not Reported	0	1	2	3
Average Years of Age	37	37	36	37
Sex:				
Male	65	336	334	670
Female	0	8	10	18
Race:				
White	52	297	284	581
Black	11	45	51	96
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	6	8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	3	3
Years of Service:				
Less than 1 Year of Service	4	15	25	40
From 1 through 4 Years of Service	11	97	88	185
From 5 through 10 Years of Service	31	91	112	203
Over 10 Years of Service	18	139	113	252
Years of Service Not Reported	1	2	6	8
Average Years of Service	10	10	9	10
Average Height	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"
In Uniform	49	230	246	476
Wearing Protective Body Armor	27	99	167	266

**Table 20. — Profile of Persons Identified in the Felonious Killing of
Law Enforcement Officers, 1988–1997**

Persons Identified	1997	1988– 1992	1993– 1997	1988– 1997
Total	71	493	457	950
Age:				
Under 18 Years of Age	2	43	56	99
From 18 through 24 Years of Age	22	173	156	329
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	18	100	88	188
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	17	97	64	161
Over 40 Years of Age	10	55	57	112
Age Not Reported	2	25	36	61
Average Years of Age	30	28	28	28
Sex:				
Male	70	465	421	886
Female	0	12	14	26
Sex Not Reported	1	16	22	38
Race:				
White	35	256	213	469
Black	29	207	195	402
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	7	10	17
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	2	8	10
Race Not Reported	1	21	31	52
Criminal History:				
Prior Criminal Arrest	54	338	275	613
Convicted on Prior Criminal Charge	51	254	199	453
Prior Arrest for Crime of Violence	23	183	158	341
On Parole or Probation at Time of Killing	17	102	91	193
Prior Arrest for Murder	1	23	10	33
Prior Arrest for Drug Law Violation	31	119	134	253
Prior Arrest for Assaulting an Officer or Resisting Arrest	13	52	84	136
Prior Arrest for Weapons Violation	26	170	146	316

Table 21. — Disposition of Persons Identified in the Felonious Killing of Law Enforcement Officers, 1986–1995

Persons Identified	1986–1990	1991–1995	1986–1995
Known Persons	481¹	486	967¹
Fugitives	3	8	11
Justifiably Killed	67	51	118
Committed Suicide	26	36	62
Arrested and Charged	384	391	775
Arrested and Charged	384	391	775
Guilty of Murder	258	281	539
Guilty of Lesser Offense Related to Murder	43	30	73
Guilty of Crime Other Than Murder	23	22	45
Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	44	25	69
Committed to Mental Institution	9	7	16
Case Pending or Disposition Unknown	0	18	18
Died in Custody	5	5	10
Probation	0	1	1
Indeterminate	2	2	4

¹One offender was murdered while at large in 1989.

SUMMARIES OF INCIDENTS

Summaries of Felonious Incidents

ALABAMA

A 30-year-old corporal with the Montgomery Police Department was killed in an unprovoked attack on September 24 at approximately 1 p.m. Following his lunch break, the corporal, with over 9 years' law enforcement experience, resumed duty in his patrol vehicle. Unknown to the corporal, a shooting between a suspect on probation and a bail bondsman had just occurred at a nearby intersection. As the alleged shooter fled the area, he happened to see the corporal sitting in the patrol vehicle. The male approached the police cruiser and, without warning, began firing into the vehicle with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, striking the corporal multiple times in the upper torso area from his throat to his stomach. Though the victim corporal was able to return fire and hit the offender, whom he reportedly knew through prior law enforcement encounters, he died of a bullet wound that entered his body between the side panels of his protective vest. The alleged assailant, who had a history of previous drug and theft-related charges, fled the scene in an effort to elude pursuing officers but was later apprehended after being wounded in an exchange of gunfire. A 20-year-old male has been charged with Capital Murder of a Law Enforcement Officer.

The captain of the Etowah County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed just after 11 a.m. on October 10 near Rainbow City. The 46-year-old captain, who had recently been appointed commander of the Etowah County Drug/Major Crime Task Force, was attempting to serve a narcotics search warrant with other members of the Task Force. As the officers tried to gain entry into the residence, the suspect allegedly opened fire with a 7.62 x 39 mm semiautomatic rifle. The veteran officer, with 25 years' law enforcement

experience, was shot 14 times with the fatal round striking him in the front upper torso. During the gunfire, three other officers, one each from the Altoona Department of Public Safety, the Etowah County Sheriff's Office, and the Rainbow City Police Department, were injured. Exiting the residence, the gunman allegedly continued to fire on the downed officers. However, he was subsequently wounded and taken into custody. The 50-year-old suspect was arrested and charged with Capital Murder and Drug Trafficking. A female, who allegedly assisted the suspect in the attack by handing him ammunition and backing him up, was also arrested and charged with Murder.

ALASKA

On January 10 at approximately 10:10 p.m., a 21-year veteran with the Alaska State Troopers was slain when he attempted to arrest a suspect who was driving a stolen taxicab. The 42-year-old trooper, who was on patrol duty near the town of Glennallen, received radio information of a taxicab stolen in the Anchorage area. The only on-duty law officer within 100 miles, he spotted the taxicab and began a pursuit. When it became apparent that the vehicle was not going to stop, he asked his dispatcher to request assistance from an off-duty trooper. Shortly thereafter, the victim trooper advised dispatch that the taxi had left the roadway and overturned and that he was going after the driver. Nothing more was heard from him. Twenty minutes later, the backup trooper arrived at the scene and found the body of the victim trooper. Scene investigations revealed that a struggle had occurred during which the victim trooper had been strangled or suffocated. He had been wearing a protective vest. The assisting officer soon located a man wearing one handcuff and arrested him without further incident. The

ALASKA (Continued)

39-year-old alleged killer has a lengthy history of felony charges and was on probation at the time of his arrest. He has been charged with First-Degree Murder.

ARIZONA

On March 7 at approximately 1:45 p.m., a 33-year-old correctional officer with the Arizona Department of Corrections in Phoenix was found stabbed in the control room of the prison complex where he was performing security duties. Two fellow correctional officers discovered the 5-year veteran officer with a knife protruding from the left side of his neck and had him transported to the local hospital where he was pronounced dead. Three male inmates, aged 29, 33, and 36, have been charged with First-Degree Murder, Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Murder, and Promoting Prison Contraband. A fourth male inmate, aged 36, has been charged with Conspiracy to Commit Dangerous or Deadly Assault by a Prisoner.

ARKANSAS

At approximately 5:30 a.m. on March 14, a patrol officer with the Higginson Police Department was slain in an ambush incident. The 39-year-old officer was sitting in his marked patrol vehicle at a four-way stop when a man allegedly approached from the blind backside of the vehicle, stepped up to the right passenger side, and fired three rounds from a .357-caliber revolver through the glass, striking the victim officer in the front upper torso. A local shop owner who heard the gunfire went to the patrol vehicle and found the body. The victim officer had 1 year of law enforcement service. A 26-year-old male, who was known to the victim officer through prior law enforcement contact, was arrested and charged with Capital Murder.

A 45-year-old sergeant with the Osceola Police Department was struck down on March 16 at approximately 12:30 p.m. while attempting to serve a warrant for armed robbery. The victim, a veteran of nearly 9 years' law enforcement service, was one of three officers who were acting on information that the suspect might be hiding in the home of a female friend. Upon arriving at the residence, the officers questioned the woman at her front door about the suspect. She allegedly denied that he was there but gave permission for the officers to conduct a search of the house. Inside, the officers separated, and the sergeant entered a bedroom and discovered a male, armed and hiding in a closet. He ordered the man to drop his gun, but the man allegedly opened fire, shooting the sergeant five times in the upper torso and arms with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. A second officer rushing in to assist was struck in the chest, and though the force of the gunshot knocked him backward out of the bedroom, his protective body armor saved him from serious injury. At that point, the suspect allegedly shouted that he was coming out. The officers ordered him to exit the house and then placed the man under arrest. The victim sergeant was found inside the closet where the alleged killer had been hiding. He was transported to an area hospital where he died. The 31-year-old suspect, who has a history of multiple felony arrests and was on parole at the time of the incident, has been charged with Capital Murder, Aggravated Robbery, Felony Possession of a Firearm, and various other charges.

On April 23 at approximately 8 p.m., a 44-year-old deputy with the Poinsett County Sheriff's Department was fatally wounded when he responded to a call complaining of an armed person in a vehicle. The deputy, who had 4 years' law enforcement experience, located the suspect vehicle near the city of Marked Tree and approached the driver. For

ARKANSAS (Continued)

unknown reasons, the driver allegedly attacked the deputy and, during the ensuing struggle, managed to gain control of the deputy's baton. He then beat the victim deputy until he fell to the ground. The suspect then produced a .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun and shot the deputy, who was wearing body armor, multiple times, including a fatal wound to the back of the head. Before fleeing the scene, the suspect wounded a second deputy who arrived on the scene as backup. The next day, before police were able to apprehend him, the 45-year-old suspect committed suicide.

CALIFORNIA

At approximately 3 a.m. on January 5, two Riverside County deputy sheriffs were shot down as they approached a rural residence responding to a domestic disturbance. A 41-year-old deputy, with nearly 4 years of law enforcement experience, had been dispatched to the scene in response to a 911 call from a woman who reported that she had fled to a neighbor's house after her spouse had threatened to kill her. She allegedly warned that he was under the influence of methamphetamine and that he had access to a rifle which he kept in his vehicle. A second deputy, aged 33 with over 5 years of experience, had responded to serve as backup. Although the two deputies were initially staged a short distance away from the residence to await reinforcements, when they learned that shots were being fired and the woman and two small children were in the home, they decided to proceed immediately. They parked approximately 200 yards from the residence and approached on foot to within 50 yards of the home when they were fired upon from a concealed spot behind some brush. The 33-year-old victim deputy sustained a fatal shot from a .30-caliber semiautomatic rifle, which penetrated his protective vest through the left

side. His partner, who was also wearing body armor, was mortally wounded by one shot through the head. A 36-year-old suspect was arrested without further incident after a 4-hour standoff. He has been charged with two counts of Murder.

A 26-year-old deputy, who had been with the Yuba County Sheriff's Department for just 6 weeks, was mortally wounded following response to a domestic disturbance call at approximately 6 p.m. on April 1. The victim deputy and his partner were dispatched to an Olivehurst residence in response to a call reporting that a man had shot his brother in the leg. Upon arrival, the deputies were unable to see or hear anyone around the residence. They waited for a short time until the shift sergeant arrived, and then the two deputies and the sergeant approached the residence by walking up a gravel drive. The mother met the deputies at the front door of her home and informed them that the disturbance was at a trailer located behind the house. They continued down the drive, clearing a motor home and several vehicles parked in front of a camp trailer on the property. As the victim deputy came in line with a window in the trailer, the suspect fired a single round from a 20-gauge, pump-action, shotgun, which entered through the shoulder area of the victim's protective vest. Additional officers were summoned, and the injured deputy was transported to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead. The 27-year-old alleged assailant surrendered after being ordered to exit the trailer. He was arrested at the scene and has been charged with Murder and Attempted Murder.

A 38-year-old Butte County Sheriff's Office deputy was fatally wounded May 21 at approximately 10 p.m. as he assisted other deputies in searching for an armed suspect involved in a 911 domestic abuse call. The 9-year law enforcement veteran received radio information on the description and location of

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

the suspect. He drove to the area toward which the individual was seen running and observed a man fitting the description run into a field. The deputy exited his vehicle and chased the man through the tall weeds of the field. A backup deputy arrived and followed on foot approximately 30 yards behind the victim deputy. At some point in the foot pursuit, the suspect turned and fired a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun at the victim deputy, striking him in the left wrist, twice in the protective vest, and fatally once in the upper chest just above the ballistic vest. The victim deputy was able to return 10 rounds of fire, striking the suspect twice in the mid-torso section. As the victim deputy continued to pursue the suspect, the 34-year-old suspect fatally shot himself in the chest. The victim deputy was transported to a hospital where he was pronounced dead. During later investigation, it was determined the suspect was experiencing mental problems.

A 10-year veteran police officer with the Glendale Police Department was shot and killed May 27 at approximately 11:40 p.m. while searching a warehouse for a suspect wanted in an attempted murder. When the 30-year-old victim officer and his partner arrived at the scene, they were informed that the man they were seeking, who was reputed to be employed there, was not on the premises. An employee escorted the two officers to the darkened interior of the warehouse. Their intention was to become familiar with the layout of the area so that they could return during daylight and attempt to locate the suspect. Upon entering the dim interior, the officer and his partner were immediately fired upon, allegedly by the suspect they were seeking, who was armed with a .32-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The victim officer was fatally struck in the front of the head and upper back. His partner was pinned down by the gunfire, but managed to

radio for help. Two responding officers from the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) arrived to find that the alleged shooter had barricaded himself in the warehouse. Both LAPD officers were wounded in an attempt to rescue the downed officer. Subsequently, a responding Special Weapons Team entered the warehouse, and found that the 28-year-old suspect had committed suicide.

An off-duty deputy sheriff with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department was slain during a robbery in progress at approximately 9 p.m. on August 14. The 26-year-old deputy, who had 2 years' law enforcement experience, and another off-duty deputy were present in a beauty salon when two armed men entered the establishment and allegedly demanded money and valuable items from the salon patrons. The officers had left their service weapons locked in their vehicle, but their badges and identification cards were among the items taken by the robbers. Discovering the badges and identification cards, the robbers allegedly taunted the deputies, and then one of them shot the victim deputy in the back of the head with a .38-caliber revolver. The males then fled the establishment but were later apprehended by other officers in the vicinity. The victim deputy was transported to a local hospital where he died two days later. Two males, aged 27 and 30, each with extensive prior arrest records, were charged with Murder and multiple counts of Robbery.

A deputy sheriff from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department was killed on October 30 around 1:15 a.m. while investigating a suspicious person on a bicycle. The 32-year-old victim, with 10 years' law enforcement experience, was on routine patrol when he observed a person riding a bicycle on the sidewalk in a business district. A witness saw the deputy try to stop the suspect who rode into a residential neighborhood with the deputy

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

in pursuit in his patrol vehicle. Citizen informants reported hearing gunshots, and responding units found the deputy lying in the street next to the open driver's door of his vehicle. The suspect's bicycle was lying on the sidewalk near the right rear of the patrol vehicle. Physical evidence indicated that the gunman allegedly shot the deputy with a round from a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun which entered the right rear passenger window and struck the deputy's gun hand, incapacitating it. As the victim officer exited his vehicle, the perpetrator allegedly walked around the vehicle and shot him an additional three times. One of the rounds entered the deputy's chest, just above his bullet proof vest, striking his aorta, and causing death within seconds. The alleged killer fled the area on foot but was subsequently apprehended two blocks away during an area K-9 search. A 25-year-old suspect was arrested and charged with Murder of a Peace Officer.

COLORADO

A 47-year-old patrol officer with the Denver Police Department (DPD) was slain on November 12 at approximately 3 p.m. while assisting sheriff's deputies in pursuit of a burglary suspect. After responding to a burglary in progress call, deputies from the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO) became involved in a high speed chase with the suspect's vehicle. Shots were fired at the deputies, who requested assistance. The chase culminated in a traffic accident in which a male and a female allegedly jumped from their vehicle and fled into an apartment complex, where the female was arrested. The male allegedly continued to flee into the complex. Four officers from the DPD who had responded to the request for assistance joined deputies from the JCSO in a search of the outside area of the buildings. As the victim

officer rounded the corner of a building, gunfire erupted, and the officer, who was wearing protective body armor, was struck eight times by shots from a 7.62 x 39 mm semiautomatic rifle. The veteran patrol officer, with 11 years' law enforcement experience, suffered wounds in the head, torso, and extremities. He was immediately transported to an area hospital where he was pronounced dead. A subsequent search of the area by the DPD SWAT team located the 22-year-old suspect's body. He had died from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound from the victim officer's weapon which he apparently gained control of during the shooting incident. Reports show the victim officer and the suspect had a prior relationship through law enforcement; the suspect had prior arrests for Assault, Possession of Narcotics, and Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A 27-year-old master patrol officer with the Washington Metropolitan Police Department was shot and killed while sitting in his patrol car at a stoplight at approximately 3 a.m. on February 5. The 6-year veteran, who was wearing body armor, died when an assailant approached the police vehicle and fired five rounds through the driver's window. The officer was struck four times including a fatal wound to the front of his head. The killer then fled the scene. Within minutes, a suspect was stopped by other police officers, and a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun—the alleged murder weapon—was taken from him. The 23-year-old suspect has been charged with First-Degree Murder While Armed.

An off-duty 27-year-old officer with the Metropolitan Police Department was fatally wounded on February 26 at approximately 2:40 a.m. during a robbery. The officer, with 3 years' law enforcement experience, went to a bar in nearby Maryland after ending his shift at

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Continued)

the police department. Dressed in civilian attire, the officer had returned to his personal vehicle and was installing an anti-theft device on the steering wheel when he was allegedly confronted by three males who forced him to the ground. They allegedly searched the officer and took his service weapon, wallet, and badge. While lying face down on the pavement, the victim officer was fatally shot three times in the head with a .32-caliber revolver. The suspects were later arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder, Use of a Handgun in Commission of a Felony, and Armed Robbery. All three suspects, aged 38, 29, and 23, had long criminal histories. The officer had prior law enforcement experience with at least one of the men.

A 31-year-old officer with the Metropolitan Police Department was fatally wounded on April 26 at approximately 10:30 p.m. in an apparent ambush attack. The 8-year veteran officer who was off duty, along with a sergeant who was also off duty, was involved in a traffic dispute with a male around 10 p.m. The male allegedly drove away from the scene and returned approximately 20 minutes later with another male. The two men allegedly stood in the dark and fired at the officer and the sergeant. From a distance of over 50 feet, the suspects fatally wounded the officer in his front upper torso/chest and slightly wounded the sergeant. The victim officer died of wounds from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. Both men, aged 23, fled the scene; however, two suspects were later arrested, charged, and found guilty of First-Degree Murder While Armed.

FLORIDA

An early morning traffic stop culminated in the shooting death of a 25-year-old Winter Haven Police Department patrol officer on

March 8 at approximately 4:30 a.m. The officer, with less than 1 year of law enforcement experience, had stopped a vehicle and approached the female driver. In the course of the investigation, he ran a computer check on the male passenger and discovered a possible warrant for probation violation in a neighboring county. The male allegedly fled into nearby woods, and the officer, who was wearing body armor, pursued him on foot. Backup officers arriving on the scene moments later heard gunshots and immediately began a search of the area. The patrol officer was located approximately one-half mile from the scene of the traffic stop. He had been shot in the face with a .32-caliber revolver and was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead. The alleged killer, a 33-year-old male with a lengthy history of felony arrests, was located at the home of his former wife on the following day. Prior to surrendering, he allegedly fired three shots at arresting officers, but none were injured. The suspect has been charged with First-Degree Murder of a Law Enforcement Officer.

GEORGIA

At approximately 4:30 a.m. on July 16, a 29-year-old private with the Richmond County Board of Education Police was shot and killed while investigating an alarm at an elementary school near Augusta. When responding to the alarm, the officer, a veteran of nearly 6 years of law enforcement experience, observed a suspicious male walking away from the school. The officer detained the male, checked him for weapons, placed him uncuffed into the rear of his patrol car, and proceeded to the school. There the officer encountered the school custodian, who was accompanied by another individual. The officer questioned the custodian regarding a statement that the detained man had made identifying the custodian as his father. The custodian denied that the man in the rear of the vehicle was his

GEORGIA (Continued)

son. This individual, however, was identified by the person with the custodian. Upon being identified, the male allegedly produced a handgun of unknown caliber and fired from the patrol vehicle, mortally wounding the victim officer once in the chest and once in the front side. The officer managed to move away from the vehicle, draw his service weapon, and fire two shots before he fell. The male allegedly kicked out a window of the patrol vehicle and escaped, but was captured later that day. An 18-year-old suspect was charged with several crimes, among them Felony Murder, Malicious Murder, Escape, and Burglary.

At approximately 9:30 p.m. on October 12, a 28-year-old officer with the Atlanta Police Department was shot and killed while investigating a domestic disturbance call. Upon arriving in the area of the call, the officer encountered a female fitting the description of the woman involved in the disturbance. He found out that the woman's boyfriend had walked back to the apartment where the two lived, and the officer called for assistance. When a back-up officer arrived, both officers and the woman proceeded to the apartment. When they reached the apartment, the officers were allegedly shot by the woman's boyfriend with a .223-caliber semiautomatic rifle. Both officers were wearing protective vests; however, five bullets penetrated the victim officer's vest, four in the back and one in the right front side, and the other officer was struck in the head with a bullet. Both officers were transported to the hospital. The victim officer, with nearly 3 years of law enforcement service, succumbed to his wounds. The other officer is still recovering; she will be unable to return to duty. After a 6-hour standoff with police, a 44-year-old male suspect was taken into custody and charged with Murder and Aggravated Assault.

IDAHO

A 28-year-old officer of the Boise Police Department was slain at approximately 1:20 a.m. on September 20 while responding as backup for two other officers who had made a traffic stop on a suspicious vehicle. Two Boise Police Department officers initiated a traffic stop on a vehicle, and the passengers' suspicious movements caused the officers to call for assistance. After the suspect vehicle was surrounded by the initiating officers' vehicle and four assisting units, the driver was ordered out and told to pull up his jacket so the officers could make sure he had no weapons in his waistband. Upon exiting the vehicle, the suspect driver allegedly pulled a handgun and fired at approaching officers, hitting one officer below his ballistic vest. Assisting officers returned fire as the suspect driver ran in front of his vehicle. At the same time, the suspect passenger allegedly exited the vehicle and fired a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun at the covering officers. The victim officer, a veteran of law enforcement with nearly 9 years of experience, was struck and killed by one bullet that entered his right side through the armhole area of his protective vest. Both the 29-year-old suspect driver and the 27-year-old suspect passenger were killed by the covering officers' gunfire. The first officer wounded in the incident was taken to a local hospital and has since recovered and returned to duty.

ILLINOIS

At approximately 9 p.m. on September 18, an off-duty officer with the Chicago Police Department was fatally wounded in a robbery incident. While the 41-year-old officer and another person were parked in the officer's personal vehicle, they were approached by two males who announced a robbery. The officer surrendered a black leather bag to the alleged robbers. As the men departed the scene, one officer, with over 10 years of law enforcement

ILLINOIS (Continued)

service, identified himself as a police officer, at which time an exchange of gunfire occurred. The victim officer was struck in the hands/arms and fatally in the rear head by shots fired from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. One of the alleged robbers, who had an extensive prior arrest record for serious criminal offenses, was wounded in the exchange. The 27-year-old male eventually recovered and was charged with First-Degree Murder. The other male, aged 20, was apprehended later that day and charged with First-Degree Murder.

INDIANA

Two officers with the Rocky Ripple Police Department in Indianapolis were the victims of an apparent unprovoked attack at approximately 3:25 p.m. on February 19 when they attempted to question a suspicious person. A 33-year-old sergeant, with nearly 5 years of law enforcement experience, and a 40-year-old colonel, a 15-year law enforcement veteran, were off duty and working together on a part-time security detail at an apartment complex. Reportedly, a noisy disturbance broke out involving several residents, who then ran back into the buildings. The two officers followed one of the residents to an apartment and knocked on the door; a man answered. When asked for identification, the man allegedly asked the officers to wait a minute and closed the door. He allegedly returned, opened the door, and fired on both officers with a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun, striking the sergeant with six shots and hitting his partner four times. The colonel died on the following day from wounds he sustained in the front upper and lower torso. A 28-year-old alleged drug dealer was arrested on February 22 and charged with Murder and Attempted Murder. When the sergeant died several weeks later on March 23 from the wounds he sustained in the front upper torso, the charges were changed to two counts of Murder.

An officer with the Allen County Sheriff's Department was mortally wounded during an exchange of gunfire following response to a call at approximately 1 a.m. on August 15. An attempted residential burglary in a Fort Wayne neighborhood had been called in around midnight. Since a suspect had been established for a rash of area burglaries, sheriff's officers began a search for the man and his vehicle. Once the vehicle was located, two officers were assigned to wait for the suspect while a foot search with police dogs ensued. When a man emerged from a nearby wooded area, the officers yelled, "Halt! Police!" at which time the individual allegedly turned and opened fire with a .38-caliber revolver. The first shot struck one of the officers in the right forearm, incapacitating him. The other officer, a 5-year law enforcement veteran, then advanced from the seclusion of the brush into the line of fire and returned shots from his service weapon, hitting the suspect. In an exchange of gunfire, the 27-year-old victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was injured in his upper left thigh and mortally wounded by a shot that entered his chin, traveled to the area just below his neck, and then entered his heart. Both the officer and the 27-year-old suspect died at the scene from gunshot wounds.

On August 24 at approximately 8:25 p.m., a corporal with the South Bend Police Department was struck down on his way to answer an unrelated call. Prior to arriving at his assigned call, the 30-year-old corporal, with more than 7 years of law enforcement experience, observed suspicious activity in an area known for narcotic street sales and, therefore, attempted to detain a male riding a bicycle. According to witnesses, the corporal exited his patrol vehicle and approached the individual, who had parked the bicycle in the front yard and was on the porch of a residence. When the corporal reached the porch, the male fired four shots from a handgun of unknown caliber, striking the corporal in the upper body

INDIANA (Continued)

and fatally in the front of his head. The alleged gunman then fled the area, and neighbors called 911 to report an officer down. Following the call, the corporal was rushed to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead. Over 100 officers from the area responded to search for the shooting suspect. A man was located approximately 3 hours later and taken into custody without incident. A 16-year-old male has been charged with Murder. He has also been convicted of both drug and resisting arrest charges in relation to this case.

KANSAS

Just after midnight on April 18, a 48-year-old patrol sergeant with the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department was slain after responding to a domestic disturbance call. After arriving at the location of the disturbance, the 20-year veteran, who was wearing a protective vest, entered the residence and telephoned for backup. When the four backup deputies arrived, the officer and a male were engaged in a struggle in the kitchen. The man allegedly brandished a kitchen knife, and although one of the backup deputies attempted to intervene, the officer was stabbed in the right neck and shoulder. The victim was transported to a local hospital where he died shortly thereafter. The alleged assailant, who reportedly had a history of mental disorders, was known to the victim officer through prior law enforcement contact and was on parole at the time of the incident. A 23-year-old male was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder, three counts of Aggravated Assault on a Law Enforcement Officer, and State Parole Violation.

KENTUCKY

A deputy with the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office was killed in Louisville on March 10 at approximately 12:20 p.m. while

responding to a 911 call for police assistance. The 48-year-old deputy was en route to deliver court papers in a marked patrol car when he answered a 911 call that apparently resulted from an individual instigating one of several fights in a nearby neighborhood. As the first officer to arrive on the scene, the veteran deputy, with nearly 7 years of law enforcement experience, attempted to intervene in an apparent dispute. A male ambushed the deputy, who was wearing body armor, and taking his service weapon, a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, shot him fatally in the front of the head. A 24-year-old suspect, known to the department through multiple prior arrests, was apprehended at the scene by officers of the Louisville Police Department. He was subsequently charged with Murder, Wanton Endangerment, four counts of Assault 3, and four counts of Aggravated Assault 4 in connection with the incident. He has since been convicted of Murder and sentenced to death.

LOUISIANA

On October 1 at approximately 9:45 p.m., a 32-year-old deputy with the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office in Lake Charles was fatally wounded while investigating a domestic disturbance incident. The off-duty officer, with nearly 15 years' law enforcement experience, stopped his marked patrol unit at a store. After a citizen informed the officer that there was a domestic disturbance at a nearby residence, the officer radioed the dispatcher that he was en route and requested backup. Upon arriving at the residence and exiting his unit, the officer walked up the steps and onto the porch. A male allegedly opened the door and shot the victim officer in the front of the head with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, killing him instantly. The alleged assailant then fled but was pursued by other units. A 48-year-old suspect was eventually apprehended and charged with First-Degree Murder.

MARYLAND

On May 7 at approximately 12:30 p.m., a 30-year veteran lieutenant with the Baltimore Police Department was fatally wounded after trying to negotiate with a reportedly mentally ill person. An officer who had responded to a call for assistance interviewed the wife of a man whom she claimed had been diagnosed as a possible paranoid schizophrenic. She also told the officers that her husband had refused to take his medicine for several weeks and his doctor had told her to call the police so an emergency petition could be written to get him to the hospital. Responding to the officer's inquiry, she told him that there were no weapons in the house, except for the possibility of kitchen knives. At this point the officer radioed for assistance; a 47-year-old lieutenant responded to the scene and was advised of the situation. After ascending two flights of stairs on the outside of the house to the man's second floor apartment, the lieutenant tried unsuccessfully to negotiate with the suspect through the apartment's wooden door. The conversation was uneventful, but as the lieutenant turned and began to descend the stairs, the suspect allegedly yelled an obscenity and fired a shot from a 16-gauge, bolt-action, shotgun. The blast of the shot came through the door and fatally wounded the victim lieutenant in his left side. The wounded lieutenant fell down the stairs and was carried off by fellow officers who called for medical personnel. The suspect opened the door, walked down the steps, and surrendered. The victim lieutenant was transported to a local hospital and pronounced dead a short time later. The 41-year-old male was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder.

MINNESOTA

At approximately 11:45 p.m. on June 6, a 36-year-old corporal with the Minnesota State Patrol was mortally wounded following

response to a call for assistance from the Chisago County Sheriff's Department in a rural area near Harris. The corporal, a 17-year veteran of law enforcement, responded to an outlying residence where a male had allegedly shot two acquaintances, fled the dwelling, and was sitting in a vehicle in the driveway. The corporal, along with three Chisago County deputies, approached the suspect, whom they were observing with night sights. He apparently was not moving at the time of their approach. When the corporal was approximately 90 feet from the right side of the vehicle, the man allegedly sat up and fired at the corporal and deputies with a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The corporal, who was wearing body armor, was mortally wounded when a round that deflected off of the rifle he was carrying struck him in the chin and severed his spinal cord. The other officers fired on the suspect, hitting him several times; however, it was later determined that the 26-year-old suspect succumbed to what appeared to be a self-inflicted gunshot to the head. The victim corporal was taken to a hospital where he died in the early morning hours of June 7.

MISSISSIPPI

The 58-year-old chief of the Shannon Police Department was slain by an assassin's bullet as he entered the police station at approximately 4:30 a.m. on January 18. In an ambush attack, the 25-year veteran law enforcement officer was shot once in the back by an unknown assailant using what is believed to have been a .30-caliber rifle. There were no witnesses, and the killer remains at large.

Two Jefferson Davis County Sheriffs' Office deputies were found dead in the front seat of their patrol vehicle on February 21 at approximately 12:30 p.m. The two male victim deputies had been transporting a male and female prisoner to the Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI (Continued)

Department of Corrections. The driver, a 41-year-old deputy with 6 months' law enforcement experience, suffered wounds to the rear head, upper torso/back, and a fatal wound to the neck. The passenger, a 53-year-old deputy with more than 10 years' law enforcement experience, suffered a wound to the neck and a fatal wound to the head. It is alleged that at some point during the trip the 21-year-old male prisoner produced a .357-caliber revolver and shot the deputies. The male prisoner then escaped, stole a vehicle, and was arrested later the same day. He has been charged with two counts of Capital Murder. The female prisoner did not participate in the assault and made no attempt to escape. She was not charged with any additional crimes.

At approximately 10 p.m. on August 9, the 42-year-old sheriff of Kemper County was mortally wounded at a residence near DeKalb while investigating a domestic disturbance. The veteran sheriff, with nearly 9 years' law enforcement service, answered a call from a female reporting that her son was agitated and threatening to shoot his father. The sheriff went to the residence, and in the yard he encountered the individual whom he knew through a previous investigation. The sheriff repeatedly asked him to put down the 12-gauge, pump-action, shotgun he was holding. Instead, the male allegedly fired one round from the shotgun, fatally striking the sheriff in the upper chest and neck. According to an account from a witness who was observing from the house, he then picked up the sheriff's 9 mm semiautomatic service weapon and discharged it once at the ground before fleeing into the nearby woods. A DeKalb police officer arrived on the scene to find the sheriff lying in the yard. As the responding officer began to radio the situation, the suspect allegedly fired the sheriff's service

weapon at him as he sat in his patrol vehicle, hitting him in the leg. The officer returned fire, striking the 22-year-old suspect in the leg. The 22-year-old suspect stumbled and fell; however, he succumbed to a fatal, apparently self-inflicted, shot to the head from the sheriff's 9 mm weapon.

At approximately 4:45 a.m. on October 22, a 27-year-old patrol officer with the Jackson Police Department was shot and killed after responding to a domestic disturbance call. When the victim officer and his partner arrived on the scene, they were advised by the complainant that the suspect was still in the house and had a gun. The officers approached the house, and the victim officer went to the front door where he saw a man armed with a gun. The officer identified himself, and there was a brief conversation between the suspect and the officer. The victim officer, with almost 5 years' law enforcement experience, ordered the man to put his weapon down several times, but he allegedly refused to respond and turned away as if he was going to use the phone. The male then turned quickly back around and fired his 12-gauge, pump-action, shotgun at the victim officer, striking him in the face and head with the first shot. As the victim officer fell back against a post on the porch and then face down, the man shot a second time and fatally wounded the officer in the right side/back. The suspect then barricaded himself in the house, and the other officer called for backup as he returned fire. The Jackson Police Department SWAT team was called to the scene. When the 46-year-old suspect refused to respond to hostage negotiators attempting to get him to surrender and come out of the house, tear gas was fired into the residence. The alleged assailant, who had previously been arrested for various crimes including simple assault and resisting arrest, appeared at the front door with the shotgun in his hands. He allegedly swung the gun in the direction of the SWAT team members who then fatally shot him.

NEVADA

An agent with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service was slain at approximately 3:30 p.m. on January 27 after he became involved in a minor traffic accident. The agent, with nearly 9 years' law enforcement service, was traveling between assignment posts when the accident occurred near the city of Sparks. As the 49-year-old agent stood waiting for a police traffic unit to arrive, the other driver involved in the accident walked to his vehicle and pulled a .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun from under the seat and, without warning, shot the agent multiple times in the head, chest, and back. Numerous witnesses watched as the killer took the downed officer's service weapon from the holster and shot him again in the side of his head and in the neck. At that point, the killer turned the .40-caliber semiautomatic service weapon on himself and took his own life. Investigation revealed that the 35-year-old offender was emotionally distraught and under the influence of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol at the time of the incident.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two troopers with the New Hampshire State Police were shot to death following a traffic stop in the town of Colebrook at approximately 2:40 p.m. on August 19. While on duty in his cruiser, a 32-year-old veteran trooper with nearly 8 years of law enforcement experience, radioed a second trooper that he was pulling into a grocery store parking lot behind a truck the two had earlier agreed to check for safety. The driver of the truck was known to both troopers due to previous criminal offenses. The trooper pulled his cruiser at an angle behind the truck. Upon exiting his cruiser, the trooper approached the truck where a man, who had already gotten out of the truck, began firing a modified .223-caliber automatic rifle. The victim

trooper tried to take cover behind his cruiser and other parked vehicles. After returning fire on the male and emptying his gun, the victim trooper began running towards tall grass at the end of the parking lot, but fell. Witnesses report they realized the trooper had been shot; he had been hit in both legs and his right hand. Though the victim trooper was able to get to the tall grass, the male allegedly followed him to the edge of the parking lot where he continued to shoot at the trooper. At that time, the second trooper, having no knowledge of the shooting, entered the parking lot, and the man immediately began firing at his cruiser, striking the 45-year-old veteran trooper in the upper torso. The trooper, with nearly 11 years of law enforcement experience, put his cruiser in reverse and attempted to back out of the lot; however, the suspect allegedly continued to shoot at the cruiser and the trooper through the passenger side window. Once the cruiser stopped moving at the end of the parking lot, the suspect allegedly walked up to the driver's side and shot the second victim trooper in the front of the head. The suspect then allegedly walked back to the first trooper, stood directly over his body in the grass, and fired his rifle into the trooper's chest. Following the fatal shootings, the suspect allegedly fired at two Colebrook Police Department (CPD) officers who arrived on the scene. He then allegedly stole the first victim trooper's cruiser, drove about a mile, and went to a public building. Apparently, he allowed one civilian to exit the building, but shot at a judge striking her several times as she exited. The man allegedly struggled with, shot, and killed a civilian who attempted to wrest the rifle from him. He then reportedly broke into a residence, left, and returned to his own residence where he put on a bullet proof vest, set fire to his home, and drove off in the stolen cruiser. He was followed by a CPD officer in an unmarked car and subsequently pursued by a conservation officer, whom he allegedly shot and wounded. The suspect then drove to a wooded area

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Continued)

where he abandoned the cruiser and set up an ambush for the six officers chasing him. A fire fight ensued in which three officers were wounded, and the 67-year-old suspect was shot and killed.

On August 24 at approximately 5 a.m., a patrol officer, with a little over a year of law enforcement experience with the Epsom Police Department, was shot while investigating a suspicious vehicle in a parking lot near a wooded picnic area. While investigating the suspect car, the 24-year-old patrol officer encountered two men sitting in the vehicle. After examining the driver's license and registration, the patrol officer asked the driver to step from the vehicle. The individual complied, but an altercation erupted that caused an exchange of gunfire. The victim officer was hit three times with a .38-caliber revolver— twice in his body armor and once, fatally, in the side, between the panels of his vest. The suspect and his companion fled the area, abandoned the car, and allegedly stole a pickup truck from a nearby residence. Subsequently, the two allegedly committed an armed robbery of a convenience store. Authorities responding to the robbery pursued the suspects in a high speed chase that ended when the driver crashed the pickup into the highway median where a gun battle ensued. The suspects were eventually subdued and taken into custody. The 22-year-old alleged shooter, who was on parole, has been charged with Capital Murder, and his 18-year-old companion faces other felony charges. When the victim officer did not answer the dispatcher's repeated attempts to contact him by radio, backup officers were sent to the scene. Responding officers found the patrol officer, approximately 15 minutes after the shooting, lying to the rear of his cruiser, the motor still running, with his gun, radio, and the suspect's driver's license on the ground nearby. He was transported to a hospital where he died later that morning.

NEW JERSEY

A 35-year-old trooper with the New Jersey State Police was fatally wounded at approximately 5:30 p.m. on October 24 while investigating a burglary report. Earlier, a couple had reported that their son had stolen a shotgun from their home. The trooper, with 4 years' law enforcement experience, responded to the report and went looking for the suspect. The trooper observed the suspect and followed him in Mansfield Township while reporting his location to central dispatch. The alleged offender pulled onto a dirt road, and the trooper followed in his patrol vehicle. At the cul-de-sac at the end of the road, the trooper's vehicle was rammed head on by the alleged perpetrator's vehicle. The dual air bags deployed and the front fenders were pushed back preventing the front doors of the trooper's vehicle from being opened. The male allegedly exited his vehicle and standing by his own driver's door, opened fire with a 12-gauge, pump-action, shotgun. The first shotgun round went through the police car passenger side windshield. The trooper returned fire at the suspect through his patrol vehicle's windshield, but the suspect reportedly took cover behind his vehicle and approached the police car on the driver's side, firing his shotgun as he approached. The suspect fired several rounds with the barrel inside or near the police car's blown out window. The trooper was hit in the chest, stomach, arms and hands, but the final fatal shot was a wound to the head as the victim trooper was lying across the front seat. The alleged perpetrator, who had a previous law enforcement encounter with the trooper, was confronted by backup troopers less than 2 miles from the shooting. Still in his vehicle, the male was trying to pull out his shotgun barrel first, when it accidentally discharged, shooting him in the head. The 29-year-old suspect succumbed to his wound several days later.

NEW JERSEY (Continued)

On November 20 at approximately 8:15 p.m., a 22-year veteran sergeant with the Long Branch Police Department was shot and killed when he stopped to order take-out food in a local restaurant during his lunch break. While the 45-year-old sergeant was waiting in line, a male entered the restaurant and shot him twice in the back of the head with a .38-caliber revolver, killing him instantly. According to witnesses, there was no confrontation or conversation prior to the shooting. The man then took the victim's service weapon and keys to the patrol car and drove out of the city. New Jersey State Police located the fleeing patrol vehicle and a chase ensued. The driver of the stolen cruiser fired at a State Police vehicle, carjacked two cars, and fled to the entrance of a bridge. There, just prior to crashing a vehicle into the toll plaza, the 25-year-old suspect, who had a history of substance abuse and prior arrest, committed suicide with a shot to his head.

NEW MEXICO

A 34-year-old police officer with nearly 7 years of service with the Navajo Department of Law Enforcement (NDLE) was shot and killed at approximately 8:35 a.m. on February 17 when he responded to a 911 man with a gun call. The call, which originated from the alleged killer's residence near Gallup, initially brought units from the McKinley County Sheriff's Office and the NDLE. Upon arrival, officers were fired upon by a gunman suspected to be hidden on a hillside approximately 200 yards away. The victim officer arrived at the scene a few minutes later to support the earlier responding units. As he exited his vehicle to take cover behind it, a single round from a .22-caliber, lever-action, rifle struck him under his right armpit. A paramedic on the scene administered aid and immediately transported the victim officer to an

area medical center where he died of his wound. Meanwhile, other officers approached the shooter under cover of the terrain. After gaining concealed positions above and below him, they demanded his surrender. When he took aim to shoot again, officers responded with gunfire, and fatally wounded him with a shot to the head. The 56-year-old gunman was due to report to the U.S. Marshal's Office on the following day to begin serving a 78-month federal prison sentence.

NEW YORK

At approximately 12:50 a.m. on April 9, a 36-year-old veteran Buffalo police officer, with nearly 9 years of law enforcement service, was shot and killed while on patrol. The officer was on assigned patrol with his partner when they observed an individual moving between two houses. The man crossed in front of the police cruiser and started up the street in the opposite direction. The officers decided to detain and question the suspect concerning his suspicious activity, and they called out for him to stop. When the suspect allegedly continued to hurry down the street, the two officers exited their vehicle and followed. The suspect then allegedly turned and fired on both officers with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, mortally wounding one officer in the chest and striking his partner in the ankle. The victim officer managed to return fire, but the man was not hit and fled the scene. The victim officer was transported to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead. A 19-year-old male was apprehended 2 days later and charged with numerous offenses, including First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer, Attempted First-Degree Murder, and Assault with Intent to Cause Injury.

A 10-year veteran police officer with the New York City Police Department was shot and mortally wounded on May 19 about 12:30 a.m. as he and other officers responded

NEW YORK (Continued)

to a robbery in progress call. Arriving at the apartment building, the officer and three other officers gained access into a locked lobby and entered the passenger elevator. After pushing several buttons without getting the elevator to move, the officer exited the elevator to summon a tenant to activate the elevator. At this time the elevator door closed, and the elevator ascended, leaving the officer behind. Shortly afterward, the officer, wearing a protective vest, was able to gain access into an interior stairway leading to the robbery victim's apartment. While going up the stairway, the officer allegedly ran into the suspect at approximately the ninth floor and exchanged gunfire. Both the 31-year-old victim officer and the suspect were wounded. The officer suffered a wound to his throat by a .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun. He then apparently made his way down the stairwell to the second floor where he was found lying face down by fellow officers. Taken to a local hospital, the victim officer was pronounced dead a short time later. An additional blood trail lead police to an elevator shaft control room where they arrested a 33-year-old male. The suspect was treated for gunshot wounds and charged with First-Degree Murder, Second-Degree Murder, First-Degree Robbery, First-Degree Burglary, and Second-Degree Criminal Possession of a Weapon.

NORTH CAROLINA

A 35-year-old plainclothes detective with the Raleigh Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 5 p.m. on July 11 while attempting to apprehend a suspect in a murder case. The 7-year veteran of law enforcement was working surveillance with his partner, along with three homicide detectives and two uniformed officers, watching for a suspect in a drug-related murder committed in the area on the previous night. A man fitting the

description of the individual wanted in connection with the murder emerged from an apartment building they were watching, accompanied by three other individuals, and got into the back seat of a parked vehicle. The detective and his partner pulled up behind the automobile in their unmarked car, parked, exited their vehicle, and announced that they were police. The detective approached the vehicle and twice told the male to show his hands and step out of the car. The individual allegedly leaned forward, as if to comply, but suddenly produced a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and fired once at the detective, mortally wounding him below the left eye. The victim detective's partner drew his gun and fired into the car, striking the suspected shooter in the left arm. The 19-year-old suspect, whose gun had jammed, was taken into custody and charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder.

The chief of the Sharpsburg Police Department, a veteran officer with more than 23 years of law enforcement service, was mortally wounded on July 17 at approximately noon while responding to a domestic disturbance call. The 47-year-old chief responded to a second report that day of a domestic situation at the same location, with the intention of serving a warrant on a 32-year-old male suspect. Upon entering the mobile home, the chief encountered a man, who allegedly produced a .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun from under a garbage bag on his arm, shoved the chief, knocking him off balance, and shot him once in the head. Subsequently, it was learned that the male had allegedly shot and killed his wife earlier that day. The chief died from the wound the next day, and the suspect has been charged with two counts of Murder.

A sergeant with the North Carolina State Highway Patrol and a deputy specialist with the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department were killed on September 23 at approximately

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

12:30 p.m. during a traffic stop. The 47-year-old sergeant had placed the driver of the stopped vehicle in the front seat of his cruiser where he ran the vehicle registration number. Upon learning that the vehicle was stolen and that the two occupants had allegedly committed a robbery and were allegedly armed, the sergeant, with nearly 23 years of law enforcement experience, requested backup. Shortly thereafter, a 57-year-old deputy arrived to assist. The sergeant then ordered the first suspect out of the patrol car at gunpoint, placing him against the right rear of the cruiser. The deputy, with more than 22 years of law enforcement experience, removed the second suspect from the stolen vehicle, searched him, and held him by the arm. A fight allegedly broke out between the sergeant and the first suspect, whom he was trying to handcuff, and both men fell to the ground. The deputy sprayed the first suspect with pepper spray and attempted to spray the second suspect, whom he was still holding. The second suspect, however, allegedly broke free, ran to the stolen vehicle, produced a 7.62 x 39 mm semiautomatic rifle and fired several shots at the deputy, striking him in the chest and right side. The second suspect allegedly then walked over to the two struggling men, shot the sergeant two times in the back, took the deputy's service weapon from its holster, and got into the driver's seat of the stolen vehicle. The first suspect allegedly got up, took the sergeant's service weapon, fired two rounds into the ground, and then fired three rounds into the sergeant's back. Allegedly, he also shot the deputy once in the back before getting into the passenger side of the vehicle and fleeing the scene. The suspect brothers, aged 19 and 17 respectively, were later caught after a foot chase in Harnett County, and each was charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder.

At approximately 5:30 p.m. on Christmas day, a patrol officer with 2 years' law enforcement experience with the Davidson Police Department was killed following response to a report of a drive-by shooting at a residence. According to witnesses, following the drive-by shooting several relatives attempted to restrain a male family member who wanted to retaliate. Upon arriving at the scene, the 26-year-old officer, who was wearing protective armor, and his partner, a sergeant, were asked by family members to prevent the suspected retaliation. Family members again attempted unsuccessfully to restrain the male, who shoved a relative, knocking his glasses off, and then struck the patrol officer twice. Attempting to subdue the assailant, the patrol officer pepper-sprayed the male, at which point he pulled a .32-caliber revolver and fired upon the officers, hitting the sergeant in the neck and the victim officer in the front and rear torso. The injured sergeant returned fire, striking the 18-year-old assailant in the head, killing him instantly. Both officers were transported to a local hospital where the victim officer was pronounced dead upon arrival. After recovering from his wounds, the surviving officer retired from law enforcement service.

OHIO

A 43-year-old officer with the Ohio State University Police Department was shot and killed on February 10 at approximately 5:30 p.m. while attempting an arrest of a theft suspect. The 19-year veteran law officer and his partner had responded to a call for assistance from security guards at the performing arts center. The guards had been monitoring activity via a surveillance camera when they had become suspicious of an individual who appeared to be removing items from a desk behind a ticket counter. One of the guards had approached the man to question him, and the individual had allegedly become

OHIO (Continued)

aggressive and uncooperative. A short time later, the police officers arrived to find the suspect in a very agitated condition. Allegedly, the man's behavior became progressively more disorderly, and the officers warned him that he was subject to arrest if he did not comply with their instructions. Unable to calm him, they placed him under arrest and forced him against a wall. As the two officers attempted to get control of the suspect's arms, he pulled a .38-caliber revolver from his jacket and shot the victim officer in the face at point-blank range, mortally wounding him. He then fired another shot, narrowly missing the partner, and fled the scene. Two days later, police discovered a 40-year-old suicide victim believed to be the killer in a Columbus residence.

At nearly 4:30 p.m. on November 17, a patrol officer with the Ashtabula Police Department was shot while in pursuit of a suspect wanted for aggravated robbery. After dispatch radioed the last known location of the alleged robber, the 30-year-old officer, who was patrolling the area in his vehicle, spotted the suspect, and radioed that he was in foot pursuit. Other responding units captured the suspect and then located the wounded 9-year veteran officer a block away. Apparently, the officer had chased the suspect who had allegedly turned on him. Though the officer had attempted to seek cover, the alleged assailant shot him in the rear shoulder with a .38-caliber revolver and then shot him twice in the front of his head. The officer succumbed to his wounds the following day. A 21-year-old male who had numerous previous arrests and was known to the victim officer through prior law enforcement contact was arrested and charged with Aggravated Murder.

An officer and a specialist with the Cincinnati Police Division were slain while attempting an arrest. On December 6 at

11 p.m., both the 35-year-old officer and the 34-year-old specialist were in plain clothes and wearing protective armor when they approached the residence of a suspect wanted for several violations. The officers knocked on the door and identified themselves as police officers. After having armed himself, the suspect let them in. He first shot the officer in the right side of his head and then shot the specialist in the left rear side of his head with a .38-caliber revolver. Neither officer had time to draw his weapon. The officer, a 6-year veteran of law enforcement experience, died at the scene. The specialist, who had nearly 5 years' law enforcement experience, succumbed to his wounds the following morning. After fleeing the scene of the incident and being approached by officers, the 20-year-old alleged assailant killed himself with one shot in the head.

OREGON

A 35-year-old patrol officer with the Portland Police Bureau was shot and killed on July 20 at approximately 11:20 p.m. while pursuing a suspect in the shooting of a child during a domestic disturbance. The officer, with more than 6 years of law enforcement experience, was patrolling in his car when he heard a radio report of a fellow officer sighting a vehicle of a man allegedly wanted in connection with the shooting of a 7-year-old during a domestic incident. When the officer arrived at the scene as backup to the officer following the suspect vehicle, a traffic stop was initiated to interview the driver. The suspect vehicle slowed down, as if to pull to the curb, and a previously hidden individual jumped from the passenger seat and fled behind a nearby house. Recognizing the individual as the suspect they were looking for, the officers both gave chase into the overgrown backyard of the residence where they became separated by a hedge. The victim officer was shot at close range with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun in the hand, leg, and fatally in the

OREGON (Continued)

sternum, just above the collar of his protective vest. The victim officer fired one shot in return, wounding the suspect in the leg. The 20-year-old alleged shooter was arrested three blocks away by other Portland officers, and subsequently charged with Aggravated Murder and Assault.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A 25-year-old deputy from the Florence County Sheriff's Office was fatally wounded on April 9 at approximately 8:15 a.m. while attempting to make an arrest. The deputy, with nearly 4 years' law enforcement experience, was dispatched to a possible sighting of a suspect wanted for involvement in a double homicide. The deputy encountered a male on the roadway of a mobile home park. Witnesses reported that the deputy had exited his vehicle and had spoken with the man who placed his hands on the patrol car. As the deputy approached the man, a fight ensued and the deputy was knocked to the ground. The man allegedly reached into a duffle bag, withdrew a .45-caliber revolver, and shot the deputy, who was wearing protective body armor, in the face. The deputy had both hands raised above his head and was talking to the male when the shot was fired. A responding deputy arrived seconds later and fired at the alleged shooter. The man, however, allegedly drove away in the victim deputy's patrol vehicle, abandoning it a short distance from the scene when he encountered other officers. Allegedly trying to force his way into a residence, he was challenged by assisting officers. When the male was confronted by the officers, he turned his revolver towards them. The officers fired at the suspect fatally wounding him; the 25-year-old suspect, who had several prior arrests, died at the scene. The victim deputy was transported to a local hospital and underwent surgery, but he succumbed to his wounds later that day.

A first sergeant with the South Carolina Highway Patrol was slain at approximately 11:30 p.m. while conducting a special enforcement patrol on New Year's Eve. Observing a vehicle traveling over 80 mph on a major interstate highway, the 39-year-old first sergeant and a deputy sheriff of the Calhoun County Sheriff's Office, who was working the special patrol with him, called the description and tag number of the vehicle into dispatch. They then initiated a routine traffic stop, and both the 16-year veteran sergeant and the deputy exited the patrol vehicle. The sergeant approached the driver's side of the stopped vehicle, while the deputy positioned himself at the right front fender of the patrol vehicle. As the sergeant neared the driver's window, the driver allegedly opened fire with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, striking the victim sergeant in the upper extremities, the rear upper torso, and fatally in the front upper torso. Although the deputy returned fire, the alleged assailant then sped off. An ensuing high speed chase by state troopers and local officers ended when the vehicle collided with a roadblock patrol unit and the alleged assailant was injured. A 29-year-old male was charged with Murder.

TENNESSEE

A patrol officer with the Walden Police Department died on April 15 of complications resulting from gunshot injuries suffered on September 17, 1988. Except for a brief period in 1996, the officer was in a coma for 8 years. On the night of the shooting at approximately 11:30 p.m., the victim patrol officer, with 3 years' law enforcement service, was responding to a shots being fired complaint in a residential area. Upon arriving on the scene, he was confronted by a man whose son the patrol officer had attempted to arrest the previous evening. The man allegedly pulled out a 2-inch double barreled .22-caliber derringer handgun and fired it at the patrol officer hitting him with one shot to the

TENNESSEE (Continued)

forehead. The gunman, who had a record of burglary and larceny arrests, was later apprehended, charged, and found guilty of Felonious Assault with Intent to Commit Murder. At the time of his death the victim officer was 43 years old.

A 43-year-old, 7-year veteran deputy with the Fayette County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed at approximately 11:20 a.m. on May 2 after escorting two inmates to the dentist. According to witnesses, the inmates were placed in separate examination rooms with the deputy located in the hallway between the rooms. The inmates were given shots of novocaine in preparation to have teeth extracted and were left alone for approximately 30 minutes under the supervision of the deputy. As the dentist prepared to extract a tooth from one inmate, the inmate produced a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun and pointed it at the dentist's face. Grabbing the inmate's arm, the dentist struggled with him over the weapon. Apparently hearing the struggle, the deputy came into the room and confronted the inmate who had managed to break free of the dentist. The deputy and the inmate fought until the inmate managed to shoot the deputy in the left shoulder. Reportedly, after falling face down on the floor, the victim deputy never attempted to get up nor threaten the inmate. At this point, the inmate yelled for the second inmate located in the other examining room; she, however, upon hearing the gunshot, had allegedly hidden behind the dentist's chair and would not respond to the shouts nor exit the room. Gathering the office staff to take as hostages, the shooter reached down and retrieved the fallen deputy's weapon with one hand and shot him in the back of the head with the gun he had in the other hand. Allegedly, he then robbed the dentist of money, credit cards, and truck keys. Informing the inmate that all the hostages would not fit into his truck,

the dentist left with the inmate through the back door of the office. In the parking lot, the inmate attempted to take another hostage, who managed to escape, and, in the confusion, the dentist broke free, ran back into the building, and locked the back door of the office. Discovering that he was locked out of the office, the inmate fled in the dentist's truck. The dentist called 911 and informed the operator of the situation and provided the tag number of his truck. Responding emergency personnel pronounced the victim deputy dead at the scene. A witness provided deputies with the direction in which the truck had fled. A description of the vehicle and the suspect was broadcast to all surrounding agencies. Shortly thereafter the suspect truck was identified and chased by several units until it eventually wrecked in a field. The 23-year-old inmate surrendered without a struggle to two officers and was arrested. He was charged with First-Degree Murder, Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Kidnaping, Theft of Property, and Felony Escape. Officials theorize that the inmate's handgun was smuggled into the jail sometime earlier.

A sergeant with the Covington Police Department was mortally wounded while responding to a call on August 14 at approximately 8 a.m. Arriving at the location of a potential suicide with a gun, the 50-year-old sergeant and another police officer went to the rear of the residence and assessed the situation. Unable to see or hear anything, the sergeant sent the assisting officer to the front door. After knocking, the assisting officer was immediately shot in the left side of his face by a shotgun blast that came through the front wood and glass doors. The officer yelled that he had been shot, then ran to his patrol unit where he called for an ambulance. At that time, the gunman apparently moved to the kitchen, located in the back part of the house. The sergeant and the police commissioner, who had joined the officers

TENNESSEE (Continued)

earlier, started running along the side of the house toward the injured officer. The man fired four shots from a 12-gauge, pump-action, shotgun through a kitchen window. The veteran sergeant, with more than 25 years of law enforcement experience, was hit in the upper back area, just above his body armor vest line, and was killed instantly. More backup was requested, and one of the responding ambulances was used as a shield to retrieve the injured officer, the slain officer, and the uninjured police commissioner from the line of fire. The injured officer was flown to a medical facility where he underwent emergency surgery; he has since recovered. It was learned that the man in the house, who was known to responding officers through prior law enforcement contact, allegedly had a mental disorder and was a gasoline sniffer. The county SWAT team was called in, and a 12-hour standoff ensued. The suspect was contacted several times throughout the day, but he refused to surrender and shot at SWAT team members as they approached the house. A chemical agent was also released into the residence with no success. After dark, the SWAT team used flash bangs to gain entry into the residence and found the 33-year-old suspect dead from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head.

TEXAS

A 32-year-old officer with the Garland Police Department died from multiple gunshot wounds received when he responded to a robbery in progress call on February 15 at approximately 12:55 p.m. Several officers had responded to an alarm call from the bank concerning a suspected robber inside the building. As fellow officers set up a perimeter around the building, the victim officer, a veteran with nearly 10 years' law enforcement experience, entered the bank and approached a

man standing near a teller line. The suspected robber was allegedly wearing a toboggan/ski mask around his neck and had his hand in his pocket. When the officer directed him to withdraw his hand, a scuffle ensued during which both men fell through a plate glass window. During the struggle, the suspect produced a gun and shot the officer several times. Bullets from the 9 mm semiautomatic handgun entered through the shoulder area of the victim officer's protective vest, and fatally wounded him in the front upper torso area above the vest. A second police officer wounded the suspect as he allegedly tried to flee and placed him under arrest. The 38-year-old alleged killer has been charged with Capital Murder of a Police Officer.

A 25-year-old officer with the Houston Police Department was killed by an armed robber on April 6 at approximately 8:45 a.m. The victim officer, with nearly 3 years' law enforcement experience, was off duty and working in a food store when he was confronted by a man and robbed. The victim officer apparently identified himself as a police officer to the robber because the victim's badge and identification were found on a counter. The suspect, who had a long criminal history, shot the officer in the front of the head with a .38-caliber revolver. The 21-year-old suspect was arrested, charged with Capital Murder, and found guilty. He received the death penalty.

During a burglary in progress incident at approximately 9 p.m. on December 11, 1990, a deputy sheriff with the Pecos County Sheriff's Department received wounds which resulted in his death 7 years later. After receiving a report of two vehicles being burglarized and a description of the perpetrator, an officer with the Fort Stockton Police Department stopped a vehicle driven by a male matching the description. The deputy, then aged 56 and having nearly 5 years' law enforcement

TEXAS (Continued)

service, arrived on the scene as backup. Upon exiting his vehicle, the male was told to place his hands on the city police unit. As he was being searched, he allegedly pulled a .38-caliber revolver from the inside of his pants. During an ensuing struggle, both law enforcement personnel were shot. The officer was struck three times. The victim deputy was struck twice, receiving wounds in the upper extremities and the neck. The alleged assailant then fled the scene in his vehicle which was disabled when it struck a utility pole. He was transported to a hospital and treated for injury. The 30-year-old suspect, who was on probation at the time of the incident, had several prior arrests. He was charged with two counts of Attempted Capital Murder, tried for Aggravated Assault on a Police Officer and Possession of a Firearm by a Felon, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The officer was hospitalized, recovered from his wounds, and returned to duty full-time. The victim deputy's injuries resulted in complications from which he died in 1997.

WASHINGTON

A 15-year veteran officer of the Tacoma Police SWAT team was killed at about 9:45 a.m. on August 28 while answering a call to a residence where an armed man was possibly holding hostages. The incident began in the early morning hours, when an estranged husband appeared twice at his wife's workplace, becoming so threatening on the second contact that local police were

summoned. The man allegedly threatened the officers and displayed what they believed to be a rifle or shotgun. When the husband left the area, police followed him to his wife's residence. On learning from her that there were several children inside the house, as well as a number of weapons, police requested assistance from the SWAT team. With the team's assistance, the children exited the home successfully. The suspect stepped outside the door several times, but he allegedly would not surrender despite orders to do so. Two baton rounds of nonlethal force were fired by the SWAT team to incapacitate the man. Believing him to be stunned, the 39-year-old officer led the rush into the residence where the team found the suspect standing and holding a 7.62 x 39 mm semiautomatic rifle. Almost simultaneously, the veteran officer and the suspect exchanged gunfire, and both were struck once. The round that fatally wounded the victim officer passed through his left forearm, entered his chest through the side panel of his protective vest, and passed through both his lungs and his heart. The suspect's injury nearly mirrored the officer's, entering and exiting his left arm, entering his chest cavity, and lodging in his spine. Under suppression fire, the victim officer and other SWAT team members were able to flee the residence. The victim officer was then given on-site medical attention by paramedics and transported to the nearest Trauma Center where he was pronounced dead on arrival. The standoff continued for several hours before the suspect, incapacitated by his wound, finally surrendered. The 45-year-old suspect has been charged with Aggravated First-Degree Murder.

PLACES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Table 22. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1988–1997
Region, Division, and State

Area	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	629	77	79	67	53	66	59	62	59	47	60
NORTHEAST	77	10	14	6	9	8	3	5	8	7	7
New England	26	4	6	2	4	2	0	1	5	1	1
Connecticut	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maine	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Massachusetts	12	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
New Hampshire	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	51	6	8	4	5	6	3	4	3	6	6
New Jersey	10	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2
New York	23	4	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	2
Pennsylvania	18	1	5	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
MIDWEST	100	6	14	6	6	7	16	14	11	6	14
East North Central	69	5	11	4	3	5	9	12	7	3	10
Illinois	18	2	4	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	5
Indiana	10	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2
Michigan	14	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	3	1	1
Ohio	16	2	2	1	1	1	0	4	3	1	1
Wisconsin	11	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1
West North Central	31	1	3	2	3	2	7	2	4	3	4
Iowa	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Kansas	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Missouri	15	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	306	39	35	38	26	40	26	26	31	22	23
South Atlantic	133	17	12	13	12	19	14	15	14	11	6
Delaware	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Florida	44	3	6	4	6	7	5	3	6	0	4
Georgia	25	5	1	4	2	1	3	5	0	3	1
Maryland	10	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0
North Carolina	16	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	1
South Carolina	20	3	4	0	2	6	1	1	1	2	0
Virginia	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 22. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1988–1997
Region, Division, and State — Continued

Area	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
East South Central	59	9	10	7	5	5	4	3	6	5	5
Alabama	28	3	5	6	2	3	2	0	4	2	1
Kentucky	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mississippi	10	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
Tennessee	15	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	2
West South Central	114	13	13	18	9	16	8	8	11	6	12
Arkansas	12	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3
Louisiana	22	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	2
Oklahoma	7	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Texas	73	9	10	14	4	10	6	6	6	2	6
WEST	129	20	14	14	11	10	11	12	9	12	16
Mountain	47	5	6	9	0	6	4	6	3	3	5
Arizona	16	1	1	6	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
Colorado	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Idaho	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
New Mexico	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1
Wyoming	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Pacific	82	15	8	5	11	4	7	6	6	9	11
Alaska	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
California	60	13	8	3	7	2	4	4	4	8	7
Hawaii	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Oregon	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Washington	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES¹	9	0	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	---
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Guam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Puerto Rico	8	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	---
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
FOREIGN	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Peru	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Philippines	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Officer killed information was not received from U.S. Territories for 1997.

Table 23. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1988–1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	629	77	79	67	53	66	59	62	59	47	60
Automobile Accidents	327	35	43	27	24	34	38	32	33	29	32
Motorcycle Accidents	52	6	5	10	6	5	1	8	3	4	4
Aircraft Accidents	67	7	10	7	7	5	9	10	8	0	4
Struck by Vehicles (traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.)	44	7	8	6	5	6	1	3	1	4	3
Struck by Vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	59	9	4	9	3	5	3	4	9	3	10
Accidental Shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	26	6	4	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	1
Accidental Shootings (training sessions)	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Accidental Shootings (self-inflicted)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	48	6	5	3	7	8	2	3	3	5	6

SECTION II

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

In 1997, an average of 11 of every 100 law enforcement officers in the Nation were assaulted. For the year, 49,151 line-of-duty assaults were reported by 8,692 agencies covering 75 percent of the total United States population. These agencies employed a total of 451,980 officers.

Geographically, the Southern States and the Western States registered the highest assault rates at 13 per 100 officers each. The Midwestern States and the Northeastern States followed with an average of 8 assaults per 100 officers each. (See Table 24.)

By population grouping, the assault rates ranged from 17 per 100 officers in cities of 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants to 5 assaults per 100 officers in the rural counties. (See Table 25.)

The 1997 assault rate of 10.9 per 100 officers dropped 13 percent below the 1996 rate of 12.5. It was 26 percent below the 1993 rate of 14.7 per 100 officers and 31 percent lower than the 1988 rate of 15.9.

Injuries

Assaults resulted in personal injury to 13,105 law enforcement officers in 1997. The 1997 rate of 3 per 100 continues a downward trend over the past 5 years.

Among the four geographic regions, Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, the injury rate was 3 for every 100 officers. (See Table 24.)

Within the population groups, law enforcement agencies in cities with populations 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants recorded the

greatest assault injury rate, 5 per 100 officers. The lowest rate, 2 per 100 officers, was recorded in the rural counties. (See Table 25.)

Weapons

Eighty-three percent of assaults on law enforcement officers during 1997 were committed with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). (See Table 26.) Twenty-seven percent of assaults with these weapons resulted in injuries. Firearms were used in 4 percent of all assaults; of the officers attacked with these weapons, 15 percent were injured. (See Table 31.)

Two percent of the assaults were with knives or cutting instruments; 19 percent of these victims received injuries. Eleven percent of the officers were attacked with other dangerous weapons; 29 percent were injured.

Circumstances

Accounting for 3 of every 10 assaults, responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, bar fights, etc.) resulted in more officer assaults than any other circumstance. Nineteen percent of the assault victims were attempting arrests when assaulted (1 percent by burglary suspects, 1 percent by robbery suspects, and the remaining 17 percent by suspects involved in varying arrest situations). Twelve percent of all assaults occurred while the officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; 11 percent while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; and 10 percent while making traffic pursuits or stops. The remainder of the assaults took place while the officers were performing various other duties.

Types of Assignment

During 1997, 4 of 5 law enforcement officers assaulted were on vehicle patrol at the time they were attacked. Sixty percent of all assault victims were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, while 23 percent were assigned to 2-officer vehicles. Five percent of those assaulted were on detective or special assignment, and 11 percent were performing other duties. Seventy-two percent of the victims were assisted at the scene of the incident by fellow officers. (See Table 30.)

Times

As in previous years, most assaults on law enforcement officers occurred during the

evening and early morning duty shifts. Approximately two-thirds of all assaults took place during the hours of 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. The remaining one-third took place between 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Clearances

Ninety-three percent of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers in 1997 were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Assaults occurring during the circumstance handling, transporting, custody of prisoners was most frequently cleared (95 percent). The circumstance with the lowest clearance rate, 65 percent, was ambush. (See Table 34.)

Table 24. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Region and Division

Region Division	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	49,151	10.9	13,105	2.9
Northeast	9,112	8.3	2,777	2.5
New England	2,367	10.0	554	2.3
Middle Atlantic	6,745	7.8	2,223	2.6
Midwest	7,303	8.5	2,211	2.6
East North Central	4,359	7.2	1,388	2.3
West North Central	2,944	11.4	823	3.2
South	20,149	12.9	4,702	3.0
South Atlantic	10,240	13.4	1,924	2.5
East South Central	1,256	7.1	424	2.4
West South Central	8,653	13.9	2,354	3.8
West	12,587	12.7	3,415	3.4
Mountain	3,781	14.5	859	3.3
Pacific	8,806	12.1	2,556	3.5

Table 25. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Population Group

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	49,151	10.9	13,105	2.9
Group I (250,000 and over)	16,646	11.3	3,987	2.7
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	6,935	17.1	2,041	5.0
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,412	16.3	1,406	4.2
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,694	11.0	998	3.0
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,627	9.5	977	2.6
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,528	7.2	1,140	2.3
Suburban Counties	7,756	9.5	2,101	2.6
Rural Counties	1,553	5.4	455	1.6

**Table 26. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Region and Division by Type of Weapon**

Region Division	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	49,151	1,844	895	5,389	41,023
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.8	1.8	11.0	83.5
Northeast	9,112	167	128	842	7,975
New England	2,367	15	41	189	2,122
Middle Atlantic	6,745	152	87	653	5,853
Midwest	7,303	268	97	689	6,249
East North Central	4,359	143	46	336	3,834
West North Central	2,944	125	51	353	2,415
South	20,149	771	354	2,306	16,718
South Atlantic	10,240	375	168	1,344	8,353
East South Central	1,256	49	37	156	1,014
West South Central	8,653	347	149	806	7,351
West	12,587	638	316	1,552	10,081
Mountain	3,781	253	111	468	2,949
Pacific	8,806	385	205	1,084	7,132

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

**Table 27. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Population Group by Type of Weapon**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	49,151	1,844	895	5,389	41,023
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.8	1.8	11.0	83.5
Group I (250,000 and over)	16,646	879	299	1,907	13,561
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	6,935	206	122	729	5,878
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,412	97	108	549	4,658
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,694	90	70	411	3,123
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,627	95	71	395	3,066
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,528	113	81	414	2,920
Suburban Counties	7,756	221	107	796	6,632
Rural Counties	1,553	143	37	188	1,185

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 28. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon

Area	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	49,151	1,844	895	5,389	41,023
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.8	1.8	11.0	83.5
NORTHEAST	9,112	167	128	842	7,975
New England	2,367	15	41	189	2,122
Connecticut	704	10	15	71	608
Maine	276	2	3	8	263
Massachusetts	825	0	13	81	731
New Hampshire ²	---	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island	562	3	10	29	520
Vermont ²	---	---	---	---	---
Middle Atlantic	6,745	152	87	653	5,853
New Jersey	3,402	49	39	443	2,871
New York	1,601	16	18	90	1,477
Pennsylvania	1,742	87	30	120	1,505
MIDWEST	7,303	268	97	689	6,249
East North Central	4,359	143	46	336	3,834
Illinois ²	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	1,243	49	11	62	1,121
Michigan	389	27	9	47	306
Ohio	2,133	60	20	196	1,857
Wisconsin	594	7	6	31	550
West North Central	2,944	125	51	353	2,415
Iowa	499	6	17	69	407
Kansas ²	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	141	5	2	10	124
Missouri	2,090	112	28	244	1,706
Nebraska	168	2	3	27	136
North Dakota	5	0	0	0	5
South Dakota	41	0	1	3	37
SOUTH	20,149	771	354	2,306	16,718
South Atlantic	10,240	375	168	1,344	8,353
Delaware	83	2	0	15	66
District of Columbia	499	26	3	42	428
Florida ²	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	626	50	12	110	454
Maryland	4,128	79	42	541	3,466

Table 28. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon — Continued

Area	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
South Atlantic (Continued)					
North Carolina	2,676	131	71	398	2,076
South Carolina	115	37	14	9	55
Virginia	1,734	40	21	214	1,459
West Virginia	379	10	5	15	349
East South Central	1,256	49	37	156	1,014
Alabama	48	3	2	8	35
Kentucky	164	1	2	20	141
Mississippi	310	16	6	38	250
Tennessee	734	29	27	90	588
West South Central	8,653	347	149	806	7,351
Arkansas	289	25	5	44	215
Louisiana	2,422	33	27	60	2,302
Oklahoma	891	17	16	80	778
Texas	5,051	272	101	622	4,056
WEST	12,587	638	316	1,552	10,081
Mountain	3,781	253	111	468	2,949
Arizona	1,774	157	40	201	1,376
Colorado	571	33	29	92	417
Idaho	254	23	9	16	206
Montana	3	2	0	0	1
Nevada	346	7	2	18	319
New Mexico	608	24	21	110	453
Utah	166	7	4	21	134
Wyoming	59	0	6	10	43
Pacific	8,806	385	205	1,084	7,132
Alaska	127	6	2	11	108
California	6,446	319	158	861	5,108
Hawaii	346	4	10	17	315
Oregon	527	20	8	69	430
Washington	1,360	36	27	126	1,171

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

²Data for the states of Florida, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Vermont were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.

Table 29. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon,
Percent Distribution

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	49,151	1,844	895	5,389	41,023
Percent Distribution¹	100.0	3.8	1.8	11.0	83.5
Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	15,585	606	424	1,131	13,424
Percent Distribution	100.0	3.9	2.7	7.3	86.1
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	690	53	19	117	501
Percent Distribution	100.0	7.7	2.8	17.0	72.6
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	470	105	13	92	260
Percent Distribution	100.0	22.3	2.8	19.6	55.3
Attempting Other Arrests	8,373	202	119	795	7,257
Percent Distribution	100.0	2.4	1.4	9.5	86.7
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	640	11	3	107	519
Percent Distribution	100.0	1.7	.5	16.7	81.1
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,732	22	27	310	5,373
Percent Distribution	100.0	.4	.5	5.4	93.7
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	5,446	256	76	631	4,483
Percent Distribution	100.0	4.7	1.4	11.6	82.3
Ambush (no warning)	179	78	4	38	59
Percent Distribution	100.0	43.6	2.2	21.2	33.0
Mentally Deranged	763	44	56	79	584
Percent Distribution	100.0	5.8	7.3	10.4	76.5
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,043	196	37	1,339	3,471
Percent Distribution	100.0	3.9	.7	26.6	68.8
All Other	6,230	271	117	750	5,092
Percent Distribution	100.0	4.3	1.9	12.0	81.7

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 30. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment,
Percent Distribution

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Assignment						
		2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Detective/Special Assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	49,151	11,377	10,888	18,782	827	1,663	1,859	3,755
Percent of Assignment¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	15,585	4,000	3,025	7,364	148	188	252	608
Percent of Assignment	31.7	35.2	27.8	39.2	17.9	11.3	13.6	16.2
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	690	223	123	292	5	19	12	16
Percent of Assignment	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	.6	1.1	.6	.4
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	470	121	74	188	7	18	28	34
Percent of Assignment	1.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.8	1.1	1.5	.9
Attempting Other Arrests	8,373	1,804	1,862	3,178	162	497	287	583
Percent of Assignment	17.0	15.9	17.1	16.9	19.6	29.9	15.4	15.5
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	640	123	93	261	4	54	12	93
Percent of Assignment	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4	.5	3.2	.6	2.5
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,732	880	1,067	1,672	123	171	494	1,325
Percent of Assignment	11.7	7.7	9.8	8.9	14.9	10.3	26.6	35.3
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	5,446	1,753	1,183	1,606	110	314	193	287
Percent of Assignment	11.1	15.4	10.9	8.6	13.3	18.9	10.4	7.6
Ambush (no warning)	179	49	46	37	9	8	17	13
Percent of Assignment	.4	.4	.4	.2	1.1	.5	.9	.3
Mentally Deranged	763	161	137	390	6	8	11	50
Percent of Assignment	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.1	.7	.5	.6	1.3
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,043	1,232	1,457	1,982	56	103	81	132
Percent of Assignment	10.3	10.8	13.4	10.6	6.8	6.2	4.4	3.5
All Other	6,230	1,031	1,821	1,812	197	283	472	614
Percent of Assignment	12.7	9.1	16.7	9.6	23.8	17.0	25.4	16.4

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 31. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1988–1997
Type of Weapon and Percent Receiving Personal Injury

Year	Total	Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons	Number of Agencies	Population (in thousands)	Number of Officers
1988 Total Assaults	58,916	2,760	1,368	5,579	49,209	8,873	186,527	369,863
Percent Injured	35.8	27.3	32.4	42.1	35.6			
1989 Total Assaults	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861	9,213	189,641	380,232
Percent Injured	35.2	30.2	30.5	40.8	35.0			
1990 Total Assaults	72,270	3,665	1,650	7,436	59,519	9,512	199,834	414,037
Percent Injured	36.3	29.3	29.5	42.5	36.1			
1991 Total Assaults	62,852	3,532	1,493	7,014	50,813	9,263	191,397	405,069
Percent Injured	37.6	30.8	30.6	43.5	37.5			
1992 Total Assaults	81,252	4,455	2,095	8,604	66,098	10,862	217,996	460,430
Percent Injured	36.5	25.5	30.4	40.9	36.9			
1993 Total Assaults	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848	9,809	210,658	454,105
Percent Injured	35.9	27.4	31.0	36.3	36.6			
1994 Total Assaults	64,912	3,168	1,513	7,210	53,021	10,626	221,572	480,343
Percent Injured	35.7	26.3	29.4	36.7	36.3			
1995 Total Assaults	56,686	2,238	1,301	6,299	46,848	8,938	194,781	421,414
Percent Injured	28.5	15.2	21.7	29.6	29.2			
1996 Total Assaults	46,695	1,887	871	5,084	38,853	7,808	166,038	373,575
Percent Injured	32.1	24.9	30.7	39.5	31.5			
1997 Total Assaults	49,151	1,844	895	5,389	41,023	8,692	199,816	451,980
Percent Injured	26.7	15.1	18.5	29.4	27.0			

Table 32. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1988–1997
Type of Weapon (Rate per 100 Officers)

Year	Total ¹	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
1988	15.9	.7	.4	1.5	13.3
1989	16.4	.8	.4	1.5	13.6
1990	17.5	.9	.4	1.8	14.4
1991	15.5	.9	.4	1.7	12.5
1992	17.6	1.0	.5	1.9	14.4
1993	14.7	.9	.3	1.7	11.9
1994	13.5	.7	.3	1.5	11.0
1995	13.5	.5	.3	1.5	11.1
1996	12.5	.5	.2	1.4	10.4
1997	10.9	.4	.2	1.2	9.1

¹Because of rounding, rates may not add to total.

Table 33. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Time of Day by Population Group, Percent Distribution

Time of Day	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban Counties	Rural Counties
Total	49,151	16,646	6,935	5,412	3,694	3,627	3,528	7,756	1,553
Percent Distribution ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.M.									
12:01 – 2	15.5	15.1	15.3	16.9	15.1	18.7	16.1	14.5	13.1
2:01 – 4	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.5	11.1	9.9	9.7	8.6	7.9
4:01 – 6	3.6	4.4	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.3	1.8
6:01 – 8	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.2
8:01 – 10	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.1
10:01 – Noon	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.9	5.5
P.M.									
12:01 – 2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.9
2:01 – 4	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.4	5.5	5.5	6.7	7.3	6.1
4:01 – 6	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.6	9.3	8.5
6:01 – 8	10.9	11.3	12.1	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	11.7
8:01 – 10	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.5	14.3	15.5	14.1	17.1
10:01 – Midnight	15.4	14.5	15.2	16.4	17.5	15.6	15.9	15.6	16.2

¹Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 34. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1997
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Population Group, Percent Cleared

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban Counties	Rural Counties
Total	49,151	16,646	6,935	5,412	3,694	3,627	3,528	7,756	1,553
Percent Cleared	92.7	91.9	95.1	94.8	94.3	90.8	90.7	92.5	89.3
Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	15,585	5,278	2,155	1,858	1,192	1,356	1,108	2,157	481
Percent Cleared	93.6	93.1	96.7	95.6	94.2	92.3	91.2	92.8	89.6
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	690	264	118	76	51	42	33	96	10
Percent Cleared	89.1	91.7	89.0	96.1	90.2	78.6	84.8	83.3	80.0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	470	213	67	46	45	20	21	52	6
Percent Cleared	91.1	85.9	92.5	95.7	100.0	95.0	95.2	94.2	100.0
Attempting Other Arrests	8,373	2,622	1,304	1,062	783	699	696	968	239
Percent Cleared	94.3	96.4	96.0	95.7	95.7	86.6	92.0	91.9	90.4
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	640	130	92	114	70	68	65	90	11
Percent Cleared	91.3	88.5	94.6	94.7	90.0	94.1	86.2	91.1	81.8
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,732	1,730	556	594	467	428	404	1,242	311
Percent Cleared	94.6	97.0	96.9	96.3	96.8	92.1	94.3	90.7	90.0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	5,446	2,416	873	569	344	303	317	540	84
Percent Cleared	91.7	89.6	95.9	93.8	94.2	93.7	89.0	91.3	90.4
Ambush (no warning)	179	82	31	10	14	5	12	19	6
Percent Cleared	65.4	57.3	67.7	60.0	92.9	100.0	91.7	47.4	83.3
Mentally Deranged	763	220	108	72	78	43	80	140	22
Percent Cleared	85.1	81.8	87.0	91.7	87.2	88.4	85.0	84.3	77.3
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,043	1,714	721	532	313	352	446	738	227
Percent Cleared	91.5	90.4	93.2	92.9	92.7	92.3	88.1	92.3	92.1
All Other	6,230	1,977	910	479	337	311	346	1,714	156
Percent Cleared	90.7	86.1	92.5	91.4	92.0	88.7	89.6	95.7	83.3

SECTION III

Assaults on Federal Officers

In 1997, federal agencies reported 628 assaults on officers. Two federal officers employed by the agencies were killed in the line of duty. Personal injuries were suffered by an additional 157 officers. (See Tables 35 and 36.)

During the 5-year period, 1993-1997, 3,726 officers were assaulted, and 1,073 officers were injured. The following 20 were slain in the line of duty: in 1993, 4 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Agents; in 1994, 1 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Agent and 2 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents; in 1995, 1 FBI Agent, 1 DEA Agent, 2 Customs Service Agents, 4 Secret Service Agents; in 1996, 1 FBI Agent, 1 Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Agent, and 1 tribal police officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); and in 1997, 1 INS Agent, and 1 tribal police officer, BIA.

The Department of Justice registered 54 percent of the total assaults in 1997. Twenty-four percent of the officers assaulted were with the Department of Treasury, 18 percent with the Department of the Interior, 4 percent with the U.S. Postal Service, and less than 1 percent with the U.S. Capitol Police.

In 1997, personal weapons were used in 31 percent of all assaults. Firearms were used in 18 percent of the assaults; vehicles in 11 percent; bombs in 4 percent; knives in 2 percent; blunt objects in 1 percent; and other types of weapons in 22 percent. Eleven percent of the assaults were threats. (See Table 39.)

More federal officers, 241 or 41 percent, were assaulted while on patrol/guard duty than while engaged in any other activity during 1997. Twenty percent of the assaults occurred while officers were conducting investigations/searches, and 16 percent while officers were making arrests/serving summonses. Seven percent of the victims were on protection duty; 4 percent were on office duty; 3 percent were maintaining custody of prisoners; and 3 percent were on court duty. Six percent were performing other duties when assaulted. The type of activity for assaults on 44 DEA officers were not reported. (See Table 40.)

Geographically, the West accounted for the largest portion of all reported assaults, with 49 percent. The South accounted for 38 percent; the Midwest for 7 percent; the Northeast for 5 percent; and U.S. territories, less than 1 percent. Locales were not available for 44 DEA officers. (See Table 42.)

Information was received for 603 offenders identified in connection with assaulting federal officers in 1997. Disposition information was reported on 253 of these offenders. Sixty-three percent of the 253 offenders have been charged with assaulting a federal officer, and 46 percent of those charged have been found guilty. (See Tables 36 and 41.)

DEPARTMENTAL ASSAULTS - 1997

Department of the Interior

There were 115 officers of the Department of the Interior assaulted in 1997. Sixty-four percent of these assaults were perpetrated

against National Park Service officers. One BIA officer was killed and 13 were injured as a result of the assaults. A tribal police officer with the BIA was ambushed and fatally wounded while responding to a disturbance call.

Of the 115 officers attacked, 37 percent were making arrests/serving summonses; 30 percent were on protection duty; 9 percent were performing investigations/searches; 8 percent were on patrol/guard duty; 3 percent had custody of prisoners; and 3 percent were on office duty. Ten percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Fifty-eight percent of the attacks were committed with personal weapons; 12 percent with vehicles; 5 percent with firearms; 4 percent with blunt objects; 3 percent with knives; and 5 percent with other dangerous weapons. Eleven percent of the assaults were comprised of threats.

There were 106 assailants identified in connection with the 115 assaults.

Department of Justice

The 338 attacks on officers of the Justice Department represented 54 percent of the total number of assaults reported in 1997. Sixty-nine percent of these assaults were perpetrated against INS officers.

One Justice Department officer was killed and 60 were injured during the year. The officer that was killed within the Justice Department was an INS agent that was ambushed after being involved in a minor vehicle accident with the offender. Of all attacks against Justice Department officers, 29 percent were with firearms; 18 percent were with personal weapons; 9 percent with vehicles; 3 percent with bombs; 1 percent with knives; 1 percent with blunt objects; and 36

percent with other dangerous weapons. Threats comprised 4 percent of the total assaults.

When assaulted, 72 percent of the officers were on patrol/guard duty; 11 percent were making arrests/serving summonses; 7 percent were conducting investigations/searches; 4 percent had custody of prisoners; 2 percent were on court duty; and 1 percent was on office duty. Two percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Information was not reported on all 30 DEA known assailants and all 15 U.S. Marshals Service known assailants. Information was also not reported on 305 of the 306 known assailants for INS officers. For the FBI, 24 assailants were identified in connection with 37 assaults.

Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury recorded 149 assaults on officers within its various branches. Forty-one of these assaults resulted in personal injury. Most of the assaults (41 percent) were perpetrated against United States Customs officers. Customs officers also accounted for 24 of 41 Treasury Department officers injured in 1997.

Among the weapons used against all Treasury officers, personal weapons accounted for 35 percent; bombs for 12 percent; vehicles for 11 percent; firearms for 7 percent; blunt objects for 1 percent; and other types of weapons, 4 percent. Threats accounted for 30 percent of the assaults.

At the time of the assaults, 54 percent were conducting investigations/searches; 9 percent were on office duty; 8 percent were on patrol/guard duty; 7 percent were making arrests/summonses; 7 percent were on court duty; 3 percent were on protection duty; and 2 percent

had custody of prisoners. Ten percent of the victims were performing other duties.

There were 104 assailants identified in connection with the assaults on Treasury officers. Thirty-eight percent of these were assailants identified for the assaults of U.S. Customs Service officers.

U.S. Capitol Police

In 1997, 2 assaults were reported by the U.S. Capitol Police. Neither of the two victim officers suffered personal injury. Both victims were on patrol/guard duty when assaulted.

One Capitol Police officer was assaulted with a firearm, and 1 was assaulted with a

vehicle. Two assailants have been identified in connection with these assaults.

U.S. Postal Service

Twenty-four postal inspectors and security police officers were attacked in 1997; 16 suffered personal injury as a result of the assaults. Fourteen officers were attacked with personal weapons; 4 with knives; 3 with vehicles; and 3 with other types of weapons.

By activity, 9 officers were making arrests/serving summonses; 7 were on office duty; 7 were on patrol/guard duty; and 1 was conducting investigations/searches. Sixteen assailants were identified.

Table 35. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996–1997
Victims and Known Assailants
Department and Agency

Department Agency	Victims		Known Assailants	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Total	556	628	320	603
Department of the Interior	36	115	39	106
Bureau of Indian Affairs	36	41	39	37
National Park Service ¹	---	74	---	69
Department of Justice	320	338	124	375
Drug Enforcement Administration	64	44	67	30
Federal Bureau of Investigation	53	37	48	24
Immigration and Naturalization Service ²	194	233	---	306
U.S. Marshals Service	9	24	9	15
Department of the Treasury	171	149	131	104
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	66	50	74	25
Internal Revenue Service	4	7	4	7
U.S. Customs Service	77	61	33	40
U.S. Secret Service	24	31	20	32
United States Capitol Police	4	2	3	2
United States Postal Service	25	24	23	16

¹Information on officer assaults for the National Park Service is not available for 1996.

²Information on known assailants for the Immigration and Naturalization Service was not reported for 1996.

Table 36. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Victims Killed or Injured
Department and Agency

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other Weapon	Firearm	Other Weapon
Total	2	0	9	148
Department of the Interior	1	0	0	40
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1	0	0	13
National Park Service	0	0	0	27
Department of Justice	1	0	7	53
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	1	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	0	12
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1	0	6	35
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	4
Department of the Treasury	0	0	2	39
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	0	6
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	1
U.S. Customs Service	0	0	1	23
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	1	9
United States Capitol Police	0	0	0	0
United States Postal Service	0	0	0	16

Table 37. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1993–1997
Extent of Injury
Type of Weapon

Year	Extent of Injury	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total		3,726	552	61	72	58	319	1,283	745	636
1993		770	108	7	17	8	44	338	170	78
	Killed	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	215	20	0	6	7	14	150	2	16
	Not Injured	551	84	7	11	1	30	188	168	62
1994		1,028	120	29	36	2	88	381	170	202
	Killed	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	314	23	7	7	0	30	185	4	58
	Not Injured	711	94	22	29	2	58	196	166	144
1995		744¹	96	4	8	18	77	209	177	155
	Killed	8	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Injured	271	9	0	5	11	29	129	0	88
	Not Injured	465	86	4	3	0	48	80	177	67
1996		556²	113	11	3	2	43	162	159	63
	Killed	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Injured	116	22	2	2	0	14	69	0	7
	Not Injured	437	89	9	1	2	29	92	159	56
1997		628	115	10	8	28	67	193	69	138
	Killed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	157	9	6	5	6	16	89	0	26
	Not Injured	469	104	4	3	22	51	104	69	112

¹Information on officer assaults for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not available for 1995.

²Information on officer assaults for the National Park Service is not available for 1996.

Table 38. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1993–1997
Department by Type of Weapon

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,726	552	61	72	58	319	1,283	745	636
Department of the Interior	795	45	24	37	1	89	459	84	56
1993	199	14	5	5	0	12	137	19	7
1994	340	20	13	24	0	41	180	50	12
1995	105 ¹	3	0	2	0	18	50	2	30
1996	36 ²	2	2	1	1	4	25	0	1
1997	115	6	4	5	0	14	67	13	6
Department of Justice	1,710	396	21	22	14	97	409	306	445
1993	354	2	10	0	16	132	90	54	
1994	395	69	7	7	2	15	87	67	141
1995	299	70	3	2	1	18	73	65	67
1996	320	106	7	1	1	16	57	72	60
1997	338	97	2	2	10	32	60	12	123
Department of the Treasury	1,060	94	10	10	43	103	324	349	127
1993	181	34	0	0	8	11	56	57	15
1994	253	28	8	5	0	30	83	52	47
1995	306	19	0	3	17	29	72	109	57
1996	171	2	2	1	0	16	61	87	2
1997	149	11	0	1	18	17	52	44	6
United States Capitol Police	29	1	0	0	0	10	18	0	0
1993	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
1994	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
1995	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
1996	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
1997	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
United States Postal Service	132	16	6	3	0	20	73	6	8
1993	25	6	0	2	0	5	6	4	2
1994	31	3	1	0	0	2	22	1	2
1995	27	4	1	1	0	6	13	1	1
1996	25	3	0	0	0	4	18	0	0
1997	24	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	3

¹Information on officer assaults for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not available for 1995.

²Information on officer assaults for the National Park Service is not available for 1996.

Table 39. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Department and Agency by Type of Weapon

Department Agency	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	628	115	10	8	28	67	193	69	138
Department of the Interior	115	6	4	5	0	14	67	13	6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	41	4	0	3	0	3	25	4	2
National Park Service	74	2	4	2	0	11	42	9	4
Department of Justice	338	97	2	2	10	32	60	12	123
Drug Enforcement Administration	44	18	2	1	8	3	2	9	1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	37	12	0	1	2	8	9	3	2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	233	62	0	0	0	18	33	0	120
U.S. Marshals Service	24	5	0	0	0	3	16	0	0
Department of the Treasury	149	11	0	1	18	17	52	44	6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	50	4	0	0	16	2	9	19	0
Internal Revenue Service	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
U.S. Customs Service	61	6	0	0	2	7	23	17	6
U.S. Secret Service	31	1	0	0	0	8	20	2	0
United States Capitol Police	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
United States Postal Service	24	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	3

Table 40. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Department and Agency by Activity

Department Agency	Total	Arrests/ Summons	Court Duty	Custody of Prisoners	Investi- gations/ Searches	Protec- tion Duty	Office Duty	Patrol/ Guard Duty	Other
Total	584	95	15	20	114	40	26	241	33
Department of the Interior	115	43	0	4	10	35	3	9	11
Bureau of Indian Affairs	41	26	0	4	1	0	0	9	1
National Park Service	74	17	0	0	9	35	3	0	10
Department of Justice	294	33	5	13	22	0	3	211	7
Drug Enforcement Administration ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation	37	21	1	2	6	0	3	2	2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	233	0	0	3	16	0	0	209	5
U.S. Marshals Service	24	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	149	10	10	3	81	5	13	12	15
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	50	0	9	0	30	0	4	0	7
Internal Revenue Service	7	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	61	0	0	2	48	0	6	1	4
U.S. Secret Service	31	10	0	1	2	3	0	11	4
United States Capitol Police	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
United States Postal Service	24	9	0	0	1	0	7	7	0

¹Data on type of activity for 44 officers assaulted with the Drug Enforcement Administration are not available for 1997.

Table 41. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Disposition of Known Assailants
Department and Agency

Department Agency	Total	Persons Not Charged			Persons Charged				
		Deceased	Pending Prosecutive Opinion	Prosecution Declined	Fugitive	Incompetent to Stand Trial	Awaiting Trial	Dismissed/ Not Guilty	Guilty
Total	253	4	50	39	3	2	60	21	74
Department of the Interior	106	0	6	24	1	0	19	11	45
Bureau of Indian Affairs	37	0	3	1	0	0	9	0	24
National Park Service	69	0	3	23	1	0	10	11	21
Department of Justice	25	3	0	7	2	0	3	1	9
Drug Enforcement Administration ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation	24	2	0	7	2	0	3	1	9
Immigration and Naturalization Service ²	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service ³	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of the Treasury	104	1	44	4	0	2	31	8	14
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	7	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	0
U.S. Customs Service	40	1	18	0	0	1	3	4	13
U.S. Secret Service	32	0	0	0	0	1	27	3	1
United States Capitol Police	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
United States Postal Service	16	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	6

¹The Drug Enforcement Administration did not report disposition information for 30 known assailants for 1997.

²The Immigration and Naturalization Service did not report disposition information for 305 known assailants for 1997.

³The U.S. Marshals Service did not report disposition information for 15 known assailants for 1997.

Table 42. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total¹	584	97	8	7	20	64	191	60	137
NORTHEAST	30	7	0	1	0	1	10	6	5
New England	12	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Middle Atlantic	18	1	0	1	0	1	9	4	2
New Jersey	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
New York	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2
Pennsylvania	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
MIDWEST	42	8	0	2	0	8	16	7	1
East North Central	21	5	0	0	0	4	6	5	1
Illinois	8	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Indiana	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Michigan	9	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	1
Ohio	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	21	3	0	2	0	4	10	2	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	8	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
North Dakota	5	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH	224	35	5	2	17	31	86	30	18
South Atlantic	129	9	5	1	16	16	62	17	3
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	57	1	5	1	0	10	39	1	0
Florida	23	6	0	0	0	1	5	9	2
Georgia	28	2	0	0	16	1	7	2	0
Maryland	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1
North Carolina	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	9	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 42. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1997
Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon – Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Blunt Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
East South Central	14	6	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
Alabama	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tennessee	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
West South Central	81	20	0	1	1	9	22	13	15
Arkansas	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Louisiana	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Oklahoma	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Texas	69	20	0	0	1	7	15	11	15
WEST	286	47	2	2	3	24	78	17	113
Mountain	133	25	1	2	3	6	30	11	55
Arizona	111	22	1	1	3	5	21	5	53
Colorado	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
New Mexico	10	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Utah	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Wyoming	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific	153	22	1	0	0	18	48	6	58
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	148	21	1	0	0	17	45	6	58
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Locales are not available for 44 officers with the Drug Enforcement Administration for 1997.