

**Law Enforcement Officers
Killed and Assaulted**

1996

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reports

FOREWORD

Wearing a badge is a dangerous profession. Since 1987, nearly 700 law enforcement officers have been slain, another 696 killed in duty-related accidents, and over 600,000 assaulted. The welcome news in 1996 was that totals for officers feloniously and accidentally killed were the lowest in over 20 years; the unfortunate news was that still 100 officers lost their lives and over 46,500 were assaulted. While progress is being made, violence remains a serious threat to those who have sworn to protect society.

For over a quarter of a century, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program has published statistical data concerning homicides, accidental deaths, and assaults committed against law enforcement officers. The information is intended to portray the dangers faced daily by men and women of the law enforcement community so that perhaps more effective countermeasures and safeguards can be developed. Because the loss of even one life is unacceptable, efforts at understanding the past events and applying that understanding toward the prevention of similar tragedies must continue to be a law enforcement priority.

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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. Further-more, 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 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers having full arrest powers. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects these data from several sources. Notification of duty-related deaths is received from state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program. They 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 notification of a line-of-duty death is received, inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident are directed to the victim officer's employing agency. Information concerning two federal programs which provide benefits to survivors of nonfederal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty is furnished to the agency.

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 contributors 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 figures on 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 7,808 law enforcement agencies supplying figures for all 12 months of 1996. These agencies offered services to approximately 166 million inhabitants or 63 percent of the Nation's total population. Tables 25, 27, 32, and 33 are presentations by population groups. The table on page 2 shows the summary of the population coverage and number of agencies represented. Data for the states of Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, South Carolina, Vermont, and the

District of Columbia 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)	37,170,114	50
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	15,585,268	104
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	16,340,199	240
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	16,177,108	469
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	18,021,934	1,147
Group VI (under 10,000) ¹	14,498,673	4,101
Suburban Counties ²	31,995,202	474
Rural Counties	16,249,452	1,223
Total	166,037,950	7,808

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 1996, 55 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. Officers' deaths were recorded by law enforcement agencies in 23 states and Puerto Rico. Of the victims, 33 were employed by city police departments, 16 by county police and sheriffs' offices, and 2 by state agencies. Three deaths were reported by three federal agencies, and Puerto Rico reported the remaining death.

The total was 26 percent lower in 1996 than in 1995 when 74 officers were slain. Comparisons for 5- and 10-year periods showed the number of officers slain in 1996 was 13 percent lower than in 1992 and was 26 percent lower than the 1987 total.

Victims

Of the 55 officers killed in 1996, 53 were males and 2 were females. The average age of officers slain was 35. Two of the victims were under the age of 25; 19 were between the ages of 25 and 30; 22 were ages 31 through 40; and 12 were over 40 years of age. Forty-four of the slain officers were white, 8 were black, 2 were Asian, and 1 was a Native American.

The law enforcement officers killed in 1996 averaged 8 years of experience. Thirteen officers had over 10 years of law enforcement service; 18 had 5 to 10 years of service; and 21 had 1 to 4 years. Two officers had less than 1 year of law enforcement experience. Law enforcement experience was not reported for one law enforcement officer.

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

During 1996, 22 officers lost their lives during arrest situations. A further breakdown

of these situations showed 8 officers were killed by robbery suspects, 3 by suspects during drug-related situations, 3 by burglary suspects, and 8 by assailants suspected of other crimes.

Twelve officers were slain investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; 11 were killed while enforcing traffic laws; 5 were ambushed; 4 were killed upon responding to disturbance calls; and 1 was killed while dealing with a mentally deranged individual.

Types of Assignment

Figures for 1987 through 1996 also show that the largest percentage of victim officers were assigned to vehicle patrol when they were slain. Fifty-one percent of the vehicle patrol officers were alone and unassisted at the time of their deaths, and 30 percent of the victim officers on other types of assignments were alone and unassisted.

Patrol officers accounted for 41 of the 55 victims in 1996. Of those officers killed while on patrol, 31 were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, 9 to 2-officer vehicles, and 1 was on foot patrol. Seven victims were on detective or special assignment, and 7 were off duty but acting in an official capacity.

Alleged Assailants

In 1996, 53 of 55 slayings of law enforcement officers have been cleared. Of the 74 suspects identified in connection with the murders, 72 were male, 1 was female, and gender was not reported for 1. Thirty-three of the suspects were black and 31 were white. Fifty-four of the 74 alleged assailants were under the age of 31.

Forty-three of the suspects identified had previous arrests and 38 had prior convictions. The records showed that 28 suspects had previous arrests for crimes of violence, 25 for weapons violations, and 18 for drug-related offenses.

Of the 74 persons identified, 54 have been arrested by law enforcement agencies. Fifteen were justifiably killed (1 by victim officer), 3 committed suicide subsequent to slaying the officers, and 2 are fugitives. No suspects have been identified in connection with 2 slayings.

Dispositions of 973 persons identified in connection with officers' murders during the decade 1985–1994 were reviewed. Of the 973 persons identified, 789 were arrested and charged; 116 were justifiably killed; 1 was murdered in an unrelated incident; 56 committed suicide; and 11 remain fugitives. Ten cases from that timeframe are still pending.

Among those persons charged for whom final disposition is known, 72 percent were found guilty of murder; 9 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense related to murder; and 5 percent were found guilty of some crime other than murder. Nine percent of the suspects were acquitted or had charges against them dismissed, and 2 percent were committed to psychiatric institutions. One percent of the persons charged with the officers' murders died in custody before final disposition was determined.

Available data revealed that 113 of the 567 offenders found guilty of murder were sentenced to death, 257 received life imprisonment, and 194 were given prison terms ranging from 3 to 396 years. One was placed on probation, and 2 were given indeterminate sentences.

Weapons

Firearms claimed the lives of 92 percent of the 696 officers killed in the line of duty from

1987 through 1996. Seventy-one 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.

Seventy-three officers were slain with their own weapons during the 10-year period. In the same timeframe, 164 officers fired their service weapons, and the weapons of 118 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. Forty-eight percent of the firearm fatalities were caused by wounds to the head, 45 percent by upper torso wounds, and 7 percent by wounds below the waist.

During 1996, firearms were used in 51 of the 55 slayings. Handguns were the murder weapons in 44 of the killings, rifles in 6, and shotguns in 1. Four officers were shot with their own service weapons.

As in previous years, the most common handgun cartridge types used against officers in 1996 were the .38 caliber, .380 caliber, and 9 millimeter. These three weapons jointly accounted for 48 percent of the handgun deaths.

Two officers in 1996 were intentionally struck by vehicles. One officer was stabbed with a knife, and 1 officer was strangled.

Body Armor

Of 244 officers wearing body armor when slain with firearms during the past 10 years, 155 suffered gunshot wounds to the head; 71 suffered gunshot wounds to the upper torso; and 18 suffered gunshot wounds below the waist. Of 71 officers killed by upper torso wounds, 37 officers were killed when bullets entered between the side panels of the vests or through the arm openings. Nineteen were killed by wounds above the vest area, and 11

officers were slain when the bullets penetrated their protective vests. Four officers were killed by the wounds in the back area and/or lower abdominal area not protected by their vest.

Thirteen officers wearing body armor were slain by weapons other than firearms. Seven were intentionally struck by vehicles; 2 were stabbed; 2 were beaten; 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 24 of the 55 officers' fatalities in 1996. The Midwestern States reported 15; the Northeastern States reported 9; and the Western States reported 6 officers slain. Puerto Rico reported 1.

A comparison of regional totals for the two periods, 1987-1991 and 1992-1996, 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.

Daily figures for the decade, 1987-1996, show more officers were slain on Fridays than on any other day of the week; the lowest number of fatalities was recorded on Sundays. A review of the monthly totals for the same years shows January and April with the highest figures, 76 and 65, respectively.

Accidental Deaths

Forty-five officers lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing their official duties in 1996. Thirty-two officers were killed in automobile, motorcycle, and aircraft accidents; 6 were accidentally struck by vehicles; 2 were accidentally shot; and 5 were killed in other types of accidents such as falls, drownings, etc.

Regionally, the Southern States recorded 22 accidental deaths; the Western States, 10; the Northeastern States, 7; and the Midwestern States, 6.

WEAPONS USED

**Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
State and Agency**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
Total	55	44	6	1	4
ALABAMA	1	1	0	0	0
Mobile County Court	1	1	0	0	0
ALASKA	1	1	0	0	0
Anchorage	1	1	0	0	0
ARIZONA	1	0	0	0	1
Navajo Department of Law Enforcement, Navajo Reservation	1	0	0	0	(personal 1 weapons)
ARKANSAS	1	1	0	0	0
Hot Springs	1	1	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	4	4	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Orange County	1	1	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
Pomona	1	1	0	0	0
Ventura County	1	1	0	0	0
FLORIDA	4	2	1	0	1
Brevard County	1	1	0	0	0
Fort Lauderdale	1	1	0	0	0
Holmes County	1	0	1	0	0
Orange County	1	0	0	0	(vehicle) 1
GEORGIA	3	3	0	0	0
Forest Park	1	1	0	0	0
Gilmer County	1	1	0	0	0
Ocilla	1	1	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	2	2	0	0	0
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0
Kankakee	1	1	0	0	0

Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
State and Agency — Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
KANSAS	1	1	0	0	0
Sedgwick County	1	1	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	4	4	0	0	0
Jefferson Parish	1	1	0	0	0
New Orleans	2	2	0	0	0
St. John the Baptist Parish	1	1	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	1	1	0	0	0
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	2	1	0	0	1
Rice County	1	0	0	0	(vehicle) 1
St. Joseph	1	1	0	0	0
MISSOURI	1	1	0	0	0
Barry County	1	1	0	0	0
NEW YORK	5	3	1	0	1
Eastchester	1	0	1	0	0
Ithaca	1	0	0	0	(knife) 1
New York	3	3	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	2	1	1	0	0
Jonesville	1	1	0	0	0
Oakboro	1	0	1	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	1	0	1	0	0
Watford	1	0	1	0	0
OHIO	5	4	1	0	0
Canton	1	1	0	0	0
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0

**Table 1. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
State and Agency — Continued**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
OHIO (Continued)					
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	1	1	0	0	0
Dayton	1	1	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Ashland County	1	1	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	1	0	0	1	0
Tulsa	1	0	0	1	0
PENNSYLVANIA	4	4	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	2	0	0	0
Greenville	1	1	0	0	0
Sumter County	1	1	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	2	2	0	0	0
Nashville Metropolitan Police	1	1	0	0	0
Shelby County	1	1	0	0	0
TEXAS	4	4	0	0	0
Giddings	1	1	0	0	0
Harris County	1	1	0	0	0
Nacogdoches County	1	1	0	0	0
United States Border Patrol, Eagle Pass	1	1	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	2	1	1	0	0
Bayfield County	1	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee	1	1	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	1	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	1	0	0	0

Table 2. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Type of Weapon by Region

Type of Weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories/ Foreign
Total	696	88	129	297	131	51
Handgun	496	66	82	212	89	47
Rifle	103	7	28	39	26	3
Shotgun	38	3	7	21	7	0
Total Firearms	637	76	117	272	122	50
Knife	12	5	0	5	1	1
Bomb	10	1	0	9	0	0
Personal Weapons	5	1	1	1	2	0
Other	32	5	11	10	6	0

Table 3. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Type of Weapon

Year	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	696	496	103	38	637	12	10	5	32
1987	74	49	9	9	67	3	0	0	4
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	55	44	6	1	51	1	0	1	2

**Table 4. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
Type and Size of Firearm**

Firearms Used	Total Slain With Firearms	Slain With Own Weapon	Slain Wearing Body Armor
Total	51	4	30
Handgun Total	44	4	28
.22 Caliber	4	1	1
.25 Caliber	3	0	2
.32 Caliber	1	0	1
.357 Magnum	4	0	3
.38 Caliber	5	0	3
.380 Caliber	6	0	4
.40 Caliber	2	0	1
.44 Magnum	1	0	1
.45 Caliber	3	0	3
9 Millimeter	10	3	5
9x18 Millimeter	1	0	1
Caliber Not Reported	4	0	3
Rifle Total	6	0	2
.223 Caliber	2	0	0
.30 Caliber	1	0	0
.30–06 Caliber	1	0	1
.30–30 Caliber	2	0	1
Shotgun Total	1	0	0
20 Gauge	1	0	0

**Table 5. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1987–1996
Distance Between Victim Officers and Offenders**

Feet	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	637	67	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	51
0 – 5	340	34	47	33	31	34	27	33	43	28	30
6 – 10	135	14	10	11	14	9	14	14	21	16	12
11 – 20	71	6	12	5	4	13	6	7	7	6	5
21 – 50	54	8	5	6	4	6	4	7	4	7	3
Over 50	37	5	2	2	4	6	3	6	3	5	1

Table 6. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1987–1996
Location of Fatal Wounds

Point of Entry	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	637	67	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	51
Front Head	222	27	32	16	25	26	14	28	22	18	14
Rear Head	85	4	5	11	6	10	11	6	12	10	10
Front Upper Torso	237	29	30	18	19	23	17	21	35	23	22
Rear Upper Torso	48	3	6	6	4	5	8	4	4	5	3
Front Below Waist	35	3	2	3	3	3	4	6	4	5	2
Rear Below Waist	10	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0

Table 7. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms, 1987–1996
Number Wearing Body Armor

Point of Entry	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Slain with Firearms	637	67	76	57	57	68	54	67	78	62	51
While Wearing Body Armor	244	16	20	18	15	24	17	37	35	32	30
Total Head Wounds	307	31	37	27	31	36	25	34	34	28	24
While Wearing Body Armor	155	13	15	9	11	13	11	22	22	20	19
Total Upper Torso Wounds	285	32	36	24	23	28	25	25	39	28	25
While Wearing Body Armor	71	3	3	6	2	9	5	11	11	10	11
Total Lower Torso Wounds	45	4	3	6	3	4	4	8	5	6	2
While Wearing Body Armor	18	0	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	0

**Table 8. — Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds, 1987–1996
Officers Shot in Upper Torso While Wearing Body Armor**

Point of Entry	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	71	3	3	6	2	9	5	11	11	10	11
Entered Between Side Panels of Vest	22	0	2	3	0	3	1	3	4	2	4
Entered Through Armhole or Shoulder Area of Vest	15	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	2
Entered Above Vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area, etc.)	19	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	2	3
Entered Below Vest (abdominal or lower back area)	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Penetrated Vest (by weapon type and caliber)	11	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	1
Rifle											
.223 Caliber	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
.30 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
.30–06 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
.30–30 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7.62x39 Millimeter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

PLACES AND TIMES

Table 9. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Time of Day

Time of Day	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	696	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
A.M.											
12:01 – 2	96	5	10	12	10	13	7	14	9	9	7
2:01 – 4	71	8	9	10	4	12	6	4	8	5	5
4:01 – 6	26	2	2	1	1	5	0	2	7	6	0
6:01 – 8	23	5	1	2	2	0	4	0	3	3	3
8:01 – 10	48	5	5	2	1	2	7	6	5	11	4
10:01 – Noon	39	2	7	4	3	3	4	3	8	2	3
P.M.											
12:01 – 2	41	3	4	3	5	6	5	5	3	2	5
2:01 – 4	45	5	5	4	4	3	2	4	8	7	3
4:01 – 6	66	11	10	9	5	7	4	3	6	4	7
6:01 – 8	54	10	8	3	7	4	3	4	9	2	4
8:01 – 10	91	13	9	6	11	8	10	8	7	11	8
10:01 – Midnight	96	5	8	10	13	8	11	17	6	12	6

Table 10. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Day of Week

Day of Week	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	696	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
Sunday	75	7	6	5	9	16	4	10	8	7	3
Monday	104	10	14	12	10	11	11	7	11	11	7
Tuesday	103	7	14	13	12	9	5	8	18	12	5
Wednesday	104	10	9	9	7	11	11	14	10	17	6
Thursday	97	15	8	7	13	7	7	13	7	10	10
Friday	118	12	18	11	7	7	14	10	18	9	12
Saturday	95	13	9	9	8	10	11	8	7	8	12

Table 11. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Month

Month	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	696	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
January	76	12	7	10	7	12	4	3	6	4	11
February	62	6	8	7	4	6	4	12	9	3	3
March	60	6	5	10	8	5	5	6	4	5	6
April	65	6	1	4	6	12	6	4	5	20	1
May	46	3	2	4	6	3	6	4	5	7	6
June	58	4	10	5	12	6	3	6	8	2	2
July	48	9	8	2	3	3	4	6	2	5	6
August	55	3	6	7	4	4	6	6	8	9	2
September	60	9	6	3	6	6	8	0	10	6	6
October	59	5	9	6	4	3	4	10	5	7	6
November	53	5	11	4	3	5	7	4	9	3	2
December	54	6	5	4	3	6	6	9	8	3	4

**Table 12. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
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	55	9	21	10	0	1	1	6	7
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	16	6	1	3	0	0	0	2	4
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	6	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Suburban Counties	10	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	1
Rural Counties	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Agencies	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Agencies	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Territories	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED, 1996
BY REGION
(MAP CHART)**

Table 13. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Region, Division, and State

Area	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	696	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
NORTHEAST	88	12	7	9	7	7	8	9	12	8	9
New England	17	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	0
Connecticut	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maine	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	10	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	71	10	5	8	6	5	7	8	6	7	9
New Jersey	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
New York	42	9	4	7	2	3	4	3	3	2	5
Pennsylvania	22	0	1	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	4
MIDWEST	129	17	12	8	14	20	8	11	16	8	15
East North Central	88	13	10	4	10	12	5	8	11	5	10
Illinois	24	3	3	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	2
Indiana	11	2	3	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0
Michigan	24	4	4	1	3	6	0	1	3	1	1
Ohio	17	4	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	5
Wisconsin	12	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	2
West North Central	41	4	2	4	4	8	3	3	5	3	5
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Minnesota	11	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2
Missouri	18	3	0	2	2	5	2	0	3	0	1
Nebraska	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	297	28	38	32	31	29	28	31	24	32	24
South Atlantic	133	15	13	14	16	12	14	14	14	10	11
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0
Florida	40	8	8	3	7	2	3	3	0	2	4
Georgia	26	3	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	2	3
Maryland	8	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0
North Carolina	19	1	0	0	1	4	3	4	2	2	2
South Carolina	16	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	2
Virginia	13	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
West Virginia	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 13. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Region, Division, and State — Continued

Area	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
East South Central	58	5	7	6	9	5	7	3	7	6	3
Alabama	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1
Kentucky	12	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	20	1	3	5	3	1	2	1	3	1	0
Tennessee	15	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	1	3	2
West South Central	106	8	18	12	6	12	7	14	3	16	10
Arkansas	9	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1
Louisiana	22	1	3	4	2	0	3	2	0	3	4
Oklahoma	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	1
Texas	63	7	12	8	3	10	3	11	3	2	4
WEST	131	16	19	9	9	7	13	11	18	23	6
Mountain	54	7	10	3	3	4	4	3	8	11	1
Arizona	20	3	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	1
Colorado	12	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0
Idaho	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Montana	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
New Mexico	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Utah	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pacific	77	9	9	6	6	3	9	8	10	12	5
Alaska	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
California	64	5	9	5	5	3	6	8	8	11	4
Hawaii	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	51	1	2	8	5	8	6	8	9	3	1
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	48	1	1	8	5	7	6	8	9	2	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

**CIRCUMSTANCES
SURROUNDING
DEATHS**

**Table 14. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Circumstances at Scene of Incident by Region**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
Total	696	88	129	297	131	51
Disturbance Calls	111	11	27	44	25	4
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	46	7	10	17	8	4
Family Quarrels	65	4	17	27	17	0
Arrest Situations	258	38	46	106	48	20
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	30	4	10	10	6	0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	87	17	14	29	13	14
Drug-related Matters	48	7	3	23	14	1
Attempting Other Arrests	93	10	19	44	15	5
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	30	4	8	9	6	3
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	123	19	23	50	24	7
Ambush Situations	72	6	9	36	8	13
Entrapment/Premeditation	31	2	3	14	6	6
Unprovoked Attack	41	4	6	22	2	7
Mentally Deranged	12	2	1	4	4	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	90	8	15	48	16	3

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
ASSAULTED AND KILLED,
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE,
1987-1996**

**Table 15. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Circumstances at Scene of Incident**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	696	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
Disturbance Calls	111	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	46	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1
Family Quarrels	65	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3
Arrest Situations	258	27	33	24	30	14	26	28	33	21	22
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	30	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	87	4	7	8	13	4	10	9	17	7	8
Drug-related Matters	48	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3
Attempting Other Arrests	93	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	30	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	123	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	12
Ambush Situations	72	4	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	5
Entrapment/Premeditation	31	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2
Unprovoked Attack	41	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	3
Mentally Deranged	12	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	90	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	10	9	11

**Table 16. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Circumstances 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	696	84	216	124	4	6	45	107	110
Disturbance Calls	111	22	35	38	0	0	0	6	10
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	46	9	8	17	0	0	0	5	7
Family Quarrels	65	13	27	21	0	0	0	1	3
Arrest Situations	258	23	44	48	1	4	13	67	58
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	30	5	13	3	0	0	1	3	5
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	87	6	12	14	0	1	3	5	46
Drug-related Matters	48	4	2	4	0	1	6	31	0
Attempting Other Arrests	93	8	17	27	1	2	3	28	7
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	30	4	7	2	0	0	8	9	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	123	19	50	19	2	2	6	10	15
Ambush Situations	72	5	13	4	1	0	17	10	22
Entrapment/Premeditation	31	2	6	4	1	0	5	1	12
Unprovoked Attack	41	3	7	0	0	0	12	9	10
Mentally Deranged	12	1	4	3	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	90	10	63	10	0	0	1	1	5

**Table 17. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1996
Circumstances 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	55	9	21	10	0	1	1	6	7
Disturbance Calls	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Quarrels	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest Situations	22	3	6	6	0	1	1	3	2
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Drug-related Matters	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Attempting Other Arrests	8	1	2	3	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	12	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush Situations	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Entrapment/Premeditation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unprovoked Attack	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mentally Deranged	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	11	2	7	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 18. — Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 1987–1996
Circumstances by Weapon

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	696	496	103	38	637	12	10	5	32
Disturbance Calls	111	54	31	14	99	3	0	2	7
Bar Fights, Man with Gun, etc.	46	17	20	4	41	2	0	2	1
Family Quarrels	65	37	11	10	58	1	0	0	6
Arrest Situations	258	200	37	11	248	3	0	2	5
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	30	24	2	2	28	0	0	1	1
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	87	77	4	2	83	1	0	1	2
Drug-related Matters	48	42	6	0	48	0	0	0	0
Attempting Other Arrests	93	57	25	7	89	2	0	0	2
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	30	28	0	1	29	0	0	1	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	123	95	13	3	111	4	1	0	7
Ambush Situations	72	45	12	5	62	1	8	0	1
Entrapment/Premeditation	31	17	7	4	28	0	2	0	1
Unprovoked Attack	41	28	5	1	34	1	6	0	0
Mentally Deranged	12	9	1	1	11	1	0	0	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	90	65	9	3	77	0	1	0	12

**PROFILES OF
VICTIM OFFICERS
AND ASSAILANTS**

Table 19. — Profile of Victim Officers, 1987–1996

Victim Officers	1996	1987– 1991	1992– 1996	1987– 1996
Total	55	355	341	696
Age:				
Under 25 Years of Age	2	31	24	55
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	19	73	98	171
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	22	135	116	251
Over 40 Years of Age	12	116	100	216
Age Not Reported	0	0	3	3
Average Years of Age	35	37	36	36
Sex:				
Male	53	347	331	678
Female	2	8	10	18
Race:				
White	44	312	284	596
Black	8	42	49	91
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	6	7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	2	2
Years of Service:				
Less than 1 Year of Service	2	17	25	42
From 1 through 4 Years of Service	21	97	91	188
From 5 through 10 Years of Service	18	96	97	193
Over 10 Years of Service	13	144	122	266
Years of Service Not Reported	1	1	6	7
Average Years of Service	8	10	10	10
Average Height	5'10"	5'10"	5'11"	5'11"
In Uniform	43	248	237	485
Wearing Protective Body Armor	31	99	158	257

**Table 20. — Profile of Persons Identified in the Felonious Killing of
Law Enforcement Officers, 1987–1996**

Persons Identified	1996	1987– 1991	1992– 1996	1987– 1996
Total	74	495	463	958
Age:				
Under 18 Years of Age	5	44	67	111
From 18 through 24 Years of Age	29	170	158	328
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	20	97	86	183
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	6	102	62	164
Over 40 Years of Age	10	64	54	118
Age Not Reported	4	18	36	54
Average Years of Age	28	28	27	28
Sex:				
Male	72	467	423	890
Female	1	18	15	33
Sex Not Reported	1	10	25	35
Race:				
White	31	271	219	490
Black	33	197	200	397
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	8	7	15
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	5	6	11
Race Not Reported	5	14	31	45
Conviction Data:				
Prior Criminal Arrest	43	348	273	621
Convicted on Prior Criminal Charge	38	268	231	499
Prior Arrest for Crime of Violence	28	181	170	351
On Parole or Probation at Time of Killing	18	113	78	191
Prior Arrest for Murder	1	22	12	34
Prior Arrest for Drug Law Violation	18	125	120	245
Prior Arrest for Assaulting an Officer or Resisting Arrest	11	52	80	132
Prior Arrest for Weapons Violation	25	176	148	324

**Table 21. — Disposition of Persons Identified in the Felonious Killing of
Law Enforcement Officers, 1985–1994**

Persons Identified	1985–1989	1990–1994	1985–1994
Known Persons	499¹	474	973¹
Fugitives	1	10	11
Justifiably Killed	61	55	116
Committed Suicide	25	31	56
Arrested and Charged	411	378	789
Arrested and Charged	411	378	789
Guilty of Murder	290	277	567
Guilty of Lesser Offense Related to Murder	38	34	72
Guilty of Crime Other Than Murder	24	19	43
Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	49	19	68
Committed to Mental Institution	5	10	15
Case Pending or Disposition Unknown	0	10	10
Died in Custody	5	6	11
Probation	0	1	1
Indeterminate	0	2	2

¹One offender was murdered while at large in 1989.

SUMMARIES OF INCIDENTS

Summaries of Felonious Incidents

ALABAMA

On September 26 at approximately 9:30 a.m., a 34-year-old officer with the Mobile County Court Police was killed. The 16-year veteran of law enforcement service, who was wearing body armor, was assigned to a screening station for visitors entering the Mobile County Courthouse. He was scanning a bag on an x-ray machine when a male approached the screening area and without warning opened fire with a semiautomatic 9 mm pistol. The first shot struck the victim officer in the side of the head, rendering him unconscious. The man then allegedly fired at a second court officer, striking him in the chest. A shot from an officer from the Mobile Police Department wounded the shooter who fell to the floor. When he attempted to get up and reached for his weapon, he was shot by a third court officer. Both the victim officer and the 29-year-old assailant were transported to local hospitals where each succumbed to his wounds. The motive for the attack remains unknown.

ALASKA

A senior patrol officer with the Anchorage Police Department was mortally wounded after he responded to a 911 domestic disturbance call on October 26 at 11:30 a.m. The 40-year-old officer was aware that the man causing the disturbance had an outstanding warrant for failure to attend a Domestic Violence/Anger Management Program and a domestic violence restraining order against him. Upon arriving at the scene, the officer, with more than 10 years' law enforcement service, witnessed the man running into the residence of his estranged spouse. The officer, wearing body armor, entered the residence and confronted the individual, who allegedly produced a .44-caliber revolver and shot the victim officer in the head. After the shooting, the assailant went to a neighboring residence to which his

estranged spouse and two children had fled. Upon entering the residence, he shot and killed the 4-year-old boy and 6-year-old girl, shot and wounded his estranged wife, and fired upon the owners of the residence as they tried to escape. The 28-year-old assailant then committed suicide with one shot to the head. A backup officer found the victim officer and had him transported to a hospital where he was pronounced dead.

ARIZONA

Responding to a burglary in progress call on January 6 at approximately 1 a.m., a patrol officer with the Navajo Department of Law Enforcement was strangled to death. Dispatch reports that the 35-year-old officer had stopped two males on the Navajo Reservation and interviewed them about an apparent burglary. The males, reportedly intoxicated, were allegedly inside the police vehicle at the time of the attack. At some point during the questioning, the victim officer made an attempt to handcuff one of the individuals, when he was allegedly attacked and strangled. No other weapons were involved although the officer was disarmed. The males, aged 16 and 20, escaped, but later were apprehended and charged with First-Degree Murder. The victim officer had over 2 years of law enforcement service and was wearing a protective vest.

ARKANSAS

On February 12 at approximately 10 a.m., an 11-year veteran officer with the Hot Springs Police Department was shot and killed while attempting to serve a warrant. The 36-year-old officer went to a man's residence to serve a misdemeanor warrant. The door was answered by a woman who indicated that her son was still asleep. After awakening him, she waited with the officer on the front porch while her son got dressed. Investigation indicates that when

he was dressed, the male emerged from the house and pulled a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun from behind him. Allegedly placing the weapon at the officer's throat, he reportedly fired twice instantly killing the officer, who was wearing body armor. Stealing the victim officer's patrol car, he fled the scene. However, a short time later he was apprehended in a wooded area east of Hot Springs. The 23-year-old alleged assailant was arrested and charged with Capital Murder.

CALIFORNIA

A 911 call to the Pomona Police Department at approximately 1:35 a.m. on May 11 alerted dispatch that one of their officers was down. A security guard, who had come to investigate the sound of gunfire in a remote section of Pomona, discovered the body of the 37-year-old police officer and saw two individuals running from the area. Responding officers found the downed officer, who was wearing body armor, lying near the open door of his marked patrol car with a single gunshot wound to the front of his head. Further investigation indicated that the victim officer, an 11-year law enforcement veteran, had stopped three suspicious pedestrians, two males and a female. While he was searching one male, a second male allegedly retrieved a concealed .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun and shot the officer. All three then fled the scene in different directions. A subsequent search of the area turned up an electronic pager, which was traced to a male parolee who had a history of arrests for numerous offenses including burglary, robbery, receiving stolen property, and battery. Following an investigation by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the FBI's Violent Crime Task Force, the 22-year-old owner of the pager was arrested in Arizona on May 22 and charged with Homicide.

At 9 p.m. on July 13, an officer with the California Highway Patrol in Orange County

was killed while attempting to impound a vehicle. The 25-year-old officer, who had 1 year of law enforcement service, stopped a vehicle for unknown reasons. During the traffic stop, the officer, who was wearing body armor, determined that the man was driving with a suspended license. The officer began to inventory the vehicle when a struggle between the officer and the driver ensued, and both men fell to the ground. The first to get up, the driver allegedly fired seven rounds from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun at the victim officer who remained on the ground, striking him in the rear lower torso, the front below the waist, and fatally twice in the head. The man then allegedly took the victim officer's service weapon and fled in the patrol vehicle. Within an hour, the abandoned patrol car was recovered 7 miles from the scene of the murder. With assistance from the FBI and the Houston Police Department, a 25-year-old suspect was apprehended in Texas 4 days later and charged with Murder.

On July 17 at approximately 6 p.m., a 26-year-old deputy with the Ventura County Sheriff's Department was fatally wounded. Along with three fellow deputies, the victim deputy, who had 2 years of law enforcement service, responded to a domestic dispute involving a man with a gun. The deputy, who was wearing body armor, entered a residence from which a woman had reportedly been seen fleeing. A male positioned behind the front door allegedly fired three shots from a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun at close range into the rear of the victim deputy's head. The man then allegedly engaged in gunfire with the assisting deputies. After suffering a wound in his torso, the alleged assailant was taken into custody. The victim officer was rushed to a nearby medical facility where he was pronounced dead following emergency treatment. It was later determined that the 48-year-old alleged assailant had a lengthy criminal history; he has been charged with First-Degree Murder.

An officer with the Los Angeles Police Department was wounded while he and his partner were pursuing a larceny suspect. On December 22 about 4:20 p.m., the victim officer and his partner were on patrol in their cruiser when they were flagged down by employees of a nearby convenience store. The employees stated that a male had stolen two six-packs of beer and indicated the direction in which the individual had fled. Following as directed, the officers located a man in an alley. He was ordered to keep his hands visible. However, he reached into his right pants pocket and extracted a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. Multiple shots were fired at the victim officer seated on the passenger side of the cruiser. One shot entered between the panels of the officer's body armor and lodged in his chest. Though being fired upon, both officers were able to return fire. The driver exited from his side of the cruiser and fired two rounds that fatally wounded the 17-year-old assailant. The wounded officer was transported to a local hospital and later died during surgery. The 27-year-old victim officer had almost 2 years of law enforcement service.

FLORIDA

An officer with the Fort Lauderdale Police Department was fatally wounded when he confronted a suspicious person at approximately 10:15 p.m. on January 5. The 6-year veteran officer and his partner made contact with an individual lurking in shrubbery near an adult education center. The man broke away from the officers and ran across the highway. The officers gave chase on foot. Upon reaching the opposite side of the road, the individual allegedly turned and fired one shot from a .357-caliber revolver, which passed through the right arm hole of the victim officer's protective body armor and entered his heart. The victim's partner fired at the alleged assailant but did not hit him. The 27-year-old injured officer was taken to a nearby hospital where he succumbed to his wound during surgery. An intensive manhunt using search

dogs led to the suspect's arrest a short time later. The 34-year-old male was charged with First-Degree Murder, Aggravated Assault, Armed Robbery, and Resisting Arrest with Violence. He was found to have prior arrests for Burglary, Larceny, Carrying a Concealed Weapon, and Possession of Marijuana, as well as various traffic offenses.

On May 29 at approximately 12:30 a.m., an Orange County deputy sheriff died of multiple injuries suffered when he was struck by a stolen vehicle being driven through a police roadblock. Shortly after midnight, Orange County deputies began pursuing an individual driving a pickup truck which had been reported stolen. Attempting to establish a roadblock on the roadway ahead of the pursuit, the 37-year-old victim deputy with less than 2 years' law enforcement experience was placing stop sticks on the roadway. Allegedly, the driver of the pickup, operating the vehicle under the influence of alcohol, ran the roadblock, struck the deputy, and continued fleeing. Pursuing deputies fired at the truck, striking the driver several times until he lost control and crashed the truck. The 18-year-old suspect was hospitalized in critical condition, paralyzed from the waist down. He has been charged with Second-Degree Murder.

An investigation into a high school burglary led to the death of a 54-year-old, 17-year veteran deputy with the Brevard County Sheriff's Office on June 13. Shortly after midnight, the victim deputy entered a high school to investigate a report of a burglary in progress. Inside, he encountered a male. A struggle ensued in which the deputy was disarmed and shot seven times with hollow point bullets from his own service weapon, a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. One of the gunshots, which proved to be fatal, entered the deputy's upper back. As he hurried to leave the area, the burglar was attempting to place the service weapon in his back pocket when he accidentally discharged it, causing a minor injury to his right leg. Still carrying the victim

officer's weapon, the alleged assailant attempted to flee the building but was confronted by a Brevard County sergeant, who was entering at the school's front office door to serve as backup for the slain deputy. He immediately fired four rounds at the sergeant, one of which struck him in the leg. The suspect then jumped on the wounded officer, beating him and attempting to wrest his firearm from him. However, the sergeant was able to draw his weapon and fire one time into his adversary's neck. The bullet entered the man's spine causing paralysis and eventual death. Follow-up investigation revealed that the 20-year-old alleged assailant had been charged with 13 counts of school burglary/trespassing since April of 1995. He was on probation and awaiting sentencing later in the month. The sergeant recovered from his wounds and returned to duty.

On September 17 at approximately 10:30 p.m., a deputy sheriff with over 5 years of law enforcement service with the Holmes County Sheriff's Department was killed answering a robbery in progress call. The 25-year-old deputy heard a dispatch alert concerning a robbery and came on duty to assist in the pursuit of the two individuals who had reportedly fled in a stolen vehicle. Locating two males working on the exhaust system of a vehicle, the deputy called in the description, license plate information, and location of the vehicle. He followed that call with another requesting backup. Investigation indicates that the officer searched the men and that, at some point, one of them allegedly retrieved a .30-caliber semiautomatic rifle from the vehicle and fired upon the deputy. The deputy returned fire on his alleged assailants, wounding them both. Two assisting officers arrived on the scene minutes later to find the victim deputy dead from a gunshot wound to the side of his head. One officer pursued the suspect vehicle as it fled the scene, and the second remained with the victim deputy. A third officer who was approaching from the direction the fleeing suspects had taken was

alerted to the circumstances and established a roadblock. The two suspects, aged 29 and 36, were captured without further incident. They were charged with First-Degree Murder, Armed Robbery, and Grand Theft Auto.

GEORGIA

At approximately 2 a.m. on January 3, a patrol officer with the Forest Park Police was slain after stopping a vehicle to investigate two occupants whom he had earlier observed behaving suspiciously. After pulling the vehicle over, the 25-year-old officer, who had over 3 years of law enforcement experience, radioed a request for a backup officer to meet him at the pullover site. He then approached the vehicle and asked the driver to exit. He searched the man for weapons and ran a computer check on his driver's license. Then he asked for and received the man's permission to search his vehicle. At that point, the backup officer arrived and took charge of the driver. The victim officer again approached the vehicle, this time requesting the passenger to exit so that a search could be made. The passenger verbally protested the search while exiting the vehicle and then quickly walked toward the assisting officer and the driver. As he approached the pair, he reached into his jacket pocket. The assisting officer shouted at the passenger to get his hand out of his pocket, alerting the victim officer, who moved from behind and attempted to grab the man's hands. However, a shot was fired, apparently hitting the nearest police unit. Both officers rolled to the ground, but the victim officer, despite wearing body armor, was immediately shot three times in the head and neck. The assisting officer was in the process of drawing his own weapon when a bullet entered his left arm and traveled through his chest to rest between his spine and throat. Despite this serious wound, he was able to fire six shots at the gunman, one of which hit him in the lower back. The wounded man and his companion then fled in their vehicle. The driver dropped the 23-year-old gunman off at the nearest hospital, but his

injury proved fatal and he died several hours later. After leaving the hospital, the driver drove to his residence. He asked his roommate, the owner of the vehicle involved in the incident, to report it stolen. The male left his residence and within a short timeframe called police to identify himself as being at the scene of the officer shooting. A search of the vehicle turned up 2.4 grams of cocaine under the right passenger seat. The murder weapon, a .38-caliber six-shot snub-nosed revolver, was found at the foot of a hill, having been tossed from the moving vehicle during the flight. Charges were not filed against the driver. The other officer recovered from his wounds and returned to duty.

A 30-year-old deputy sheriff with over 3 years of service with the Gilmer County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed at approximately 6:30 p.m. on February 13 while attempting to serve a felony warrant. Having been made aware that a man who was the subject of a felony warrant from Forsyth County was in Gilmer County, members of the Sheriff's Department and the Ellijay Police Department went to a residence to serve the male with a warrant for Aggravated Assault and Aggravated Battery. Two deputies went to the front door, and three deputies and one officer went to the back door to prevent the suspect from escaping. After announcing their presence, the deputies knocked on the front door which was answered by a man and another individual holding a baby. The individuals were asked to step outside and were secured by the deputies. The suspect then looked out of the door and allegedly shouted that he would not surrender. After a short standoff, the deputies realized that the man was not going to cooperate and placed pepper gas inside the back door. Within moments, a man leaped out of a window and ran across the highway with officers in pursuit. A Gilmer County deputy was first to catch up with the man, whom he wrestled to the ground. A police investigator arriving on the scene assisted by pinning the man to the ground while

the deputy attempted to handcuff him. At that point, the man allegedly gained possession of the victim deputy's .40-caliber semiautomatic service weapon and began firing over his head, getting off ten rounds. One of the rounds hit an assisting deputy in the ankle, shattering the bone; a second hit the victim deputy in the chest, entering through an armhole in his protective vest. The investigator, who was holding down the man, then managed to fire one round near his head, causing the man to drop the weapon. The 25-year-old male was then taken into custody and has been charged with Murder and Aggravated Assault. The wounded deputy recovered and returned to duty.

On September 12 at 1 p.m. a detective with the Ocilla Police Department was fatally wounded as he searched a residence looking for a male wanted in an earlier murder. Following leads on the location of the suspect, the 56-year-old detective, along with other officers, requested and received permission from the occupant to search the residence. While searching a poorly lit bedroom, the veteran detective with over 6 years' law enforcement experience, found a male hiding in a closet. The 18-year-old suspect shot the victim detective in the chest with a .38-caliber revolver; he died at the scene. The suspect was killed by return fire from accompanying officers.

ILLINOIS

At approximately 9:40 p.m. on March 22, an off-duty Chicago police officer was shot and killed while investigating an assault in front of his own residence. The 40-year-old officer, who had nearly 3 years of police experience, went to the foyer of his building to investigate the assault, identified himself as a police officer, and began questioning a man. The man allegedly fled up the stairs to a second floor apartment with the officer in pursuit. After the officer followed the individual into the apartment, a struggle ensued, during which

the man was able to gain possession of the officer's 9 mm semiautomatic service weapon. He shot the officer twice, once in the front of the head and once below the waist, mortally wounding him. Police units responding to the scene placed a 27-year-old suspect under arrest. He was subsequently charged with First-Degree Murder and Disarming a Police Officer.

At approximately 4 p.m. on October 17, a 26-year-old patrol officer with the Kankakee Police Department was shot and killed while making a traffic stop on a busy highway. The patrol officer, with nearly 2 years of law enforcement experience, stopped a male and radioed dispatch for a license plate and driver's license check. While standing by the driver's door of his squad car, the patrol officer apparently did not notice the man exiting his vehicle armed with a .357-caliber revolver. The man fired at the officer, who was wearing body armor, striking him in the right arm pit and causing him to fall to the ground. He then approached the fallen patrol officer and continued to fire, striking the officer three times in the head and once in the forearm. The man then fled the scene and allegedly hijacked a vehicle at a nearby shopping area. A 22-year-old suspect was apprehended and arrested shortly thereafter. He has been charged with First-Degree Murder, Vehicular Hijacking, and Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm.

KANSAS

A deputy sheriff with the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed following a traffic pursuit in Wichita on January 8. Shortly before 1 a.m., the deputy, with more than 2 years' law enforcement experience, attempted to stop a suspicious vehicle which had five occupants. The driver allegedly tried to elude the officer by speeding through a residential area. After contacting his radio dispatcher for backup, the deputy pursued the vehicle through winding streets until the driver lost control and crashed into a chain link fence in a residential

yard. Allegedly leaving the passengers behind, the driver exited the vehicle and ran to the rear of a residence with the victim officer in pursuit. Shots were heard by local residents and backup deputies arriving on the scene. When the driver came walking from behind the residence carrying two weapons, he was immediately apprehended. The body of the 24-year-old victim deputy was found behind the home with multiple wounds from a .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun, including a fatal wound to the neck, which had entered above his protective vest. The suspect was found to be carrying both the alleged murder weapon and the victim officer's service revolver. All four of the other occupants of the vehicle, which was later found to have been stolen, were also taken into custody. The 14-year-old alleged assailant was charged with First-Degree Capital Murder, two counts of Theft, Criminal Damage to Property, Aggravated Robbery, and Criminal Possession of a Firearm. He was sentenced to 40 years without the possibility of probation or parole plus 9 years.

LOUISIANA

On January 27 at approximately 1:10 a.m., a deputy sheriff with the St. John the Baptist Parish Sheriff's Department was fatally wounded as he and other deputies attempted to subdue a man allegedly wanted in connection with an armed robbery. Prior to the confrontation, the 37-year-old victim deputy, with more than 4 years' law enforcement experience, attempted to initiate a traffic stop on a male, who was riding a motorcycle. He refused to pull over and a pursuit ensued, during which the male drove through several police roadblocks. Eventually, he was tackled off his motorcycle. As the victim deputy and other deputies struggled to subdue him, he managed to acquire the .357-caliber magnum service revolver of one of the responding deputies. He fired three rounds, one of which fatally struck the victim deputy in the front lower torso/stomach, and the other two struck another deputy in his legs. The 25-year-old

male was killed by gunfire returned by assisting deputies. The deputy has recovered from his leg wounds and returned to duty.

A 6-year veteran police officer with the New Orleans Police Department was shot through the heart at approximately 11:30 p.m. on July 17 as he and his partner were investigating a suspicious person complaint. The complainant had reported a trespasser lurking near a shed in her backyard. As the officers approached the shed, a man allegedly stepped from the shadows and fired one shot at point-blank range from a .25-caliber semi-automatic handgun into the chest of the 33-year-old victim officer. The male then fled the scene but was later discovered hiding under a nearby house by a canine unit. On discovery, the alleged assailant shot the police dog in the neck. The dog's handler immediately returned fire, slightly wounding the suspect. The victim officer died in the hospital later that day. The 48-year-old male was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer and Injury to a Police Dog.

On July 18 at approximately 11:30 p.m., a detective with the New Orleans Police Department was fatally wounded while investigating illegal drug trafficking. The 31-year-old detective, who was wearing both body armor and a raid jacket, and his fellow detectives entered a residence to execute a search warrant. A male who was hiding in the house opened fire upon the officers, striking the detective in the chest. The bullet entered through the armhole of his protective vest. Fellow detectives returned fire upon the 55-year-old assailant who was pronounced dead at the scene. The victim detective, who had more than 8 years' law enforcement service, was rushed to a local hospital where he died a short time later. Narcotics and a .25-caliber semi-automatic handgun believed to have been used in the shooting were recovered. A second suspect, a 46-year-old male, was arrested inside the residence and taken into custody without

incident. He has been charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder and Possession with Intent to Distribute Cocaine.

A 34-year-old deputy with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office was fatally wounded at approximately 6:45 a.m. on October 5 while executing an arrest during a traffic stop in Metairie. The deputy, with 6 years' law enforcement experience, had requested the description of a male involved in an armed robbery occurring 10 minutes earlier at a convenience store. The victim officer acknowledged receiving the information, but did not indicate to the dispatcher his location or his intention to perform a traffic stop. According to witnesses, the male began struggling with the victim officer and gained possession of the officer's 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. Reportedly, he then fired one shot knocking the victim officer to the ground. Standing over the victim officer, he allegedly fired the weapon three more times striking the officer in the chest and lower torso. The victim officer was transported to a hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival. After the shooting, the alleged assailant fled the scene. A 21-year-old man was arrested 3 days later and charged with First-Degree Murder.

MICHIGAN

At approximately 12:45 in the morning on January 9, a 32-year-old officer with the Detroit Police Department was shot and killed while investigating a suspected stolen vehicle during a traffic stop. The officer, with 2 years' law enforcement experience, and his partner, along with a backup vehicle, stopped a suspicious vehicle. As the victim officer, who had positioned his patrol vehicle in front of the stopped car, approached the driver, the man allegedly jumped from his car and began firing with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was struck in the left side of the head and fell. Officers in the backup vehicle

returned fire, mortally wounding the assailant. The victim officer was transported to a hospital where he was pronounced dead. His 20-year-old assailant was also taken to a hospital where he died later that day.

MINNESOTA

On January 29 about 9:15 p.m., a St. Joseph Police Department patrol officer was fatally wounded as he attempted to question the driver of a pickup truck matching the description of a vehicle involved earlier in an armed robbery. Prior to the stop, the 25-year-old officer, with more than 2 years' law enforcement service, had communicated with the Stearns County Sheriff's Office dispatcher that he was following and intended to stop a vehicle with three occupants. The dispatcher requested a registration check, but the officer reported the license plate was "snow covered." After stopping the pickup, the officer exited his cruiser, approached the vehicle, and asked the driver for identification. The driver, however, reached down, pulled out a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun, and fired five shots at the officer, wounding him in the head, neck, and front below the level of his vest. Two bullets fired at his chest failed to penetrate his body armor. After shooting the officer, the driver and two other suspects fled the scene and eventually abandoned their vehicle and separated. The suspect driver then broke into two homes, kidnaped an individual, and forced him to drive through a police roadblock. The driver then shoved the kidnap victim into the vehicle's trunk. He continued driving until he was confronted by a Benton County Sheriff's Office patrol car. Exiting the vehicle, the 26-year-old suspect refused commands to drop his weapon and was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff. Police apprehended the two other suspects, aged 19 and 27, shortly after the shooting. They have been charged with First-Degree Murder, Aggravated Robbery, Kidnaping, Auto Theft, Burglary, and Criminal Damage to Property. The victim officer was pronounced dead at a local hospital.

On May 3 at approximately 1:10 p.m., a Rice County deputy sheriff investigator was struck and killed during a high-speed traffic chase. The deputy, with 9 years' law enforcement experience, was assisting Scott County deputies who were in pursuit of a juvenile driving a stolen vehicle in a 35-mile, high-speed chase down an interstate highway. Positioning his unmarked car across the off-ramp of the interstate, the victim deputy partially blocked the exit. With the deputies in pursuit, the youth exited the highway. Even though he had room to maneuver his vehicle around the victim deputy's car, he allegedly drove directly into it at a speed of about 90 miles per hour. The 40-year-old deputy was killed instantly. The 17-year-old male was treated for minor injuries and was subsequently charged with First-Degree Murder.

MISSOURI

On November 27 at approximately 10 p.m., a deputy sheriff with the Barry County Sheriff's Office was killed when responding to a suspicious vehicle report. The 29-year-old deputy, who had nearly 3 years of law enforcement experience, was dispatched to a rural residence to investigate an unknown vehicle parked in the driveway. Evidence suggests that as he radioed dispatch reporting his arrival at the residence, the deputy was killed by a single shot to the forehead from a .38-caliber revolver fired at close range through his open car door. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, had not exited his vehicle at the time he was shot. A 56-year-old male who had several prior arrests for assault and was on probation for assault at the time of the incident was arrested at the scene by a backup officer and charged the following day with First-Degree Murder.

NEW YORK

At approximately 10 p.m. on March 14, an officer with nearly 4 years' law enforcement experience with the New York City Police

Department was fatally wounded. The 33-year-old officer and a fellow officer, both wearing body armor and traveling together in an unmarked patrol vehicle, were alerted to a carjacking. The officers spotted the suspect vehicle with four male occupants and radioed that they were following it. When it stopped for a red light, a second police vehicle occupied by two additional officers boxed in the suspect vehicle. One of these officers pursued the driver, and the other pursued one of the passengers fleeing the vehicle. A witness reported a third male exited the vehicle, fired two shots from a handgun at the victim officer, and fled. The victim officer collapsed from wounds to his front upper torso above his body armor. He was taken to a local hospital where he died. The second officer of the unmarked vehicle pursued and apprehended the 27-year-old alleged assailant who was wounded in an exchange of gunfire. A police officer and a sergeant, both off-duty, reported hearing shots and observed a male running from the scene. When they challenged the male, he fired upon them, superficially wounding the officer in the chest. They returned gunfire and apprehended this 22-year-old alleged assailant. Several additional officers responded to assist and apprehended the 26-year-old driver. One occupant of the vehicle escaped apprehension. All three of the apprehended males were on parole. All were charged with Murder.

A 9-year veteran patrol officer with the Eastchester Police Department was shot and killed during an ambush on March 21 at approximately 3 p.m. The 29-year-old patrol officer was dispatched to a local residence after a caller had reported that an unwanted person was standing in front of his residence. The caller requested that an officer be sent there. A short time later, the dispatch was informed that shots were being fired from this same location. When additional units arrived at the scene, they encountered a heavy barrage of rifle and shotgun fire coming from the residence. Several officers were pinned down by gunfire.

Assistance was requested from neighboring police departments, along with SWAT and Emergency Service Units from the Westchester Department of Public Safety and the New York City Police Department. Upon the arrival of these units, the officers were removed to a safe location. It was at this time that the victim officer was found mortally wounded in his vehicle, having been hit seven times by the sniper. Shots from a .30-06 caliber rifle had circumvented his body armor and entered his chest and back. During the ensuing siege, it was learned that the gunman was at home with his elderly grandmother. At that point, hostage negotiators and assault teams were requested. Approximately 15 hours after the incident began, the assault teams determined that the man had killed himself. Inside the residence, the body of his grandmother was found. It was later learned the assailant, aged 26, had a history of emotional and psychological problems, as well as substance and alcohol abuse.

A 17-year veteran lieutenant with the New York City Police Department was shot and killed at 7 p.m. on October 18. The 40-year-old lieutenant was patrolling with another officer when he was stopped by an individual who complained of being harassed by a man, who was possibly wanted on an outstanding warrant. After calling for backup, the lieutenant, who was wearing body armor, approached the male with the intention of detaining him. The suspect, who had a lengthy arrest record that included an assault of a police officer, suddenly produced a .32-caliber revolver, fatally shot the victim officer in the right eye, and fled. Backup officers pursued the assailant and a gun battle ensued during which the 61-year-old man was shot and killed.

On November 17 at approximately 5:35 p.m., an 18-year veteran investigator with the Ithaca Police Department was slain after responding to a disturbance call. The dispatch had received calls from concerned apartment

residents about loud shouting from one of the tenants. Three officers responded to interview the residents. Upon completing the interviews, the officers approached another apartment and identified themselves. In response, a female shouted threats at the officers. At that time, the fire department was called to the scene to force open her apartment door. When the door was partially opened, the female could be seen holding a knife. At that point, the officers attempted to spray pepper spray through the door opening. Additional backup was also requested and three officers arrived, including the 45-year-old victim investigator. These assisting officers entered the apartment through the opened door and once inside determined that the female had retreated to the bathroom and locked herself in. Approaching the door, the victim investigator jiggled the door handle; the female started shouting threats again. As the victim investigator was trying to communicate with the female, she suddenly emerged from the bathroom carrying the knife and stabbed him in the neck. One of the other assisting officers fired four shots, three of which struck the woman in the upper body. The investigator and his assailant were transported to the hospital where both later died. The 44-year-old woman was known to have a mental disorder.

On December 21 at approximately 7:15 a.m., a 38-year-old officer with the New York City Police Department was mortally wounded during an apparent robbery attempt. Officers responding to a report of a robbery in progress, with shots being fired, discovered the body of a male inside a check cashing establishment. The male was wearing civilian clothing and not immediately identified as an off-duty police officer. He was lying on his left side, with an unfired firearm in his right hand, suffering gunshot wounds to his chest. Only after the arrival of emergency medical staff was it determined that the victim was a police officer. During the search for suspects, a second deceased victim, later identified as the store owner, was found as well as several

9 mm shell casings presumed to be from the murder weapon. The victim officer, a 9-year veteran who may have been working as a security officer for the store, was transported to the hospital where he was pronounced dead. Investigation has led officers to speculate that the victim officer was forced to enter the store at gunpoint during an attempted armed robbery. Once inside, the victim officer apparently attempted to draw his weapon but was shot before he could use it. Investigators determined that the safe inside the store was intact and that the victims were in possession of their personal property. A 20-year-old male suspect was arrested on December 24. Three more suspects, aged 35, 22, and 19, were arrested on December 25. The 19-year-old was charged with First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer. The other three suspects were charged with Intent to Murder, Murder: Depraved Indifference, and Attempted Robbery.

NORTH CAROLINA

On April 15 at approximately 5:15 p.m., a 29-year-old patrol officer with the Oakboro Police Department was fatally wounded when he responded to a domestic disturbance call. The officer, with more than 2 years' law enforcement experience, was the first officer on the scene. Exiting his vehicle, the officer walked to a small one-story house, approached the porch, and was immediately hit by a single round to the chest. The shot, fired from a .30-30 caliber lever-action rifle, came from inside the house through a closed window. The bullet penetrated the body armor worn by the victim officer, killing him instantly, and lodged in the back panel of the protective vest. The alleged assailant then exchanged gunfire with the police chief, who had followed as backup to the victim officer. Wounding each other, the chief and the suspect were taken to the hospital for treatment. The chief has recovered from his wound and returned to duty. The 42-year-old suspect was arrested and charged with Murder and has been adjudicated incompetent to stand trial.

On October 5 at approximately 2:50 a.m., a North Carolina Highway Patrol officer found the body of a 30-year-old sergeant with the Jonesville Police Department along an interstate highway. The victim officer, with 5 years' law enforcement experience, earlier had executed a traffic stop which investigators believe involved a man driving a stolen truck. They surmised that during the traffic stop the suspect shot the victim officer, who was wearing body armor, in the back of the head with a 9 mm weapon. The suspect then fled the scene in the stolen vehicle. Police later recovered the vehicle at a location from which another vehicle had been stolen. The offender's description and identity remain unknown.

NORTH DAKOTA

On March 20 at approximately 5:30 p.m., a senior patrol officer with the Watford City Police Department was fatally wounded responding to a disturbance at a local bar. After receiving a report of a shot being fired, the 39-year-old officer was dispatched to the establishment where he found approximately 18 persons, in addition to a male armed with two high-powered rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. Backup officers arrived minutes later. The 18-year veteran officer assisted individuals in leaving the club; however, the armed male allegedly refused to allow two people to leave. A short conversation ensued during which the officer repeatedly ordered the male to lay down his weapons, but he refused. There was a brief exchange of gunfire between the two. The suspect was hit once in the leg. The officer was struck in the chest by a shot fired from a .30-30 caliber lever-action rifle which shattered his police badge. He fell to his hands and knees and took cover, but he was struck again in the coat sleeve, collapsed behind the bar, and succumbed to his initial wound. After holding two hostages for 9 hours, the 41-year-old suspect surrendered to a

negotiation team and a cousin. He was charged with Murder, Felonious Restraint, and Terrorizing.

OHIO

A 26-year-old trooper with the Ohio State Highway Patrol was shot and killed while making a traffic stop on January 19 at approximately 3:15 a.m. The trooper, who had more than 2 years' law enforcement experience, was in Ashland County investigating a report of a reckless driver when he stopped a vehicle being driven erratically. Investigation indicates the trooper approached the stopped car from the driver's side and asked for the man's driver's license. The man replied that he did not have a license and then produced a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun and fired, striking the trooper in his left arm. Incapacitated, the trooper turned and fled to his patrol car as the man continued to fire at him. The trooper sustained a fatal shot that entered his lower back below his body armor and struck his heart. He fell to the ground at the rear of his vehicle where he was subsequently found dead. A 30-year-old man who had allegedly shot and wounded his mother during an argument earlier in the day was later apprehended after a high speed chase by the Ohio State Highway Patrol. He has been charged with Aggravated Homicide.

On March 2, a Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority patrol officer with nearly 4 years of law enforcement experience was shot and killed at approximately 2:10 a.m. The 27-year-old, off-duty patrol officer was working in uniform at a bar where he refused to admit three persons shortly after 10 p.m. At approximately 2:10 a.m. as the bar was closing, one of the three returned to the bar, approached the victim officer from behind and fired three fatal rounds into the back of his head. The victim officer attempted to draw his

weapon but fell to the floor. The assailant exited the bar, reloaded his .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun, and returned to continue firing into the prone body of the victim officer who was shot a total of 12 times. A 22-year-old suspect was arrested the same day and charged with Aggravated Murder. He has subsequently been convicted.

At approximately 3:20 p.m. on May 23, an off-duty officer with the Dayton Police Department was shot and killed as he was reporting for work. The 25-year-old victim officer, with almost 4 months' law enforcement experience, and another off-duty officer were about to enter their district headquarters when they were approached from behind by a male who made a sound at them. As the officers turned toward him, he opened fire with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. Initially hitting the victim officer in the hand and knocking him to the ground, the assailant then shot the second officer in the face, knocking him down also. He then leaned over the first officer, who was wearing body armor, and shot him in the head. Fellow officers, responding to the gunfire, shot and killed the 24-year-old assailant. Prior to the confrontation with the officers, the man, while at his family's store, shot and killed a delivery man. He then drove the victim's truck to the police parking lot. Investigation has failed to produce a motive for the attacks. The second officer has recovered and returned to duty.

A 24-year-old patrol officer with the Canton Police Department was fatally shot at approximately 6:15 a.m. on July 20 as he tried to apprehend a burglary suspect. The officer, with 1 year of law enforcement experience, was answering a call for assistance in the investigation of a burglary occurring at a city impound lot. The victim officer and his partner were on foot beside railroad tracks near the lot when they spotted a male running toward them on the tracks. The victim officer tried to apprehend the suspect, but the man allegedly produced a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and

fired two shots, striking the officer once in the neck just above his protective armor. Four more shots were fired at the victim officer's partner, who returned fire, striking the alleged assailant in the thigh. The 22-year-old suspect then surrendered, was arrested, and charged with Aggravated Murder, Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Burglary, and Attempted Aggravated Murder. The fallen officer was transported to a local hospital, where he succumbed to his wound 2 days later.

A 47-year-old patrol officer with the Cleveland Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 2 a.m. on December 30 while attempting to stop a stolen vehicle. While on patrol, the 8-year veteran officer and his partner observed a vehicle with a punched out trunk lock and ran the plates. When they received information that the plates were stolen, they turned on their patrol vehicle's lights and siren to signal the driver to pull the car over. After stopping for a moment, the man drove off and a low-speed pursuit ensued, with other police cars joining in the chase. In an attempt to make a right turn during the chase, the driver wrecked the car, driving over a curb and hitting a building. As the victim officer and his partner exited their cruiser, the man allegedly began firing from his vehicle with a .223-caliber semiautomatic rifle. The victim officer was fatally wounded in the front upper torso and below the waist. His alleged assailant was then hit by return fire from other officers on the scene. The 37-year-old male, who was arrested and transported to the hospital for treatment, was subsequently charged with Aggravated Murder.

OKLAHOMA

At approximately 9:45 in the evening of June 10, a 45-year-old senior police officer with the Tulsa Police Department K-9 Patrol was mortally wounded while investigating an armed robbery of a restaurant. The 18-year veteran officer, along with a fellow officer and a police dog, was searching a nearby alley for

the robbery suspect. Upon being discovered by the dog, a male opened fire with a 20-gauge semiautomatic shotgun, hitting one officer in the leg and wounding the victim officer in the front, below the waist, in the arms and legs, and fatally in the chest. Other officers at the scene shot and killed the 21-year-old assailant. The victim officer succumbed to his wounds early the next morning.

PENNSYLVANIA

A 9-year veteran officer with the Philadelphia Police Department was fatally wounded January 2 at 8:30 a.m. as she responded to two citizens' complaints and a 911 call. Prior to the call, three employees who were in the process of opening the bank were forced at gunpoint into the bank. A male forced the hostages initially to lie on the floor and then ordered them to open the vault. A second male waited near the front door. A third male acted as a getaway driver and waited across the street. Responding to the call, the 43-year-old officer entered the bank and walked toward the manager's office. Approaching the officer from the rear, the second male allegedly shot her in the back with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The man exited the bank and immediately entered into a gunfight with another police officer. Dropping his weapon, he then fled in the waiting van. Still inside the bank, the first suspect heard the gunfire and fled out a side door. Allegedly, he discarded his weapon and some clothing before fleeing on foot. The victim officer was transported to a local hospital where she died of her wound. The recovered weapons were traced to two of the males. Over the next month, three suspects, two aged 26 and one aged 22, either surrendered or were captured; all were charged with Murder, Robbery, and related crimes.

At approximately 11:30 p.m. on January 19, a 27-year-old off-duty officer with the Philadelphia Police Department was shot and killed while riding in a vehicle with

another off-duty officer. The victim officer, a 5-year veteran of law enforcement, had just left a lounge where he and his companion had encountered three males. One of the males allegedly recognized the victim officer's associate as the policeman who had been involved in his criminal hearing earlier that same day. Unknown to the two officers, the three males followed them as they left the establishment. While the officers were stopped at a traffic light, the men pulled their vehicle along the passenger's side of the officers' vehicle and opened fire with a 9 mm automatic handgun. The victim officer was struck in the arms and hands and sustained a fatal shot in the rear upper back. The other officer, who was driving, was unharmed and followed a police car that had responded to the shots to a nearby hospital where the victim officer was pronounced dead. Two suspects were arrested early the next morning, and another was arrested by the FBI 6 days later in Delaware. The two 22-year-old and one 19-year-old males were charged with Murder, Attempted Murder, and related crimes.

At approximately 1:15 p.m. on March 22, a 45-year-old Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Lansdale Resident Agency was shot and killed on the Philadelphia waterfront. In the course of an undercover drug investigation, the 16-year veteran agent was meeting with an alleged drug dealer and a cooperating witness to set up a future drug transaction. The agent and dealer were sitting alone in an automobile in front of a local hotel at the time of the shooting, the cooperating witness having previously exited the vehicle. Backup agents were covering the area. During the meeting, the agent attempted to arrest the dealer, and a gun battle erupted which ended in the death of both men. The agent's assailant, who was armed with a .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun, fired three shots, hitting the agent twice in the torso and once in the leg. The agent fired five shots from his .38-caliber revolver, three of which struck and killed his 24-year-old assailant.

An off-duty 48-year-old Philadelphia Police Department detective was fatally wounded on August 15 at 9:30 p.m., as he walked through his neighborhood. The veteran detective, with 26 years' law enforcement service, was apparently confronted by three armed males who attempted to rob him. In response to the threat, the detective drew his service revolver and attempted to arrest the men. A gunfight ensued, and the victim detective was fatally wounded in the chest by a bullet fired from a .22-caliber revolver. Nevertheless, he managed to wound two of his alleged assailants. Three suspects, aged 17, 20, and 25, were arrested by responding police and charged with Murder.

PUERTO RICO

A 46-year-old sergeant with the Puerto Rico Police Department was shot and killed on August 9 at approximately 12:30 p.m. The 18-year veteran sergeant, wearing body armor, was patrolling near Caguas with two other officers when they spotted two suspect vehicles containing several individuals allegedly wanted in connection with a robbery committed earlier that day in San Lorenzo. The victim sergeant, who was driving the police vehicle, pursued the vehicles which carried a total of seven males. In the course of the pursuit, a shot from a semi-automatic handgun was allegedly fired from one of the vehicles. The bullet entered the patrol vehicle and fatally struck the victim sergeant in the front of the head. Over the next several months, six suspects, two 20-year-olds, one 21-year-old, one 22-year-old, one 26-year-old, and one 28-year-old, were arrested. A seventh suspect, age unknown, died under other circumstances.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A 9-year veteran sergeant with the Sumter County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed on February 26 at approximately 7:30 in the evening upon responding to a suspicious person

call. The 32-year-old sergeant, wearing his protective vest, had responded to a call reporting a suspicious person trying to gain entry to a house through a bedroom window. Officers in a backup unit arrived a few minutes later and found the sergeant on the ground, shot twice. Though the handgun used to shoot the sergeant was not recovered, the wound to his shoulder and the fatal shot to the back of his head were consistent with injuries a .22-caliber would inflict, and two spent shells of that caliber were found at the scene. The sergeant was transported to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead. Following an intensive manhunt conducted by the Sumter County Sheriff's Office, Sumter City Police, and the State Law Enforcement Division, a 30-year-old suspect was located hiding behind a nearby building, taken into custody, and charged with Murder.

On September 19 at approximately 4:45 p.m., a 26-year-old patrol officer with the Greenville Police Department was fatally wounded while attempting to apprehend a wanted suspect. The victim patrol officer, who had 4 years' law enforcement service, was patrolling in a one-officer marked vehicle when he observed a man against whom there were multiple outstanding warrants. The man allegedly ran to the rear of a residence where the patrol officer, pursuing on foot, overtook and grabbed him. As the officer wrestled him to the ground, a second individual came out of the residence and allegedly assaulted the officer, allowing the man to break free. The officer, who was wearing body armor, continued his pursuit around the corner of a metal shed at which time he was ambushed and shot twice in the face with a .22-caliber semiautomatic pistol. After the victim officer fell to the ground, his assailant continued to fire, striking the victim officer four times in the back of the head and once in the lower body. The victim officer was rushed to the hospital where he was pronounced dead several hours later. A 20-year-old suspect was arrested 6 days later and charged with Murder.

TENNESSEE

A 48-year-old, 20-year veteran officer with the Nashville Metropolitan Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 9:30 a.m. on May 17 while attempting to serve warrants on a man and a woman. The officer was responding to an anonymous tip that two wanted suspects, a 23-year-old male and his 20-year-old female companion, both with outstanding warrants, were about to flee town to avoid arrest. The victim officer arrived at the apartment complex where the couple lived and waited for backup. After the officer repeatedly knocked at the door of the residence with no response, he attempted to open the door with a passkey provided by the maintenance manager, but the door was bolted from inside. A few moments later, the female answered the door and allegedly asked the officer and the detectives to wait outside while she dressed. When she let them enter, they placed her under arrest and proceeded to search the house. The two policemen found broken shelves and loose insulation in a bedroom closet. A trap door in the ceiling of the closet was discovered, leading to an attic where the male was hiding. After attempts to persuade him to come down failed, the victim officer, along with an additional uniformed officer, climbed into the attic and found a man armed with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. The victim officer told him to lay down his weapon, and after some discussion, the man opened fire, striking both officers. One officer was struck in the knee and dove from the attic through the trap door. The victim officer was shot several times in the arms and hands, front upper torso, front lower torso, and back of the head. The male, who had exited the attic, continued to fire at the officers outside even though he had communicated that he wanted to surrender. Several officers, in an attempt to rescue the victim, entered the apartment to find the gunman in a bedroom reloading his weapon. After failing to disarm the assailant, the officers shot and killed him. The victim officer was

subsequently rescued from the attic and taken to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead.

On July 26 at approximately 3:15 a.m., the body of a 38-year-old patrol officer with the Shelby County Sheriff's Office was found near Memphis in her wrecked patrol vehicle. Earlier that morning, the victim officer, with 4 years' law enforcement experience, had stopped a male and his female companion for a misdemeanor traffic violation. When a computer check indicated that the man was wanted on a violation of probation warrant, the victim officer, who was wearing body armor, along with an assisting deputy arrested him. Due to his large size, the man was placed in two sets of handcuffs before being searched. The prisoner was then placed in the victim officer's patrol vehicle to be transported to the county jail. During the trip, he allegedly managed to produce a .38-caliber revolver and fire one shot to the back of the officer's head. The vehicle veered off the roadway, struck a sign, and came to rest. After shooting through the rear passenger glass, the suspect exited the vehicle and then reportedly fired another round through the right front window, this time striking the left side of the victim's face. Leaving the murder weapon in the vehicle, the assailant fled the scene with the officer's service weapon and the key to his handcuffs. A 25-year-old suspect was apprehended later that day and charged with First-Degree Murder.

TEXAS

A senior agent with the United States Border Patrol assigned to the Eagle Pass station was fatally wounded on January 19 at approximately 10:40 p.m. The agent, with 8 years' law enforcement service, was shot while attempting to arrest four illegal aliens who were allegedly smuggling drugs into the United States. During the arrest attempt, a physical confrontation allegedly between the

agent and one of the men occurred which resulted in both individuals firing their weapons. The 33-year-old victim agent was shot in the chest by a bullet fired from a .22-caliber revolver; however, he managed to wound his alleged assailant in the wrist before the male fled back across the border. Law enforcement officers in Mexico later arrested a 46-year-old suspect. He has been charged with Murder and Narcotics Trafficking.

A deputy sergeant with the Nacogdoches County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed on May 24 at approximately 2:30 p.m. while attempting to serve a warrant. The 33-year-old victim deputy, who had over 4 years of law enforcement experience, and his partner were attempting to serve a man with a warrant on a charge of terroristic threatening. When the two deputies entered the man's mobile home to serve the warrant, a struggle allegedly ensued. The officers were attempting to subdue the man when he allegedly produced a .38-caliber handgun and fired, striking the victim deputy sergeant in the head, neck, chest, and leg. The victim's partner suffered minor wounds to his arm and shoulder. The 47-year-old alleged assailant, who had a history of mental problems, was apprehended at the scene after more officers arrived to assist. He has been charged with Capital Murder of a Peace Officer.

On October 27 at approximately 1:45 p.m., the body of an 8-year veteran of the City of Giddings Police Department was discovered buried in a shallow grave on the property of a local citizen. An autopsy indicated that the 49-year-old victim officer had died as a result of multiple gunshot wounds inflicted by two different weapons, a .22-caliber handgun and what was later determined to be the victim officer's .45-caliber service weapon. Investigation revealed that the victim officer had responded to assist a trooper in locating a driver who allegedly had left the scene of a one-vehicle accident. Witnesses reported seeing a male leave the wrecked vehicle

carrying a large duffel bag. The same male allegedly was later seen in the vicinity of a local residence and mechanic garage. Another witness observed a Giddings police officer, in a marked patrol unit, talking to a male near the residence. A witness in the residence reported hearing shots and observing the police vehicle depart the residence driveway and travel eastward. When efforts to raise the officer on the radio were unsuccessful, numerous law enforcement personnel responded to the area in an attempt to locate both the officer and the driver of the abandoned wrecked vehicle. The victim officer's abandoned patrol vehicle, in which a struggle appeared to have occurred, was discovered by law enforcement personnel less than a mile east of the residence driveway. In the meantime, the owner of the residence and the garage discovered the victim officer's radio in his garage and blood on the driveway, which led law enforcement personnel to the body. A massive search was conducted, and an illegal alien was apprehended 2 days later in a wooded area near the scene of the murder. At the time of arrest, the male was in possession of the victim officer's service weapon and spare ammunition clip as well as counterfeit INS identification and social security cards. He confessed to the crime and was charged with Capital Murder.

On December 21 at approximately 10 p.m., a 38-year-old deputy with the Harris County Sheriff's Department was fatally wounded while working in an off-duty status. The 9-year veteran of law enforcement service was working in uniform, along with a fellow off-duty deputy also in uniform, as security at a local restaurant. Following a disturbance earlier in the evening, the victim deputy had ejected a male from the restaurant. Later, as the two deputies were attempting to curb another disturbance and were escorting an unruly male from the restroom, the individual they earlier ejected allegedly returned, opened fire on the officers with a 9 mm automatic handgun, and then fled. The victim deputy, who was wearing body armor, was struck in

the head and leg. He subsequently was taken to a hospital where he later succumbed to his wounds. The second deputy was wounded in the arm and called 911 for assistance. Though he was hospitalized following the shooting, he has since recovered and returned to duty. Two days following the incident, the 24-year-old suspect surrendered to law enforcement officers in Missouri. He has been charged with Capital Murder of a Police Officer.

WISCONSIN

On September 7 at approximately 7:20 p.m., a Milwaukee Police Department plainclothes officer was shot and killed while in pursuit of a suspect wanted on a burglary warrant and suspicion of drug dealing. The 29-year-old officer, with nearly 4 years of police experience, was patrolling with his partner through a residential area when they observed a male, who allegedly began to run when they called to him. The victim officer exited the unmarked patrol vehicle and began to chase the man through the neighborhood. The man allegedly ran through a hole in a fence and stopped on the other side to wait for the pursuing officer. He allegedly fired a .357-caliber revolver at the victim officer fatally wounding him in the front upper torso where the bullet entered through the side panel of his body armor. The victim officer's partner, who had been following the chase in their vehicle and then on foot, arrived on the scene and fired at the suspect, hitting him in the leg as he fled

the scene. Responding backup officers sealed the area and, by following a trail of blood, found the suspect hidden in the upstairs of a nearby residence where a .357-caliber revolver was also found. The 28-year-old alleged assailant was arrested without further incident and charged with First-Degree Intentional Homicide of a Police Officer, Parole Violation, and a Felon in Possession of a Weapon.

A 27-year veteran corporal with the Bayfield County Sheriff's Office was killed on September 10 at approximately 10:35 p.m. while investigating a report of vandalism. The officer was dispatched to investigate a report of the spray painting of an apartment door. When the officer arrived at the scene, he entered the apartment building and began climbing the stairs in order to meet with the complainant. As he approached the top of the stairs, one of the apartment doors opened and a male exited. He allegedly began firing numerous shots at the officer from a .223-caliber automatic rifle. The man then pointed his weapon at the complainant who was able to retreat unharmed into her apartment. The man resumed firing at the officer who had fallen to the bottom of the staircase; a total of 30 rounds were fired. The officer, aged 57, was mortally wounded with injuries to his neck, head, and chest. Shortly thereafter, the 36-year-old assailant committed suicide using the same weapon with which he had assaulted the victim officer. It was not learned whether the male was the culprit of the spray painting.

PLACES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Table 22. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1987–1996
Region, Division, and State

Area	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	639	74	77	79	67	53	66	59	62	57	45
NORTHEAST	82	12	10	14	6	9	8	3	5	8	7
New England	26	1	4	6	2	4	2	0	1	5	1
Connecticut	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Massachusetts	12	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	0
New Hampshire	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rhode Island	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	56	11	6	8	4	5	6	3	4	3	6
New Jersey	11	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
New York	26	5	4	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Pennsylvania	19	3	1	5	2	3	1	0	1	1	2
MIDWEST	100	14	6	14	6	6	7	16	14	11	6
East North Central	71	12	5	11	4	3	5	9	12	7	3
Illinois	14	1	2	4	0	0	2	3	1	1	0
Indiana	9	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1
Michigan	18	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	3	1
Ohio	15	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	4	3	1
Wisconsin	15	5	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0
West North Central	29	2	1	3	2	3	2	7	2	4	3
Iowa	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kansas	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Minnesota	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Missouri	13	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	304	23	39	35	38	26	40	26	26	29	22
South Atlantic	140	14	17	12	13	12	19	14	15	13	11
Delaware	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	46	6	3	6	4	6	7	5	3	6	0
Georgia	25	1	5	1	4	2	1	3	5	0	3
Maryland	12	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
North Carolina	14	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	1
South Carolina	22	2	3	4	0	2	6	1	1	1	2
Virginia	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
West Virginia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 22. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1987–1996
Region, Division, and State — Continued

Area	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
East South Central	54	1	9	10	7	5	5	4	3	5	5
Alabama	27	1	3	5	6	2	3	2	0	3	2
Kentucky	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	9	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Tennessee	13	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2
West South Central	110	8	13	13	18	9	16	8	8	11	6
Arkansas	9	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	21	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	4
Oklahoma	9	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
Texas	71	4	9	10	14	4	10	6	6	6	2
WEST	135	24	20	14	14	11	10	11	12	9	10
Mountain	52	10	5	6	9	0	6	4	6	3	3
Arizona	21	5	1	1	6	0	2	2	2	1	1
Colorado	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Idaho	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
New Mexico	5	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Utah	8	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Wyoming	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Pacific	83	14	15	8	5	11	4	7	6	6	7
Alaska	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
California	63	12	13	8	3	7	2	4	4	4	6
Hawaii	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Oregon	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Washington	7	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	10	1	0	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	9	1	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOREIGN	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Peru	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Philippines	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23. — Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed, 1987–1996
Circumstances at Scene of Incident

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	639	74	77	79	67	53	66	59	62	57	45
Automobile Accidents	329	36	35	43	27	24	34	38	32	32	28
Motorcycle Accidents	53	5	6	5	10	6	5	1	8	3	4
Aircraft Accidents	68	5	7	10	7	7	5	9	10	8	0
Struck by Vehicles (traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.)	48	7	7	8	6	5	6	1	3	1	4
Struck by Vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	58	11	9	4	9	3	5	3	4	8	2
Accidental Shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	29	4	6	4	4	1	3	3	1	2	1
Accidental Shootings (training sessions)	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Accidental Shootings (self-inflicted)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	47	5	6	5	3	7	8	2	3	3	5

SECTION II

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

An average of 13 of every 100 law enforcement officers in the Nation were assaulted in 1996. For the year, 46,695 line-of-duty assaults were reported by 7,808 agencies covering 63 percent of the total United States population. These agencies employed a total of 373,575 officers.

Geographically, the Southern States registered the highest assault rate at 14 per 100 officers. The Midwestern States and the Western States each followed with 12 assaults per 100 officers, and the Northeastern States averaged 11 assaults per 100 officers.

By population grouping, the assault rates ranged from 19 per 100 officers in cities of 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants to 6 assaults per 100 officers in the rural counties.

The 1996 assault rate of 12.5 per 100 officers dropped 7 percent below the 1995 rate of 13.5. It was 29 percent below the 1992 rate of 17.6 per 100 officers and 26 percent lower than the 1987 rate of 16.8.

Injuries

Assaults resulted in personal injury to 14,985 law enforcement officers in 1996. Though nearly the same as the 1995 rate of assaults with injury, the 1996 rate of 4 per 100 officers is lower than any other year since 1987.

Among the geographic regions, the injury rate in the Northeast was 6 for every 100 officers. The Midwest recorded 4 assaults with

injury for every 100 officers, and the South and West each recorded 3 assaults with injury for every 100 officers.

Within the population groups, law enforcement agencies in cities with over 250,000 inhabitants recorded the greatest assault injury rate, 6 per 100 officers. The lowest rate, 2 per 100 officers, was recorded in the rural counties.

Weapons

Eighty-three percent of assaults on law enforcement officers during 1996 were committed with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Thirty-two 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, 25 percent were injured.

Two percent of the assaults were with knives or cutting instruments; 31 percent of these victims received injuries. Eleven percent of the officers were attacked with other dangerous weapons; 40 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. Twenty-three percent of the assault victims were attempting arrests when assaulted (2 percent by burglary suspects, 2 percent by robbery suspects, and the remainder

by suspects of all other crimes). Twelve percent of all assaults occurred while the officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; 10 percent while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; and 9 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 1996, 4 of 5 law enforcement officers assaulted were on vehicle patrol at the time they were attacked. Fifty-six percent of all assault victims were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, while 25 percent were assigned to 2-officer vehicles. Six percent of those assaulted were on detective or special assignment, and 13 percent were performing other duties. Seventy-three percent of the victims were assisted at the scene of the incident by fellow officers.

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-five percent of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers in 1996 were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Assaults occurring during the circumstances attempting other arrests and handling, transporting, custody of prisoners were each most frequently cleared (96 percent). The circumstance with the lowest clearance rate, 77 percent, was ambush.

Table 24. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
Region and Division

Region Division	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	46,695	12.5	14,985	4.0
Northeast	12,308	11.3	6,104	5.6
New England	2,524	12.2	694	3.4
Middle Atlantic	9,784	11.1	5,410	6.1
Midwest	7,693	12.3	2,334	3.7
East North Central	4,458	11.1	1,435	3.6
West North Central	3,235	14.5	899	4.0
South	17,705	14.0	4,071	3.2
South Atlantic	8,812	16.4	1,392	2.6
East South Central	1,033	9.0	380	3.3
West South Central	7,860	12.8	2,299	3.7
West	8,989	11.9	2,476	3.3
Mountain	3,106	13.2	638	2.7
Pacific	5,883	11.4	1,838	3.6

Table 25. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
Population Group

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	46,695	12.5	14,985	4.0
Group I (250,000 and over)	17,846	15.5	6,879	6.0
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	5,839	19.3	1,699	5.6
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,239	18.0	1,220	4.2
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,206	11.2	861	3.0
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,184	9.4	954	2.8
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,139	7.3	997	2.3
Suburban Counties	6,710	10.1	1,899	2.9
Rural Counties	1,532	5.5	476	1.7

**Table 26. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
Region and Division by Type of Weapon**

Region Division	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	46,695	1,887	871	5,084	38,853
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	4.0	1.9	10.9	83.2
Northeast	12,308	436	195	1,429	10,248
New England	2,524	22	27	175	2,300
Middle Atlantic	9,784	414	168	1,254	7,948
Midwest	7,693	273	124	767	6,529
East North Central	4,458	146	61	422	3,829
West North Central	3,235	127	63	345	2,700
South	17,705	754	325	1,909	14,717
South Atlantic	8,812	345	163	1,066	7,238
East South Central	1,033	89	25	106	813
West South Central	7,860	320	137	737	6,666
West	8,989	424	227	979	7,359
Mountain	3,106	133	88	339	2,546
Pacific	5,883	291	139	640	4,813

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

**Table 27. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
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	46,695	1,887	871	5,084	38,853
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	4.0	1.9	10.9	83.2
Group I (250,000 and over)	17,846	1,084	351	2,131	14,280
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	5,839	164	106	587	4,982
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,239	77	74	515	4,573
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,206	60	68	322	2,756
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,184	50	74	299	2,761
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,139	103	56	312	2,668
Suburban Counties	6,710	202	92	719	5,697
Rural Counties	1,532	147	50	199	1,136

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

Table 28. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
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	46,695	1,887	871	5,084	38,853
Percent Distribution¹	100.0	4.0	1.9	10.9	83.2
Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	14,063	558	394	996	12,115
Percent Distribution	100.0	4.0	2.8	7.1	86.1
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	792	46	19	129	598
Percent Distribution	100.0	5.8	2.4	16.3	75.5
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	713	152	25	134	402
Percent Distribution	100.0	21.3	3.5	18.8	56.4
Attempting Other Arrests	9,250	263	129	899	7,959
Percent Distribution	100.0	2.8	1.4	9.7	86.0
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	556	2	9	77	468
Percent Distribution	100.0	.4	1.6	13.8	84.2
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,784	26	29	277	5,452
Percent Distribution	100.0	.4	.5	4.8	94.3
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	4,506	262	78	532	3,634
Percent Distribution	100.0	5.8	1.7	11.8	80.6
Ambush (no warning)	236	74	8	89	65
Percent Distribution	100.0	31.4	3.4	37.7	27.5
Mentally Deranged	762	29	48	79	606
Percent Distribution	100.0	3.8	6.3	10.4	79.5
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	4,333	155	39	1,048	3,091
Percent Distribution	100.0	3.6	.9	24.2	71.3
All Other	5,700	320	93	824	4,463
Percent Distribution	100.0	5.6	1.6	14.5	78.3

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

Table 29. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
Type of Assignment by Circumstances at Scene of Incident,
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	46,695	11,628	9,627	16,471	865	1,878	2,026	4,200
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.)	14,063	3,643	2,710	6,445	178	203	238	646
Percent of Assignment	30.1	31.3	28.1	39.1	20.6	10.8	11.7	15.4
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	792	290	122	290	7	39	22	22
Percent of Assignment	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.8	.8	2.1	1.1	.5
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	713	275	74	160	17	57	74	56
Percent of Assignment	1.5	2.4	.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	1.3
Attempting Other Arrests	9,250	2,421	1,757	2,955	199	691	333	894
Percent of Assignment	19.8	20.8	18.3	17.9	23.0	36.8	16.4	21.3
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	556	151	71	185	13	18	20	98
Percent of Assignment	1.2	1.3	.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.3
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,784	1,062	1,071	1,515	76	226	512	1,322
Percent of Assignment	12.4	9.1	11.1	9.2	8.8	12.0	25.3	31.5
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	4,506	1,377	1,007	1,352	109	259	165	237
Percent of Assignment	9.6	11.8	10.5	8.2	12.6	13.8	8.1	5.6
Ambush (no warning)	236	73	63	25	6	12	18	39
Percent of Assignment	.5	.6	.7	.2	.7	.6	.9	.9
Mentally Deranged	762	248	122	286	9	12	23	62
Percent of Assignment	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	.6	1.1	1.5
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	4,333	1,100	1,174	1,700	64	81	100	114
Percent of Assignment	9.3	9.5	12.2	10.3	7.4	4.3	4.9	2.7
All Other	5,700	988	1,456	1,558	187	280	521	710
Percent of Assignment	12.2	8.5	15.1	9.5	21.6	14.9	25.7	16.9

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

Table 30. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1987–1996
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
1987 Total Assaults	63,842	2,789	1,561	5,685	53,807	8,957	190,025	378,977
Percent Injured	33.3	21.7	30.7	38.4	33.5			
1988 Total Assaults	58,752	2,759	1,367	5,573	49,053	8,866	186,418	369,743
Percent Injured	35.8	27.3	32.3	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	71,794	3,662	1,641	7,390	59,101	9,483	199,065	412,314
Percent Injured	36.3	29.4	29.4	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			

Table 31. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1987–1996
(Rate per 100 Officers)

Year	Total ¹	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
1987	16.8	.7	.4	1.5	14.2
1988	15.9	.7	.4	1.5	13.3
1989	16.4	.8	.4	1.5	13.6
1990	17.4	.9	.4	1.8	14.3
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

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

Table 32. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
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	46,695	17,846	5,839	5,239	3,206	3,184	3,139	6,710	1,532
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	15.6	13.8	15.4	18.4	15.8	18.0	18.4	15.9	14.1
2:01 – 4	9.8	10.0	10.0	11.5	10.4	10.3	9.7	8.5	5.8
4:01 – 6	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	4.2	2.5
6:01 – 8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.4
8:01 – 10	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.4
10:01 – Noon	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.8	4.8
P.M.									
12:01 – 2	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2
2:01 – 4	7.0	7.5	6.6	6.5	7.3	6.6	6.1	7.1	7.4
4:01 – 6	8.9	9.4	9.2	8.7	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.6
6:01 – 8	10.9	11.4	11.0	9.0	10.4	10.2	9.5	11.8	13.0
8:01 – 10	13.6	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.5	13.8	15.7	13.0	17.1
10:01 – Midnight	15.3	14.6	16.4	15.9	16.4	17.0	17.4	13.3	14.8

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

Table 33. — Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1996
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	46,695	17,846	5,839	5,239	3,206	3,184	3,139	6,710	1,532
Percent Cleared	94.7	93.3	96.0	96.6	96.0	94.4	95.3	95.2	92.1
Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	14,063	4,810	1,931	1,781	1,075	1,125	1,028	1,873	440
Percent Cleared	95.7	94.3	97.0	97.0	98.1	95.4	95.6	96.1	92.3
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	792	355	113	80	41	53	37	99	14
Percent Cleared	93.6	91.3	97.3	95.0	90.2	92.5	97.3	96.0	100.0
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	713	476	51	46	18	23	10	85	4
Percent Cleared	92.3	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	90.0	97.6	100.0
Attempting Other Arrests	9,250	4,063	1,098	998	633	719	651	865	223
Percent Cleared	96.3	96.4	96.2	97.3	97.2	92.4	96.9	97.6	95.5
Civil Disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	556	153	60	128	57	57	51	34	16
Percent Cleared	91.4	89.5	88.3	95.3	91.2	93.0	84.3	100.0	87.5
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	5,784	2,029	564	578	445	375	354	1,163	276
Percent Cleared	96.3	97.7	99.6	97.8	93.9	93.6	94.6	94.3	93.8
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	4,506	1,979	654	557	290	244	271	435	76
Percent Cleared	93.4	92.3	95.3	96.8	94.1	95.5	94.8	89.7	89.5
Ambush (no warning)	236	131	10	25	12	13	14	24	7
Percent Cleared	77.1	77.1	90.0	84.0	91.7	92.3	78.6	54.2	57.1
Mentally Deranged	762	340	69	61	43	63	51	109	26
Percent Cleared	89.0	85.6	92.8	95.1	95.3	98.4	96.1	79.8	100.0
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	4,333	1,455	557	467	269	274	361	666	284
Percent Cleared	94.3	90.9	96.9	95.3	96.3	95.3	95.6	95.6	97.2
All Other	5,700	2,055	732	518	323	238	311	1,357	166
Percent Cleared	91.2	87.2	90.4	95.0	92.9	94.5	94.5	96.2	76.5

SECTION III

Assaults on Federal Officers

Federal agencies reported 556 assaults on officers during 1996. Three federal officers employed by the agencies were killed in the line of duty. Personal injuries were suffered by an additional 116 officers.

During the 5-year period 1992-1996, 3,759 officers were assaulted, and 1,092 officers were injured. The following 22 were slain in the line of duty: 1 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agent, 1 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Agent, and 2 Deputy U.S. Marshals in 1992; 4 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Agents in 1993; 1 DEA Agent and 2 FBI Agents in 1994; 1 FBI Agent, 1 DEA Agent, 2 Customs Service Agents, 4 Secret Service Agents in 1995; 1 FBI Agent, 1 Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Agent, and 1 tribal police officer within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1996.

The Department of Justice registered 58 percent of the total assaults in 1996. Thirty-one percent of the officers assaulted were with the Department of Treasury, 6 percent with the Department of the Interior, 4 percent with the U.S. Postal Service, and 1 percent with the U.S. Capitol Police.

Personal weapons were used in 29 percent of all assaults in 1996. Firearms were the weapons used in 20 percent, other dangerous weapons in 11 percent, vehicles in 8 percent, knives in 2 percent, blunt objects and bombs combined comprised 1 percent. Twenty-nine percent of the assaults were threats.

More federal officers, 232 or 42 percent, were assaulted while on patrol/guard duty than while engaged in any other activity during

1996. Twenty-three percent of the assaults occurred while officers were making arrests/serving summonses, and 8 percent while officers were conducting investigations/searches. Four percent of the victims were on office duty; 2 percent were maintaining custody of prisoners; 1 percent were on protection duty; and 1 percent were on court duty. Twenty percent were performing other duties when assaulted.

Geographically, the West accounted for the largest portion of all reported assaults, with 42 percent. The South accounted for 40 percent; the Midwest for 10 percent; the Northeast for 6 percent; and U.S. territories, 2 percent. The locations for assaults on 64 DEA officers and 34 BIA officers were not reported. Locales are not available for the assaults on National Park Service officers.

Information was received for 320 offenders identified in connection with assaulting federal officers in 1996. Disposition information was reported on 249 of these offenders. Fifty-six percent of the 249 offenders have been charged with assaulting a federal officer, and 57 percent of those charged have been found guilty.

DEPARTMENTAL ASSAULTS - 1996

Department of the Interior

All 36 Department of the Interior officers for whom assaults were reported in 1996 were with the BIA. Information on assaults of the National Park Service officers was not available. One BIA officer was killed and 15 were injured as a result of the assaults. A tribal police officer within the BIA was fatally wounded while responding to a burglary in progress call.

Of the 36 officers attacked, 56 percent were making arrests/serving summonses; 25 percent were on patrol/guard duty; 8 percent were on office duty; and 3 percent had custody of prisoners. Eight percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Sixty-nine percent of the attacks were committed with personal weapons, 11 percent with vehicles, 6 percent with firearms, 6 percent with knives, and 3 percent with each of the following weapons: blunt objects, bombs, and other weapons.

Thirty-nine assailants have been identified in connection with the 36 assaults.

Department of Justice

The 320 attacks on officers of the Justice Department represented 58 percent of the total number of assaults reported in 1996. Sixty-one percent of these assaults were perpetrated against INS officers.

Two Justice Department officers were killed and 52 were injured during the year. A United States Border Patrol agent was slain while attempting an arrest in a drug-related matter. One FBI agent was fatally wounded while working in an undercover capacity. Of all attacks against Justice Department officers, 33 percent were with firearms; 18 percent were with personal weapons; 5 percent with vehicles; 2 percent with knives; and 19 percent with other weapons. Threats comprised 23 percent of the total assaults.

When assaulted, 60 percent of the officers were on patrol/guard duty; 9 percent were making arrests/serving summonses; 4 percent were on office duty; 3 percent were conducting investigations/searches; 3 percent had custody of prisoners; and 1 percent was on court duty. Twenty percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Information on known assailants for INS officers was not reported. For the remaining Justice Department agencies, 124 assailants were identified in connection with 119 assaults.

Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury recorded 171 assaults on officers within its various branches. Thirty-five of these assaults resulted in personal injury. Most of the assaults (45 percent) were perpetrated against United States Customs officers. Customs officers also accounted for 21 of 35 Treasury Department officers injured in 1996.

Among the weapons used against all Treasury officers, personal weapons accounted for 36 percent, vehicles for 9 percent, firearms for 1 percent, knives for 1 percent, blunt objects for 1 percent, and other types of weapons, 1 percent. Threats accounted for 51 percent of the assaults.

At the time of the assaults, 43 percent were making arrests or serving summonses; 17 percent of the victims were conducting investigations/searches; 10 percent were on patrol/guard duty; 2 percent were on office duty; 2 percent were on court duty; and 1 percent were on protection duty. Twenty-six percent were performing other duties.

There were 131 assailants identified in connection with the assaults on Treasury officers. Fifty-six percent of these were assailants identified for the assaults of ATF officers.

U.S. Capitol Police

In 1996, 4 assaults were reported by the U.S. Capitol Police. One victim officer suffered personal injury. All victims were on patrol/guard duty when assaulted.

Three Capitol Police officers were assaulted with vehicles, and 1 was assaulted with personal weapons. Three assailants have been identified.

U.S. Postal Service

Twenty-five postal inspectors and security police officers were attacked in 1996; 13 suffered personal injury as a result of the

assaults. Eighteen officers were attacked with personal weapons, 4 with vehicles, and 3 with firearms.

By activity, 10 officers were on patrol/guard duty; 4 were on office duty; 3 were on protection duty; 3 were conducting investigations/searches; 3 were making arrests/serving summonses; 1 was on court duty; and 1 was performing other duties. Twenty-three assailants were identified.

Table 34. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1995–1996
Victims and Known Assailants
Department and Agency

Department Agency	Victims		Known Assailants	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
Total	744	556	464	320
Department of the Interior	105	36	53	39
Bureau of Indian Affairs ¹	---	36	---	39
National Park Service ²	105	---	53	---
Department of Justice	299	320	122	124
Drug Enforcement Administration	65	64	67	67
Federal Bureau of Investigation	40	53	44	48
Immigration and Naturalization Service ³	180	194	---	---
U.S. Marshals Service	14	9	11	9
Department of the Treasury	306	171	261	131
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	112	66	162	74
Internal Revenue Service	10	4	5	4
U.S. Customs Service	138	77	63	33
U.S. Secret Service	46	24	31	20
United States Capitol Police	7	4	7	3
United States Postal Service	27	25	21	23

¹Information on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers assaulted is not available for 1995.

²Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

³Information on Immigration and Naturalization Service known assailants was not reported for 1995 and 1996.

Table 35. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
Victims Killed or Injured
Department and Agency

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other Weapon	Firearm	Other Weapon
Total	2	1	22	94
Department of the Interior	0	1	2	13
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	1	2	13
National Park Service ¹	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	2	0	19	33
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	0	3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1	0	2	10
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1	0	17	19
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	1
Department of the Treasury	0	0	0	35
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	0	3
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	1
U.S. Customs Service	0	0	0	21
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	0	10
United States Capitol Police	0	0	0	1
United States Postal Service	0	0	1	12

¹Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

Table 36. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1992–1996
Type of Weapon
Extent of Injury

Year	Extent of Injury	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total		3,759	539	65	129	30	315	1,352	819	510
1992		661	102	14	65	0	63	262	143	12
	Killed	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	176	9	4	14	0	26	118	0	5
	Not Injured	481	89	10	51	0	37	144	143	7
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

¹Information on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers assaulted is not available for 1995.

²Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

Table 37. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1992–1996
Department by Type of Weapon

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,759	539	65	129	30	315	1,352	819	510
Department of the Interior									
	847	58	21	41	1	86	478	103	59
1992	167	19	1	9	0	11	86	32	9
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
Department of Justice									
	1,748	368	31	74	4	100	474	375	322
1992	376 ³	69	12	54	0	35	125	81	0
1993	358 ³	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
Department of the Treasury									
	1,000	97	11	11	25	99	299	334	124
1992	89	14	1	2	0	13	27	29	3
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
United States Capitol Police									
	32	0	0	0	0	9	23	0	0
1992	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	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
United States Postal Service									
	132	16	2	3	0	21	78	7	5
1992	24	0	0	0	0	4	19	1	0
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

¹Information on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers assaulted is not available for 1995.

²Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

³Immigration and Naturalization Service reported figures for only Border Patrol Division during 1992.

Table 38. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
Department and Agency by Type of Weapon

Department Agency	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	556	113	11	3	2	43	162	159	63
Department of the Interior	36	2	2	1	1	4	25	0	1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	36	2	2	1	1	4	25	0	1
National Park Service ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	320	106	7	1	1	16	57	72	60
Drug Enforcement Administration	64	1	1	0	0	1	4	57	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	53	20	0	0	1	6	11	14	1
Immigration and Naturalization Service	194	85	6	0	0	9	35	1	58
U.S. Marshals Service	9	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	1
Department of the Treasury	171	2	2	1	0	16	61	87	2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	66	0	0	0	0	2	5	58	1
Internal Revenue Service	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
U.S. Customs Service	77	2	1	0	0	8	39	27	0
U.S. Secret Service	24	0	1	1	0	5	16	0	1
United States Capitol Police	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
United States Postal Service	25	3	0	0	0	4	18	0	0

¹Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

Table 39. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
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	556	126	6	10	43	4	23	232	112
Department of the Interior	36	20	0	1	0	0	3	9	3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	36	20	0	1	0	0	3	9	3
National Park Service ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	320	29	2	9	11	0	13	192	64
Drug Enforcement Administration	64	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	56
Federal Bureau of Investigation	53	23	2	3	7	0	10	0	8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	194	0	0	0	2	0	0	192	0
U.S. Marshals Service	9	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	171	74	3	0	29	1	3	17	44
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	66	0	3	0	15	1	3	0	44
Internal Revenue Service	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	77	74	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service	24	0	0	0	7	0	0	17	0
United States Capitol Police	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
United States Postal Service	25	3	1	0	3	3	4	10	1

¹Information on National Park Service officers assaulted is not available for 1996.

Table 40. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
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	259	6	89	24	5	1	38	16	80
Department of the Interior	39	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	30
Bureau of Indian Affairs	39	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	30
National Park Service ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	63	4	18	7	4	1	14	1	14
Drug Enforcement Administration ²	6	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	48	4	5	7	3	1	13	1	14
Immigration and Naturalization Service ³	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Marshals Service	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	131	1	63	5	1	0	23	10	28
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	74	1	63	2	1	0	2	0	5
Internal Revenue Service	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	33	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	16
U.S. Secret Service	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	7
United States Capitol Police	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
United States Postal Service	23	0	2	10	0	0	1	2	8

¹Information on National Park Service assailants is not available for 1996.

²The Drug Enforcement Administration did not report disposition information for 61 known assailants for 1996.

³Information on Immigration and Naturalization Service assailants is not available for 1996.

Table 41. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon

Area	Total	Firearm	Blunt Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	458¹	111	8	3	1	41	134	97	63
NORTHEAST	29	2	0	0	0	2	13	12	0
New England	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Connecticut	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Middle Atlantic	21	0	0	0	0	2	10	9	0
New Jersey	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
New York	15	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	0
Pennsylvania	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
MIDWEST	45	9	0	1	1	4	11	19	0
East North Central	36	9	0	1	1	2	9	14	0
Illinois	12	2	0	1	0	1	5	3	0
Indiana	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Michigan	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Ohio	9	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Wisconsin	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
West North Central	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Missouri	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Nebraska	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	183	55	4	2	0	14	56	43	9
South Atlantic	64	2	1	2	0	6	31	19	3
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia	30	1	1	1	0	3	21	1	2
Florida	22	1	0	0	0	1	8	11	1
Georgia	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Maryland	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41. — Assaults on Federal Officers, 1996
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	17	3	1	0	0	1	2	10	0
Alabama	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	9	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	0
West South Central	102	50	2	0	0	7	23	14	6
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	100	50	2	0	0	7	23	12	6
WEST	194	44	4	0	0	21	50	21	54
Mountain	107	25	2	0	0	13	21	7	39
Arizona	97	25	2	0	0	7	19	5	39
Colorado	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	87	19	2	0	0	8	29	14	15
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	73	16	2	0	0	8	22	10	15
Hawaii	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	10	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	7	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	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	7	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Locales are not available for 64 Drug Enforcement Administration officers and 34 Bureau of Indian Affairs officers. No information is available for the National Park Service.