

## FOREWORD

At this year's Criminal Justice Information Services Division's memorial ceremony to honor the fallen West Virginia Law Enforcement Officers, keynote speaker Colonel Gary L. Edgell, Superintendent of the West Virginia State Police, remarked that people not closely associated with law enforcement often wonder why a man or woman would choose a career as a police officer. He stated that the pay is not the best, and the job can be very dangerous and thankless. He further observed that most of the men and women who choose to work behind the police officer's badge will confess, "I am proud of my profession and I have no regrets." However, Colonel Edgell said, ". . . police officers do not choose law enforcement as much as law enforcement chooses them" and there is "the expectation that the police officer will stand on the right side of humanity, no matter the cost."

The cost to pursue this choice can be a dear one. National data collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program show that 658 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty between 1990 and 1999. Thankfully, these numbers are gradually decreasing, due in part to the concerted training efforts of law enforcement. The cumulative experiences of fellow officers—the bedrock of law enforcement discipline and instruction—help to equip officers to face the increasingly dangerous duties of their profession. Improved training built on the lessons learned over the years, along with advanced technological support and other factors, have garnered obvious results: this publication shows that the number of officers feloniously killed is at its lowest point in more than 35 years.

Even so, the 42 officers murdered in 1999 and the additional 65 who were killed accidentally in the performance of their duties are far too many. Far too many as well are the 55,026 line-of-duty assaults reported by 8,174 law enforcement agencies for 1999. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* is a compilation of data surrounding each tragic incident involving our Nation's officers and a reflection of the dangers they face. It offers information used by many law enforcement training personnel who strive to build effective strategies that shield law enforcement professionals and the citizens they protect.

The national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program would like to hear from you.

The staff at the national UCR Program are continuously striving to improve our publications. We would appreciate it if the primary user of this publication would complete the evaluation form at the end of this book and either mail it to us at the indicated address or fax it to 304-625-5394.

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# INTRODUCTION

Tables, charts, and narrative comments addressing the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted are presented throughout this publication. 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.—that can be employed as a weapon. Because of the differences in data collection and reporting procedures, care must be taken when attempting any comparisons between the information presented on law enforcement officers killed and those assaulted. Furthermore, care should also be taken in any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* because statistics are updated annually.





# SECTION I

## Law Enforcement Officers Killed

### Methodology

In Section I are statistics on felonious or accidental deaths of duly sworn local, state, and federal law enforcement officers meeting the following criteria: they must be working in an official capacity, have full arrest powers, wear a badge (ordinarily), carry a firearm (ordinarily), and be paid from government funds set aside specifically for payment of sworn police law enforcement representatives.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data on officers' deaths from several sources. Notification of duty-related deaths is received from local and state law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program. Contributors submit preliminary data on any officer killed in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, administrator of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, maintains contact throughout the year, supplying information regarding officers whose survivors have received benefits. This threefold reporting procedure ensures the validity and completeness of the data.

Once the national Program receives notification of a line-of-duty death, the staff send through FBI field divisions inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident to the victim officer's employing agency. Additionally, the staff furnish the agency with information concerning two federal programs that provide benefits to survivors of federal and

nonfederal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

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

### Overview

Forty-two law enforcement officers fell victim to murder while performing their official duties during 1999. Law enforcement agencies in 24 states suffered the felonious death of an officer. Twenty-three victims were employed by city police departments and 13 by county police and sheriffs' offices. State agencies accounted for 5 officers' deaths. The remaining death was reported by a federal agency. (See Table 1.)

The number of officers killed was 31 percent lower in 1999 than in 1998 when 61 officers were slain. Five- and 10-year trends show the number of officers slain in 1999 was 43 percent lower than in 1995 and 36 percent lower than in 1990.

### Victims

Of the 42 officers who lost their lives in 1999, 39 were male and 3 were female. The average age of officers slain was 36. One victim was under the age of 25 and 10 were between 25 through 30 years of age. Twenty-three fallen officers were aged 31 through 40. Eight were over 40 years of age. When considering race, the majority of slain officers—37—were white. Of the remaining officers, 3 were black and 2 were American Indian/Alaskan Native. (See Table 24.)

On average, the law enforcement officers slain in 1999 had 9 years of police experience. Fourteen

victim officers were veterans with over 10 years of law enforcement service. Additionally, 16 veteran officers had between 5 and 10 years of service and 11 victims had 1 through 4 years of service. One officer had less than 1 year of service.

### **Circumstances Surrounding Deaths**

In 1999, 12 officers were murdered during arrest situations. A further breakdown of these situations showed 2 officers were killed by suspects during drug-related situations, 4 by robbery suspects, and 6 by assailants suspected of other crimes.

Eight officers were killed while enforcing traffic laws; 7 were slain while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances and an additional 7 were killed upon responding to disturbance calls. An ambush claimed an additional 6 officers, and 2 were slain while handling or transporting prisoners. (See Table 17.)

### **Types of Assignment**

Twenty-nine of the 42 victims in 1999 were assigned to patrol. Of those officers killed while making rounds, 25 were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, 3 to 2-officer vehicles, and 1 to foot patrol. Twelve victims were on detective or special assignment. Another officer was off duty but acting in an official capacity as a police officer. (See Table 20.)

During the decade 1990 through 1999, the largest percentage of victim officers were assigned to vehicle patrol when they were killed. Forty-nine percent of the vehicle patrol officers were alone and unassisted at the time of their deaths, and 31 percent of the victim officers on other types of assignments were alone and unassisted. (See Table 21.)

### **Alleged Assailants**

The 42 officers who were killed in 1999 lost their lives in 39 separate incidents. All 39 of these incidents have been cleared by arrest or exceptional means. A total of 49 suspects were identified. Forty-seven of the identified suspects were male and 2 were female. Racially, 27 of the identified suspects were white, 19 were black, and the remaining 2 were American Indian/Alaskan Native. Race was not reported for 1 suspect. Thirty-seven of the 49 alleged assailants identified in the murders were under the age of 31. (See Table 25.)

Forty-one of the 49 identified suspects had previous arrests and 30 had prior convictions. Nineteen suspects had earlier arrests for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest. An additional 19 suspects had been apprehended for weapons violations and 11 for crimes of violence. (See Table 25.)

In 1999, 39 suspects were arrested by law enforcement agencies. Five were justifiably killed by persons other than the victim officers, and another 5 committed suicide subsequent to slaying the officers.

A review of dispositions of 952 persons identified in connection with officers' murders during the decade 1988 through 1997 indicated only 19 cases remain pending or the disposition is unknown. Of the 952 persons identified, 760 were arrested. Of those, 750 were charged. Ten assailants died while in custody. Of the remaining 192 persons identified, 117 were justifiably killed; 62 committed suicide; 10 remain fugitives; 2 died under other circumstances; and 1 was murdered in an unrelated incident while at large. (See Table 26.)

Among those 760 persons arrested and charged, 71 percent were found guilty of murder, and 9 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense that was related to murder. Six percent were found guilty of some crime other than murder. Eight percent of the suspects were acquitted or had

charges against them dismissed or nolle prossed. Two percent of suspects were committed to psychiatric institutions. Three percent of the cases remain pending or the disposition is unknown. One percent of the persons charged with the officers' murders died in custody before a final disposition was determined. Sentences remain indeterminate for less than 1 percent of the persons charged.

Available data for this same time period revealed that 119 of the 537 offenders found guilty of murder were sentenced to death. Life imprisonment was ordered for 243, and 173 were given prison terms ranging from 18 months through 396 years. Two were placed on probation.

## **Weapons**

Firearms were the weapon of choice in 41 of the 42 officer killings. Handguns were used in 25 of the killings, rifles in 11, and shotguns in 5. Five officers were shot with their own service weapons. (See Table 6.) One officer in 1999 was intentionally struck by a vehicle. (See Table 1.)

The most common handgun cartridge type used against officers in 1999 was the 9 mm. This caliber gun accounted for 48 percent of the handgun deaths. (See Table 6.)

Ninety-three percent of the 658 officers slain in the line of duty from 1990 through 1999 were killed by firearms. Seventy-one percent of the murders were committed by the use of handguns, 17 percent by rifles, 5 percent by shotguns. Seven percent of the officers were killed by other weapons, i.e., knives or cutting instruments, blunt objects, etc. (See Table 3.)

Fifty-two officers were slain with their own weapons during the 10-year period, and 151 victim officers fired their service weapons. In addition, the weapons of 105 officers were stolen.

Of the officers who died of gunshot wounds during this decade, 50 percent were within 5 feet of their assailants at the time of the fatal attack. (See Table 7.) When considering location of the

fatal wound, 49 percent of the firearm fatalities were caused by wounds to the head. Upper torso wounds claimed 45 percent of the victim officers, and 6 percent died from wounds below the waist. (See Table 8.)

## **Body Armor**

Body armor was worn by 279 of the officers who were gunshot victim over the past 10 years. Of those officers, 160 suffered gunshot wounds to the head. One hundred and one officers suffered gunshot wounds to the upper torso, and 18 suffered gunshot wounds below the waist. (See Table 9.)

Of 101 victim officers who died of upper torso wounds despite their body armor, 40 officers were slain when bullets entered between the side panels or the armholes of the vests. Close in number at 34 were the officers who died as a result of wounds above the vest area. Twenty officers were slain when the bullets penetrated their protective vests. Seven officers died as a result of wounds in the abdominal or lower back area not protected by their vests. (See Table 10.)

In the past 10 years, 11 officers wearing body armor were killed by weapons other than firearms. Five were intentionally struck by vehicles; 2 were beaten or strangled; 2 were stabbed; and 2 were struck on the head with blunt objects.

## **Places**

Regionally, the Southern States reported 20 of the 42 officers' fatalities in 1999. The Western States reported 11 officers lost and the Midwestern States reported 6. The Northeastern States reported 5 officers slain. (See Table 16.)

When reviewing regional totals for the decade, the latter half of the decade showed an increase in officers killed in the West and decreases in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South.

## **Times**

In the past 10 years, 60 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 when the fewest officers were slain. The 6-hour period from 8:01 p.m.–2 a.m. is when the greatest number of officers were slain. (See Table 12.)

During the past decade, more officers were slain on Fridays than on any other day of the week. The least number of fatalities was on Sundays. (See Table 13.) A review of the monthly totals for the same time period establishes January and April as the months with the highest number of officers' murders with 66 and 72, respectively. November had the fewest fatalities with 43 deaths. (See Table 14.)

In 1999, 65 officers lost their lives due to accidents while they were acting in their official capacity. The largest number of officers—51—were killed in automobile, motorcycle, and aircraft accidents. Nine were accidentally struck by vehicles. Accidental shootings claimed 3 officers' lives, and 2 were killed in other types of accidents (1 fall and 1 all-terrain vehicle accident). (See Table 27.)

By region, of these 65 fatalities, the Southern States recorded 36 accidental deaths. The Midwestern States and the Western States reported 11 each. The Northeastern States registered 6 officer accidents resulting in death. Puerto Rico reported 1 accidental death of an officer. (See Table 32.)

## **Accidental Deaths**

**Law Enforcement  
Officers Feloniously  
Killed, 1999**



**Weapons  
Use**

**Weapons  
Used**



Table 1

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

State and Agency by Type of Weapon, 1999

Agency by state	Total	Type of weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Palmer	1	1	0	0	0
<b>ARIZONA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chandler	1	0	1	0	0
Phoenix	1	1	0	0	0
White Mountain Apache	1	1	0	0	0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Oakland	1	0	1	0	0
Orange County	1	0	1	0	0
Riverside County	1	0	1	0	0
Sacramento	1	1	0	0	0
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
East Hartford	1	1	0	0	0
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Atlanta	1	1	0	0	0
Cobb County	2	0	0	2	0
Tybee Island	1	0	0	0	(vehicle) 1
Villa Rica	1	1	0	0	0
<b>HAWAII</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
National Park Service, Kailua-Kona	1	1	0	0	0
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chicago	2	2	0	0	0
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
State Police, Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	0

Table 1

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

State and Agency by Type of Weapon, 1999—Continued

Agency by state	Total	Type of weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	1	0
Clay County	1	0	0	1	0
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	0	0
Greenville	1	0	1	0	0
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Holyoke	1	1	0	0	0
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Prentiss County	1	1	0	0	0
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
State Patrol, St. Joseph	1	1	0	0	0
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	1	0
Orange	1	1	0	0	0
Washington Township	1	0	0	1	0
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Sierra County	1	1	0	0	0
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	<b>3</b>	2	0	1	0
Enfield	1	1	0	0	0
Spencer	1	1	0	0	0
Warren County	1	0	0	1	0
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>2</b>	1	1	0	0
Delaware County	1	1	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, McAlester	1	0	1	0	0



Table 1

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

State and Agency by Type of Weapon, 1999—Continued

Agency by state	Total	Type of weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Kane Borough	1	1	0	0	0
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Greenville County	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Goodlettsville	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>5</b>	1	4	0	0
Atascosa County	2	0	2	0	0
Department of Public Safety,					
Pleasanton	1	0	1	0	0
Houston	1	1	0	0	0
Kendall County	1	0	1	0	0
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
Winchester	1	1	0	0	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0
State Patrol, Kennewick	1	1	0	0	0

Table 2

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Type of Weapon by Region, 1999

Type of weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Handgun	25	4	4	10	7	0
Rifle	11	0	1	6	4	0
Shotgun	5	1	1	3	0	0
<b>Total firearms</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Knife	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bomb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0

Table 3

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Type of Weapon by Region, 1990–1999

Type of weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>
Handgun	466	58	76	197	82	53
Rifle	112	6	28	42	33	3
Shotgun	32	4	5	18	5	0
<b>Total firearms</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>56</b>
Knife	10	3	1	4	2	0
Bomb	11	1	0	10	0	0
Personal weapons	5	0	1	1	3	0
Other	22	4	8	8	2	0

Table 4

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Type of Weapon, 1990–1999

Year	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>
1990	<b>66</b>	48	8	1	<b>57</b>	3	0	2	4
1991	<b>71</b>	50	14	4	<b>68</b>	0	1	0	2
1992	<b>64</b>	44	9	2	<b>55</b>	1	1	1	6
1993	<b>70</b>	51	13	3	<b>67</b>	0	0	0	3
1994	<b>79</b>	66	8	4	<b>78</b>	0	0	0	1
1995	<b>74</b>	43	14	5	<b>62</b>	2	8	0	2
1996	<b>61</b>	50	6	1	<b>57</b>	1	0	1	2
1997	<b>70</b>	49	12	6	<b>67</b>	2	0	1	0
1998	<b>61</b>	40	17	1	<b>58</b>	1	1	0	1
1999	<b>42</b>	25	11	5	<b>41</b>	0	0	0	1

Table 5

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms**

Number Slain With Own Weapon and/or Wearing Body Armor, 1990–1999

Year	Total slain with firearms	Slain while wearing body armor	Slain with own weapon and not wearing body armor	Slain with own weapon while wearing body armor
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>
1990	<b>57</b>	15	2	1
1991	<b>68</b>	24	5	3
1992	<b>55</b>	17	3	1
1993	<b>67</b>	37	2	3
1994	<b>78</b>	35	4	2
1995	<b>62</b>	32	4	2
1996	<b>57</b>	31	4	0
1997	<b>67</b>	27	3	2
1998	<b>58</b>	34	3	3
1999	<b>41</b>	27	3	2

Table 6

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms**

Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition by Number Slain With Own Weapon and/or Wearing Body Armor, 1999

Type of firearm Size of ammunition	Total slain with firearms	Slain while wearing body armor	Slain with own weapon and not wearing body armor	Slain with own weapon while wearing body armor
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Handgun</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
.22 Magnum	1	1	0	0
.25 Caliber	1	1	0	0
.357 Magnum	2	2	0	0
.38 Caliber	4	3	1	0
.40 Caliber	2	1	0	1
.45 Caliber	1	1	0	0
9 Millimeter	12	7	1	1
10 Millimeter	1	0	1	0
Size not reported	1	1	0	0
<b>Rifle</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
.223 Caliber	1	1	0	0
.270 Caliber	1	0	0	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	9	6	0	0
<b>Shotgun</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
12 Gauge	5	3	0	0

Table 7

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms**

Distance Between Victim Officer and Offender, 1990–1999

Distance in feet	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>
0 – 5	308	31	34	28	33	43	28	31	35	26	19
6 – 10	129	14	9	14	14	21	16	14	11	7	9
11 – 20	70	4	13	6	7	7	6	6	9	8	4
21 – 50	52	4	6	4	6	4	7	3	7	8	3
Over 50	48	4	6	3	7	3	5	3	5	7	5
Distance not reported	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Table 8

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms**

Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds, 1990–1999

Point of entry	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>
Front head	<b>204</b>	25	26	14	28	22	18	15	21	17	18
Rear head	<b>93</b>	6	10	11	6	12	10	12	9	11	6
Front upper torso	<b>227</b>	19	23	18	20	35	23	23	30	23	13
Rear upper torso	<b>47</b>	4	5	8	5	4	5	3	6	3	4
Front below waist	<b>30</b>	3	3	4	6	4	5	2	1	2	0
Rear below waist	<b>9</b>	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0

Table 9

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms**

Number Wearing Body Armor, 1990–1999

Point of entry	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total slain with firearms</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Total wearing body armor</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>
Head wounds	<b>297</b>	31	36	25	34	34	28	27	30	28	24
Wearing body armor	<b>160</b>	11	13	11	22	22	20	19	10	16	16
Upper torso wounds	<b>274</b>	23	28	26	25	39	28	26	36	26	17
Wearing body armor	<b>101</b>	2	9	5	11	11	10	12	16	14	11
Below waist wounds	<b>39</b>	3	4	4	8	5	6	4	1	4	0
Wearing body armor	<b>18</b>	2	2	1	4	2	2	0	1	4	0

Table 10

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms  
Shot in Upper Torso While Wearing Body Armor, 1990–1999**

Point of entry	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
Entered between side panels of vest	20	0	3	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	0
Entered through armhole or shoulder area of vest	20	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	6
Entered above vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area)	34	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	6	2
Entered below vest (abdominal or lower back area)	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
Penetrated vest	20	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3

Table 11

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms that Penetrated Vest  
Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition, 1990–1999**

Type of firearm Size of ammunition	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Rifle</b>											
.223 Caliber	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
.30 Caliber	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
.30-06 Caliber	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.30-30 Caliber	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3

**Law Enforcement  
Officers Feloniously  
Killed, 1999**



**Places  
and  
Times**

**Places  
and  
Times**



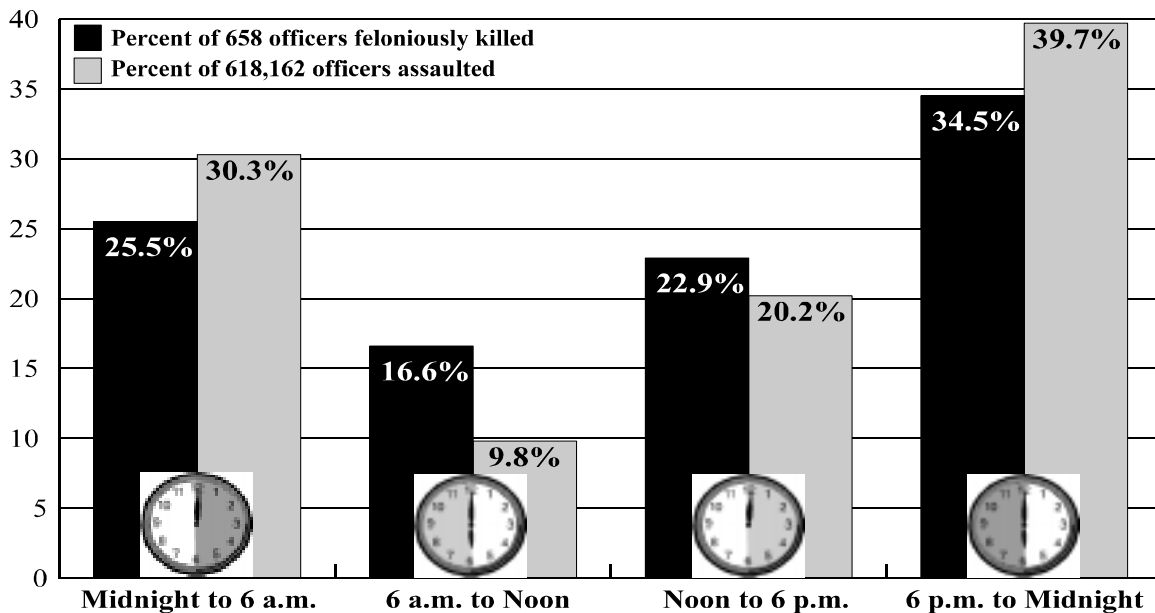


Table 12

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Time of Day, 1990–1999

Time of day	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>A.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	86	10	13	7	13	9	9	7	6	7	5
2:01 – 4	54	4	12	6	5	8	5	5	5	2	2
4:01 – 6	28	1	5	0	2	7	6	0	6	0	1
6:01 – 8	23	2	0	4	0	3	3	3	1	6	1
8:01 – 10	48	1	2	7	6	5	11	4	4	5	3
10:01 – Noon	38	3	3	4	3	8	2	3	3	5	4
<b>P.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	53	5	6	5	5	3	2	5	14	5	3
2:01 – 4	48	4	3	2	4	8	7	3	6	6	5
4:01 – 6	50	5	7	4	3	6	4	7	5	4	5
6:01 – 8	39	7	4	3	4	9	2	4	2	2	2
8:01 – 10	91	11	8	10	8	7	11	10	8	10	8
10:01 – Midnight	97	13	8	12	17	6	12	7	10	9	3
Time not reported	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0



**Figure 1. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted**  
Time of Day, 1990-1999

Table 13

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Day of Week, 1990–1999

Day of week	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>
Sunday	77	9	16	4	10	8	7	5	9	5	4
Monday	84	10	11	11	7	11	11	7	6	7	3
Tuesday	100	12	9	5	8	18	12	7	7	16	6
Wednesday	108	7	11	12	14	10	17	6	15	11	5
Thursday	94	13	7	7	13	7	10	12	11	7	7
Friday	110	7	7	15	10	18	9	12	13	10	9
Saturday	85	8	10	10	8	7	8	12	9	5	8

Table 14

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

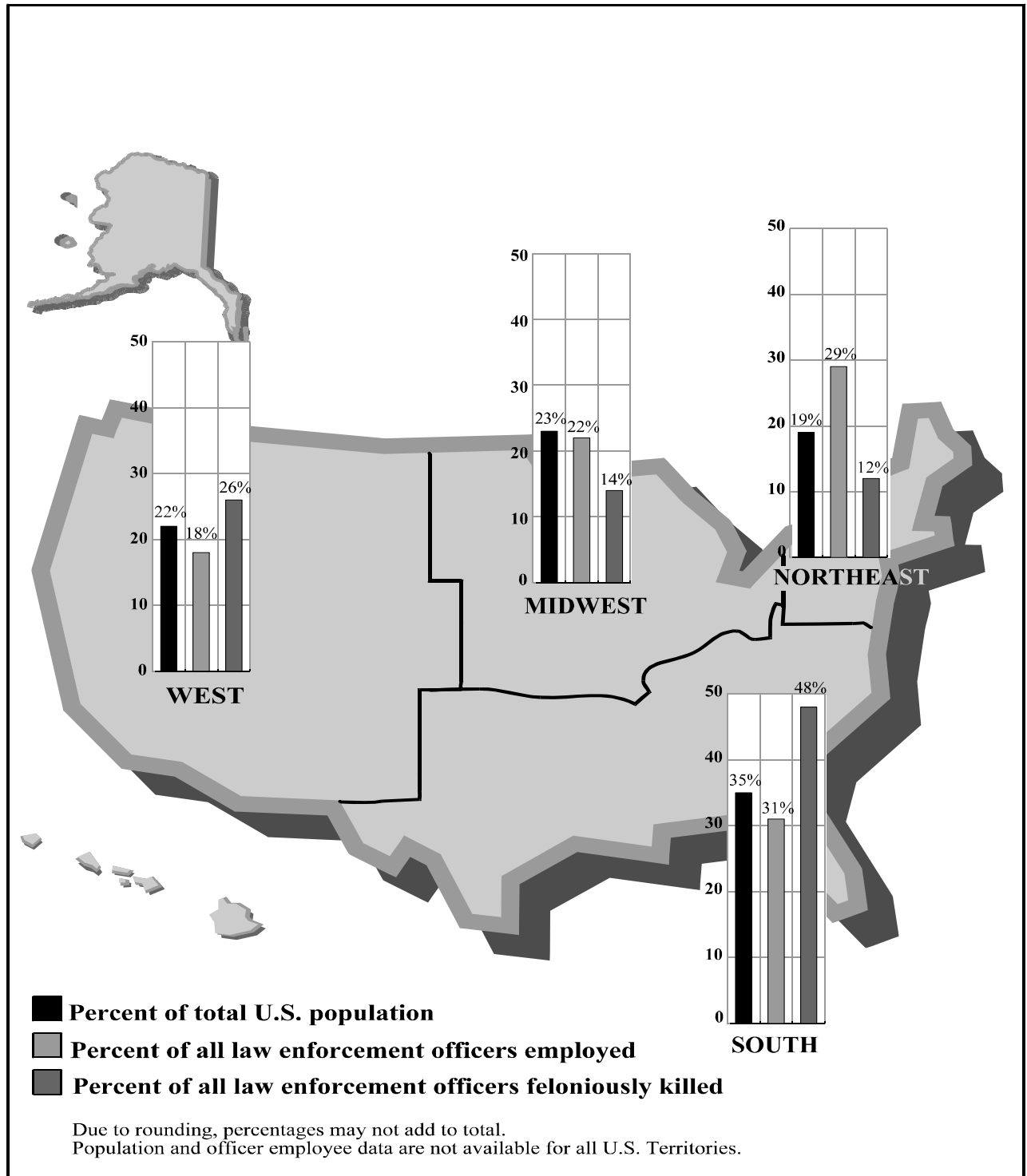
Month, 1990–1999

Month	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>
January	66	7	12	4	3	6	4	11	6	9	4
February	53	4	6	4	12	9	3	3	8	1	3
March	55	8	5	5	6	4	5	7	6	3	6
April	72	6	12	6	4	5	20	1	9	4	5
May	54	6	3	6	4	5	7	6	5	9	3
June	50	12	6	3	6	8	2	2	1	7	3
July	46	3	3	4	6	2	5	9	4	7	3
August	55	4	4	6	6	8	9	2	9	6	1
September	55	6	6	9	0	10	6	7	6	4	1
October	59	4	3	4	10	5	7	7	8	2	9
November	43	3	5	7	4	9	3	2	4	5	1
December	50	3	6	6	9	8	3	4	4	4	3

Table 15

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**  
 Population Group by Type of Assignment, 1999

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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	8	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	8	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	1
Suburban counties	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Rural counties	8	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0
State agencies	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Federal agencies	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Figure 2. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed  
Region, 1999**

Table 16

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Region, Division, and State, 1990–1999

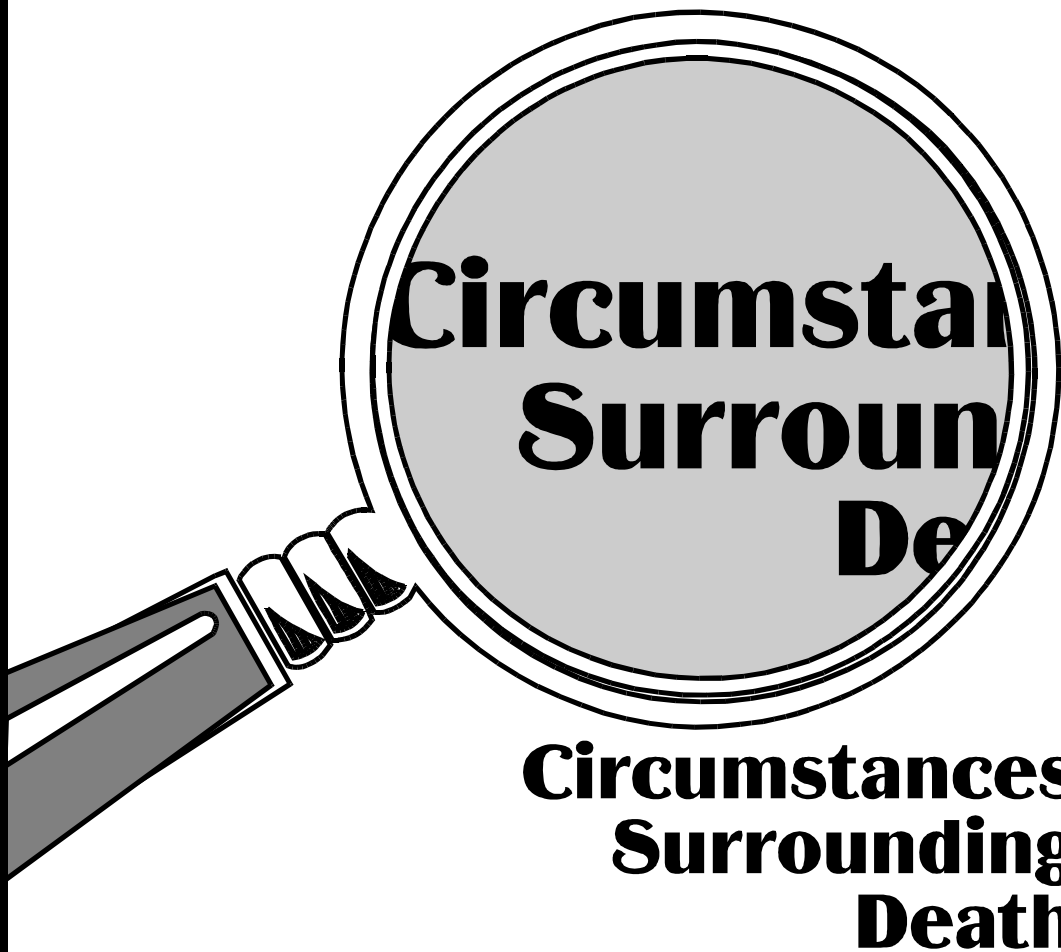
Area	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Connecticut	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	9	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
New Jersey	10	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	2
New York	28	2	3	4	3	3	2	6	2	3	0
Pennsylvania	21	4	2	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	1
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
Illinois	20	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Indiana	13	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	1
Michigan	18	3	6	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	1
Ohio	17	1	1	0	2	2	1	5	4	1	0
Wisconsin	14	3	2	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	0
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	10	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Missouri	15	2	5	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1
Nebraska	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	12	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	2	0
Florida	27	7	2	3	3	0	2	4	1	5	0
Georgia	26	2	4	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	5
Maryland	8	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
North Carolina	28	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	5	2	3
South Carolina	17	3	2	4	1	1	0	2	2	1	1
Virginia	11	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	1
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 16

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**  
 Region, Division, and State, 1990–1999—Continued

Area	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>61</b>	9	5	7	3	7	6	3	11	7	3
Alabama	12	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	0
Kentucky	12	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Mississippi	20	3	1	2	1	3	1	0	5	3	1
Tennessee	17	4	3	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	1
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>88</b>	6	12	7	14	3	16	10	7	6	7
Arkansas	11	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	0
Louisiana	15	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	1	0	0
Oklahoma	13	1	0	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	2
Texas	49	3	10	3	11	3	2	4	3	5	5
<b>WEST</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>47</b>	3	4	4	3	8	11	1	5	4	4
Arizona	16	0	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3
Colorado	9	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
Idaho	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Montana	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
New Mexico	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Utah	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>80</b>	6	3	9	8	10	12	5	10	10	7
Alaska	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
California	63	5	3	6	8	8	11	4	7	7	4
Hawaii	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Washington	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	54	5	7	7	8	9	2	6	5	5	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

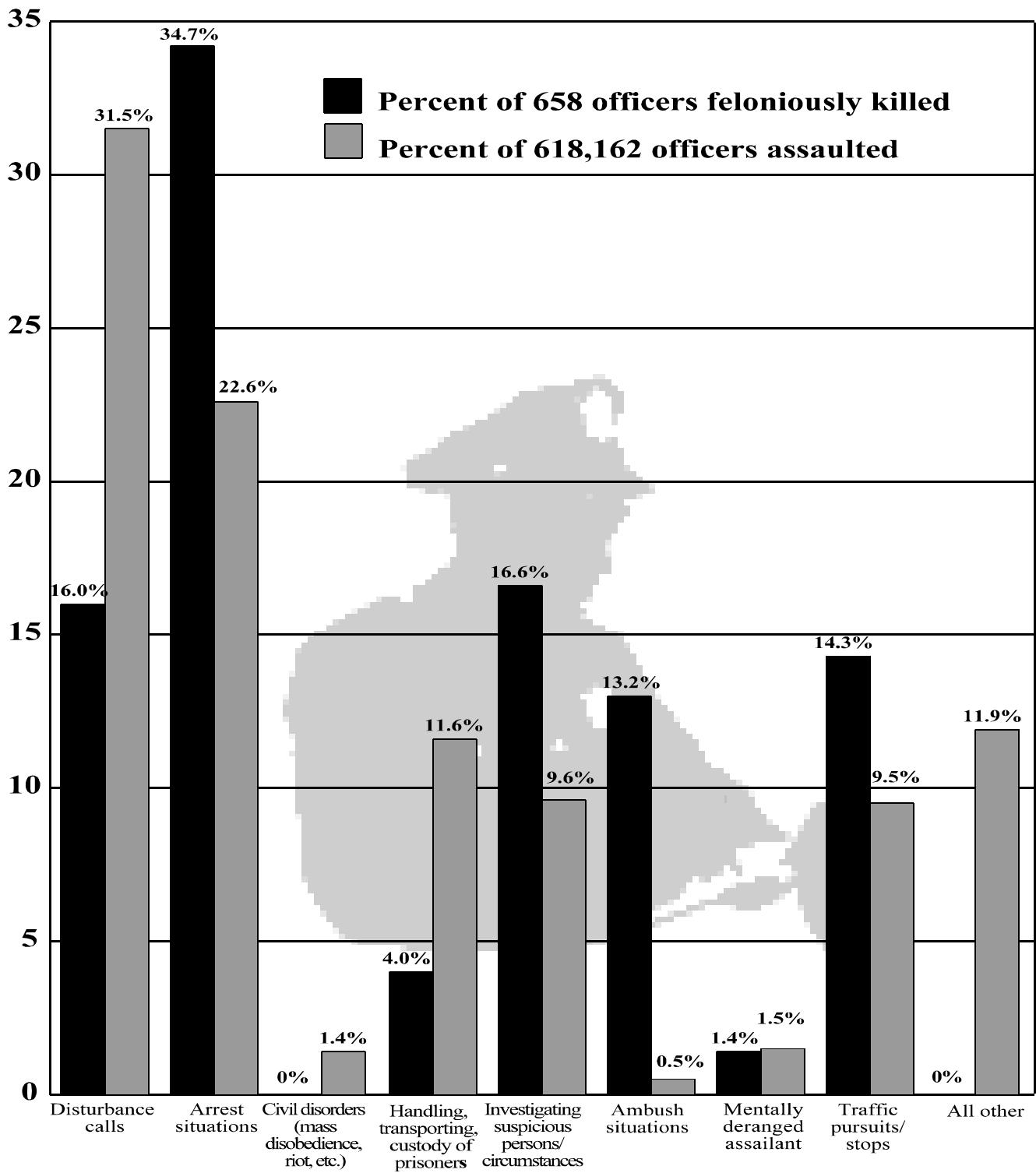
**Law Enforcement  
Officers Feloniously  
Killed, 1999**



**Circumstances  
Surrounding  
Death**







**Figure 3. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1990-1999**

Table 17

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Region, 1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Family quarrels	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Drug-related matters	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Attempting other arrests	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Unprovoked attack	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 18

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Region, 1990–1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>105</b>	8	21	44	29	3
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	43	6	9	16	9	3
Family quarrels	62	2	12	28	20	0
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>228</b>	36	42	84	40	26
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	26	4	9	8	5	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	90	17	14	27	12	20
Drug-related matters	35	4	4	14	11	2
Attempting other arrests	77	11	15	35	12	4
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>26</b>	1	7	13	4	1
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>109</b>	15	24	40	23	7
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>87</b>	6	11	48	8	14
Entrapment/premeditation	37	2	3	22	5	5
Unprovoked attack	50	4	8	26	3	9
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>9</b>	2	0	3	3	1
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>94</b>	8	14	48	20	4

Table 19

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1990–1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>105</b>	10	17	11	10	8	8	4	14	16	7
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>43</b>	5	8	2	5	4	2	1	3	7	6
Family quarrels	<b>62</b>	5	9	9	5	4	6	3	11	9	1
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>228</b>	30	14	27	28	33	21	26	21	16	12
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>26</b>	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>90</b>	13	4	11	9	17	7	12	10	3	4
Drug-related matters	<b>35</b>	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	2
Attempting other arrests	<b>77</b>	11	4	8	15	8	6	8	5	6	6
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>26</b>	2	6	2	1	1	4	0	4	4	2
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>109</b>	9	10	7	15	15	17	13	10	6	7
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>87</b>	8	11	7	5	8	14	6	12	10	6
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>37</b>	2	5	5	3	1	6	2	5	4	4
Unprovoked attack	<b>50</b>	6	6	2	2	7	8	4	7	6	2
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>9</b>	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>94</b>	6	13	10	10	10	9	11	8	9	8

Table 20

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 1999

Circumstance 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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Family quarrels	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Drug-related matters	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Attempting other arrests	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Unprovoked attack	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 21

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, 1990–1999

Circumstance 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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>105</b>	21	29	38	1	0	2	5	9
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>43</b>	10	7	17	0	0	0	3	6
Family quarrels	<b>62</b>	11	22	21	1	0	2	2	3
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>228</b>	23	40	42	1	6	7	57	52
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>26</b>	3	12	4	0	0	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>90</b>	9	14	16	0	2	2	6	41
Drug-related matters	<b>35</b>	4	3	2	0	2	3	21	0
Attempting other arrests	<b>77</b>	7	11	20	1	2	1	27	8
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>26</b>	2	9	2	0	0	5	8	0
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>109</b>	18	43	14	3	1	3	12	15
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>87</b>	9	19	7	0	0	21	8	23
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>37</b>	5	10	4	0	0	5	0	13
Unprovoked attack	<b>50</b>	4	9	3	0	0	16	8	10
<b>Mentally deranged</b>	<b>9</b>	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	0
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>94</b>	14	58	14	0	0	3	1	4

Table 22

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, 1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Family quarrels	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Drug-related matters	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Attempting other arrests	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Unprovoked attack	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 23

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, 1990–1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Disturbance calls</b>	<b>105</b>	53	31	12	<b>96</b>	2	0	2	5
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	<b>43</b>	21	14	5	<b>40</b>	0	0	2	1
Family quarrels	<b>62</b>	32	17	7	<b>56</b>	2	0	0	4
<b>Arrest situations</b>	<b>228</b>	179	33	11	<b>223</b>	2	0	1	2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>26</b>	19	2	3	<b>24</b>	0	0	1	1
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>90</b>	82	5	2	<b>89</b>	1	0	0	0
Drug-related matters	<b>35</b>	28	7	0	<b>35</b>	0	0	0	0
Attempting other arrests	<b>77</b>	50	19	6	<b>75</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners</b>	<b>26</b>	24	0	0	<b>24</b>	1	0	1	0
<b>Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances</b>	<b>109</b>	86	10	3	<b>99</b>	3	2	0	5
<b>Ambush situations</b>	<b>87</b>	53	21	4	<b>78</b>	1	8	0	0
Entrapment/premeditation	<b>37</b>	19	12	3	<b>34</b>	1	2	0	0
Unprovoked attack	<b>50</b>	34	9	1	<b>44</b>	0	6	0	0
<b>Mentally deranged assailant</b>	<b>9</b>	5	1	2	<b>8</b>	1	0	0	0
<b>Traffic pursuits/stops</b>	<b>94</b>	66	16	0	<b>82</b>	0	1	1	10



**Law Enforcement  
Officers Feloniously  
Killed, 1999**



**Profiles of  
Victim Officers  
and Assailants**



Table 24

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, 1990–1999

Victim officers	1999	1990– 1994	1995– 1999	1990– 1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>658</b>
<b>Age</b>				
Under 25 years of age	1	24	18	42
From 25 through 30 years of age	10	90	86	176
From 31 through 40 years of age	23	129	106	235
Over 40 years of age	8	105	95	200
Age not reported	0	2	3	5
Average years of age	36	36	36	36
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	39	339	296	635
Female	3	11	12	23
<b>Race</b>				
White	37	294	255	549
Black	3	53	39	92
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	3	7	10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	5	5
Race not reported	0	0	2	2
<b>Years of service</b>				
Less than 1 year of service	1	20	18	38
From 1 through 4 years of service	11	97	80	177
From 5 through 10 years of service	16	96	103	199
Over 10 years of service	14	130	100	230
Years of service not reported	0	7	7	14
Average years of service	9	10	9	10
<b>Average height</b>	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"
<b>In uniform</b>	31	237	223	460
<b>Wearing protective body armor</b>	27	133	157	290

Table 25

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Profile of Known Assailants, 1990–1999

Known assailants	1999	1990– 1994	1995– 1999	1990– 1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18 years of age	3	63	38	101
From 18 through 24 years of age	24	169	141	310
From 25 through 30 years of age	10	86	81	167
From 31 through 40 years of age	10	74	60	134
Over 40 years of age	2	59	44	103
Age not reported	0	36	12	48
Average years of age	27	27	28	28
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	47	455	364	819
Female	2	12	11	23
Sex not reported	0	20	1	21
<b>Race</b>				
White	27	240	189	429
Black	19	211	148	359
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	4	11	15
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	2	12	14
Race not reported	1	30	16	46
<b>Criminal history</b>				
Prior criminal arrest	41	291	259	550
Convicted on prior criminal charge	30	211	195	406
Prior arrest for crime of violence	11	164	122	286
On parole or probation at time of killing	14	92	86	178
Prior arrest for murder	1	16	9	25
Prior arrest for drug law violation	21	120	133	253
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	19	67	69	136
Prior arrest for weapons violation	19	151	114	265

Table 26

**Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**

Disposition of Persons Identified, 1988–1997

Persons identified	1988–1992	1993–1997	1988–1997
<b>Total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>952</b>
<b>Fugitives</b>	3	7	10
<b>Arrested and charged</b>	411	349	760
Guilty of murder	292	245	537
Death sentence	56	63	119
Life imprisonment	130	113	243
Prison terms (Ranging from 18 months through 396 years)	105	68	173
Probation	1	1	2
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	43	25	68
Guilty of crime other than murder	24	20	44
Acquitted/dismissed/nolle prossed	34	27	61
Indeterminate charge and sentence	2	3	5
Committed to psychiatric institution	10	6	16
Case pending/disposition unknown	1	18	19
Died in custody prior to sentencing	5	5	10
<b>Deceased</b>	84	98	182
Justifiably killed	59	58	117
by victim officer	18	13	31
by person(s) other than victim officer	41	45	86
Committed suicide	24	38	62
Murdered while at large	1	0	1
Died under other circumstances	0	2	2



**Law Enforcement  
Officers Feloniously  
Killed, 1999**



**Summarie  
Inciden**

**Summaries of  
Incidents**





## Summaries of Felonious Incidents

### Alaska

At approximately 1:30 a.m. on May 15, a 30-year-old patrol officer with the Palmer Police Department was mortally wounded while checking on the welfare of a man slumped over the steering wheel of his vehicle. The officer woke the man and had him step out of his truck. The officer, who had nearly 4 years of law enforcement experience, was notified by radio that the owner of the vehicle was known to carry a weapon. At that point, the man jumped back into his truck, followed by the officer who tried to gain control of the subject. The subject allegedly fired a single shot from a .22-caliber handgun. The bullet struck the victim officer in the front upper torso/chest, entering above his body armor. The victim officer fired two shots, wounding the man. The 52-year-old alleged killer was treated at a local hospital. He has been arrested and charged with Homicide.

### Arizona

A 38-year-old police officer with 4 years of law enforcement experience was shot and killed at approximately 3 p.m. on April 16 as he and fellow officers with the Chandler Police Department's SWAT team were attempting to apprehend suspects following a jewelry store robbery in Tempe. Police officers from Tempe pursued three suspects to an apartment complex in the neighboring city of Chandler. Units from the Chandler Police Department joined in the search for the suspects and located an apartment where a forced entry had apparently occurred. Efforts to contact anyone inside the apartment were unsuccessful. After a diversionary device was detonated outside the front door, the victim officer led a four-person entry team into the apartment. A male, armed with a 7.62x39 semiautomatic rifle, opened fire on the team. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was shot in the front upper torso/chest, front lower torso/stomach, and received a fatal wound to the front of the head. The 26-year-old suspect was shot and killed as other members of the entry team returned fire. Two addi-

tional suspects, both 24-year-old males, were arrested later the same day as they attempted to walk away from the apartment complex. The two men were each charged with First-Degree Murder, Armed Robbery, and Burglary. One of the suspects was also charged with Parole Violation.

A police officer with the Phoenix Police Department was slain at approximately 5:30 p.m. on March 26 during an investigation of drug-related matters. The officer along with two other officers was investigating a report of drugs being dealt from a vehicle parked in the parking lot of a local tavern. While waiting for the vehicle's occupants to come out of the tavern, two of the three officers surveilling the scene were called away on other assignments. After three males emerged from the bar and left in the vehicle in question, the 28-year-old officer, who had nearly 5 years of law enforcement experience, followed them in his patrol car advising on the radio that he was in pursuit. According to witnesses, the officer's car turned a corner where a male who had exited the suspect's vehicle and was stationed beside it began firing shots at the officer. The patrol car continued a short distance before it crashed into a utility pole. The victim officer, who was wearing protective body armor, was mortally wounded by shots fired from a .357 caliber revolver into the right side of his head. Witnessing the shooting, a citizen who had a permit to carry a weapon drew his own weapon and shot the assailant in the back, wounding him. The citizen disarmed the man before responding officers arrived and took the suspect into custody. The other two males who were in the car fled the scene on foot but were soon apprehended by responding officers. The 17-year-old alleged assailant, who had a non-law enforcement relationship with the victim officer, was arrested and charged with Homicide and Aggravated Assault with a Weapon. The other two suspects, aged 22 and 18, were also arrested and charged with Homicide and Narcotics Selling.

Just before noon on December 9, a 38-year-old patrol officer with the White Mountain Apache Police Department was assaulted, shot, and killed during a felony vehicle traffic stop. The veteran officer, with over 8 years of law enforcement experience, was advised by radio of a burglary at a local store and given a description of the vehicle observed leaving the scene. The officer responded to the area of the burglary and noticed a pickup truck fitting that description on a remote road in a wooded area. The officer stopped the truck and ordered the driver to exit. While in the process of being handcuffed, the driver began to resist the officer, and a struggle ensued. During the altercation, the officer fired one shot from his 10 mm semiautomatic service pistol and hit the man in the shoulder. At this time, the man's son allegedly exited the vehicle and helped his father force the officer to the ground. After striking the victim officer in the head with a rock, the 38-year-old alleged assailant, who was on probation and under the influence of alcohol at the time, picked up the officer's weapon and fatally shot him in the back of the head at point-blank range. The man and his 18-year-old son then fled into the woods. An intensive multiagency manhunt was initiated; the two were arrested a few miles away the next morning and charged with Homicide of a Police Officer and First-Degree Murder.

## California

A 41-year-old police officer with the Oakland Police Department was shot and killed just after midnight on January 10 by a sniper on a highway overpass as the officer searched a roadside for a weapon discarded during a vehicle pursuit. The officer, with nearly 5 years of police experience, was attempting to recover a shotgun that allegedly had been tossed from a vehicle that other officers had been pursuing. As the victim officer and his field training officer were searching the roadside, a sniper positioned himself on a nearby overpass and fired a 7.62 mm semiautomatic rifle at the two officers. The training officer was struck in his handcuff case and was unharmed; however, the victim officer was struck in the upper back where the bullet penetrated his body armor and mortally wounded him. Reportedly, the sniper believed the shootings would

cause officers still in pursuit of his friends' vehicle to terminate the chase and return to the fallen officers. A 19-year-old male was arrested later that afternoon and charged with Murder.

At approximately 1 a.m. on June 12, a deputy sheriff with the Orange County Sheriff's Department was killed while conducting a routine patrol. The 34-year-old deputy drove his patrol vehicle into the parking lot of a convenience store. A man carrying a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle was inside the store purchasing a pack of cigarettes. The deputy, a veteran with nearly 9 years of law enforcement service, entered the parking lot and activated the vehicle's overhead lights as the man exited the store. At some point as the officer drove into the parking lot, he attempted to broadcast a standby, emergency-traffic-only message. The man allegedly opened fire on the deputy still seated in his vehicle. The victim officer was struck repeatedly by rounds that penetrated his ballistic vest. He was fatally wounded by shots that struck him in the front of the head. The suspect fled the scene but was arrested without incident several hours later near his residence. The 39-year-old alleged offender, who had prior arrests, was charged with First-Degree Murder with Special Circumstance of Killing a Peace Officer.

A 34-year-old deputy with the Riverside County Sheriff's Office was shot at approximately 1:30 p.m. on October 8 when he responded to a robbery-in-progress call at a residence in an unincorporated area of the city. The deputy, with 3 years of law enforcement experience, interviewed two witnesses at the scene. Reportedly, one of the witnesses told the deputy that a man in the residence was armed. After radioing for backup, the deputy approached the rear of the residence; an assailant fired at him with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle. Although the victim officer was wearing body armor, the shot penetrated the vest and fatally wounded him in the back. Following the shooting, the suspect fled the scene. When backup personnel arrived, the deputy was transported to a local hospital where he died at approximately 4:30 p.m. Meanwhile, responding officers assisted a female who had emerged from the residence wrapped in duct tape. She had been house-sitting for the homeowners and was alone

when the robbery began. The woman said that she had been attacked, knocked unconscious, and bound in duct tape. She added that possibly three males were involved in the robbery and that one of them was her grandson. Approximately two hours later, the alleged shooter, the woman's 17-year-old grandson, was located by officers. After he fired at them, the officers shot and killed him. The male, who was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident, was a documented street gang member and an escapee from a local juvenile detention center. He had prior arrests including Minor in Possession of a Firearm and Resisting Arrest. Another male was detained in conjunction with the case, but investigators determined later that the deceased suspect acted alone in the officer's murder.

A 28-year-old officer with the Sacramento Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 8:20 p.m. on February 9 during a felony vehicle stop. The officer, with 8 years of law enforcement experience, and his partner had stopped a vehicle to investigate the driver whom they suspected was wanted for parole violation. The man offered some sketchy identification information, then, while the officers were verifying the information, fled in his vehicle. The officers pursued the suspect, who stopped a second time. The victim officer exited the police car and approached the suspect's vehicle. The driver allegedly produced a 9 mm semiautomatic pistol and shot at the officer, striking him in the arm and in the chest through the armhole of his protective vest. The 35-year-old alleged assailant then fled the scene on foot but was apprehended later and charged with Murder and Parole Violation. The victim officer was taken by life flight to a hospital where he was pronounced dead less than an hour later.

### **Connecticut**

A 26-year-old police officer with the East Hartford Police Department was shot at approximately 9:15 p.m. on January 23 while responding to what was initially reported as a noise complaint. The officer, with nearly two years of law enforcement experience, arrived at the scene and encountered a male leaving an apartment. Upon being questioned

by the officer, who was wearing body armor, the man allegedly produced a .38-caliber handgun and shot the officer once in the front of the head. A second officer, who was dispatched to the incident in a separate vehicle, discovered the victim officer who was taken to a hospital and pronounced dead the same day. Subsequent investigation revealed that the noise referred to in the original complaint was related to a robbery in progress. During the robbery, a man had allegedly assaulted an individual, bound him with tape, and took his weapon—the firearm used against the victim officer. The alleged robber was accompanied by a female. Reportedly, another female accomplice, who was said to have planned the robbery, and a male accomplice were waiting outside the building. The four individuals fled the scene. The male suspect, who was on probation, and the two females were located and arrested on January 27, and the male in the getaway car was located and arrested on January 29. The 23-year-old suspect was charged with Murder, Capital Murder, Felony Murder, First-Degree Assault, Kidnaping-with a Firearm, First-Degree Burglary, First-Degree Robbery, Stealing a Firearm, Criminal Weapon Use, and Criminal Weapon Possession. The 29-year-old female who accompanied him was charged with Capital Murder, Felony Murder, First-Degree Assault, First-Degree Burglary, First-Degree Robbery, First-Degree Kidnaping, and Theft of a Firearm. The pair, who had been waiting in the vehicle (a female aged 23 and a man aged 45) were charged with Felony Murder, First-Degree Kidnaping, First-Degree Burglary, and First-Degree Robbery.

### **Georgia**

At approximately 7:30 p.m. on March 31, a 24-year-old patrol officer with the Atlanta Police Department was killed while assisting in an arrest attempt. Shortly after an officer stopped to help a stranded motorist push a vehicle out of the street, the motorist became physically and verbally abusive and attempted to leave. Suspecting that the vehicle was stolen, the officer called for backup. When three backup officers arrived, the man became violent, and the original responding officer wrestled him to the ground to subdue him. As the

officers attempted to roll the suspect over to handcuff him, the suspect pulled a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and fired several rounds, fatally striking one of the backup officers in the front of his head as well as in his arms and hands. The victim officer, who was wearing protective body armor, had over 3 years' law enforcement experience. A second officer was also shot at, but he was unharmed because the round was deflected by his police radio. During the incident, the officers returned fire, hitting the suspect in the leg. However, the suspect escaped the scene in a patrol car. Shortly thereafter, the suspect wrecked the patrol car and fled on foot to a nearby church where he was apprehended by other officers. The 24-year-old male, who had prior arrests and was on probation, was arrested and charged with Murder of an Officer.

A patrol officer and a sergeant with the Cobb County Police Department were shot and killed during a tactical situation on July 23. Two other officers from the department were dispatched early in the evening to a disturbance call. After the suspect in the disturbance fired at and injured one of the responding officers, numerous officers and detectives from different units and precincts arrived and established a perimeter around the suspect's residence. A hostage negotiator tried unsuccessfully to talk the suspect, who was holding his mother against her will, out of the house, so a decision was made for the SWAT team to enter the residence. At approximately 11 p.m. the first team entered the basement of the home. Hearing the basement team's entry begin, a second team of five members entered through a carport door that led into the kitchen. Once the entries began, several gunshots were heard in rapid succession, and members of the carport entry team reported two officers were down. The wounded officers, a 32-year-old patrol officer with 7 years' law enforcement experience, and a 35-year-old sergeant with over 14 years' experience were each fatally wounded by shots from a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun to the front upper torso/chest that entered through the armpit/shoulder area of their protective vests. Both men were pulled from the house by officers surrounding the site and were taken to the hospital where they were pronounced dead on arrival. The remaining officers retreated

from the house using tear gas and a flash stun/concussion device to cover their retreat. The situation continued through the night. When the 40-year-old male suspect tried to climb out through a back window of the house the next morning, he was shot and killed. The man's mother was removed from the house and taken to a local hospital for observation and treatment.

A 12-year veteran lieutenant with the Tybee Island Police Department died on April 12 at approximately 6 p.m. from injuries he sustained as a result of an automobile accident that occurred while in the pursuit of suspects. The 34-year-old lieutenant and his partner were investigating a series of automobile break-ins and noticed three or four people they believed to be involved. A check on the license plate of the car in which the individuals were traveling revealed that the vehicle was reported stolen. The officer and his partner pulled the car over, but as they approached the vehicle, the driver sped away. The officers returned to their vehicle and pursued the suspects. The lieutenant radioed the dispatcher that the suspects were trying to run the unmarked patrol car off the road. A short time later, the officers' vehicle left the roadway and crashed head-on into a palm tree along the side of the road, spun around, hit a second palm tree on the driver's side of the vehicle, and came to rest on the roadway. The victim officer, who received fatal injuries to the chest and front of the head, died before he could be transported to a local hospital. The other officer was seriously injured in the incident, but was expected to recover completely. Two days later, a 19-year-old male, the alleged driver of the stolen vehicle, was arrested and charged with Homicide and two counts of Aggravated Assault.

A 35-year-old captain with the Villa Rica Police Department was fatally shot at close range at approximately 11:30 a.m. on January 20 during what was initially a routine traffic stop. Operating a marked patrol vehicle, the captain, a veteran law enforcement officer with 12 years' experience, had just executed a routine traffic stop and issued a warning ticket when he became suspicious that the motorist was transporting drugs in his vehicle. As

the captain prepared to conduct a vehicle search, however, the motorist allegedly shot the victim officer in the right wrist and in the rear of the head with a .25-caliber handgun. He then fled the scene with the captain's citation book. Later, a passing motorist discovered the victim officer, who was wearing protective body armor, and summoned help. The captain was airlifted to an area medical center where he died at 3:50 p.m. the same day. A 32-year-old suspect with an extensive criminal history and whose name appeared on a copy of the citation found at the scene remained at large until he was apprehended in Canada. He was charged with Murder and extradited to the United States for trial.

## **Hawaii**

On December 12 at approximately 10:30 a.m., a 47-year-old ranger with the National Park Service was killed while investigating a suspicious person. During a foot patrol of an isolated beach near Kailua-Kona, the veteran officer, with over 8 years of law enforcement experience, was investigating complaints that a homeless man and his three dogs were harassing park visitors. When the ranger confronted the individual, an altercation ensued, and the dogs attacked the ranger, biting his legs. During the struggle, the man allegedly gained possession of the ranger's 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and shot him in the chest and fatally in the front of the head. He then allegedly attempted to conceal the body and left the scene with the ranger's handgun, magazine, pepper spray canister, handcuffs, binoculars, and citation book. A 30-year-old man with a history of prior arrests including Aggravated Assault on a Police Officer and Resisting Arrest was located and arrested on December 14. He was charged with Homicide-Murder of a Federal Officer.

## **Illinois**

At approximately 2:50 in the afternoon on January 9, a 38-year-old patrol officer with the Chicago Police Department was shot and killed during an investigation of suspicious persons in a vehicle. The officer, a 9-year law enforcement veteran, and his partner were in pursuit of two suspects who had

fled the scene and had been observed traveling in the wrong direction on a one-way street. During the chase, the suspect vehicle struck a parked car, both occupants exited, and the 23-year-old male driver allegedly fired on the officers with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was fatally struck in the forehead while still in his vehicle and died instantly. His partner was also wounded in the exchange of gunfire. The suspects fled the scene, but the alleged shooter, who had a long history of previous violent arrests, was apprehended a short time later and charged with Murder and Attempted Murder. The wounded officer was treated and has recovered from his injuries and is back on duty.

A 34-year-old plainclothes police officer with the Chicago Police Department was shot and killed on March 9 at approximately 2 p.m. while conducting an investigation of suspicious persons. The officer, who had been with the department for nearly 5 years, and his partner approached a suspected stolen vehicle intending to question a male and female who were sitting inside. As his partner moved to the passenger side of the vehicle, the victim officer approached the driver. During the course of the investigation, the officer and the driver began struggling. The male allegedly gained control of the officer's 9 mm automatic weapon and subsequently shot him in the face with it. The partner then began struggling with the alleged shooter in an attempt to disarm him. During the altercation, the man fired a shot in the direction of a police vehicle that was arriving at the scene. The assisting officer thereupon stepped out of his patrol vehicle and returned fire, striking the suspect five times. The victim officer, who had been wearing body armor, was pronounced dead after being transported to a local hospital. The 38-year-old alleged assailant underwent surgery for his wounds and recovered. The second individual, a female who managed to flee from the scene during the confrontation, was later identified, questioned, and released without charge. The male was charged with Homicide.

## **Indiana**

A 26-year-old trooper with the Indiana State Police was fatally shot as he initiated a traffic stop in a parking lot behind a store in Decatur at approximately 8 p.m. on April 3. The victim trooper, who had been assigned to the state police 4 months earlier, was exiting his patrol car after stopping a pickup truck when the driver stepped from his vehicle and opened fire with a 7.62x39 mm rifle that had been converted to fully automatic. The trooper, who was wearing body armor, was shot below the waist, in the arms, and fatally in the back of his head. The shooter then fled the scene. An employee from a nearby restaurant witnessed the shooting and was able to provide a description of the assailant and his vehicle to investigating officers. A 38-year-old male suspect was arrested the following day and charged with Murder.

### **Kansas**

A Clay County deputy sheriff with 15 years of law enforcement experience was killed at approximately 4 p.m. on November 16 as he was conducting a search to locate an escapee. The deputy and two other officers were attempting to execute a search warrant at the Morganville home of an escapee from the Cloud County Jail in Concordia. The deputy followed his police dog upstairs to an attic area. As the 62-year-old officer neared the top of the stairs, the subject, who was hiding in a dark area, allegedly fired a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun through the wall. The slug struck the victim deputy in the front of the head. The man then allegedly shot and killed the police dog. The victim deputy was transported to an area medical center where he died later that day. A 22-year-old male suspect surrendered a short time later and was charged with Capital Murder the following day.

### **Kentucky**

A patrol officer with the Greenville Police Department was killed in an ambush at approximately 6 a.m. on June 27. As the 8-year veteran of law enforcement service, his wife, and daughter were getting into their vehicle in front of their home, the 29-year-old officer was killed by a .270-caliber bolt action rifle shot to the front of his head fired from

the kitchen window of the house next door. The alleged shooter then approached the vehicle and fatally shot the officer's wife. Police responding to a report of shots fired arrested a 27-year-old suspect. He was charged with four counts of Capital Murder and one count of Theft or Unlawful Taking Over/\$300. Investigation revealed that the suspect, who possibly suffered from a mental disorder and had killed both of his parents on the previous day, was related to the officer.

### **Massachusetts**

A 52-year-old patrol officer with the Holyoke Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 8:50 a.m. on December 22 while responding to a disturbance call. Upon arrival at the scene, the veteran officer, who had more than 21 years of law enforcement experience, began following an individual believed to be involved in the disturbance. The suspect began to flee on foot with the officer following in his vehicle. Moments after the officer informed headquarters of the situation, the male turned and allegedly fired approximately 10 rounds from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun into the officer's vehicle. The victim officer was struck five times including a fatal shot to the front upper torso/chest area. The officer was transported to an area medical center where he was pronounced dead on arrival. A 27-year-old male suspect was apprehended 5 days later in another state and charged with Capital Murder.

### **Michigan**

A 26-year-old police officer with the Detroit Police Department's Vice Squad Unit was shot and killed at 1:30 p.m. on February 5 during an arrest attempt in a sting operation. After a male passenger in a pickup truck solicited an undercover officer for sex, the officer signaled for backup officers who made a traffic stop on the vehicle. The passenger in the truck exited the vehicle and began to walk away. As two of the backup officers confronted the man, a struggle ensued. The male broke free, turned, and fired five shots from a .38-

caliber revolver. One of the two officers, who had more than 4 years of law enforcement experience, received a fatal shot above his body armor in the rear upper torso/back. The second backup officer, who had been in the process of detaining the driver, received a grazing wound to the head, a shot to the chest that hit his body armor, and a shot to the neck that critically injured him. The 21-year-old male shooter, who was running from the scene still pointing his weapon, was shot and killed by the other backup officers. The injured officer is expected to recover but has not yet returned to work. The driver of the vehicle was detained and questioned but was later released without being charged.

### **Missouri**

A 43-year-old sergeant with the Missouri State Highway Patrol was shot and killed near St. Joseph on October 6 at approximately 5:35 p.m. while investigating a suspicious person. The officer, a 14-year law enforcement veteran, spotted a vehicle matching the description of one driven by a man who had been reported leaving a truck stop without paying for gasoline. The officer radioed the dispatcher that he was going to stop the vehicle. Minutes later, after the dispatcher was unable to contact the officer and a "Missing Persons - Caution Upon Contact" bulletin was received in reference to the license plate check on the vehicle, other officers were sent to the scene. Before the other officers arrived, the dispatcher received a call from an off-duty deputy sheriff on the victim sergeant's patrol radio reporting a shooting. According to witnesses, the subject had pulled to the side of the road, exited his vehicle, and walked to the back of it. When the man saw the sergeant, he then turned and walked back to the open door of his vehicle and allegedly reached inside for a gun. The officer chased after the suspect and jumped onto his back in an attempt to subdue him. A struggle ensued, during which the suspect allegedly shot the officer twice in the chest with a .357-caliber handgun. The officer, who was wearing body armor, apparently shot the suspect in the leg. Falling to the ground, the suspect then shot the sergeant in both arms, with the fatal wound occurring when one bullet entered the officer's chest through the armhole of his protective vest. The 24-

year-old man then shot and killed himself. When responding officers arrived, they tended to the sergeant's injuries, but he died at the scene.

### **Mississippi**

A 27-year-old deputy with the Prentiss County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed near the city of Rienzi at approximately 11 a.m. on March 11 while responding to a report of a person with a gun. The deputy, who had nearly 3 years' law enforcement service, was responsible for handling juvenile matters for the department and was not in uniform at the time of the incident, though he was displaying a badge on a duty belt. First to arrive at the scene, the deputy immediately spotted the subject, who was known to him from prior disturbance calls, driving along the county road. According to an eyewitness, the deputy stopped his marked patrol car in the middle of the road, exited his vehicle, and moved to speak to the driver, who stopped his vehicle alongside the patrol car. As the officer drew near, the driver allegedly shot him in the chest with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, striking his heart and killing him instantly. Subsequent rounds hit the fallen deputy in his arm and the back of his head. The alleged assailant then fled in his vehicle. A short time later, other law enforcement officers who had responded to the scene observed the automobile parked at the suspect's nearby residence. Upon investigation, the 29-year-old man was found lying in the front yard, dead of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound to his head.

### **New Jersey**

A 38-year-old police officer with the Orange Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 8:40 p.m. on April 8 while assisting in the pursuit of a robbery suspect. The police officer, who had over 4 years' law enforcement experience, was traveling alone in her marked police vehicle when she spotted a male fitting the general description of the armed robber. She called for confirmation of the suspect's jacket color and pulled her vehicle to the corner of an intersection in order to question the individual who was on foot. According to witnesses, the officer and suspect exchanged

words, and the officer went to the front of the vehicle to either search or apprehend the suspect. Pulling away from the officer's grasp and turning to the right, the suspect turned back to the officer wielding a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun from which he fired two shots. Though the victim officer was wearing protective body armor, she was hit once below the waist and fatally in the right temple area. The suspect, who was known to the police as a drug user/dealer, then fled the scene. The victim officer's body was discovered minutes later by an off-duty federal agent. The discarded weapon was found 300 yards from the scene. A 25-year-old male was arrested on April 17 and charged with Murder, Robbery by Injury/Threat, Possess Certain Bullets, and Possession of a Firearm for Unlawful Purpose.

A 35-year-old corporal with the Washington Township Police Department on special assignment with the Gloucester County Critical Incident Team was fatally wounded on October 21 at about 2:05 a.m. following a 4-hour standoff. At approximately 9:30 p.m. on October 20, officers from the Woodbury Police Department responded to a call made by neighbors reporting a domestic disturbance. The responding officers, in turn, requested assistance from the Gloucester County Critical Incident Team when they found the subject had barricaded himself in a bedroom and was possibly armed. After approximately 4 hours of trying to negotiate with the individual, the Team introduced gas into the residence and, after receiving instructions, entered the home. Finding the suspect's bedroom door shut, the Team released gas into the bedroom. The corporal, an 11-year law enforcement veteran, then kicked in the door. As he did, gunshots erupted from within the room. A shot from a 12-gauge, pump-action shotgun struck the victim, who was wearing body armor and using an entry shield, in the front of the head. Other team members extricated the victim corporal, who was transported to an area medical center where he died at approximately 8:10 a.m. on October 21. The 32-year-old suspect died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head.

### **New Mexico**

On March 4 at approximately 3:50 p.m., a

38-year-old deputy with the Sierra County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed while transporting a prisoner to the correctional facility in Grants. The veteran deputy, with nearly 9 years' law enforcement experience, was nearing the end of the journey when her prisoner apparently freed himself from his restraints, reached through the plexiglas window dividing the police car and began choking the deputy. During the struggle, the prisoner managed to gain possession of the deputy's .40-caliber semiautomatic service weapon and allegedly shot her in the leg below her protective vest and fatally in the rear of the head. The vehicle crossed the median of the highway and struck a tractor-trailer. When the patrol vehicle came to a rest, the prisoner purportedly escaped and carjacked a vehicle heading east, taking the driver hostage. He released his hostage after a few miles and was apprehended in Bernalillo County approximately 1 hour later. The deputy was transported to a nearby hospital where she was pronounced dead on arrival. The alleged shooter, a 20-year-old parolee, was charged with Murder, Assault with Intent to Commit a Violent Felony on a Peace Officer, Escape, Kidnaping with Great Bodily Harm, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

### **North Carolina**

A 30-year-old lieutenant with the Enfield Police Department was shot and killed on March 15 at approximately 12:15 a.m. during a felony vehicle stop. The incident occurred following an armed robbery in Scotland Neck. The lieutenant and another officer had stopped a vehicle matching the broadcast description of the getaway car. Following the stop, the police officers ordered the driver to step out of the vehicle and walk backward toward them. Then they ordered him down on his knees with his arms raised. The lieutenant, with more than 5 years' law enforcement experience, covered the male with her service weapon as the other officer attempted to handcuff him. The man resisted, and a struggle occurred between the two men. The lieutenant warned the man several times that he was considered armed and dangerous and that she would shoot if he continued to resist arrest. However, the suspect produced a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and shot the lieutenant, who was



wearing body armor, in the front of her head. He then broke away from the second officer and fled in the suspect vehicle. A 23-year-old male was arrested later that day and charged with Murder.

At approximately 10 a.m. on April 15, a 36-year-old detective with the Warren County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed while attempting to serve a warrant. For the second time that morning, the detective, with over 3 years' law enforcement experience, and two other officers went to the residence of a man who was a suspect in an incident of assault on a law enforcement officer. Following the first attempt when no one answered the door, the officers were prompted to return to the residence on a tip that the man was home. Arriving at the house, the chief went to the back door, the sergeant covered the left side of the residence, and the detective went to the front porch. As the detective approached the front door, however, a man inside opened fire with a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun, shooting through the door and striking the victim officer in the face. The detective was pronounced dead at the scene, and a 19-year-old suspect was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder.

A police officer with the Spencer Police Department died on June 3, 1999, of complications resulting from injuries suffered during an incident on October 19, 1997. At approximately 10 o'clock on the night of the shooting, two officers from the Spencer Police Department, including the victim officer with nearly 7 years of law enforcement experience and an assisting officer from the East Spencer Police Department, arrived at a residence to serve a warrant. Upon arrival, the officers were told by a woman that no one else was at home. However, while returning to their cars, the officers saw a man come to the front door and then run back into the house. The officers returned to the residence to search for the man and found a locked bedroom door. One officer was sent to get an entry tool from his car while the two other officers remained inside the house. As the two officers waited inside the house, the suspect came out of a closet and began firing a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun at them. The 31-year-old victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was shot four times. Two shots entered

his front torso, one shot deflected off his canister of pepper spray, and one shot was stopped by his body armor. He retreated from the house and collapsed on the front porch. The second officer returned fire from inside the house before being shot in the upper thigh. He managed to exit the house and collapsed in the yard. The suspect also exited the house and began shooting at the third officer who returned four shots, two of which hit the suspect in the leg. The 28-year-old male suspect, who was under the influence of a controlled substance and alcohol, then went back inside. Multiple agencies responded and a lengthy barricade situation ensued, during which the suspect committed suicide prior to the State Bureau of Identifications' Special Response Team making entry. The victim officer survived months of surgeries to correct his injuries before dying of complications during surgery on June 3. He was 32 years old at the time of his death. The other injured officer has returned to work.

## Oklahoma

On July 19 at approximately 5:30 p.m., a reserve deputy with the Delaware County Sheriff's Department was killed while transporting a juvenile prisoner. The 65-year-old deputy, accompanied by his wife, was transporting a male to a juvenile detention facility. Riding in the back seat of the unmarked vehicle, the prisoner allegedly locked an arm around the wife's neck and ordered the deputy to pull over and surrender his weapon. The deputy, who had nearly 12 years of law enforcement experience, pulled to the side of the road. A struggle between the males ensued during which all three people exited the vehicle and the prisoner gained control of the officer's service weapon. The prisoner allegedly shot the deputy twice with the .38-caliber revolver, wounding him fatally in the rear upper torso. Leaving the victim's wife at the scene, the prisoner then fled in the officer's vehicle which he eventually abandoned on a county road. A manhunt resulted in the arrest of a 16-year-old male. The suspect, who was known to the deputy through a prior law enforcement relation-

ship, has been charged as an adult with First-Degree Murder.

A 49-year-old state trooper and member of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol Tactical Team was fatally shot at approximately 12:30 a.m. on September 24 in a drug-related matter. The victim officer, with nearly 21 years of law enforcement experience, was a passenger in the lead vehicle of an arrest team assigned to serve two felony narcotics arrest warrants. As the two-man tactical team drove up to the suspect's residence located in a rural area near Sallisaw, a man opened fire with a .223-caliber semiautomatic rifle. Both officers were struck multiple times. Despite his protective body armor, the veteran trooper was killed when a round entered his chest through the armhole of his vest. Other members of the tactical team administered first aid, but the veteran officer did not regain consciousness. He was airlifted to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead. In an ensuing exchange of gunfire, the 38-year-old male suspect was wounded by troopers and then taken into custody. He has been charged with one count of First-Degree Murder and three counts of Shooting with the Intent to Kill.

### **Pennsylvania**

A 46-year-old senior patrol officer with the Kane Borough Police Department was shot and killed on February 20 at approximately 4 a.m. after performing a traffic stop. The 24-year veteran officer observed a car tailgating a pick-up truck, activated the lights on his patrol car, and stopped both vehicles. The officer approached the driver's side of the car and admonished the driver for following so closely to the truck. He inquired as to a friendship connection between the drivers of the two vehicles, and the driver of the truck, overhearing, shouted to the officer that he did not know the occupants of the car. Almost simultaneously, the driver of the car allegedly produced a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and shot the victim officer in the front upper torso/chest. As the victim stepped backward and drew his gun, he managed to fire five rounds before falling to the ground. Responding officers

found the victim on his back in the street, the alleged shooter slumped behind the wheel of the car with the 9 mm pistol in his lap, and two 17-year-old passengers still seated in the back of the vehicle. The two riders, a male and female, reported to the responding officers that the attack on the victim officer was unprovoked. The 18-year-old driver, who was apparently under the influence of a controlled substance and alcohol at the time of the incident, has recovered from his wounds and has been charged with Criminal Homicide, Firearm Carried without a License, and Reckless Endangerment.

### **South Carolina**

A 27-year-old deputy sheriff with 3 years of service with the Greenville County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed at approximately 3:50 a.m. on August 13 while responding to a disturbance call. The call brought the deputy and other officers to a local restaurant where they encountered a male with a weapon. After a brief foot pursuit, the deputies were attempting to take this suspect into custody when one of two vehicles that had been observed leaving the restaurant's parking lot passed them, intentionally striking one deputy. The occupants of the vehicle fired a weapon of unknown caliber into the group of deputies. One round from a handgun struck the victim deputy, who was wearing body armor, in the back of his head, fatally wounding him. A third officer was wounded in the left shoulder. A 19-year-old male, who was a known drug dealer, was apprehended the same day and charged with Murder and Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill.

### **Tennessee**

A detective with the Goodlettsville Police Department was killed while responding to a domestic disturbance call shortly after 1 p.m. on May 22. Dressed in plain clothes, the 14-year veteran of law enforcement reached the disturbance scene in advance of other patrol units. After exiting his vehicle, the 35-year old detective approached the apartment complex identified in the 911 call, and, in so doing, passed between two

parked cars. A male seated on the passenger side of one of the vehicles fired a single shot from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, striking the officer in the front of his head. Following the shooting, the male apparently ran into the apartment to inform a second male of the incident and then came out to his vehicle. The second male then left the apartment, joined the alleged shooter in his vehicle, and they fled the area. The detective was transported to a hospital where he died several hours later. The 21-year-old shooter, who had prior arrests for assault and resisting arrest, was apprehended the same night. He confessed and was charged with two counts of Criminal Homicide. The second male, aged 24, turned himself in later in the evening and was charged with one count of Criminal Homicide. Investigation revealed that the 21-year-old had killed his wife earlier in the day. He stated that he recognized the detective as law enforcement from his badge and holstered firearm and thought the officer was coming to arrest him for the murder. The 24-year-old intended to kill his estranged girlfriend at the time of the detective's intervention.

## Texas

On October 12, two deputies with the Atascosa County Sheriff's Department and one trooper from the Texas Department of Public Safety were shot and killed in an ambush in a rural subdivision near Pleasanton. A 31-year-old deputy, who had responded to a domestic violence call at a residence early that morning, responded to a second call from the same residence at approximately 8:30 p.m. The deputy, with 2 years of law enforcement experience, arrived at the home, exited the patrol vehicle, and was shot several times with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle and a 12-gauge shotgun. A second deputy, a veteran with nearly 9 years of law enforcement service, responded as backup within 2 minutes of the first deputy's arrival. The assisting deputy, also 31 years old, exited his patrol vehicle and was shot several times with the same weapons used in the assault on the first deputy. The man then apparently came out of hiding and shot both victim officers multiple times in the head and took their service weapons. The assailant, who had been arrested that

morning by the first victim deputy for domestic violence, returned to the ambush area, and waited for other officers possibly en route to the area. Because the two deputies failed to respond to radio calls, a 37-year-old veteran state trooper, with 12 years of law enforcement experience, was dispatched to the residence. When the trooper arrived at approximately 9 p.m., he notified the dispatcher by radio that two officers were down and began to back his patrol car away from the scene. The suspect, still concealed in a brushy area across the road, opened fire on the trooper, hitting him in the hip and fatally wounding him in the head. The victim trooper was wearing body armor at the time of the attack. A patrolman from the Pleasanton Police Department arrived at the scene minutes after the state trooper and stopped his patrol car near where the trooper's vehicle had rolled to a stop; a retired agent with the U.S. Border Patrol also arrived at the scene. The two men exited their respective vehicles and met to discuss the situation. The suspect opened fire on the two men, wounding both of them. The patrol officer took cover behind his vehicle and returned fire. Civilian passersby assisted the two from the shooting scene in their vehicle, which sustained numerous hits from the suspect's high-velocity rifle as they left the area. One of the civilians suffered a superficial wound to the leg. Other law enforcement officers from several jurisdictions arrived at the scene. A police helicopter equipped with infrared radar supported the operation as did a fire department tank truck that the officers used for cover. Officers in a helicopter spotted the suspect who had crossed the roadway and entered a weeded area east of his residence. The airborne officers advised the ground officers of the man's location. Members of the ground crew directed gunfire in the suspect's direction while the officers inside the tank truck advanced toward the assailant's position. The officers in the helicopter observed the 21-year-old suspect stand up, appear to fire numerous shots in a circle around his position, then take a pistol from his belt and shoot himself in the head. Subsequent investigation revealed that the suspect prepared for his assault by placing ammunition in the bushy area near his home and then lured officers to the location with a bogus 911 call.

A 39-year-old police officer with the Houston Police Department was fatally wounded on May 19 at approximately 9 a.m. during a traffic stop. The officer, who was working undercover with the Auto Theft Division, observed a man suspected of car theft drive past and, upon learning the vehicle he was driving was reported stolen, followed the man to a local motel. After advising his dispatchers, the 20-year veteran of law enforcement pulled his vehicle into the motel lot and parked behind the stolen vehicle. The officer questioned the subject and attempted to arrest and handcuff him. However, the man resisted and a struggle ensued, during which he allegedly pulled out a .40-caliber automatic handgun and fired one shot into the victim officer's chest. The officer took cover behind his vehicle and returned fire as the suspect fled on foot. Two Houston Police Department Bicycle Patrol Officers responded to the gun shots and found the injured officer. After obtaining a description of the shooter from witnesses, the two bicycle patrol officers called for backup and pursued the suspect. The victim officer died en route to a local hospital. The alleged killer, a 23-year-old male, was arrested later that day in a nearby business and was charged with Capital Murder of a Police Officer/Fireman.

On October 2 at approximately 5 p.m., a 40-year-old lieutenant with the Kendall County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed while investigating a disturbance call at a local mobile home park in Boerne. The lieutenant, with 12 years of law enforcement experience, and a constable responded to a 911 shots fired call received by the Boerne Police Department. Both officers exited their vehicles, and the lieutenant, taking the lead, approached the door of the mobile home and identified himself. A man opened fire with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle, fatally striking the victim officer in the upper torso/chest with multiple rounds. The constable took cover behind a vehicle and radioed for assistance. The shooter then exited the dwelling and crawled underneath an adjacent mobile home. When the assisting officers arrived at the scene, they ordered in both English and Spanish that the man drop his weapon and surrender. Instead of surrendering, however, the assailant began to reload the rifle, and the officers opened fire on him. When the

subject was subdued, they removed him from underneath the dwelling and administered first aid. The 30-year-old suspect was transported to a local hospital where he died later that day.

## **Virginia**

A 32-year-old sergeant with the Winchester Police Department was fatally shot just before midnight on October 29 while working with two parole officers investigating a suspicious person. In trying to locate a parole violator the sergeant, a Special Enforcement Team supervisor, and the parole officers observed a male and exited their marked patrol vehicle to inquire if he knew the violator's whereabouts. The man, however, ran into an alley. Believing that the man was the parole violator, the sergeant with nearly 9 years' law enforcement experience gave foot pursuit and was in radio contact with officers responding to assist and voice contact with a parole officer who was also in pursuit during the one-and-one-half block chase. Turning a corner, the male ran into a dark area between two houses. A back-up officer also in a marked patrol vehicle arrived as the sergeant entered an alley and observed the suspect suddenly stop, turn, and shoot the sergeant in the forehead with a .38-caliber revolver. The victim sergeant, who was wearing body armor, immediately fell down as the suspect fled into the completely dark backyard. A second back-up officer arrived and both back-up officers entered the rear yard to search for the shooter. However, complete darkness and a lack of cover deterred their efforts. The victim sergeant was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead at approximately 12:30 a.m. on October 30. A 35-year-old male who was free on bond pending a deportation hearing, was a known drug user and dealer, and had a previous law enforcement relationship with the victim sergeant, was located the next morning and arrested. He was charged with Capital Murder of a Police Officer and the Use of Firearm in Felony.

## **Washington**

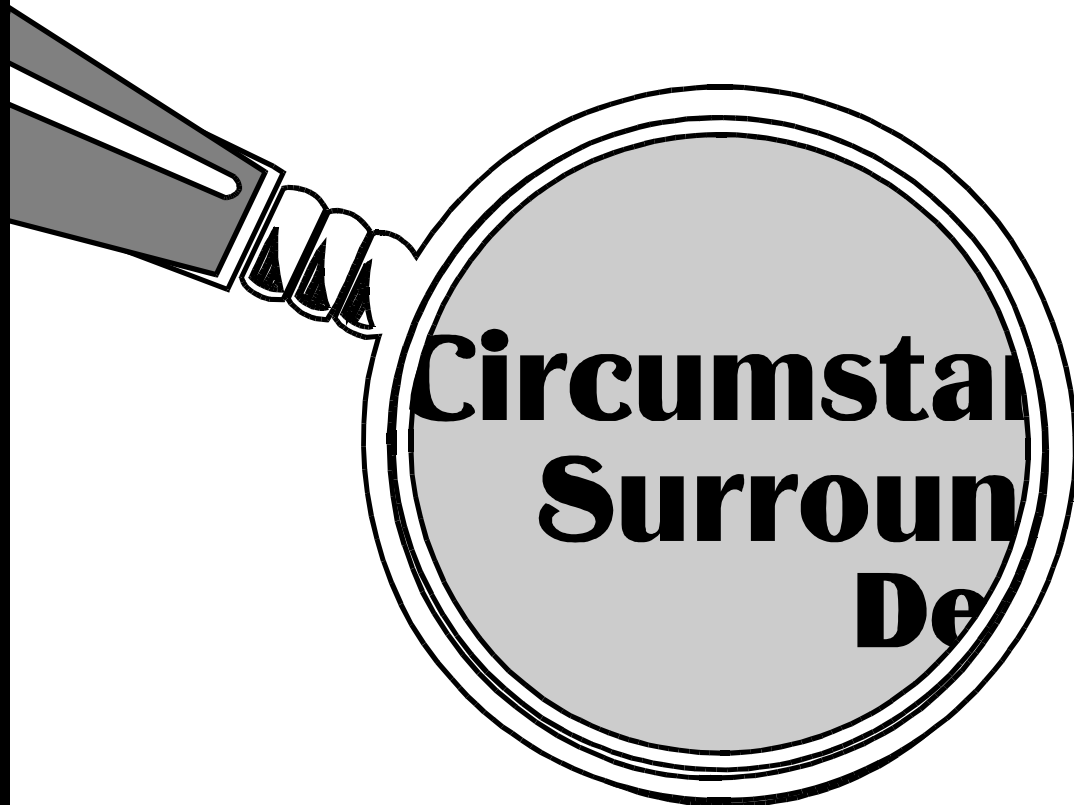
A 31-year-old trooper with the Kennewick

Detachment of the Washington State Patrol was mortally wounded after initiating a traffic stop at approximately 9 p.m. on October 7. While on patrol in the city of Pasco, the veteran trooper, with nearly 8 years of law enforcement service, advised via radio that he was conducting a traffic stop and provided the suspect vehicle's information. Shortly thereafter, a citizen used the victim trooper's radio to notify dispatchers that the trooper had been shot and to describe the vehicle in which the suspect had fled the scene. Upon arriving at the scene, respond-

ing officers found the fallen trooper. Although he was wearing protective body armor, the victim officer had been struck in the front of his head, arms, hands, and fatally in the neck by shots fired from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. Officers arrested a suspect the following day. The 28-year-old male, who had a prior arrest record, was a known drug dealer, and was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the murder incident, was charged with Aggravated First-Degree Murder.



**Law Enforcement  
Officers Accidentally  
Killed, 1999**



**Circumstances  
Surrounding  
Death**





Table 27

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1999

Agency by state	Total	Circumstance at scene of incident					
		Automobile accident	Motorcycle accident	Aircraft accident	Struck by vehicle	Accidental shooting	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grove Hill	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARIZONA</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	0	1	0	0
Navajo Department of Public Safety, Kayenta	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phoenix	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	<b>4</b>	2	1	1	0	0	0
Immigration and Naturalization Service, El Cajon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kings County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maywood	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
San Jose	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>COLORADO</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<b>7</b>	5	2	0	0	0	0
Bay County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Broward County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Collier County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madison County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cherokee County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources, Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	(ATV 1 accident)
<b>HAWAII</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maui County Police	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 27

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1999—Continued

Agency by state	Total	Circumstance at scene of incident					
		Automobile accident	Motorcycle accident	Aircraft accident	Struck by vehicle	Accidental shooting	Other
<b>INDIANA</b>	<b>3</b>	2	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson County	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lake County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Police, South Bend	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>6</b>	4	0	0	2	0	0
Allen Parish	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assumption Parish	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cameron Parish	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gramercy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Davis Parish	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Killian	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wareham	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	0	1	0	0
Flint	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Police, Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources, St. Paul	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grand Meadow	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Biloxi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0
Brookfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Poplar Bluff	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 27

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1999—Continued

Agency by state	Total	Circumstance at scene of incident					
		Automobile accident	Motorcycle accident	Aircraft accident	Struck by vehicle	Accidental shooting	Other
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	<b>2</b>	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gordon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Patrol, North Platten	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>2</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fort Lee	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pennsauken	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NEW YORK</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
New York City	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	<b>3</b>	3	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol:							
Elizabeth City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greensboro	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rowan County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kay County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OREGON</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coos County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
State Police, Bedford	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	<b>3</b>	2	0	0	0	1	0
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lexington County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orangeburg County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

State and Agency by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1999 — Continued

Agency by state	Total	Circumstance at scene of incident					
		Automobile accident	Motorcycle accident	Aircraft accident	Struck by vehicle	Accidental shooting	Other
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<b>5</b>	5	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0
Murfreesboro	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service, Memphis	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>3</b>	2	0	1	0	0	0
Cockrell Hill	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation, El Paso	<b>1</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0
Goliad County	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield County Police	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Police, Appomattox	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>2</b>	0	1	0	0	0	1
Everett	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	(fall) 1
King County	<b>1</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Police, Marlinton	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 28

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1990–1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>
Automobile accident	<b>343</b>	27	24	34	38	32	33	33	33	48	41
Motorcycle accident	<b>50</b>	10	6	5	1	8	3	4	4	3	6
Aircraft accident	<b>58</b>	7	7	5	9	10	8	0	4	4	4
Struck by vehicle (traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.)	<b>37</b>	6	5	6	1	3	1	4	4	4	3
Struck by vehicle (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	<b>62</b>	9	3	5	3	4	9	3	10	10	6
Accidental shooting (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	<b>20</b>	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	2
Accidental shooting (training sessions)	<b>7</b>	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Accidental shooting (self-inflicted)	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	<b>48</b>	3	7	8	2	3	3	5	6	9	2



**Law Enforcement  
Officers Accidentally  
Killed, 1999**



**Places  
and  
Times**

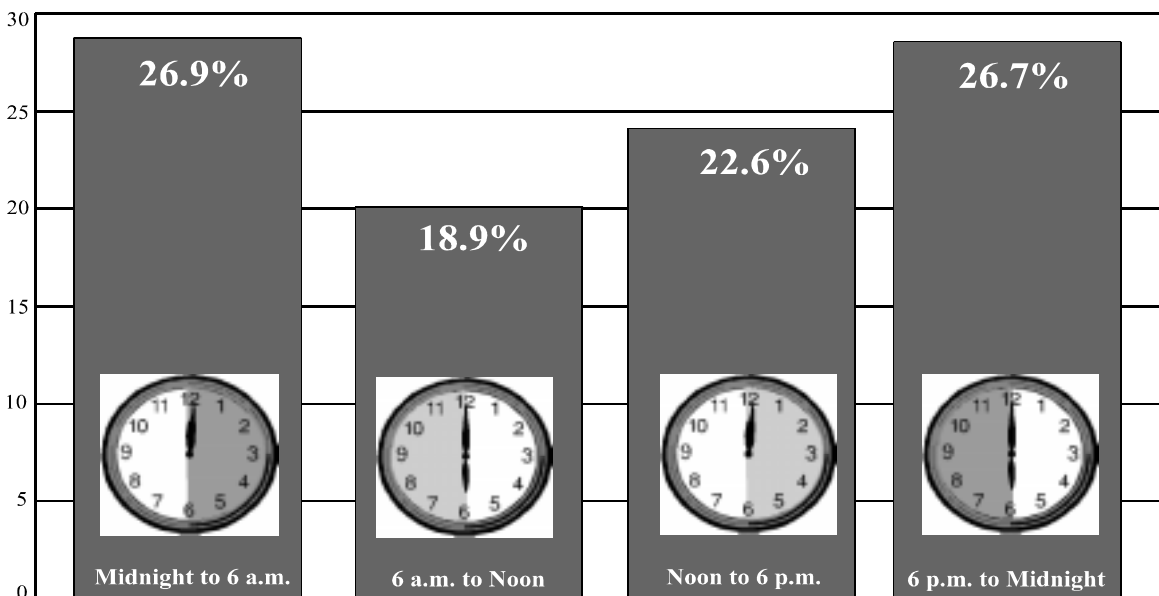




Table 29

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**  
Time of Day, 1990–1999

Time of day	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>A.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	73	11	4	10	8	4	6	6	9	7	8
2:01 – 4	54	6	4	3	7	4	8	3	5	8	6
4:01 – 6	41	4	4	3	5	5	2	5	2	4	7
6:01 – 8	34	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	8	4
8:01 – 10	37	1	5	2	1	2	7	6	5	3	5
10:01 – Noon	47	8	4	4	9	2	6	1	3	6	4
<b>P.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	47	5	5	6	6	0	3	5	3	5	9
2:01 – 4	52	7	3	3	3	9	4	3	4	11	5
4:01 – 6	42	3	1	2	3	4	2	5	9	9	4
6:01 – 8	42	3	7	4	3	2	3	3	5	9	3
8:01 – 10	51	9	4	11	5	9	1	3	3	4	2
10:01 – Midnight	74	6	4	10	5	12	10	7	9	5	6
Time not reported	31	1	6	4	2	6	4	1	3	2	2



Time was not reported for 5 percent of all law enforcement officers accidentally killed.

**Figure 4. Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**  
**Time of Day**

Table 30

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Day of Week, 1990–1999

Day of week	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>
Sunday	86	9	10	9	6	8	7	6	8	13	10
Monday	85	8	4	10	5	8	13	8	6	10	13
Tuesday	89	9	5	11	11	9	7	8	8	14	7
Wednesday	83	9	8	6	11	7	10	7	8	14	3
Thursday	92	11	13	11	5	8	4	6	11	10	13
Friday	93	8	8	10	11	10	6	8	10	14	8
Saturday	97	13	5	9	10	12	12	8	11	6	11

Table 31

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Month, 1990–1999

Month	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>
January	53	5	2	6	3	9	5	4	4	9	6
February	54	3	2	4	7	4	7	8	8	8	3
March	41	2	7	4	3	4	3	4	3	6	5
April	46	7	6	3	2	4	4	5	6	6	3
May	60	13	4	8	3	3	7	4	4	5	9
June	52	3	6	7	4	1	8	6	5	7	5
July	65	8	5	4	15	7	9	2	2	7	6
August	52	9	7	5	3	8	6	2	5	3	4
September	36	2	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	9	4
October	64	4	4	11	8	4	2	9	7	8	7
November	54	8	4	4	7	10	3	2	7	5	4
December	48	3	2	7	3	6	2	4	4	8	9

Table 32

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**  
 Region, Division, and State, 1990–1999

Area	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>19</b>	2	4	2	0	1	5	1	1	1	2
Connecticut	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Maine	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Massachusetts	9	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>43</b>	4	5	6	3	4	3	6	6	2	4
New Jersey	10	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	2
New York	20	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	1
Pennsylvania	13	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>66</b>	4	3	5	9	12	7	3	10	8	5
Illinois	12	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	5	0	0
Indiana	15	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3
Michigan	15	1	0	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	2
Ohio	14	1	1	1	0	4	3	1	1	2	0
Wisconsin	10	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	3	0
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>34</b>	2	3	2	7	2	4	3	4	1	6
Iowa	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kansas	5	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Missouri	17	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>142</b>	13	12	19	14	17	14	11	6	18	18
Delaware	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Florida	48	4	6	7	5	3	6	0	4	6	7
Georgia	24	4	2	1	3	5	0	3	1	3	2
Maryland	11	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	0
North Carolina	19	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
South Carolina	18	0	2	6	1	2	1	2	0	1	3
Virginia	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table 32

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**  
 Region, Division, and State, 1990–1999 — Continued

Area	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>53</b>	7	5	5	4	3	6	5	5	5	8
Alabama	23	6	2	3	2	0	4	2	1	1	2
Kentucky	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Mississippi	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
Tennessee	17	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	5
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>118</b>	18	9	16	8	10	11	6	12	18	10
Arkansas	16	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0
Louisiana	28	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	4	6
Oklahoma	11	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	1
Texas	63	14	4	10	6	8	6	2	6	4	3
<b>WEST</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>48</b>	9	0	6	4	6	3	3	5	9	3
Arizona	21	6	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	5	2
Colorado	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
New Mexico	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	7	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Wyoming	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>81</b>	5	11	4	7	7	6	9	11	13	8
Alaska	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
California	55	3	7	2	4	5	4	8	7	11	4
Hawaii	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Oregon	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1
Washington	9	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	19	3	1	1	3	0	0	4	2	4	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

**Law Enforcement  
Officers Accidentally  
Killed, 1999**



**Profiles  
of  
Victim  
Officers**

**Profiles of  
Victim  
Officers**



Table 33

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**

Profile of Victim Officers, 1990–1999

Victim officers	1999	1990– 1994	1995– 1999	1990– 1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>Age</b>				
Under 25 years of age	5	21	27	48
From 25 through 30 years of age	14	74	85	159
From 31 through 40 years of age	23	112	106	218
Over 40 years of age	21	95	97	192
Age not reported	2	5	3	8
Average years of age	37	36	36	36
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	62	295	297	592
Female	3	12	21	33
<b>Race</b>				
White	60	278	266	544
Black	3	19	36	55
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3	8	11
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	4	6	10
Race not reported	0	3	2	5
<b>Years of service</b>				
Less than 1 year of service	6	14	22	36
From 1 through 4 years of service	14	79	86	165
From 5 through 10 years of service	15	94	87	181
Over 10 years of service	27	112	113	225
Years of service not reported	3	8	10	18
Average years of service	10	10	9	10
<b>Average height</b>	5'10"	5'11"	5'10"	5'11"





# SECTION II

## Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

### Methodology

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

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

In all of Section II, the data are based on information from 8,174 law enforcement agencies supplying complete assault figures for January through December and police officer counts for 1999. These agencies offered services to approximately 196 million inhabitants or 72 percent of the Nation's total population. Tables 40 through 42 are presentations by population groups. Table 2.1 shows the summary of the population coverage and number of agencies represented. In 1999, data for Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia were not available for inclusion in the tabulations.

### Overview

In 1999, data collected from 8,174 of the Nation's law enforcement agencies show that a total of 55,026 officers were assaulted in the line of duty. Those agencies employed a total of 470,145 officers and covered 72 percent of the total United States population. These data showed that an average of 12 of every 100 law enforcement officers were assaulted. The contributing agencies provided the UCR Program with 12 months of officer assault statistics and an annual number of police officers employed.

Among the geographic regions, the South recorded the highest assault rate of 16 per 100 officers, the West recorded a rate of 10 assaults per 100 officers, the Northeast reported 9 assaults per 100 officers, and the Midwest registered 8 assaults per

100 officers. (See Table 34.)

The assault rates by population grouping ranged from 19 per 100 officers in cities of 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants to 7 assaults per 100 officers in cities with populations under 10,000. For suburban counties, the rate was 11 assaults per 100 officers, and the rate for the rural counties was 5 assaults per 100 officers. (See Table 41.)

The 1999 assault rate was 12 per 100 officers. This rate was 13 percent lower than both the 1998 rate (13 per 100 officers) and the 1995 rate (13 per 100 officers) and 33 percent lower than the 1990 rate (18 per 100 officers).

### Injuries

In 1999, assaults resulted in personal injury to 16,285 law enforcement officers. The injury rate was 3 per 100 officers, down from the 1998 injury rate of 4 per 100 officers.

Geographically, the Southern States recorded 4 assaults with injury for every 100 officers, and the Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western States each recorded 3 assaults for every 100 officers. (See Table 34.)

Within the population groups, law enforcement agencies in cities with populations 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants recorded the greatest assault injury rate, 6 per 100 officers. The lowest rate, 2 per 100 officers, was recorded both in cities with populations under 10,000 inhabitants and in the rural counties. (See Table 41.)

### Weapons

Eighty-two percent of assaults on law enforcement officers during 1999 were committed with personal weapons—hands, fists, feet, etc. (See Table 35.) Thirty-one percent of assaults with these weapons resulted in injuries. Firearms were used in 3 percent of all assaults; 16 percent of the officers assaulted with firearms were injured. (See Table 36.)

Two percent of the assaults were with knives or cutting instruments; 22 percent of these victims received injuries. Thirteen percent of the officers were attacked with other dangerous weapons resulting in injuries to 28 percent of the victims.

### Circumstances

Responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, bar fights, etc.) resulted in 29 percent of officer assaults in 1999, more than any other circumstance. Twenty percent of the officers were attempting arrests when assaulted (2 percent by burglary suspects, 1 percent by robbery suspects, and the remaining by suspects involved in varying arrest situations). Twelve percent of all assaults occurred while the officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; 11 percent while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; and 11 percent while making traffic pursuits or stops. The remainder of the assaults occurred while the officers were performing various other duties. (See Table 38.)

### Types of Assignment

Eighty-one percent of law enforcement officers in 1999 were on vehicle patrol at the time they were attacked. Sixty percent of all assault victims were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, and 21 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-two percent of the victims were assisted at the scene of the incident by fellow officers. (See Table 38.)

### Times

Historically, most assaults on law enforcement officers occur during the evening and early morning shifts. This was also the case in 1999. Sixty-four percent of all assaults took place during the hours of 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. (See Table 37.)

### Clearances

In 1999, of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers, 91 percent were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Assaults occurring during disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.) was the circumstance most frequently cleared (94 percent). The circumstance with the lowest clearance rate, 67 percent, was ambush. (See Table 40.)

**Table 2.1**  
**Number of Contributing Agencies,**  
By Population Group

Population group	Population covered	Number of agencies
Group I (250,000 and over)	42,518,353	58
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	18,500,423	125
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	20,572,890	299
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	18,887,242	545
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	19,925,704	1,274
Group VI (under 10,000) <sup>1</sup>	14,701,621	4,068
Suburban counties <sup>2</sup>	42,491,895	526
Rural counties <sup>2</sup>	18,716,815	1,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,314,943</b>	<b>8,174</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>2</sup>Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Table 34

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**  
 Region and Division, 1999<sup>1</sup>

Area	Total	Rate per 100 officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 officers	Number of reporting agencies	Population <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Number of officers <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>196,315</b>	<b>470,145</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>9,733</b>	8.6	3,874	3.4	1,664	35,644	113,602
New England	<b>1,579</b>	8.3	531	2.8	381	8,052	19,115
Middle Atlantic	<b>8,154</b>	8.6	3,343	3.5	1,283	27,592	94,487
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>6,073</b>	8.5	2,031	2.8	2,079	37,582	71,810
East North Central	<b>3,179</b>	6.9	1,154	2.5	1,125	23,262	45,786
West North Central	<b>2,894</b>	11.1	877	3.4	954	14,320	26,024
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>26,745</b>	16.2	7,108	4.3	2,971	69,463	165,516
South Atlantic	<b>18,129</b>	19.7	4,392	4.8	1,437	38,078	92,206
East South Central	<b>1,413</b>	10.0	434	3.1	320	5,944	14,092
West South Central	<b>7,203</b>	12.2	2,282	3.9	1,214	25,441	59,218
<b>WEST</b>	<b>12,475</b>	10.5	3,272	2.7	1,460	53,627	119,217
Mountain	<b>4,077</b>	12.5	954	2.9	638	14,844	32,660
Pacific	<b>8,398</b>	9.7	2,318	2.7	822	38,782	86,557

<sup>1</sup>Regional and divisional totals do not include data for Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Vermont, and West Virginia, which were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.

<sup>2</sup>Populations may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total number of sworn officers employed in reporting agencies.

Table 35

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 1999<sup>1</sup>

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Number of officers <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>44,861</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>196,315</b>	<b>470,145</b>
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.2	1.8	13.4	81.5			
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>9,733</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>8,279</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>35,644</b>	<b>113,602</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,579</b>	13	17	128	1,421	381	8,052	19,115
Connecticut	546	6	10	54	476	95	2,648	6,242
Maine	53	0	1	1	51	8	109	218
Massachusetts	461	2	3	48	408	235	4,206	10,065
New Hampshire	57	2	0	1	54	1	104	199
Rhode Island	462	3	3	24	432	42	985	2,391
Vermont <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>8,154</b>	243	109	944	6,858	1,283	27,592	94,487
New Jersey	2,793	29	35	379	2,350	484	7,889	21,304
New York	2,859	89	48	262	2,460	330	13,435	58,382
Pennsylvania	2,502	125	26	303	2,048	469	6,268	14,801
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>37,581</b>	<b>71,810</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>3,179</b>	106	44	229	2,800	1,125	23,262	45,786
Illinois <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	1,156	30	13	32	1,081	136	3,838	6,567
Michigan	518	35	14	63	406	445	8,669	16,569
Ohio	1,099	36	14	99	950	257	5,908	11,241
Wisconsin	406	5	3	35	363	287	4,847	11,409
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>2,894</b>	124	50	426	2,294	954	14,319	26,024
Iowa	553	18	8	108	419	230	2,867	4,355
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	109	4	3	7	95	276	4,591	7,784
Missouri	1,933	94	32	261	1,546	197	4,268	9,202
Nebraska	203	6	5	33	159	136	1,541	3,031
North Dakota	35	0	0	0	35	50	533	836
South Dakota	61	2	2	17	40	65	519	816
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>26,745</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>21,525</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>69,463</b>	<b>165,516</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>18,129</b>	456	289	2,886	14,498	1,437	38,078	92,206
Delaware	320	13	4	65	238	47	572	1,325
District of Columbia <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16
Florida	7,979	183	138	1,417	6,241	340	13,449	33,318
Georgia	712	37	6	107	562	301	4,772	12,931
Maryland	4,632	95	55	488	3,994	118	4,929	12,428

Table 35

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 1999<sup>1</sup> — Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Number of officers <sup>3</sup>
<b>South Atlantic — Continued</b>								
North Carolina	<b>2,392</b>	91	57	360	1,884	361	7,124	17,047
South Carolina	<b>667</b>	18	8	73	568	48	1,582	3,651
Virginia	<b>1,427</b>	19	21	376	1,011	221	5,650	11,490
West Virginia <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>1,413</b>	51	54	323	985	320	5,944	14,092
Alabama <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	<b>243</b>	9	10	22	202	15	1,152	2,165
Mississippi	<b>264</b>	8	5	18	233	85	1,368	2,909
Tennessee	<b>906</b>	34	39	283	550	220	3,424	9,018
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>7,203</b>	253	139	769	6,042	1,214	25,441	59,218
Arkansas	<b>251</b>	25	6	46	174	185	2,451	4,666
Louisiana	<b>2,032</b>	24	19	62	1,927	166	3,993	14,445
Oklahoma <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	<b>4,920</b>	204	114	661	3,941	863	18,997	40,107
<b>WEST</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>53,625</b>	<b>119,217</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>4,077</b>	182	115	574	3,206	638	14,843	32,660
Arizona	<b>1,922</b>	114	54	265	1,489	90	4,580	9,895
Colorado	<b>680</b>	30	35	126	489	175	3,827	9,132
Idaho	<b>212</b>	13	4	18	177	106	1,225	2,180
Montana	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	33	431	592
Nevada	<b>466</b>	11	7	34	414	36	1,809	4,123
New Mexico	<b>482</b>	7	8	101	366	50	1,124	2,892
Utah	<b>265</b>	6	6	23	230	85	1,390	2,841
Wyoming	<b>50</b>	1	1	7	41	63	457	1,005
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>8,398</b>	355	173	1,113	6,757	822	38,784	86,557
Alaska	<b>122</b>	11	6	16	89	26	563	988
California	<b>6,346</b>	293	132	847	5,074	448	28,741	70,663
Hawaii	<b>232</b>	1	9	16	206	3	1,043	2,383
Oregon	<b>506</b>	26	7	64	409	139	3,112	4,481
Washington	<b>1,192</b>	24	19	170	979	206	5,325	8,042

<sup>1</sup> Regional and divisional totals do not include data for states which did not submit officer assault figures. See footnote 4.<sup>2</sup> Percentages or populations may not add to totals due to rounding.<sup>3</sup> Total represents those law enforcement agencies submitting 12 month officer assault data and police officer counts in 1999.<sup>4</sup> Data for Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Vermont, and West Virginia were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.<sup>5</sup> The figure represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the National Zoological Park.

Table 36

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Type of Weapon and Percent Receiving Personal Injury, 1990–1999

Area	Total <sup>1</sup>	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population (in thousands)	Number of officers <sup>2</sup>
1990 Total assaults	<b>72,091</b>	3,651	1,647	7,423	59,370	9,343	197,426	410,131
Percent injured	<b>36.3</b>	29.4	29.6	42.6	36.2			
1991 Total assaults	<b>64,803</b>	3,619	1,536	7,197	52,451	9,075	191,868	407,327
Percent injured	<b>37.1</b>	30.2	30.2	43.0	36.9			
1992 Total assaults	<b>81,150</b>	4,445	2,093	8,599	66,013	10,653	215,494	456,177
Percent injured	<b>36.5</b>	25.5	30.3	40.9	36.9			
1993 Total assaults	<b>62,933</b>	3,880	1,486	7,155	50,412	8,814	197,551	424,054
Percent injured	<b>36.3</b>	27.7	31.6	36.2	37.1			
1994 Total assaults	<b>64,967</b>	3,174	1,510	7,197	53,086	10,246	215,501	469,426
Percent injured	<b>35.8</b>	26.6	29.3	36.7	36.4			
1995 Total assaults	<b>57,762</b>	2,354	1,356	6,414	47,638	8,503	191,759	428,379
Percent injured	<b>30.1</b>	19.3	23.9	31.1	30.7			
1996 Total assaults	<b>46,608</b>	1,878	871	5,069	38,790	7,803	165,264	371,964
Percent injured	<b>32.1</b>	24.8	30.7	39.4	31.5			
1997 Total assaults	<b>52,149</b>	2,110	971	5,800	43,268	8,120	184,825	411,015
Percent injured	<b>30.4</b>	23.1	25.4	32.1	30.6			
1998 Total assaults	<b>60,673</b>	2,126	1,098	7,415	50,034	8,153	193,098	452,361
Percent injured	<b>30.7</b>	20.7	23.7	30.2	31.3			
1999 Total assaults	<b>55,026</b>	1,783	990	7,392	44,861	8,174	196,315	470,145
Percent injured	<b>29.6</b>	15.7	22.1	28.4	30.5			

<sup>1</sup>Prior years' assault figures have been adjusted subsequent to publication.<sup>2</sup>Total of law enforcement agencies submitting 12 month officer assault data and police officer counts.

Table 37

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Time of Day, Percent Distribution, 1990–1999

Time of day	Total	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>618,162</b>	<b>72,091</b>	<b>64,803</b>	<b>81,150</b>	<b>62,933</b>	<b>64,967</b>	<b>57,762</b>	<b>46,608</b>	<b>52,149</b>	<b>60,673</b>	<b>55,026</b>
Percent distribution <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>A.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	<b>99,395</b>	12,214	11,106	14,245	10,170	10,164	9,008	7,251	7,971	8,986	8,280
	<b>16.1</b>	16.9	17.1	17.6	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.8	15.0
2:01 – 4	<b>63,938</b>	8,185	7,225	8,876	6,756	6,488	5,672	4,582	5,013	5,858	5,283
	<b>10.3</b>	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6
4:01 – 6	<b>24,169</b>	3,004	2,730	3,252	2,489	2,577	2,194	1,750	1,894	2,240	2,039
	<b>3.9</b>	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
6:01 – 8	<b>13,440</b>	1,480	1,415	1,725	1,294	1,475	1,241	915	1,072	1,505	1,318
	<b>2.2</b>	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
8:01 – 10	<b>20,347</b>	2,151	1,927	2,383	1,951	2,191	1,899	1,601	1,846	2,355	2,043
	<b>3.3</b>	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
10:01 – Noon	<b>26,791</b>	2,704	2,556	3,168	2,700	2,990	2,682	2,008	2,333	3,021	2,629
	<b>4.3</b>	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8
<b>P.M.</b>											
12:01 – 2	<b>31,386</b>	3,259	2,985	3,828	3,239	3,435	3,127	2,546	2,772	3,246	2,949
	<b>5.1</b>	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4
2:01 – 4	<b>40,196</b>	4,125	3,801	4,761	4,192	4,252	3,868	3,281	3,659	4,225	4,032
	<b>6.5</b>	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3
4:01 – 6	<b>53,377</b>	5,693	5,329	6,804	5,311	5,741	5,097	4,143	4,719	5,505	5,035
	<b>8.6</b>	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
6:01 – 8	<b>64,885</b>	7,309	6,610	8,134	6,609	6,832	6,139	5,082	5,727	6,553	5,890
	<b>10.5</b>	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7
8:01 – 10	<b>83,470</b>	9,861	8,726	11,058	8,354	8,636	7,780	6,319	7,108	8,125	7,503
	<b>13.5</b>	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.6
10:01 – Midnight	<b>96,768</b>	12,106	10,393	12,916	9,868	10,186	9,055	7,130	8,035	9,054	8,025
	<b>15.7</b>	16.8	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.6

<sup>1</sup>Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Table 38

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment, Percent Distribution, 1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Detective/special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>12,123</b>	<b>20,821</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>5,103</b>
Percent of assignment <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	<b>16,193</b>	3,758	3,359	7,592	143	231	300	810
Percent of assignment	<b>29.4</b>	33.0	27.7	36.5	13.6	9.9	13.7	15.9
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>835</b>	176	172	407	10	30	13	27
Percent of assignment	<b>1.5</b>	1.5	1.4	2.0	.9	1.3	.6	.5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>506</b>	136	80	161	10	47	32	40
Percent of assignment	<b>.9</b>	1.2	.7	.8	.9	2.0	1.5	.8
Attempting other arrests	<b>9,842</b>	2,152	2,141	3,475	162	743	332	837
Percent of assignment	<b>17.9</b>	18.9	17.7	16.7	15.4	31.9	15.2	16.4
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	<b>573</b>	57	83	231	39	44	24	95
Percent of assignment	<b>1.0</b>	.5	.7	1.1	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	<b>6,640</b>	843	1,235	1,833	204	316	546	1,663
Percent of assignment	<b>12.1</b>	7.4	10.2	8.8	19.4	13.6	24.9	32.6
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	<b>5,887</b>	1,718	1,327	1,806	126	298	173	439
Percent of assignment	<b>10.7</b>	15.1	10.9	8.7	12.0	12.8	7.9	8.6
Ambush (no warning)	<b>217</b>	38	60	55	10	14	16	24
Percent of assignment	<b>.4</b>	.3	.5	.3	.9	.6	.7	.5
Mentally deranged	<b>899</b>	176	135	456	15	15	28	74
Percent of assignment	<b>1.6</b>	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.4	.6	1.3	1.5
Traffic pursuits and stops	<b>6,048</b>	1,307	1,751	2,523	74	135	81	177
Percent of assignment	<b>11.0</b>	11.5	14.4	12.1	7.0	5.8	3.7	3.5
All other	<b>7,386</b>	1,043	1,780	2,282	261	458	645	917
Percent of assignment	<b>13.4</b>	9.1	14.7	11.0	24.8	19.6	29.5	18.0

<sup>1</sup>Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total.



Table 39

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon, Percent Distribution, 1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>44,861</b>
Percent distribution <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	3.2	1.8	13.4	81.5
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	<b>16,193</b>	558	432	1,475	13,728
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	3.4	2.7	9.1	84.8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>835</b>	39	17	167	612
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	4.7	2.0	20.0	73.3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>506</b>	89	28	108	281
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	17.6	5.5	21.3	55.5
Attempting other arrests	<b>9,842</b>	203	120	1,075	8,444
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	2.1	1.2	10.9	85.8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	<b>573</b>	6	9	77	481
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	1.0	1.6	13.4	83.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	<b>6,640</b>	36	45	581	5,978
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	.5	.7	8.8	90.0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	<b>5,887</b>	274	100	763	4,750
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	4.7	1.7	13.0	80.7
Ambush (no warning)	<b>217</b>	73	3	63	78
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	33.6	1.4	29.0	35.9
Mentally deranged	<b>899</b>	41	81	113	664
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	4.6	9.0	12.6	73.9
Traffic pursuits and stops	<b>6,048</b>	208	40	1,851	3,949
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	3.4	.7	30.6	65.3
All other	<b>7,386</b>	256	115	1,119	5,896
Percent distribution	<b>100.0</b>	3.5	1.6	15.2	79.8

<sup>1</sup>Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Table 40

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Population Group, Percent Cleared, 1999

Circumstance at scene of incident	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban counties	Rural counties
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>17,335</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>1,770</b>
Percent cleared	<b>91.5</b>	93.4	92.7	87.8	90.1	90.0	91.1	91.1	90.3
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	<b>16,193</b>	4,962	2,055	1,883	1,270	1,279	1,143	3,045	556
Percent cleared	<b>93.8</b>	95.1	95.0	89.5	89.8	91.6	97.0	94.3	97.5
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	<b>835</b>	253	91	105	65	53	46	201	21
Percent cleared	<b>89.5</b>	93.3	94.5	83.8	86.2	90.6	82.6	88.6	81.0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	<b>506</b>	236	70	56	27	19	12	81	5
Percent cleared	<b>92.1</b>	91.5	92.9	85.7	96.3	94.7	91.7	95.1	100.0
Attempting other arrests	<b>9,842</b>	3,365	1,348	968	811	755	755	1,586	254
Percent cleared	<b>92.3</b>	94.7	92.9	88.2	90.4	86.9	92.7	93.2	90.2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	<b>573</b>	82	77	64	57	38	46	192	17
Percent cleared	<b>90.9</b>	90.2	94.8	81.3	91.2	84.2	80.4	96.4	94.1
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	<b>6,640</b>	1,855	651	643	401	403	409	1,992	286
Percent cleared	<b>91.6</b>	97.6	94.0	91.4	94.3	92.8	89.7	85.0	90.9
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	<b>5,887</b>	2,441	731	681	409	286	290	959	90
Percent cleared	<b>90.3</b>	91.3	92.6	86.3	91.2	92.3	82.1	90.3	92.2
Ambush (no warning)	<b>217</b>	65	9	43	12	9	16	46	17
Percent cleared	<b>66.8</b>	60.0	66.7	67.4	91.7	77.8	43.8	63.0	100.0
Mentally deranged	<b>899</b>	289	87	59	94	67	73	196	34
Percent cleared	<b>83.1</b>	84.8	83.9	84.7	88.3	82.1	86.3	76.0	85.3
Traffic pursuits and stops	<b>6,048</b>	1,858	737	601	377	410	446	1,340	279
Percent cleared	<b>90.5</b>	91.7	91.0	84.2	88.3	91.7	94.2	92.2	82.1
All other	<b>7,386</b>	1,929	903	617	456	404	461	2,405	211
Percent cleared	<b>88.8</b>	89.3	88.4	86.2	87.9	86.6	82.2	91.7	81.5

Table 41

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**  
 Population Group, 1999

Population group of victim officer's agency	Total	Rate per 100 officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 officers
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Group I (250,000 and over)	17,335	13.1	5,222	3.9
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	6,759	19.3	2,209	6.3
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,720	15.1	1,674	4.4
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,979	11.3	1,223	3.5
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,723	9.4	1,000	2.5
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,697	7.3	1,178	2.3
Suburban counties	12,043	11.4	3,273	3.1
Rural counties	1,770	5.3	506	1.5

Table 42

**Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**  
 Population Group by Type of Weapon, 1999

Population group of victim officer's agency	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,026</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>44,861</b>
Percent distribution <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	3.2	1.8	13.4	81.5
Group I (250,000 and over)	17,335	798	314	2,126	14,097
Group II (100,000 – 249,999)	6,759	158	114	892	5,595
Group III (50,000 – 99,999)	5,720	121	99	914	4,586
Group IV (25,000 – 49,999)	3,979	88	57	517	3,317
Group V (10,000 – 24,999)	3,723	86	70	470	3,097
Group VI (under 10,000)	3,697	91	86	522	2,998
Suburban counties	12,043	331	191	1,640	9,881
Rural counties	1,770	110	59	311	1,290

<sup>1</sup>Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total.

## SECTION III

### Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

#### Methodology

Section III of this publication addresses 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 11 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.

#### Overview

In 1999, federal law enforcement agencies reported 627 assaults on officers. Of those, 171 federal officers sustained personal injuries, and 1 was killed in the line of duty. (See Tables 43 and 44.)

Thirty-seven percent of the assaults on federal officers in 1999 involved personal weapons (such as hands, fists, feet, etc.). Firearms were used in 16 percent of the assaults, and vehicles were used as weapons in 9 percent of the reported attacks. Two percent of the victims were assaulted with knives and 1 percent with blunt objects. According to reports, offenders used other types of weapons in another 20 percent of the incidents, and the remaining

15 percent of recorded assaults were threats.

By activity, 38 percent of the federal officers assaulted during 1999 were on patrol or guard duty. Those conducting investigations or searches accounted for 21 percent, and federal officers who were making arrests or serving summonses comprised 20 percent of the assault total. Five percent of the officers assaulted were maintaining custody of prisoners, 5 percent were on office duty, 2 percent were on protection duty, and less than 1 percent were on court duty. Of all of the federal officers assaulted, 8 percent were performing other duties at the time of the incidents. (See Table 48.)

Regionally, in 1999 the largest number of reported assaults on federal officers, 40 percent, occurred in the West. Data submitted by federal agencies indicate that assaults in the South accounted for 37 percent of the total; those in the Northeast, 11 percent; and those in the Midwest, 10 percent. Federal officers assigned in the U.S. Territories and Bahamas, Canada, and Mexico accounted for 2 percent. The locales of the assaults on 73 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officers were not available. (See Table 50.)

A total of 465 assailants were identified in connection with the assaults on federal officers in 1999. Of these, disposition information was reported for 283 individuals. According to the dispositions, 63 percent of the 283 have been charged with assaulting a federal officer, and 32 percent of those charged have been found guilty. (See Tables 43 and 49.)

#### Five-year Totals

From 1995 through 1999, a total of 3,208 officers were assaulted, 890 of whom suffered injuries. During the 5-year period, 20 federal officers lost their lives in the line of duty. In 1995, the U.S. Secret Service lost 4 agents, the U.S. Customs Ser-

vice lost 2, the DEA lost 1, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) lost 1. A second FBI agent was killed in 1996. Likewise, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) lost an agent in 1996, another in 1997, and 3 agents in 1998. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) lost a tribal police officer in both 1996 and 1997. Two U.S. Capitol Police officers lost their lives in 1998. One National Park Service ranger was killed in 1998 and another in 1999.

## **DEPARTMENTAL ASSAULTS - 1999**

### **Department of the Interior**

In 1999, the Department of the Interior (DOI) reported 103 officer assaults, 16 percent of the reported total. Sixty-four percent of the DOI assault victims were National Park Service officers, and of these, 23 rangers were injured. One officer, a ranger with the Kailua-Kona National Park Service in Hawaii, was fatally shot with his own weapon while investigating a report of a homeless man and his dogs harassing park visitors.

By weapon type, personal weapons were used in 62 percent of the assaults. Seventeen percent of the attacks were perpetrated with vehicles, 4 percent with firearms, 2 percent with knives, 2 percent with blunt objects, and 6 percent with other dangerous weapons. Threats accounted for the other 7 percent of the assaults reported by the DOI.

At the time of the attacks, 36 percent of the 103 DOI officers assaulted were making arrests or serving summonses, and 29 percent were performing investigations or searches. Another 16 percent of those assaulted had custody of prisoners, and 11 percent were on patrol or guard duty. Officers who were on protection duty accounted for the remaining 9 percent of the DOI assault total. (See Table 48.)

A total of 90 assailants were linked to the 103 assaults perpetrated against DOI officers.

### **Department of Justice**

The Department of Justice (DOJ) reported that

384 federal officers were attacked in 1999, accounting for 61 percent of all reported federal assaults. Of the 384 reported assaults, 56 percent were committed against INS officers. Overall, 68 DOJ officers suffered injuries from the assaults.

Among the weapons used in the attacks against DOJ officers, personal weapons accounted for 28 percent and firearms for 23 percent. Another 6 percent were committed with vehicles. Knives and blunt objects each accounted for 1 percent of the weapons used and other dangerous weapons, another 30 percent. Threats composed 12 percent of the DOJ's assault total.

By activity, 55 percent of the officers were on patrol or guard duty when assaulted. Those making arrests or serving summonses made up 15 percent of the total, and those conducting investigations or searches comprised 13 percent. Four percent of the assaulted officers had custody of prisoners, 1 percent were on office duty, 1 percent were on court duty, and less than 1 percent were on protection duty. Twelve percent of the DOJ assault victims were performing other duties.

Forty-seven assailants were apprehended in connection with the 59 assaults reported by the FBI, and the DEA identified 28 attackers out of the 73 assaults they reported. (See Table 49.) There were 152 assailants identified for the 214 INS incidents. An additional 35 assailants were named for the 38 attacks submitted by the U.S. Marshals Service.

### **Department of the Treasury**

In 1999, the Department of the Treasury (DOT) reported 121 assaults (19 percent of reported federal assaults), 51 of which resulted in personal injury. Among the various branches of the DOT, 76 attacks were waged against U.S. Customs Service officers. Customs Service officers accounted for 39 of the 51 DOT officers who were injured in 1999.

Of all the attacks against DOT officers, 41 percent were committed with personal weapons and 12 percent with vehicles. Firearms were used

in 7 percent of the incidents, knives in 4 percent, and blunt objects and other types of weapons in 2 percent each. Another 31 percent of the assaults were attributed to threats.

When assaulted, 42 percent of the officers were conducting investigations or searches, 26 percent were making arrests or serving summonses, 15 percent were on office duty, and 10 percent were on patrol or guard duty. Seven percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Ninety-eight assailants were identified in connection with assaults on DOT officers. Of these, 71 percent were responsible for attacking U.S. Customs Service officers.

### **U.S. Capitol Police**

Five of the 6 U.S. Capitol Police officers assaulted in 1999 were injured by their attacker(s). The 6 assault victims accounted for 1 percent of the total of federal officers assaulted.

According to reported weapons data, 3 Capitol Police officers were assaulted with personal weapons

and 2 with other dangerous weapons. The remaining officer was threatened.

By activity, 2 of the 6 victims were maintaining custody of prisoners, 2 were on patrol or guard duty, 1 was conducting an investigation/search, and 1 was on protection duty. Assailants have been identified in all 6 incidents.

### **U.S. Postal Service**

In 1999, the U.S. Postal Service reported 13 assaults on its postal inspectors and security police officers collectively, 2 percent of the assault total for federal officers. Of those attacked, 6 suffered personal injury. By weapon, 10 officers were attacked with personal weapons, 2 with knives, and 1 with a vehicle.

At the time of the attacks, 7 officers were on office duty, 3 were making arrests or serving summonses, 2 were conducting investigations or searches, and 1 was on patrol/guard duty. A total of 9 assailants were identified in connection with these assaults.

Table 43

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Victims and Known Assailants, Department and Agency, 1998–1999

Department Agency	Victims		Known assailants	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>90</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	38	37	34	36
National Park Service	91	66	82	54
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>262</b>
Drug Enforcement Administration	33	73	<sup>a</sup>	28
Federal Bureau of Investigation	22	59	22	47
Immigration and Naturalization Service	200	214	306	152
U.S. Marshals Service	45	38	38	35
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>98</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	38	13	34	5
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	<sup>b</sup>	9	<sup>b</sup>	3
U.S. Customs Service	141	76	48	70
U.S. Secret Service	26	23	24	20
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>a</sup>Information on known assailants for the Drug Enforcement Administration was not reported for 1998.

<sup>b</sup>Prior to 1999, assaults on federal officers for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration were included in figures provided from the Internal Revenue Service.

Table 44

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Victims Killed or Injured, Department and Agency, 1999

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other weapon	Firearm	Other weapon
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	18
National Park Service	1	0	0	23
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	0	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	4	15
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0	0	23	12
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	1	9
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	0	0	1	38
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	3	9
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1999, assaults on federal officers for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration were included in figures provided from the Internal Revenue Service.



Table 45

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Extent of Injury by Type of Weapon, 1995–1999

Year	Extent of injury	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,208</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>612</b>
<b>1995</b>		<b>744<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>155</b>
	Killed	<b>8</b>	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Injured	<b>271</b>	9	0	5	11	29	129	0	88
	Not injured	<b>465</b>	86	4	3	0	48	80	177	67
<b>1996</b>		<b>556<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>63</b>
	Killed	<b>3</b>	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Injured	<b>116</b>	22	2	2	0	14	69	0	7
	Not injured	<b>437</b>	89	9	1	2	29	92	159	56
<b>1997</b>		<b>628</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>138</b>
	Killed	<b>2</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	<b>157</b>	9	6	5	6	16	89	0	26
	Not injured	<b>469</b>	104	4	3	22	51	104	69	112
<b>1998</b>		<b>653</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>131</b>
	Killed	<b>6</b>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	<b>175</b>	3	0	4	0	26	129	0	13
	Not injured	<b>472</b>	57	9	9	1	66	124	88	118
<b>1999</b>		<b>627</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>125</b>
	Killed	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Injured	<b>171</b>	32	3	4	0	13	108	0	11
	Not injured	<b>455</b>	67	10	5	0	42	126	91	114

<sup>a</sup>Information on officer assaults for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not available for 1995.<sup>b</sup>Information on officer assaults for the National Park Service is not available for 1996.

Table 46

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Department by Type of Weapon, 1995–1999

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>612</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>
1995	105 <sup>a</sup>	3	0	2	0	18	50	2	30
1996	36 <sup>b</sup>	2	2	1	1	4	25	0	1
1997	115	6	4	5	0	14	67	13	6
1998	129	10	6	9	0	19	59	23	3
1999	103	4	2	2	0	18	64	7	6
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>472</b>
1995	299	70	3	2	1	18	73	65	67
1996	320	106	7	1	1	16	57	72	60
1997	338	97	2	2	10	32	60	12	123
1998	300	46	3	0	0	33	102	8	108
1999	384	87	4	4	0	22	107	46	114
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>87</b>
1995	306	19	0	3	17	29	72	109	57
1996	171	2	2	1	0	16	61	87	2
1997	149	11	0	1	18	17	52	44	6
1998	205	8	0	3	1	36	81	57	19
1999	121	9	5	3	0	14	50	37	3
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
1995	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
1996	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
1997	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1998	7	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
1999	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
1995	27	4	1	1	0	6	13	1	1
1996	25	3	0	0	0	4	18	0	0
1997	24	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	3
1998	12	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0
1999	13	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	0

<sup>a</sup>Information on officer assaults for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not available for 1995.<sup>b</sup>Information on officer assaults for the National Park Service is not available for 1996.

Table 47

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Department and Agency by Type of Weapon, 1999

Department Agency	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	37	1	0	2	0	1	29	3	1
National Park Service	66	3	2	0	0	17	35	4	5
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>114</b>
Drug Enforcement Administration	73	11	0	0	0	1	3	35	23
Federal Bureau of Investigation	59	15	0	1	0	5	30	8	0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	214	57	4	3	0	14	56	0	80
U.S. Marshals Service	38	4	0	0	0	2	18	3	11
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration <sup>1</sup>	9	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	0
U.S. Customs Service	76	3	0	2	0	11	35	22	3
U.S. Secret Service	23	5	3	1	0	3	9	2	0
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1999, assaults on federal officers for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration were included in figures provided from the Internal Revenue Service.

Table 48

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Department and Agency by Activity, 1999

Department Agency	Total	Arrests/ summons	Court duty	Custody of prisoners	Investi- gations/ searches	Protec- tion duty	Office duty	Patrol/ guard duty	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	37	20	0	5	1	0	0	11	0
National Park Service	66	17	0	11	29	9	0	0	0
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>45</b>
Drug Enforcement Administration	73	0	0	8	26	0	0	1	38
Federal Bureau of Investigation	59	28	0	0	21	0	5	2	3
Immigration and Naturalization Service	214	2	0	0	0	0	0	208	4
U.S. Marshals Service	38	26	2	8	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	13	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration <sup>1</sup>	9	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	76	21	0	0	34	0	16	0	5
U.S. Secret Service	23	5	0	0	3	0	0	12	3
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1999, assaults on federal officers for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration were included in figures provided from the Internal Revenue Service.

Table 49

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Disposition of Known Assailants, Department and Agency, 1999

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	36	1	3	1	0	0	11	2	18
National Park Service	54	0	7	8	2	1	14	9	13
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
Drug Enforcement Administration	28	1	1	0	4	0	16	0	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	47	0	14	7	1	1	16	1	7
Immigration and Naturalization Service <sup>a</sup>	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service	<sup>b</sup>								
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration <sup>c</sup>	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	70	0	20	25	1	0	9	8	7
U.S. Secret Service	20	0	0	0	2	0	16	0	2
<b>U.S. Capitol Police</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>a</sup>The Immigration and Naturalization Service did not report disposition information for 147 known assailants.<sup>b</sup>The U.S. Marshals Service did not report disposition information for 35 known assailants.<sup>c</sup>Prior to 1999, assaults on federal officers for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration were included in figures provided from the Internal Revenue Service.

Table 50

**Assaults on Federal Officers**

Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 1999

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>554</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
New Jersey	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
New York	39	6	1	0	0	3	25	4	0
Pennsylvania	11	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	2
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Illinois	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Indiana	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan	12	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Ohio	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wisconsin	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
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	1	1	0
Missouri	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Nebraska	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	10	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	1
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	57	1	3	1	0	7	36	3	6
Florida	18	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	5
Georgia	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Maryland	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1
North Carolina	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
South Carolina	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 50

## Assaults on Federal Officers

Region, Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 1999 — Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6</b>	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>106</b>	31	3	6	0	12	47	4	3
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Texas	103	31	3	6	0	12	45	4	2
<b>WEST</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>96</b>	19	0	1	0	8	41	10	17
Arizona	61	13	0	0	0	5	22	4	17
Colorado	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
New Mexico	23	2	0	0	0	3	14	4	0
Utah	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>128</b>	17	1	0	0	12	27	8	63
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	110	12	1	0	0	9	21	4	63
Hawaii	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	13	4	0	0	0	1	5	3	0
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
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	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>FOREIGN</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Bahamas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Locales were not reported for 73 officers with the Drug Enforcement Administration.