



# **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED 1989**



**Sixty-six law enforcement officers were slain while upholding our Nation's laws during 1989.**

**Seventy-nine lost their lives as a result of accidents in connection with the performance of their official duties.**

126498

**U.S. Department of Justice  
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## FOREWORD

Each year men and women of this country raise their hands and pledge their lives to serve mankind, safeguard lives and property, protect the innocent, the weak, and the peaceful, against violence and disorder and to respect the constitutional rights of liberty, equality, and justice for all. They are trained, equipped, armed, and sent forth by their departments to uphold the oaths they have taken. They become the sworn personnel of our Nation's police forces, our first line of defense against an ever-present social disease called crime.

Perhaps one of the most heinous crimes ever to be committed is the assault or killing of one who has dedicated his or her life to the protection of others. This report is dedicated to those who have given their lives in furtherance of their duty and to those who have suffered the loss of those dedicated men and women.

Since 1961, the FBI has maintained and published statistics concerning Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted with the intent of providing law enforcement data which can be used to enhance training and protect the lives of the officer on the street. As the Uniform Crime Reporting Program begins to implement the National Incident-Based Reporting System, the data available will provide a more insightful look into the incidents involving assaults on officers. In addition, special studies currently underway concerning officers feloniously killed will add other critical dimensions to the data; such as information provided during interviews of the perpetrator, fellow officers, and reviews of personnel records.

As always, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program seeks to serve those who serve the country. The data contained in the following pages are neither pleasant nor titillating. They represent a blight on society that must be carefully measured, weighed, and considered for the danger they represent. If we are to be effective in protecting the lives of those who protect us, we must carefully consider all information available to us.

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## METHODOLOGY

Presented throughout this publication are tables, charts, and narrative comments addressing the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, not the number of incidents or weapons employed. In tabulations pertaining to weapons used, it should be noted that personal weapons are considered to be any part of the body--hands, fists, feet, etc.--which can be employed as a weapon. Because of the following outlined 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.

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

Once notification of a line-of-duty death is received, inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident are directed to the victim officer's employing agency. Information concerning two Federal programs which provide benefits to survivors of non-Federal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty is furnished to the agency. Pertinent criminal history data of the individuals identified in connection with felonious killings are obtained from the FBI Identification Division.

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

Contributing law enforcement agencies report figures on assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults are recorded only if they involved more than verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest.

In all of Section II, the data are based on information from 9,213 law enforcement agencies supplying figures for all 12 months of 1989. These agencies offered services to over 189 million United States inhabitants or 76 percent of the Nation's total population. Tables 2, 4, 9, and 10 of this section are presentations by population groups.

The following is a summary of the population coverage and number of agencies represented:

Population Group	Population	Number of Agencies
Group I 250,000 and over	40,673,343	53
Group II 100,000-249,999	15,836,744	108
Group III 50,000-99,999	18,333,642	269
Group IV 25,000-49,999	18,083,183	528
Group V 10,000-24,999	20,785,565	1,319
Group VI Under 10,000	18,056,563	4,797
Suburban Counties	34,622,001	487
Rural Counties	23,250,407	1,652
Total	189,641,448	9,213

Florida law enforcement agencies reported 10,184 assaults on 30,183 officers. The assaults resulted in injury to 4,502 officers. Data were not, however, received in detail necessary for inclusion in Section II tabulations.

Addressed in Section III of this publication are assaults on criminal

justice officers employed by six Federal Government entities -- the United States Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Treasury; the Judicial Branch; the United States Capitol Police; and the United States Postal Service. Within these six Federal sectors are 16 agencies, bureaus, or services which employ the majority of the personnel who are responsible for protecting Government officials; enforcing and investigating violations of Federal laws; and prosecuting and incarcerating offenders.

Reports of investigations by the FBI, Department of the Treasury, United States Postal Service, and United States Capitol Police provide the basis for the statistical data. While the FBI has the responsibility of investigating assault incidents involving certain Federal personnel, the Department of the Treasury, the Postal Service, and the Capitol Police customarily investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. Periodically, these organizations supply reports concerning these attacks for inclusion in this section.

Section III's tabulations on assaults against Federal officers differ somewhat from those 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.

## SECTION I: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

During 1989, 66 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. Officers' deaths were recorded by law enforcement agencies in 24 states and Puerto Rico. Of the victims, 37 were employed by city police departments, 14 by county police and sheriffs' offices, and 4 by state agencies. Deaths were also reported by 3 Federal agencies, and 1 territorial agency reported 8 killings.

The 1989 total was 15 percent lower than in 1988 when 78 officers were slain. Comparisons for 5- and 10-year periods showed that the number of officers slain in 1989 decreased 15 percent from the 1985 experience and was down 37 percent from the 1980 total.

### Victims

Of the 66 officers killed in 1989, 64 were male and 2 were female. Three of the victims were under the age of 25; 13 were between the ages of 25 and 30; 25 were ages 31 through 40; and 25 were over 40 years of age. Fifty-nine of the slain officers were white, and 7 were black.

The law enforcement officers killed in 1989 averaged 11 years of experience. Twenty-nine officers had over 10 years of law enforcement service; 19 had 5 to 10 years of service; and 15 had 1 to 4 years. Two officers had less than 1 year of law enforcement experience. Years of service were not reported for 1 officer.

### Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

During 1989, 25 officers were slain during arrest situations, accounting for more line-of-duty deaths than any other circumstance. A further breakdown of these situations

showed 8 officers were killed by robbery suspects, 8 by suspects during drug-related situations, and 9 by assailants suspected of other crimes.

Twelve officers were killed upon responding to disturbance calls and 10 while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. Seven were slain while enforcing traffic laws and 6 while handling or transporting prisoners. Five were ambushed, and 1 was killed while dealing with a mentally deranged individual.

### Types of Assignment

Patrol officers accounted for 38 of the 66 victims in 1989. Of those officers killed while on patrol, 31 were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, 6 to 2-officer vehicles, and 1 on foot patrol. Nineteen victims were on detective or special assignment, and 9 were off duty but acting in an official capacity when slain.

Figures for 1980 through 1989 also show that the largest percentage of victim officers were assigned to vehicle patrol when they were slain. Fifty-three percent of the patrol officers were alone and unassisted at the time of their deaths, while 30 percent of the victim officers on other types of assignments were alone and unassisted.

### Assailants

Sixty-three of 66 slayings of law enforcement officers in 1989 have been cleared. Of the 81 suspects identified in connection with the murders, 78 were male and 3 were female. Forty-five of the suspects were white, 34 black, and 2 of other races. Forty of the 81 assailants were under the age of 30.

Fifty-four of the suspects identified had previous arrests, and 40 had a prior conviction. The records showed that 28 suspects had previous arrests for crimes of violence, 14 had been arrested for drug-related offenses, and 24 for weapons violations.

Of the persons identified, 63 have been arrested by law enforcement agencies. Nine were justifiably killed (3 by victim officers), 7 committed suicide subsequent to slaying the officers, 1 is still at large, and 1 was murdered in an unrelated incident. Eight of the offenders suffered gunshot wounds.

Dispositions of 1,161 persons identified in connection with officers' murders during the decade, 1978-1987, were reviewed. By moving the period back 2 years, the number of pending cases was only 7. Of the 1,161 identified, 966 were arrested and charged with murder; 144 were justifiably killed; 43 committed suicide; and 8 remain at large.

Among those persons charged for whom final disposition is known, 73 percent were found guilty of murder; 9 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense related to murder; and 4 percent were found guilty of some crime other than murder. Eleven percent of the suspects were acquitted or had the charges against them dismissed, and 2 percent of those charged were committed to psychiatric institutions. One percent of the persons charged with the officers' murders died in custody before final disposition was determined.

Available data revealed that 142 of the 703 offenders found guilty of murder were sentenced to death, 361 received life imprisonment, and 197 were given prison terms ranging from 2 months to 1400 years. One was placed on parole or probation, and 2 were given indeterminate sentences.

## Weapons

Firearms claimed the lives of 92 percent of the officers killed in the line of duty from 1980 through 1989. Seventy percent of the murders were committed by the use of handguns, 13 percent by rifles, and 9 percent by shotguns.

More than half of the officers killed by gunshots during this same timeframe were within 5 feet of their assailants at the time of the attack. Fifty-five percent of the firearm fatalities were caused by wounds to the upper torso, while 41 percent resulted from shots to the head.

During 1989, firearms were used in 57 of the 66 slayings. Handguns were the murder weapons in 40 of the killings, rifles in 10, and shotguns in 7. Ten officers were shot with their own service weapons.

The most common types of handguns used against officers in 1989 were the .38 caliber and the .357 magnum. These two weapons jointly accounted for more than half of the handgun deaths.

Nine officers lost their lives in 1989 to weapons other than firearms. Five officers were intentionally struck with vehicles, 2 were knifed, 1 officer was pushed to his death, and 1 was beaten.

## Body Armor

Of 90 officers wearing body armor when slain during the past 5 years, 52 suffered gunshot wounds to the head. Fourteen were killed when bullets entered between the panels of the vests or through the arm openings. Six were killed by wounds to the upper torso outside the area of the vests, and another six suffered gunshot wounds below the vest area. Three officers were

slain when bullets penetrated their protective vests.

Five officers wearing vests were intentionally struck by vehicles, 3 were stabbed, and 1 was pushed to his death.

#### Places

The most populous region, the Southern States, recorded 32 of the 66 officers' fatalities in 1989. The Northeastern and Western States each reported 9 officers slain, while the Midwestern States and Puerto Rico each recorded 8.

A comparison of regional totals for the two periods, 1980-1984 and 1985-1989, showed that the number of officers killed during the latter 5-year span declined in all regions.

#### Times

In the past 10 years, 62 percent of the incidents resulting in officers' deaths occurred from 6:01 p.m. to 6 a.m. The figures in Table 8 show the 6:01-8 a.m. period to be the hours of least risk and the 2-hour period, 8:01-10 p.m., to be the most perilous.

Daily figures for the decade, 1980-1989, showed more officers were slain on Thursdays than on any other day of the week; the least number of fatalities was recorded on Sundays. A review of monthly totals for the same years showed January with the highest figure, 92.

#### Accidental Killings

Seventy-nine officers lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing their official duties in 1989.

During 1989, 58 officers were killed in automobile, motorcycle, and aircraft accidents; 12 were struck by vehicles; 4 were accidentally shot; and the remaining 5 were killed in other types of accidents.

Regionally, the Southern States recorded 35 accidental deaths, and the Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western States, 14 each. One officer was killed in Guam and 1 in Peru.

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
BY STATE AND AGENCY

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other*
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>	1	0	1	0	0
Anchorage	1	0	1	0	0
<b>ARIZONA</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Navajo County	1	1	0	0	0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	5	3	1	0	1
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Fresno	1	1	0	0	0
Kern County	1	0	0	0	1
Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
San Joaquin County	1	0	1	0	0
San Jose	1	1	0	0	0
<b>FLORIDA</b>	3	1	2	0	0
Palm Beach County	1	0	1	0	0
Seminole County	1	0	1	0	0
Titusville	1	1	0	0	0
<b>GEORGIA</b>	4	4	0	0	0
Atlanta	2	2	0	0	0
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0
Savannah	1	1	0	0	0
<b>IDAHO</b>	1	0	0	1	0
U. S. Forest Service, Sandpoint	1	0	0	1	0
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	2	2	0	0	0
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0
Edgar County	1	1	0	0	0
<b>KANSAS</b>	1	0	0	0	1
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
BY STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other*
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	1	0	1	0	0
Jefferson County	1	0	1	0	0
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	4	1	0	1	2
Jefferson Parish	1	1	0	0	0
Logansport	1	0	0	0	1
Sabine Parish	1	0	0	1	0
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	1
<b>MAINE</b>	1	0	1	0	0
State Police	1	0	1	0	0
<b>MARYLAND</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	1	0	0	0	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Hutchinson	1	1	0	0	0
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	5	1	1	3	0
Columbia	2	0	0	2	0
Crenshaw	1	0	0	1	0
Jackson	1	1	0	0	0
Verona	1	0	1	0	0
<b>MISSOURI</b>	2	1	0	0	1
Joplin	1	1	0	0	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1
<b>MONTANA</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Billings	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
BY STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

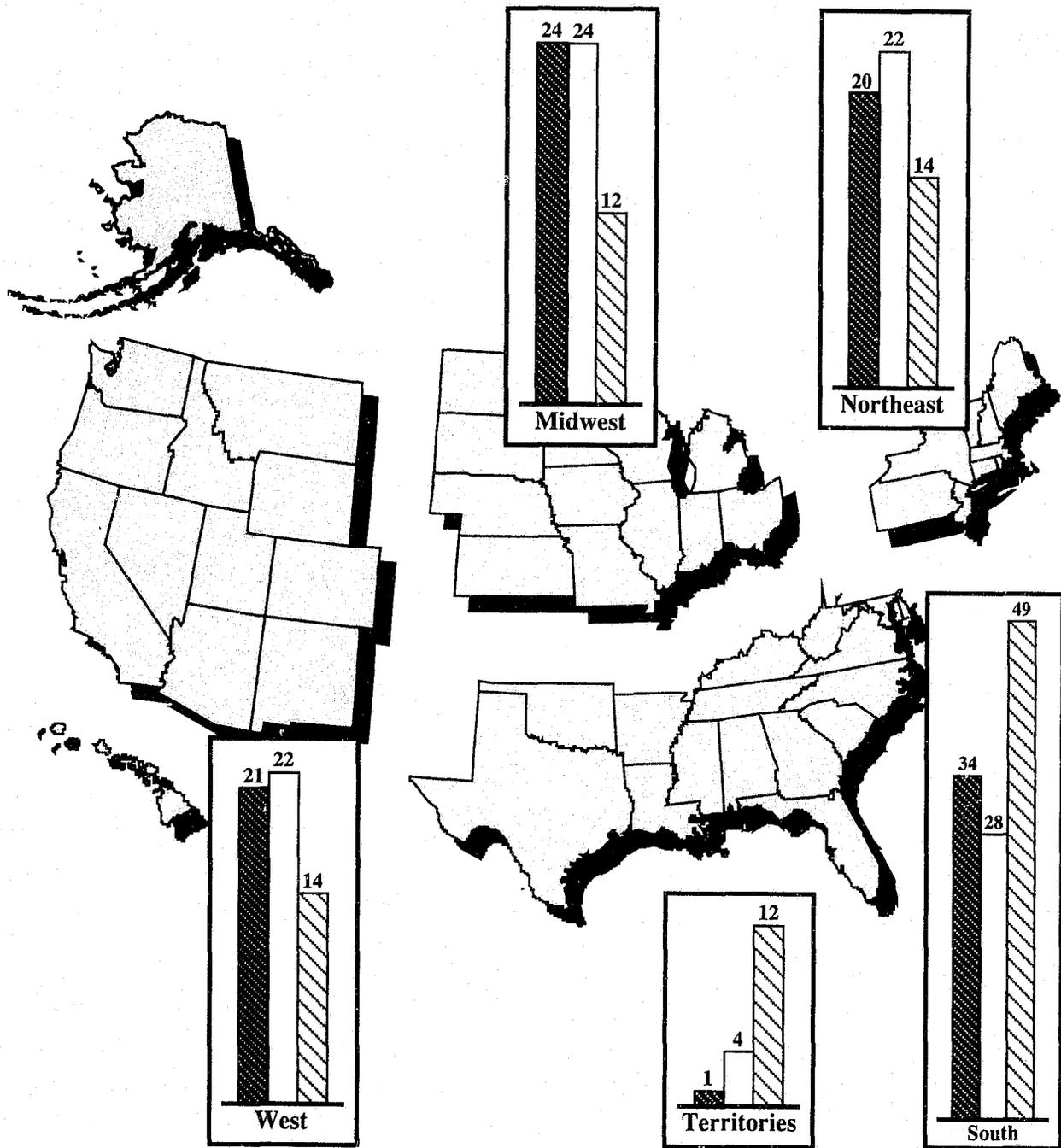
Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other*
<b>NEW YORK</b>	7	5	1	0	1
Drug Enforcement Administration, New York	1	1	0	0	0
Erie County New York	1	0	1	0	0
	5	4	0	0	1
<b>OHIO</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Cuyahoga County Housing Authority	1	1	0	0	0
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	1	0	0	0	1
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority	1	0	0	0	1
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	1	1	0	0	0
Cottageville	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TEXAS</b>	8	6	1	1	0
Balcone Heights	1	1	0	0	0
Dallas County	1	1	0	0	0
Garland	1	0	0	1	0
Houston	1	1	0	0	0
Munday	1	1	0	0	0
San Antonio	1	1	0	0	0
Waco	1	1	0	0	0
Wichita Falls	1	0	1	0	0
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	3	2	0	1	0
Alexandria	1	0	0	1	0
Henry County	1	1	0	0	0
State Police	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
 BY STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other*
WEST VIRGINIA	2	1	1	0	0
Putnam County	1	1	0	0	0
Department of Public Safety	1	0	1	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	8	7	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	8	7	0	0	1

\*Other types of weapons were 5 motor vehicles, 2 knives, 1 personal weapon, and a blunt object.

# Law Enforcement Officers Killed by Region, 1989



 Percent of total United States population  
 Percent of all law enforcement officers employed  
 Percent of all law enforcement officers killed  
*( due to rounding, percentages add to 101 )*

TABLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE

Area	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Connecticut	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Massachusetts	11	2	1	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
New Jersey	14	2	3	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0
New York	53	11	6	7	1	5	1	2	9	4	7
Pennsylvania	20	7	2	0	3	1	2	3	0	1	1
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
Illinois	28	2	1	6	2	2	3	4	3	3	2
Indiana	17	4	4	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	0
Michigan	24	1	0	4	3	3	1	3	4	4	1
Ohio	19	1	3	3	2	3	0	2	4	0	1
Wisconsin	7	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Iowa	5	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Minnesota	9	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Missouri	16	3	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	2
Nebraska	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	5	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Florida	59	7	6	7	6	6	1	7	8	8	3
Georgia	33	9	1	1	1	4	3	5	3	2	4
Maryland	12	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	1
North Carolina	14	2	3	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	10	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
Virginia	23	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	3
West Virginia	7	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

TABLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
 REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE - Continued

Area	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Alabama	25	3	4	4	2	1	5	3	3	0	0
Kentucky	14	3	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	1
Mississippi	28	2	6	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	5
Tennessee	16	1	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>
Arkansas	18	3	3	2	1	5	1	1	0	2	0
Louisiana	18	2	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	4
Oklahoma	11	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	0
Texas	77	9	5	9	11	4	7	5	7	12	8
<b>WEST</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>
Arizona	20	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	3	5	1
Colorado	15	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	3	2	0
Idaho	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	10	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
Utah	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Alaska	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
California	65	7	8	7	9	6	6	3	5	9	5
Hawaii	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Oregon	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	10	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	0
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
American Samoa	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guam	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	38	6	2	3	5	2	6	4	1	1	8
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FOREIGN</b>	<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>0</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
TYPE OF WEAPON

Year	Grand Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearm	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>
1980	104	69	13	13	95	3	0	0	6
1981	91	69	12	5	86	1	0	0	4
1982	92	60	17	5	82	3	0	2	5
1983	80	54	12	8	74	2	0	0	4
1984	72	46	9	11	66	2	0	2	2
1985	78	58	3	9	70	1	0	0	7
1986	66	51	8	3	62	0	0	0	4
1987	74	49	9	9	67	3	0	0	4
1988	78	62	12	2	76	0	0	0	2
1989	66	40	10	7	57	2	0	1	6

TABLE 4. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
TYPE AND SIZE OF FIREARM

Firearms Used	Total Slain With Firearms	Slain With Own Weapon
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Handgun Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>
.22 Caliber	3	0
.25 Caliber	2	0
9 Millimeter	4	2
.357 Magnum	7	5
.38 Caliber	19	3
.380 Caliber	1	0
.44 Magnum	0	0
.45 Caliber	2	0
Caliber Not Reported	2	0
<b>Rifle Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
.22 Caliber	3	0
.30 Caliber	1	0
.35 Caliber	0	0
.44 Magnum	1	0
9 Millimeter	0	0
.30-06 Caliber	2	0
.30-30 Caliber	3	0
<b>Shotgun Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
12 Gauge	6	0
20 Gauge	1	0

TABLE 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED BY FIREARMS, 1980-1989  
DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIM OFFICER AND OFFENDER

Feet	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>
0 - 5	420	60	46	39	35	41	43	43	34	47	32
6 - 10	134	15	17	15	18	14	10	12	14	10	9
11 - 20	98	11	16	16	13	4	13	2	6	12	5
21 - 50	50	5	4	8	4	4	4	2	8	5	6
Over 50	33	4	3	4	4	3	0	3	5	2	5

TABLE 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED BY FIREARMS, 1980-1989  
LOCATION OF FATAL WOUNDS SUFFERED BY VICTIM OFFICER

Point of Entry	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>
Front Head	232	26	24	20	23	22	21	21	27	32	16
Rear Head	71	7	12	4	6	11	6	5	4	5	11
Front Upper Torso	337	48	40	44	33	29	40	26	29	30	18
Rear Upper Torso	66	10	7	12	9	3	3	7	3	6	6
Front Below Waist	22	3	3	1	3	1	0	3	3	2	3
Rear Below Waist	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3

TABLE 7. LOCATION OF FATAL FIREARM WOUNDS, 1985-1989  
OFFICERS WEARING BODY ARMOR

	ALL WOUNDS		HEAD WOUNDS		UPPER TORSO		LOWER TORSO	
	TOTAL	ARMOR	TOTAL	ARMOR	TOTAL	ARMOR	TOTAL	ARMOR
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>
1989	57	18	27	10	24	6	6	3
1988	76	20	37	15	36	3	3	2
1987	67	16	31	13	32	3	4	0
1986	62	14	26	6	33	6	3	2
1985	70	13	27	8	43	5	0	0

TABLE 8. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
TIME OF DAY

Time of Day	Total*	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
<b>Total*</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>65*</b>
<b>A.M.</b>											
12:01 - 2:00	86	9	12	12	9	8	8	5	4	8	11
2:01 - 4:00	78	13	9	8	5	5	5	6	8	9	10
4:01 - 6:00	27	8	6	0	2	3	3	0	2	2	1
6:01 - 8:00	18	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	5	1	2
8:01 - 10:00	40	4	4	3	2	1	9	4	5	6	2
10:01 - Noon	44	4	5	7	7	3	3	3	2	6	4
<b>P.M.</b>											
12:01 - 2:00	52	7	8	4	6	4	5	4	4	6	4
2:01 - 4:00	64	11	8	11	5	7	3	5	5	5	4
4:01 - 6:00	88	8	8	6	10	11	8	10	9	10	8
6:01 - 8:00	85	11	7	11	11	4	8	10	12	8	3
8:01 - 10:00	115	14	5	20	11	10	17	11	13	9	5
10:01 - Midnight	103	14	17	9	9	14	9	7	5	8	11

\* The time for one incident was not reported.

## Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted and Killed by Time of Day, 1985 - 1989

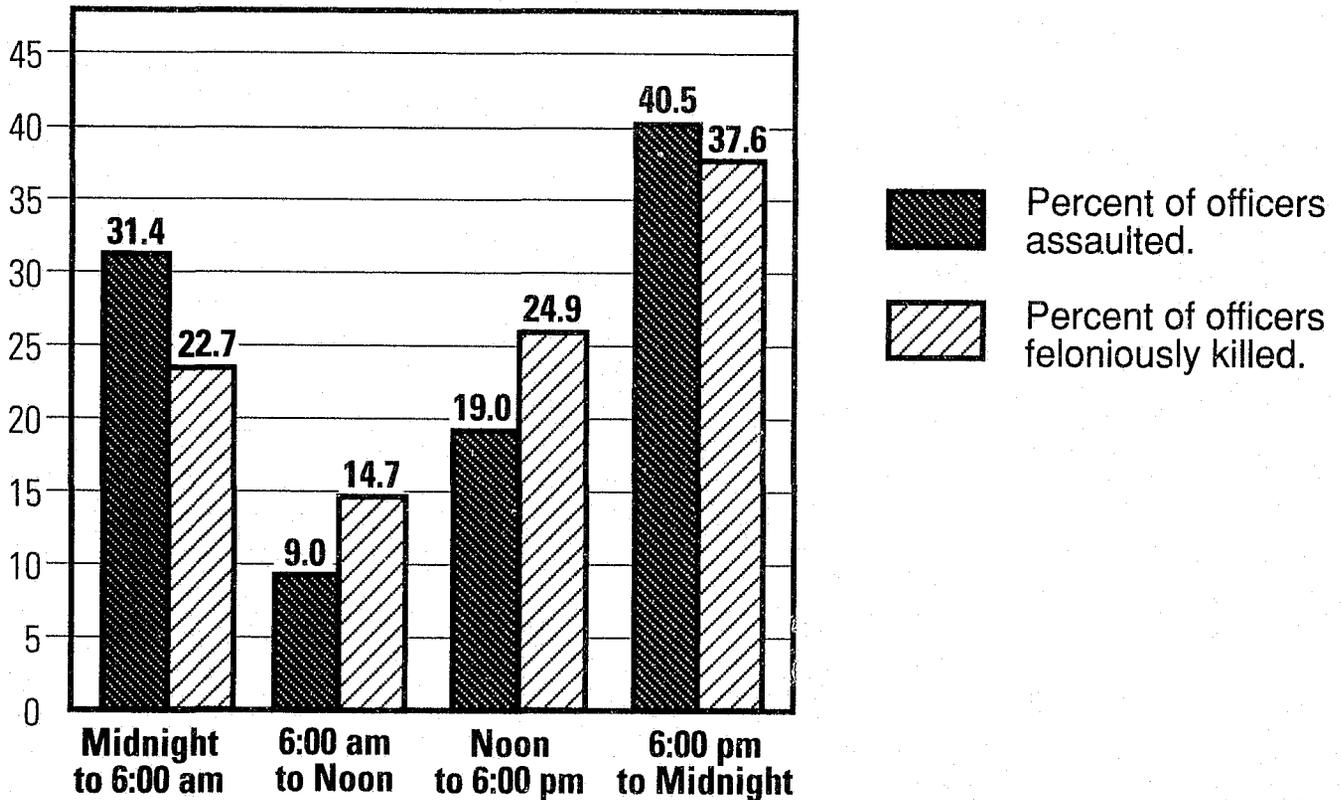


TABLE 9. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
DAY OF WEEK

Day of Week	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
Monday	104	10	13	12	9	7	8	9	11	14	11
Tuesday	131	9	13	15	18	15	19	8	7	14	13
Wednesday	105	17	11	14	12	4	6	13	10	9	9
Thursday	133	25	12	23	5	9	17	12	15	8	7
Friday	121	11	16	6	14	14	10	10	11	18	11
Saturday	124	20	16	13	13	13	11	8	12	9	9
Sunday	83	12	10	9	9	10	7	6	8	6	6

TABLE 10. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
BY MONTH

Month	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
January	92	8	11	9	12	10	5	8	12	7	10
February	73	8	6	11	7	5	6	8	6	9	7
March	70	1	8	5	7	10	13	5	6	5	10
April	57	12	3	5	6	1	11	8	6	1	4
May	56	9	11	5	6	2	7	7	3	2	4
June	71	12	10	4	7	7	5	7	4	10	5
July	60	6	5	9	8	4	4	6	9	7	2
August	56	5	6	10	6	3	7	3	3	6	7
September	69	8	4	12	5	11	7	4	9	6	3
October	60	7	10	10	4	5	2	2	5	9	6
November	66	12	5	5	6	5	8	5	5	11	4
December	71	16	12	7	6	9	3	3	6	5	4

TABLE 11. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
POPULATION GROUP BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Type of Assignment								
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/Special Assignment		Off Duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Group I Cities 250,000 and over	15	3	5	2	0	1	0	4	0
Group II Cities 100,000-249,999	9	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	3
Group III Cities 50,000-99,999	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Group IV Cities 25,000-49,999	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Group V Cities 10,000-24,999	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group VI Cities Under 10,000	7	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Suburban Counties	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Rural Counties	10	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	0
State Agencies	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
U. S. Territories	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Federal Agencies	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

### Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted and Killed Circumstances at Scene, 1985 - 1989

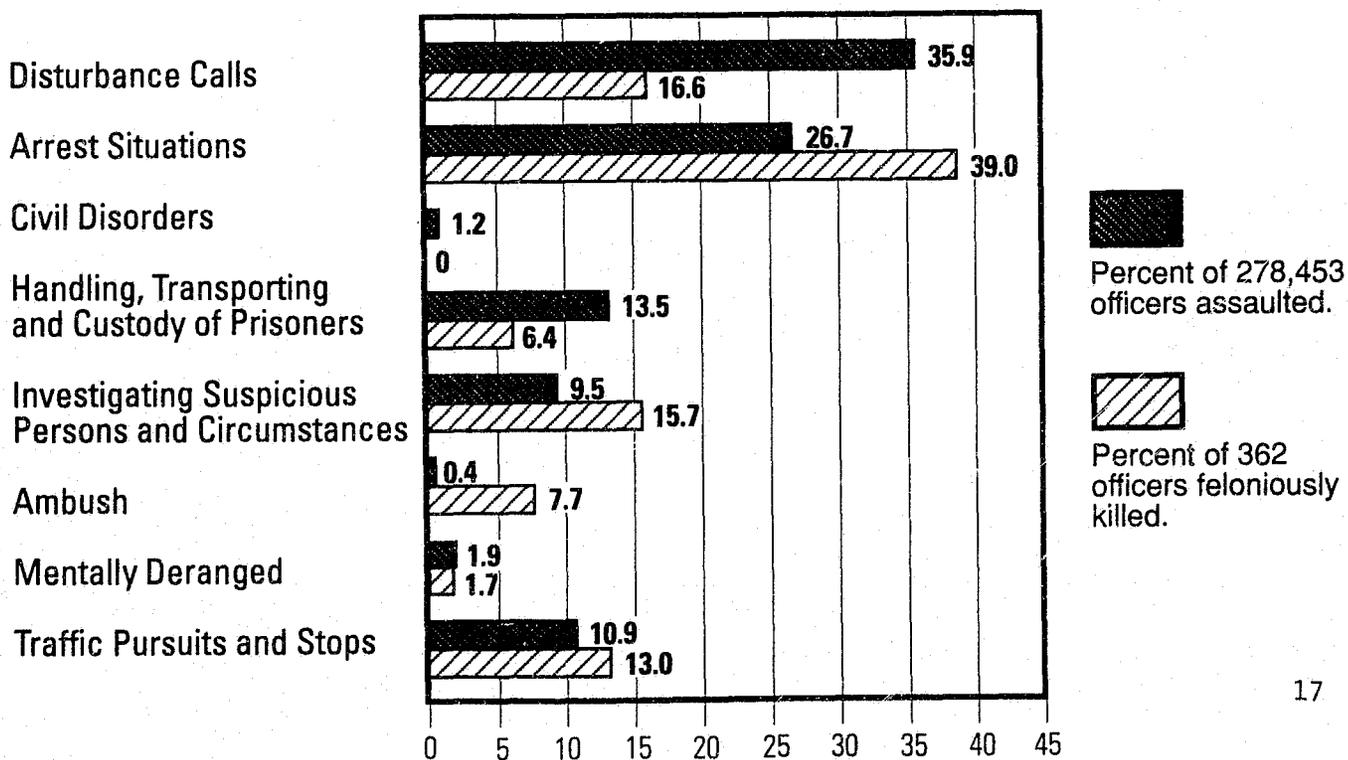


TABLE 12. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Disturbance Calls</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	76	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	9	4	4
Family quarrels	56	6	5	7	5	1	7	1	13	3	8
<b>Arrest Situations</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	37	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	112	22	17	14	11	8	12	9	4	7	8
Drug-related matters	67	9	2	6	7	4	6	7	6	12	8
Attempting other arrests	112	10	13	13	9	19	7	9	12	11	9
<b>Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Ambush Situations</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Entrapment/premeditation	39	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	4	2	2
Unprovoked attack	31	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	0	5	3
<b>Mentally Deranged</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Traffic Pursuits/Stops</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

TABLE 13. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	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>801</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Disturbance Calls</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	76	16	16	22	0	0	1	8	13
Family quarrels	56	11	23	15	0	0	0	3	4
<b>Arrest Situations</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>57</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	37	9	18	7	0	0	0	1	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	112	11	22	11	1	2	8	12	45
Drug-related matters	67	4	2	4	0	0	9	46	2
Attempting other arrests	112	12	21	27	1	0	6	37	8
<b>Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Investigating Suspicious Persons/ Circumstances</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Ambush Situations</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
Entrapment/ premeditation	39	3	13	9	1	0	5	1	7
Unprovoked attack	31	3	15	1	0	1	4	3	4
<b>Mentally Deranged</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic Pursuits/Stops</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

TABLE 14. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Type of Assignment								
	Total	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		Off Duty	
		2-Officer Vehicle	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone		Assisted
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Disturbance Calls</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	8	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Arrest Situations</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	8	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Drug-related matters	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	0
Attempting other arrests	9	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	1
<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>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Investigating Suspicious Persons/ Circumstances</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Ambush Situations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Entrapment/ premeditation	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Mentally Deranged</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>0</b>
<b>Traffic Pursuits/Stops</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE 15. PROFILE OF VICTIM OFFICERS, 1980-1989

Victim Officers	1989	1980-1984	1985-1989	1980-1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>801</b>
Under 25 Years of Age	3	42	32	74
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	13	112	84	196
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	25	179	125	304
Over 40 Years of Age	25	106	121	227
Male	64	429	354	783
Female	2	10	8	18
White	59	372	325	697
Black	7	61	36	97
Other Race	0	6	1	7
Average Years of Service	11	8	9	9
Less than 1 Year of Service	2	24	16	40
From 1 through 4 Years of Service	15	120	90	210
From 5 through 10 Years of Service	19	175	102	277
Over 10 Years of Service	29	119	152	271
Years of Service Not Reported	1	1	2	3
Average Height	5'8''	5'9''	5'8''	5'8''
In Uniform	44	311	256	567
Wearing Protective Body Armor	21	76	90	166

TABLE 16. PROFILE OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE FELONIOUS KILLING  
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1980-1989

Persons Identified	1989	1980- 1984	1985- 1989	1980- 1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,077</b>
Under 18 Years of Age	6	56	29	85
From 18 through 29 Years of Age	34	323	259	582
Male	78	573	461	1,034
Female	3	27	16	43
White	45	333	272	605
Black	34	256	197	453
Other/Unknown Race	2	11	8	19
Prior Criminal Arrest	54	449	314	763
Convicted on Prior Criminal Charge	40	315	203	518
Prior Arrest for Crime of Violence	28	209	125	334
On Parole or Probation at Time of Killing	10	154	103	257
Prior Arrest for Murder	6	33	19	52
Prior Arrest for Drug Law Violation	14	136	102	238
Prior Arrest for Assaulting an Officer or Resisting Arrest	11	62	34	96
Prior Arrest for Weapons Violation	24	209	99	308

TABLE 17. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE FELONIOUS KILLING OF  
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1978-1987

Persons Identified	1978- 1982	1983- 1987	1978- 1987
<b>Known Persons</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Fugitives	4	4	8
Justifiably Killed	76	68	144
Committed Suicide	17	26	43
Identified but Not Charged	0	0	0
Arrested and Charged	594	372	966
<b>Arrested and Charged</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>966</b>
Guilty of Murder	418	283	701
Guilty of Lesser Offense Related to Murder	59	24	83
Guilty of Crime Other than Murder	28	9	37
Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	65	39	104
Committed to Mental Institution	16	4	20
Case Pending or Disposition Unknown	1	6	7
Died in Custody	7	7	14

## FELONIOUS INCIDENTS - 1989

### ALASKA

On June 5 at about 9:45 p.m., an officer with the Anchorage Police Department was shot upon responding to a disturbance call involving shots being fired. He died during the early morning hours of June 6. One of three officers in separate vehicles who searched the area in an attempt to pinpoint the gunfire, the 6-year veteran officer exited his patrol car in an alley to the rear of the suspected location. As he was walking to an adjacent building, still unaware of exactly where the shots came from, he was fired upon with a .22-caliber semiautomatic rifle. Struck in the abdomen, shoulder, and legs by several rounds fired from a distance of 21-50 feet, the fatally wounded 35-year-old victim fell, drew his service weapon, and returned fire. Although, he did not wound the sniper suspect, his action caused the assailant to retreat into his apartment and cease fire. The victim was found by backup officers. It was ultimately necessary for Crisis Intervention Response Team officers to utilize tear gas, stun grenades, and a police dog to arrest a 31-year-old male, who was subsequently charged with first-degree murder. Investigation revealed the suspect had prior arrests, including assault on a police officer, was a known drug user, and was recently released from a mental institution. Unknown to responding officers, 20 to 30 rounds had been fired prior to their arrival, and it appears police were lured to the area.

### ARIZONA

A 51-year-old deputy with the Navajo County Sheriff's Department shot at 7:15 p.m. on December 31 died

2 days later. Reportedly, the 24-year veteran did not contact the dispatcher before effecting a traffic stop of a vehicle containing two males on an interstate highway near Winslow. As he opened the door to leave the patrol unit, the passenger exited the stopped vehicle and opened fire with a 9-millimeter semiautomatic handgun, striking the deputy in the front of the head, as well as the shoulder and elbow. The two males fled the scene, abandoned their vehicle, and stole another. They then ambushed pursuing officers before escaping on foot. When confronted by officers 2 days later, a 45-year-old male committed suicide and a 31-year-old male was arrested and charged with murder, aggravated assault, kidnaping, and auto theft.

### CALIFORNIA

An officer with the San Jose Police Department was shot shortly before noon on January 20 while investigating a suspicious person in the downtown area. Investigation revealed that witnesses had observed the male, who was a vagrant and known drug user, acting strangely and arguing with passing citizens. A 19-year veteran, the victim confronted the 35-year-old male and was immediately attacked, losing control of his .357-magnum service weapon. The 45-year-old officer, who was wearing a protective vest, fled for cover while radioing for assistance, but the armed male located him and shot him in the head at close range, killing him instantly. During a shootout between responding officers and the male, another officer, a 39-year-old, 17-year veteran, was accidentally killed by crossfire. The assailant was also wounded and died a short time later at a local hospital.

On March 3, a deputy with the Kern County Sheriff's Department died from head wounds suffered when he was beaten with his police baton upon responding to a domestic disturbance call. At approximately 3:13 p.m. on March 2, he entered a residence in Bakersfield when the girlfriend and neighbors of a male reported they were concerned with his behavior. The 8-year veteran, who was wearing a protective vest, became involved in a struggle with the man, during which he obtained the deputy's baton and struck him twice on the head. Incapacitated from the blows, the 32-year-old deputy was then shot in the neck with his service weapon. His 26-year-old assailant, who had a prior mental history and was a known drug user, then killed himself with the gun.

On April 20, a 42-year-old detective with the Los Angeles City Police Department died as a result of complications from a gunshot wound he received on December 1, 1983. At approximately 7:10 a.m. on the day of the shooting, the 14-year veteran and other officers assigned to the narcotics division were in the process of serving a search warrant at a local residence. Upon announcing their presence and receiving no response, the officers began to enter forcibly and were fired upon from the apartment. The detective was shot in the front upper torso between the side panels of his protective vest with a .38-caliber revolver. Because of the injury, he was paralyzed below the chest. His 31-year-old assailant, a known drug dealer who was on probation at the time of the shooting, was arrested, charged with attempted murder, and sentenced to over 21 years.

An 18-year veteran Special Agent with the Anti-Smuggling Unit of the Immigration and Naturalization

Service (INS) was shot and killed and another Agent was wounded during an undercover operation on September 6 in Fresno. About 1:30 a.m., the victim and three other Agents went to a prearranged meeting with individuals suspected of smuggling illegal aliens into the United States. While two Agents waited nearby until it was time to effect the arrests of the suspects, the victim approached the passenger's side and his partner the driver's side of a vehicle containing four persons. After a price for the illegal alien had been negotiated and the identity of the individual bringing the alien into the country was established, without warning, gunfire erupted. The 42-year-old victim was shot once above the left buttock with a .380-magnum semi-automatic handgun, which resulted in a major artery being severed. He died at the scene. Simultaneously, his partner was shot in the chest just above the heart with a .357-magnum revolver. Two males, aged 31 and 41, were arrested about an hour later and charged with assault on a Federal officer and murder. The victim's partner survived.

Around 7 a.m. on October 20, a deputy with the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed while attempting to serve a narcotics search warrant in Ripon. The department's Critical Incident Management Team, including the 10-year veteran deputy, had responded to a residence to serve the warrant. While other officers were attempting to gain entry to a travel trailer parked behind the residence, the deputy positioned himself to the rear and used his flashlight to break a window as a diversionary tactic. From inside the trailer, one round was fired from a .30-06 semiautomatic rifle. The victim, a 35-year-old detective who was wearing protective body armor, was struck in the

forehead and instantly killed. Other team members immediately returned fire and killed his 43-year-old male assailant.

#### FLORIDA

A 36-year-old officer with the Titusville Police Department was shot around 10:40 p.m. on February 15 while executing a narcotics search warrant at a local residence. The officer, who was a member of the Emergency Response Team which used a stun grenade to gain entry, observed a male run into a bedroom. When he and another officer announced their presence at the bedroom door, no one responded. Upon opening the door and using another stun grenade, the 8-year veteran, who was wearing a protective vest, was shot once in the upper arm with a .25-caliber semi-automatic handgun. The fatal round passed through his arm into his chest. A 58-year-old male was arrested at the scene and charged with murder, possession of cocaine, and related drug offenses.

A deputy with the Seminole County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed at about 8:45 a.m. on March 28 after responding to a suspicious person call. He was searching a wooded area near a residence in Geneva when a 27-year-old male hiding behind a wooden privacy fence fired at him. The 24-year-old deputy, wearing a protective vest, was less than 7 yards away when shot in the front of the head with a .22-caliber, bolt-action rifle. After killing the deputy, the assailant obtained the deputy's service weapon, fired two random shots into the residence, and then shot and killed himself. Investigation revealed the man, who was related by marriage to the occupants of the house, was apparently waiting for them to depart for work so he

could fire at them. The deputy had 4 years of law enforcement service.

While attempting to take a man into custody based on an emergency involuntary commitment order obtained by his wife, an 8-year veteran deputy with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office was slain at 5:45 p.m. on August 22. Prior to going to the local residence, the victim and another deputy met with the man's wife at the Royal Palm Beach Police Department, where she produced the court order and advised the deputies her husband had pulled a gun on her earlier in the day. Once at the residence, the deputies requested the communications center to call the husband and tell him to come outside. While he acknowledged the deputies' presence, he refused, even after a second call, to exit the residence. The deputies took cover when he was observed sticking a gun out of the front door. After requesting three times that the male drop the gun, the 29-year-old victim, who was wearing a protective vest, looked from around the vehicle where he had taken cover and was struck in the head and killed instantly by a round fired from a .30-30-caliber rifle. A 42-year-old male was taken into custody after a violent struggle with the other deputy. He was subsequently charged with first-degree murder.

#### GEORGIA

A 15-year veteran officer with the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services was shot at 1:05 a.m. on January 27 upon responding alone to a domestic disturbance call involving shots fired at a local residence. Reportedly, the complainant had been beaten by her common-law husband, who under the influence of cocaine, had also shot a hole in the ceiling. He fled when the officer arrived. About 30 minutes later, the 37-year-old

officer located the husband walking near the residence, exited his patrol car, drew his service weapon, and approached the man on foot. The victim officer did not radio his location or request assistance. The male hid behind a tree, leaving the officer without cover, and then jumped out and fired several shots with a .38-caliber handgun. One round struck the victim in the abdomen. Although fatally wounded, he managed to radio for help and return fire but did not hit his assailant. A 39-year-old male, whose prior arrests included aggravated assault on a police officer, was apprehended nearby and subsequently charged with murder, aggravated assault, and convicted felon in possession of a firearm. The victim officer died later that day.

A 7-year veteran officer with the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services was shot and killed at approximately 3:30 a.m. on June 7. The 35-year-old officer was on patrol in his vehicle when he noticed a citizen gesturing for him to stop. The complainant pointed out two males and said one had robbed him of \$7. Upon seeing the officer, the two fled on foot. One of the males voluntarily stopped and was placed in the patrol unit. The other ran into a wooded area and was followed by the officer. Shortly thereafter, the officer apparently caught up with the suspect and while attempting to handcuff him, lost control of his .38-caliber service handgun. The officer was shot three times in the front upper torso. Later that same day, a 21-year-old male was arrested and charged with the officer's murder.

Investigating a disturbance in a bus station parking lot at 1 a.m. on August 19 led to the death of an off-duty Savannah Police Department

officer. In uniform and working as a security officer at the station, the officer pulled out his nightstick and approached two males, one of whom had been pistol-whipped by the other for refusing to buy him liquor. Reportedly, the 27-year-old officer was unaware the armed male had a .38-caliber revolver in his waistband. Without warning, the male produced the weapon and shot the victim at close range in the upper torso between the side panels of his protective vest, in the head, and in the leg. His alleged assailant, aged 20, fled but surrendered to police 4 days later. The victim officer had 3 years of law enforcement service.

A city of Columbus patrolman was shot and killed in an unprovoked attack at approximately 3:45 p.m. on December 12, while on duty at police headquarters as the departmental recruiter. Investigation indicates a lone gunman entered the building, passed the desk service area, and entered an interior hallway. The patrolman, with his back to the male, was standing in the hallway talking with another officer. Upon seeing the officers, the man allegedly produced a .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun and fired six rounds at the two officers. Four rounds struck the victim patrolman in the right side of his back and right rear shoulder, mortally wounding him. The victim was in uniform, but not wearing protective body armor. Also wounded, the other officer returned fire, missing the male as he ran from the hallway and out the main entrance. On the street, the male threw his weapon to the ground. Several officers gave chase and caught a 26-year-old male approximately two blocks from headquarters without further incident. The suspect was charged with murder and aggravated assault on a police officer. The

43-year-old victim patrolman had nearly 4 years of law enforcement service.

#### IDAHO

Just after 5 p.m. on January 12, an officer with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service assigned to the Sandpoint Ranger District was shot and killed while participating as a tracker with Bonner County Sheriff's Office deputies in the apprehension of two males. Reportedly, the previous evening two masked men entered a local residence demanding money and drugs. When officers responded, one of the persons in the residence was shot and wounded and another taken hostage. The hostage was released a short time after the two escaped. Later a deputy became involved in a high-speed chase with the men, who subsequently abandoned their car and entered a heavily wooded, snow-covered area. Throughout the next day, search teams tried to locate the men. As the operation was about to be suspended because of darkness, the victim officer discovered fresh tracks, and it was thought the suspects were close by. While the 41-year-old officer and a deputy followed the tracks around brush and trees in snow that was at times waist deep, the other search team members positioned themselves along the highway and in the vicinity of the two nearest residences. The two officers had gone about 100 yards when they observed the two suspects hidden under a tree. Upon the officers' announcing their presence, gunfire erupted, and the deputy turned off his radio to avoid being located by the suspects. The officers returned fire, the deputy emptying his shotgun and then drawing a semiautomatic handgun, which there was difficulty firing due to inclement weather and heavy gloves. He

retreated while loading another round and heard the victim calling to him. After more gunfire, he called to the victim but received no response. When he became too cold to wait any longer, the deputy crawled away to obtain help. As officers were making preparations to go in and find the victim, the suspects telephoned the sheriff's office from a residence about 2 miles away to surrender. The victim's body was found in the wooded area. He had been shot in the back below his protective vest with a 12-gauge shotgun. Two brothers, aged 27 and 29, were subsequently arrested in connection with the death of the officer, who had 4 years of law enforcement service.

#### ILLINOIS

A 52-year-old deputy with the Edgar County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed at about 1:10 a.m. on February 15. Two deputies responded to a call that a man was threatening family members with a gun. Upon arriving at the residence occupied by the man and his father, the deputies observed the suspect with a handgun. After persuading the suspect to disarm himself, the deputies entered the residence. Subsequently, the suspect entered the bedroom area of his living quarters followed by the victim deputy. Reportedly, the suspect exited the bedroom pointing a handgun at the deputy. Attempts to get the suspect to put the gun down failed, and without warning, he fired the .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. Four shots to the chest were deflected by the 10-year veteran deputy's protective vest while a fifth bullet entered between its left side panels. Another bullet hit the deputy in the lower torso. Although mortally wounded, the victim returned fire along with his partner. The 34-year-old suspect, who had a history

of mental problems, was justifiably killed in the exchange of gunfire.

An officer with the Chicago Police Department died on November 16 from gunshot wounds received at approximately 11 p.m. on July 31 while handling a man-with-gun report. While on patrol alone on the night of the shooting, the 20-year veteran was writing a ticket when approached by a citizen. Advised that an armed male had fired shots nearby, the 51-year-old officer located the alleged gunman, who apparently was known to him outside of law enforcement. Reportedly, as the victim conducted a pat down search, the male suddenly spun around and shot the officer once in the front upper torso with a .22-caliber revolver. A 16-year-old male was subsequently arrested and charged in connection with the shooting.

#### KANSAS

Major head trauma suffered on November 10, 1988, led to the death of an officer with the Kansas City Police Department on August 1. At about 1:20 a.m. on the night of the fatal incident, the 29-year-old victim officer, who was wearing a protective vest, was assisting other officers in setting up a roadblock in an attempt to apprehend a fleeing suspect wanted in connection with an aggravated assault and robbery. As the officer exited his patrol vehicle to stop a tractor trailer rig and other traffic, the suspect maneuvered his vehicle around the truck, and reportedly, struck the officer intentionally. The suspect fled in his vehicle and was pursued by officers of the Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, Police Departments. Within half an hour, a 19-year-old male was apprehended and arrested; he has been charged with first-degree murder in

connection with the death of the officer, who had 8 years of law enforcement service.

#### KENTUCKY

Around noon on January 10, a 42-year-old officer with the Jefferson County Police Department was shot and killed after responding to a man-with-gun call. The 17-year veteran officer located a man walking along a freeway with a rifle. In his cruiser with the driver's window down, the officer approached the suspect and the two conversed briefly. Investigation indicates the man then stepped back 6 or 7 feet and then shot the officer twice in the face with the .22-caliber semiautomatic rifle. Fleeing the scene, the man allegedly confronted a nearby farmer and wounded him. Later, the 28-year-old suspect was shot in an exchange of gunfire with police. He survived and has been charged in connection with the officer's death.

#### LOUISIANA

A 44-year-old lieutenant with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office was shot and killed at about 3 a.m. on January 25. The 23-year veteran observed two men trying to steal an automobile from the parking lot of a condominium/apartment complex and stopped his patrol unit adjacent to the car. He exited his patrol car with flashlight in one hand and radio in the other. Having observed a screwdriver in the car's steering column, the lieutenant ordered the occupants out of the vehicle. Without warning, the man on the driver's side fired three shots from a .357-magnum revolver. The officer was struck once in the right side below the chest and once in the shoulder blade area with the bullet exiting through the back of the neck; he immediately fell to the ground

fatally wounded. Exiting the car, the two suspects joined a third who was acting as a lookout and escaped in a previously stolen vehicle. The next day two males, ages 16 and 19, were arrested and charged with first-degree murder and attempted auto theft. During the early morning hours of January 27, county and city detectives observed an individual believed to be the third suspect of this incident and his girlfriend traveling in separate vehicles. The detectives attempted to establish a roadblock; however, the 18-year-old male, who investigation indicates was the lieutenant's assailant, crashed through, injuring two deputies. Exiting his vehicle, the male fired several shots, whereupon the deputies returned fire and justifiably killed him. The 22-year-old female was subsequently arrested and charged with first-degree murder--accessory to the fact.

On February 20 at approximately 2:30 p.m., a 42-year-old detective with the Sabine Parish Sheriff's Department was shot and killed while attempting to serve outstanding arrest warrants. The detective observed the suspect operating a motor vehicle and contacted Many City officers to request assistance. Upon arrival, the backup unit found the fatally wounded officer in his marked patrol unit. Investigation indicates the detective positioned his unit with the lights flashing behind the suspect's vehicle. The suspect immediately approached the driver's side of the patrol unit, firing one shot from a 12-gauge shotgun through the open window and another through the windshield, striking the officer in the chest. A 24-year-old suspect was apprehended later that day and charged with first-degree murder in addition to numerous other charges stemming from unrelated incidents. The victim

officer was a 17-year veteran of law enforcement.

An 11-year veteran officer of the Shreveport Police Department was killed when struck by a vehicle during a traffic stop at approximately 11 p.m., June 6. The 32-year-old victim officer made the stop for a traffic violation and allegedly found the violator to be in possession of a quantity of cocaine. After the arrival of backup units with overhead lights activated, the victim officer was arresting the violator, when another motorist deliberately crashed into the stopped car and two patrol units. The victim officer, in uniform and protective vest, was standing off the roadway and at the side of the patrol vehicles when hit. He received injuries to the head and torso. The operator of the vehicle, a 35-year-old male who had a history of mental problems, stated to police that he intended to kill himself by purposely driving into the police cars. The suspect was arrested and subsequently hanged himself in a local jail.

At 4:55 p.m. on December 3, a patrolman with the Longansport Police Department was killed when intentionally run over by a vehicle. Prior to the fatal incident, the officer was dispatched to investigate a complaint of a trespasser on private property. Upon arrival, the 44-year-old officer reportedly observed the male suspect assaulting the female complainant and attempted to place him under arrest. Walking away with the officer pursuing, the male got into his truck and drove off. The officer, holding onto the truck, was dragged about 400 feet until he lost his hold and was thrown beneath the vehicle. He died as a result of head injuries. The 33-year-old suspect, who was out of jail on bond, was

arrested and charged in connection with the officer's killing.

#### MAINE

A 36-year-old detective with the Maine State Police was shot and killed while investigating a child sex abuse complaint. Around 10 a.m. on March 31, the plainclothes officer arrived at the Leeds residence of the subject of the complaint and radioed his location. Within minutes of signing off, the officer called for assistance stating that a female had run from the mobile home and gotten into his unmarked car. Almost immediately, the 36-year-old alleged child abuser opened the side door of the trailer and shot through the right rear window of the officer's vehicle with a .44-magnum rifle, striking the detective once in the back and once in the side. He subsequently shot and killed the female occupant of the vehicle and then himself. Investigation indicates that the female victim and the detective's assailant may not have known who the detective was and that his arrival coincided with a domestic dispute. The detective had 12 years of law enforcement service.

#### MARYLAND

Upon responding to a drug-related incident, a 10-year veteran Baltimore City Police Department officer was slain at approximately 3:25 a.m. on October 10. An anonymous call was received regarding narcotics being sold on the inside stairwell of an apartment building. When the 37-year-old victim and another officer arrived at the location, the victim entered the front door and the other officer entered the rear. As the victim officer, wearing a protective vest, approached the first floor landing,

he was confronted by two men and was shot twice in the left side of the head and once in the left shoulder area with a .38-caliber handgun. Both suspects fled--one to the front door and the other to the rear exit. At the rear exit, the assisting officer encountered the alleged gunman and an exchange of gunfire ensued. The officer was struck once in the chest (his protective vest blocked the bullet) and once in the left hand; the suspect was struck in the lower abdomen. After fleeing by the rear exit, the 20-year-old suspect was apprehended outside the building by other responding officers. He has been charged with first-degree murder, attempted murder, and handgun violations. The other man, who was not armed, was apprehended inside the apartment building.

#### MICHIGAN

An 11-year veteran officer of the Detroit Police Department was killed at 2:40 a.m. on March 12 when her patrol car was intentionally struck by a vehicle involved in a high-speed chase with other officers. Prior to the chase, a police unit had responded to the parking lot of a local lounge where two suspects in a vehicle had allegedly threatened patrons with guns. When the officers attempted to investigate, the men sped away and the officers pursued. The 39-year-old victim officer was assisting in the pursuit when her vehicle was intentionally struck broadside. Two male suspects, ages 23 and 20, were arrested and charged with murder.

#### MINNESOTA

At approximately 7:30 p.m. on December 15, a 43-year-old officer with the Hutchinson Police Department was shot and killed. The victim

officer responded to a call from a local department store to investigate a possible shoplifting. Upon arrival at the store, the officer questioned a man who was attempting to return merchandise for a cash refund. In the man's presence, the officer made a telephone call to try and verify his story. Investigation indicates that when the suspect realized he was going to be arrested, he stood up, raised his hands, and suddenly produced a .38-caliber handgun. He shot the victim officer in the front of the head while the officer was still on the telephone, killing him instantly. The suspect fled to a nearby fast food restaurant where he forced two males at gunpoint to drive him to Minneapolis. A 29-year-old male was arrested 4 days later and charged with first-degree murder in addition to other related charges. The victim officer was a 17-year veteran of law enforcement.

#### MISSISSIPPI

The Chief of the Verona Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 5:15 p.m. on January 6 while attempting to serve warrants on a couple known to him as neighbors and through his work in law enforcement. Investigation indicates he was advised by the Tupelo Police Department that one of their units was en route to meet him with the warrants for indecent exposure and making death threats by telephone. The Chief started alone toward the couple's house and passed them in their truck on the way. Turning around, he pursued them to a nearby church. Parking behind their truck, the 12-year-veteran exited his vehicle to approach the female driver when the male on the passenger side got out, walked to the rear of the truck, and fired twice into the

patrol car. The Chief drew his weapon and returned fire but missed his assailant, who then fired another 17 rounds with a .30-caliber semi-automatic rifle. Five rounds struck the 50-year-old Chief in the upper torso, knocking him to the ground. As he lay disabled, he was struck by another 10 rounds to the head. After the shooting, the couple fled to their residence and barricaded themselves inside. They subsequently surrendered without incident to local and state authorities. A 37-year-old female and a 38-year-old male were arrested and charged with capital murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

A 39-year-old patrolman with the Jackson Police Department died on February 24 from gunshot wounds received at approximately 4 p.m. the day before. Investigation indicates the off-duty officer interrupted a robbery in progress at a local pawn and bait shop. Before the officer's arrival, a man had entered the shop with a gun and demanded money. When the female employee told him she had no money, the suspect took her purse and car keys, barricaded the store's front door, and led the woman to a storage room where he bound her. There, he apparently observed the officer arriving. The patrolman forced his way into the store and was confronted by the male in the storage room. The suspect allegedly placed a .22-caliber handgun to the victim's head and ordered him to the center of the room where he shot him in the head. The assailant escaped in the female's vehicle. A 26-year-old male, who had a history of prior arrests, was apprehended March 16. Reportedly, the suspect was under the influence of narcotics at the time of the incident. The victim officer had 15 years of law enforcement experience.

A 39-year-old patrolman with the Crenshaw Police Department was shot and killed on April 1 at approximately 5:30 p.m. An altercation between members of two families resulted in their going to the police station to file charges against each other. After the victim officer talked to all of the complainants, two brothers left the station in a car driven by a third male. The car ran a stop sign and proceeded to a house where one of the brothers retrieved a shotgun. Reportedly, the officer observed the traffic violation and followed the car. As the officer arrived at the house, a 30-year-old male allegedly approached the driver's side of the patrol car and jumped the officer before he could exit. During their struggle, the officer fired and wounded his assailant. Meanwhile, however, the man's 27-year-old brother walked behind the patrol car and allegedly fired twice with a 12-gauge shotgun through the passenger side glass. The victim officer, who had 4 years of law enforcement experience, was struck and killed by rounds to the rear of the head. Both brothers were subsequently arrested and charged with capital murder.

Two patrolmen with the Columbia Police Department were slain at approximately 9:20 p.m. on May 8 while attempting to arrest a man as a result of a domestic disturbance. The officers had already responded to earlier calls involving a man threatening his wife with a shotgun. That afternoon, the couple had an altercation, and the wife obtained a weapons violation warrant against her husband and dropped it off at the sheriff's office. One of the victim patrolmen had talked to another officer concerning the trouble with the husband, for whom they were still searching, and was advised to use extreme caution, as he had killed

before and was known to carry a loaded shotgun and a pistol. Investigation also revealed he had a scanner in the truck. Shortly after 9 p.m., both officers again responded to the residence, but the husband had already left. When the husband's camper truck was spotted, one officer positioned his vehicle with bright lights and spotlight on behind the truck, while the officer acting as backup pulled his vehicle to the right and front of the first patrol unit and turned off his engine and lights. The man refused to comply with orders to get out of the truck which one officer made over his public address system. Both officers then approached the truck. As the 40-year-old officer reached the passenger side, he was fired upon with a 12-gauge shotgun and hit in the left shoulder. The assailant exited the truck at the same time the officers returned fire. As the wounded 7-year veteran started toward his patrol car, the man fired again over the hood of the truck and struck the officer in the head. He then fired at the second officer, aged 36 with 3 years of law enforcement experience. He, too, was shot in the head and killed as he tried to take cover behind his patrol unit. Hearing gunfire, the man's son and wife were preparing to leave their residence in the son's car when the 51-year-old assailant, still armed with the shotgun, arrived and threatened to kill them both. Telling his mother to get out of the car, the son accelerated his car toward his father, pinning him against the truck. The son, armed with a handgun, exited the vehicle and fatally wounded his father.

#### MISSOURI

On May 22, 1980, at approximately 10:15 p.m., a lieutenant with the Joplin Police Department was shot in

the chest upon responding to a call from a local motel where a man claimed he had been shot. The 37-year-old victim and two other officers responded to the motel room and were advised by the man that he had been shot at from another vehicle while driving into town. As he was telling the officers about the incident, he stated that he just observed the suspect vehicle drive past the motel room. When the officers diverted their attention, the tenant produced a .38-caliber revolver, fired, and struck all three. One of the stricken officers returned fire, fatally wounding the mentally deranged assailant. The victim officer, a 19-year veteran of law enforcement who was in uniform but not wearing a protective vest, recovered from his wounds but suffered a protracted illness and periodic complications as a result of the shooting incident. He died in the hospital on September 7, 1989.

A 16-year veteran officer with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department was killed on September 9 at approximately 3:45 a.m. while responding to assist in a high-speed chase. Investigation indicates the 39-year-old officer's marked vehicle was hit broadside by a car driven in excess of 100 miles per hour by a male who had threatened to ram his car into something in order to commit suicide. Prior to the collision, the man had reportedly assaulted his wife and her lover. After then taking his wife to the hospital, security officers attempted to detain him, but he assaulted a security guard and fled. Pursued by police, the man allegedly attempted to run down another officer before hitting the victim's car. Receiving only minor injuries in the crash in which the victim was killed, the 28-year-old male was arrested and charged with

first-degree murder, armed criminal action, assault, driving while intoxicated, and various traffic violations.

#### MONTANA

On February 14 at 5:45 p.m., a Billings Police Department detective was slain while transporting a parole violator to the police station. He had arrested the male on a warrant from Mississippi and placed him without handcuffs into the patrol car. As the 28-year-old officer pulled into an alley behind the station, the arrestee bolted from the car. Calling for assistance and backing the car out of the alley, the detective pursued the male and thwarted his attempt to commandeer a vehicle. The male then ran down the alley where he grabbed a citizen, trying to use him as a shield but then releasing him. During an ensuing struggle between the detective, who had his .357-magnum handgun drawn, and the arrestee, the officer's weapon discharged and the 24-year-old arrestee was wounded. As the 8-year veteran tried to aid him, the male obtained the service weapon and shot the detective three times in the front upper torso at close range. Both the officer and his assailant died as a result of the gunshot wounds.

#### NEW YORK

A Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was shot and killed in an undercover drug operation on February 28. The 12-year veteran agent, involved in a joint FBI/DEA operation, had arranged an undercover meeting to discuss a narcotics transaction relating to the purchase of cocaine. Following a van containing the suspect(s) from whom the narcotics buy was to be made, the

agent had driven to a thinly populated area of Staten Island. While trying to maintain a discreet surveillance, assisting agents lost view of the victim officer at approximately 9:35 p.m. At 10 p.m., as the result of a search, the 46-year-old agent's body was found inside his vehicle. He had been shot three times, twice in the head, with a .357-caliber handgun. Indications are that the agent was shot by an individual standing outside the driver's door of the vehicle. One suspect, a 28-year-old male, was identified and later killed in an apparent underworld slaying.

An officer with the New York City Police Department was shot and killed on March 3 at approximately 12:50 a.m. while investigating a dispute involving several males. The 25-year-old officer and his partner, assigned to an anti-crime task force, were in plain clothes and patrolling a robbery target area in an unmarked vehicle when they observed the disturbance. Apparently suspecting the two were officers, the males fled as the officers approached on foot. Two of the males were pursued by the victim officer, who was followed by his partner. During an ensuing struggle, the victim officer was shot from the front below his protective vest with his own .38-caliber handgun. Although his partner returned fire and radioed for help, the assailant escaped, taking the officer's weapon. Two males were later apprehended. One, aged 23, was charged with murder and other offenses, and the other, aged 22, was charged with assault and other offenses. The slain officer had over 2 years of law enforcement service.

A 5-year veteran officer with the New York City Police Department died on June 2 from wounds received on May 30 at approximately 12:10 a.m.

On the day of the shooting, the plainclothes officer and his partner, assigned to an anti-robbery squad, were patrolling in an unmarked car when they were dispatched as backup officers to a domestic disturbance call. The officers were the first to arrive at the Brooklyn apartment door, which was opened by a female who summoned the female complainant from another room. When she appeared, she was immediately followed by her former boyfriend, who had come to the apartment to try to reconcile their relationship and ask her to drop kidnaping and assault charges she had filed against him. The 25-year-old victim was standing ahead of his partner at the door when the male suddenly produced a 9-millimeter handgun and began firing. First, three rounds hit the complainant and then another three hit the victim. He was fatally wounded in the chest by a round which entered through the armhole of his protective vest. He was also shot in the foot and the buttocks. Both officers returned fire, but the assailant fled to the roof and escaped. On June 4, the 32-year-old male committed suicide after officers surrounded an apartment where he had been hiding.

Around 3 a.m. on October 17, an officer with the New York City Police Department was killed upon responding to a robbery in progress at a fast food restaurant. Reportedly, employees were still inside working, although the restaurant was closed for business, when armed males broke through a glass door to enter and execute the robbery. The victim was on foot patrol nearby when a worker, who had managed to escape through the basement, alerted him and other officers to the robbery. They and additional officers, responding to the broadcast of the robbery, arrived to observe the armed males inside. When officers broke through

the front door to confront the males, the 23-year-old victim, who was wearing a protective vest, pursued one of the suspects up a ladder leading to the roof. During an ensuing struggle with the male, the officer went over a small ledge on the roof and fell down an air shaft, which was about 40 feet deep. The victim, who had over 2 years of law enforcement service, died from massive injuries suffered as a result of the fall. Four males, aged 21, 30, 35, and 40, were subsequently arrested and charged with second-degree murder and first-degree robbery. It is believed they committed this and other robberies in order to obtain money for drugs.

While attempting to serve a warrant for possession of narcotics and failure to appear on October 20 at about 1:30 p.m., a deputy with the Erie County Sheriff's Department was killed and another wounded. Reportedly, upon arrival at the residence in Clarence in separate patrol cars, the deputies were fired upon with a .30-30-caliber rifle from a kitchen window of the residence. The 16-year veteran, aged 44, was fatally wounded below the waist by a round which struck him from the rear. The second deputy was seriously wounded but recovered. A 30-year-old male was arrested and charged with first-degree murder, attempted murder, and other offenses.

Two detectives with the New York City Police Department assigned to the Queen's County District Attorney's Office Squad were shot to death at approximately 1:50 p.m. on November 13 while transporting a prisoner. After bringing the male to the District Attorney's Office for a polygraph examination, the plainclothes detectives placed him alone in the back seat of an unmarked car for the return to prison. Report-

edly, while they were traveling on an expressway, the male produced a concealed .38-caliber handgun he had stolen from a locker at the District Attorney's Office and shot both officers. The 46-year-old driver, who was a 20-year veteran, was hit once in the back of the head. The 8-year veteran, aged 34, who was sitting in the passenger seat, was struck in the center of the back through the car seat, in the left shoulder, and in the back of the head. Once the car left the road and crashed into a utility pole, the prisoner escaped on foot. Handcuffs belonging to one of the detectives were found in the vehicle, but it is not known if the male was handcuffed in front or not at all. After an extensive manhunt, a 25-year-old male was arrested just before midnight and charged with murder and other offenses.

#### OHIO

A 58-year-old security officer with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority Police and Security Division was fatally shot at 3 a.m. on October 14. While monitoring an entry/exit security station at a senior citizen high-rise building in Cleveland, the uniformed officer became engaged in an encounter with an individual. Reportedly, as the 30-year-old male suspect tried physically to remove the officer from the security booth, a struggle ensued during which time the suspect managed to obtain the officer's .38-caliber service weapon. The suspect was walking the officer to the rear exit of the building when he was observed by a second officer. Upon seeing the second officer approaching, the suspect allegedly fatally shot the victim officer in the upper torso with his service weapon and then shot the second officer in the face, wounding him. The wounded officer

was able to return fire, striking the suspect. Although he was able to flee on foot, the suspect collapsed a short distance away. He was then arrested and charged with aggravated robbery and murder. The slain officer had 6 years of law enforcement service.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

A 7-year veteran sergeant with the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) Police Department was slain at approximately 4:15 a.m. on March 12 upon responding to a report of a trespasser in a terminal yard in Upper Darby. Arriving at the yard in separate vehicles, the sergeant and another SEPTA officer were given a description of the trespasser and separated to check different portions of the yard. When the sergeant radioed that he had located the intruder, the second officer was proceeding to that area when he heard gunfire. Reportedly, the 31-year-old sergeant took the male into custody, escorted him to his patrol car, frisked him, and then requested him to remove his heavy overcoat. Witnesses reported that as the coat fell, the male produced a butcher knife from his waist area and slashed the sergeant's head. Staggering backwards while still being pursued by the male, the sergeant managed to draw his service weapon and fire one shot into his attacker. Following an ensuing struggle, during which the officer fired three more times, both men collapsed. Upon arrival, the second officer found the sergeant with a fatal knife wound to the side and his 30-year-old assailant dead.

#### PUERTO RICO

On January 2 at 11 p.m., a 22-year-old officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was stabbed to death in

an apparent unprovoked attack in San Juan. He was guarding a podium to be used at the Governor's inauguration when approached by a male, who asked for a match. As the officer reached into his pocket for a match, the male allegedly stabbed him with a switchblade knife. The officer attempted to draw his service weapon, but the male stole it and fled. After stumbling to a building to ask another guard for help, the victim, who had 1 year of law enforcement experience, expired from his wounds. A short time later, a 22-year-old escaped convict who had been serving a sentence for murder, was arrested in possession of the officer's weapon and charged with first-degree murder.

An off-duty officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was found shot in his privately owned vehicle on January 28 about 1:30 a.m. in Santurce. He was in plain clothes in the driver's seat and had his service weapon under his left thigh and his credentials in his left hand. Reportedly, he had given a ride to two men and was attempting to arrest them when he was shot in the head with a .45-caliber handgun. The 25-year-old victim had 1 year of law enforcement experience. His unknown assailants are still at large.

During a robbery at 6:20 p.m. on April 3, an off-duty officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was slain in Guaynabo. The officer, working as a part-time taxi driver, was talking with a passenger when two armed males approached the car and announced the robbery. Instructed to exit the vehicle, the 38-year-old officer opened the door slowly and then leaped toward one of the males, managing to push away the weapon. In an ensuing struggle with both robbers, the 9-year veteran was shot

in the head and killed instantly with a .38-caliber handgun before he could retrieve his weapon from an ankle holster. The assailants stole the victim's gun and escaped in his vehicle. Two males, both aged 21, were subsequently arrested in connection with the officer's murder.

During a robbery, the Director of the Criminal Investigative Corps, Police of Puerto Rico, was shot and killed at about 5:45 p.m. on May 16. Having just finished their work shift, the Director and his partner stopped at a Rio Grande supermarket. Investigation indicates that, while the partner was in the supermarket, three juveniles approached the car and announced a robbery. One was armed with a .38-caliber revolver, while another displayed a shotgun. When the 13-year veteran attempted to retrieve his weapon from the floor of the vehicle, he was shot once in the chest with the handgun. As he fell out of the car to the ground, the 32-year-old Director fired four rounds from his weapon but did not strike the fleeing suspects. Three males, two aged 15 and one aged 17, were arrested the following day and charged with first-degree murder. Two of the juveniles were on weekend releases from a detention home, and all three were suspects in several other murders.

A 25-year-old officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was shot and killed on June 19 at approximately 8:45 p.m. The officer was performing in an off-duty guard service capacity at a Rio Piedras shopping mall when approached from behind and shot in the back of the head at close range with an unknown caliber handgun. The male assailant escaped on foot and remains at large. Investigation has developed one suspect who is believed to have shot the officer in retaliation for a previous arrest.

The victim officer had 2 years of law enforcement experience.

Two uniformed officers with the Police of Puerto Rico Traffic Division were found shot inside their unmarked patrol vehicle on August 4 at approximately 11:20 p.m. Reportedly, the event that led to the murder of the two officers began about 9:30 p.m. when the officers observed a car being driven erratically. Upon realizing that the 67-year-old male driver was intoxicated, the officers detained him, ordered him to leave his vehicle, and placed him in the back seat of their patrol unit. While en route to the police station in Arroyo, the male allegedly shot the officers with a .38-caliber handgun. The officer driving the car, 28 years old with 3 years of law enforcement service, was found slumped over the steering wheel with a wound to the rear head. His partner, 31 years of age with 10 years of law enforcement experience, was in the passenger seat and found with a wound to the back of his neck. Two other officers were patrolling the highway and discovered their car along the side of the road. Subsequently, the suspect was arrested at his residence and charged with two counts of first-degree murder and firearms violations. Both officers died on August 5.

A sergeant with the Police of Puerto Rico died on October 29 from gunshot wounds received 4 days earlier. In plain clothes and off duty, the officer was in a Dos Bocas grocery store about 10:30 p.m. on October 25 when three armed men entered and announced a robbery. After identifying himself as an officer, the 43-year-old sergeant drew a handgun from the waistband of his pants. During an ensuing exchange of gunfire, the 21-year veteran was shot twice with an

unknown caliber handgun and suffered a fatal wound in the back. His assailants are still at large.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

The body of the Cottageville Chief of Police was found around noon on March 25 after it was reported he had not returned home. Investigation revealed he had been shot at approximately 1:15 a.m. that morning while handling two arrestees. Late the previous evening, the Chief stopped a truck for speeding and observed open containers of alcohol, for which the male and female occupants were placed under arrest. A further search of their truck reportedly yielded cocaine and marijuana. The Chief called the department's only other officer, who was off duty, to assist him with transporting the arrestees to the Town Hall. After they were booked, the assisting officer left. At some point, the male driver, who had a cast on his arm and had not been handcuffed, was given a .45-caliber handgun concealed by his female companion, who apparently had neither been searched nor restrained. After having been shot several times, the 28-year-old Chief's holstered service weapon was removed and he was shot again. One of the rounds from the Chief's 9-millimeter weapon entered his front upper torso through the arm opening of his protective vest and fatally wounded him. Two weeks later, a 17-year-old female and a 20-year-old male were apprehended and charged with the murder of the Chief, who had 3 years of law enforcement service.

#### TEXAS

A 33-year-old deputy with the Dallas County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed on January 4 at 1:05 a.m. upon encountering a

suspicious male in a restricted area of the county jail. Investigation indicates that officers in the booking area discovered that an armed man was in the hallway. Since the officers were unarmed, they returned to their car in the parking garage to obtain weapons. When they reentered the jail, they saw the victim deputy lying in the hallway. She had apparently encountered the male and told him he would have to leave. As she escorted him out, he tried to turn back, and she reached for his arm. He struck her in the face, knocked her down, obtained her .357-magnum service revolver, beat her about the head with it, and then shot her several times in the rear upper torso. Pointing the weapon at several unarmed officers and firing at a custodian, he walked down the hallway where the now armed officers ordered him several times to drop the weapon. When he pointed it at the officers, he was wounded, arrested, and charged with capital murder, attempted capital murder, and attempted murder. The 37-year-old male, who had a history of mental problems as well as prior arrests, had been released recently from the county jail. The victim deputy had less than 1 year of law enforcement service.

On March 11 at approximately 2:45 a.m., a 29-year-old patrolman with the Balcones Heights Police Department was shot after stopping a vehicle for speeding. The 8-year veteran, who died of his wounds the next day, obtained identification from the driver for a warrant check, and signalled a backup unit away. Seconds after the department dispatcher confirmed an outstanding warrant on the driver but received no acknowledgement, the officer radioed for help. Responding officers discovered the victim, who was wearing body armor, outside his vehicle with

two bullet wounds to the head and his service weapon still holstered. A 34-year-old male was arrested the same day and charged with capital murder. Investigation revealed the victim had been shot with a .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun.

On March 27 at about 3:20 a.m., a 37-year-old San Antonio Police Department patrolman was shot after responding to a suspicious person call from a vacant restaurant. According to eyewitness accounts, the patrolman, who had 2 years of law enforcement service, exited his patrol vehicle with emergency lights on and approached a vehicle occupied by two males. After obtaining the driver's license and returning to his patrol unit, the victim entered the license plate number into an on-board computer, recorded the driver's license information and passenger's name on a note pad, and walked back to the vehicle. When, at the officer's request, the passenger got out of the vehicle, he reportedly attacked the officer. The driver then also exited the vehicle and joined in the assault. The patrolman was beaten severely and his service weapon, a .357-magnum revolver, was taken from his holster. While one assailant sat atop him and pinned his arms to the ground, the second is alleged to have fired the officer's weapon twice. One round missed, but the other entered the patrolman's upper torso between the side panels of his body armor. The assailants fled in their vehicle, and additional officers responded to the victim's call for assistance on his portable radio. He was able to tell assisting officers of the suspect information in the computer and on the note pad but died of his wounds several hours later. Two brothers, convicted felons aged 25 and 28, surrendered the following day and were charged with capital murder. Investigation indicated the

vacant restaurant building had been burglarized prior to the patrolman's arrival at the scene.

At approximately 2:05 a.m. on May 28, an off-duty patrolman with the Munday Police Department was slain while attempting to arrest a robbery suspect. The officer, still in uniform, had just completed his shift when he received a call at home that a local convenience store had been robbed. Recognizing the description met that of a known drug user with a prior mental history who had been seen earlier that evening wearing clothes similar to those reported, the 26-year-old patrolman responded to the area of the convenience store in his personal vehicle while other officers searched nearby housing where the male was known to have friends. Reportedly, the victim tried to arrest the alleged perpetrator a few blocks from the robbery location but lost control of his 9-millimeter handgun and was shot in the rear upper torso. His assailant fled in the patrolman's vehicle, which was abandoned a short time later. A 25-year-old male was arrested later the same morning and charged with capital murder and robbery. The victim, who identified his alleged assailant before succumbing to his wounds, had less than 1 year of law enforcement service.

A 31-year veteran lieutenant with the Wichita Falls Police Department was shot and killed after responding to a call for assistance at the scene of a disturbance where another officer had been shot. On July 25 at approximately 10:45 a.m., two officers were dispatched to a man-with-gun call. Upon arrival, the officers were informed by construction workers at the location that a male had exited a nearby residence and threatened them with a rifle, saying they were making too

much noise. Still carrying the rifle, the man came into the view of the officers and was ordered to put the gun down. Instead, the male fired, hitting one officer in the right shoulder, knocking him to the ground. The other officer returned fire at the suspect who was standing about 50 feet away. Responding to the radio call for backup assistance, the lieutenant drove his patrol unit up the driveway between the location of the suspect and the first two police officers. Upon exiting his police unit, he took cover behind a van parked in the driveway, and a gun battle ensued. During the exchange, the officer was shot in the upper right arm with the assailant's .30-30-caliber rifle. After being removed to a safe area, the 52-year-old lieutenant was transported to the hospital where he died following surgery for the gunshot wound. A 38-year-old suspect was arrested and has been charged with one count of capital murder and two counts of attempted capital murder.

An 18-year veteran sergeant with the Waco Police Department was shot and killed with his .357-caliber service revolver at 5:30 p.m. on August 29. His alleged assailant, separated and in the process of getting a divorce from the sergeant's sister, had been arrested in the presence of the victim on August 19 for false imprisonment of his estranged wife. At the time of his arrest and during a conversation at the county jail, the suspect threatened to kill the victim for interference in his personal life. Reportedly, in the afternoon hours before killing the sergeant, the man, in separate incidents, bound and gagged his estranged wife's three children and then killed his father-in-law. Subsequent to these events, he allegedly proceeded to the victim's home where the two became

involved in a struggle within and outside of the house. The 39-year-old sergeant was killed by a shot to the head as he attempted to retrieve another firearm from his car. Later the same day, the suspect allegedly killed his mother-in-law and then kidnapped his estranged wife. The 40-year-old male was arrested and charged with capital murder.

A patrolman of the Garland Police Department was shot and killed at about 11:15 p.m. on November 15. The incident occurred subsequent to the 19-year veteran officer advising the dispatcher of his location and that he was making a traffic stop. Approximately 1 minute later, the 48-year-old victim was found lying in the street next to his squad car. He had been mortally wounded in the chest by a round fired at close range from a 20-gauge shotgun. A 39-year-old male was arrested shortly thereafter and charged with five counts of capital murder and three counts of attempted capital murder. Investigation revealed he was on parole for a double murder and had just killed four people in Dallas whose bodies had not been discovered at the time the victim officer effected the traffic stop.

At 10 p.m. on December 8, an officer with the Houston Police Department was shot and killed by an apparently mentally disturbed man. The officer and his partner had stopped a vehicle for a traffic violation. As the partner was issuing a citation, a man not involved with the traffic stop walked up to the victim who was seated in the passenger side of the patrol vehicle. Reportedly, the man asked for help, saying he had been abandoned by the Drug Enforcement Administration. When requested to wait until the traffic violation was handled, the man began ranting

and rapping on the patrol vehicle's window. Exiting the vehicle, the officer was reaching to open the rear door when the man allegedly produced a .38-caliber revolver and shot the officer once in the head. The 34-year-old suspect was immediately apprehended by the victim's partner. The 29-year-old victim officer, who had 4 years of law enforcement service, was wearing protective body armor when slain.

#### VIRGINIA

A master trooper with the Virginia Department of State Police was shot and killed in Rockbridge County at approximately 11:55 p.m. on February 20 after effecting a traffic stop of a suspected drunk driver. After radioing for a backup, the 48-year-old trooper issued a citation to the female driver for not having an operator's license and was apparently preparing to administer a sobriety test when she left his car, possibly being taken out by her male companion. When the 22-year veteran exited the car and confronted them, he was shot in the throat and chest with a .38-caliber revolver. The backup officer found the fatally wounded trooper lying in front of his patrol car. About 1 1/2 hours later, Salem Police Department officers observed the suspects' vehicle. A high-speed chase ensued, during which the 32-year-old male who was reportedly driving, crashed the car. In a shootout with police, he allegedly killed his female companion and attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head. He recovered and has been charged with the trooper's murder. Investigation indicates that prior to being stopped by the trooper, the male had killed a male companion and then killed and robbed a neighbor, taking his car, which was the vehicle stopped by the victim.

A 40-year-old corporal with the Alexandria Police Department was shot and killed at approximately 4 p.m. on March 22. The victim and other members of the department's SWAT team had responded to a hostage situation at a city housing project. At the site, a 33-year-old male, armed with a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun, had released four hostages when he exited a residence into a back alley with a gun to the head of the remaining hostage. Encountering the corporal and another officer, the male ordered them to disarm themselves. Immediately thereafter, a police sniper fired, striking the gunman in the back. The gunman, then fired two rounds, one of which struck the corporal in the face and the other, hitting the accompanying officer in the legs. The slain officer was wearing a protective vest when shot and had 13 years of law enforcement experience. SWAT team members subsequently justifiably killed the assailant who was an escapee from a halfway house, had a history of prior arrests, and was under the influence of narcotics at the time of the killing.

Executing a drug search warrant on July 2 at approximately 3 a.m. led to the death of a 41-year-old deputy with the Henry County Sheriff's Department. The 17-year veteran and other members of his department's Tactical Assault Command Team, along with officers from both Virginia and North Carolina, announced their arrival and intent several times at the targeted residence, but received no response. The officers then rammed the door to gain entry, with the victim deputy being the first inside. Suddenly, gunfire erupted from an interior doorway, and the deputy was struck just below the waistline of his protective vest by rounds fired from a .38-caliber handgun. Following an ensuing gun fight,

a 31-year-old wounded male was taken into custody. He was charged with capital murder and use of a firearm in the commission of a felony.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

A 42-year-old trooper with the West Virginia Department of Public Safety was shot and killed April 15. The 16-year veteran and his partner were attempting to serve an arrest warrant for failure to appear in court in connection with charges for leaving the scene of an accident. Upon arrival at the suspect's residence in Terra Alta, the man's wife told the two troopers he was not home. Acting on contrary information, the troopers began a search of the residence and confronted the armed 62-year-old suspect in a small utility room. Without warning, the man fired, severely wounding the victim's partner in the upper right arm, knocking him down and causing him to drop his service revolver. As the wounded trooper left the residence and telephoned for assistance, additional gunshots were exchanged between the suspect and the victim trooper. No one witnessed the exchange. When additional officers arrived at the scene, the victim was found dead as a result of one gunshot to the head inflicted by a .30-06-caliber rifle. His assailant died en route to the hospital having suffered two wounds from the victim trooper's .357-magnum service handgun and one self-inflicted wound from a .32-caliber pistol.

During a stakeout on August 17 at approximately 1:30 a.m., a Putnam County Sheriff's Department deputy was shot and killed with a .38-caliber handgun. The 7-year veteran officer, on surveillance at a Hurricane residence suspected of being targeted for arson, radioed for backup support when he observed a vehicle stop in front of the location and an individual exit and enter the premises. The deputy radioed that he was entering the residence after observing someone beating on the door and hearing someone inside the house. Upon entering the premises, the deputy reported observing a suspect pouring gasoline throughout the residence and asked for support from the fire department. Backup units arrived at the scene within minutes but were unable to locate the deputy. After a 1 1/2 hour search, his body was located in a wooded area approximately 25 yards behind the residence. He had been shot three times in the head and torso; his weapon and handcuffs were missing. The officer's alleged assailant, a 31-year-old male, and two others, including the property's owner, were arrested and charged with murder.

TABLE 18. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE

Area	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
Connecticut	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Maine	8	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Massachusetts	10	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	2
New Hampshire	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rhode Island	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
New Jersey	14	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	3	1	1
New York	28	3	1	1	5	3	2	2	5	4	2
Pennsylvania	26	1	0	1	6	2	4	3	3	1	5
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
Illinois	24	1	0	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	4
Indiana	12	1	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Michigan	16	1	0	2	0	0	3	4	5	0	1
Ohio	25	2	2	6	5	3	2	1	0	2	2
Wisconsin	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	3
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Iowa	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Kansas	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missouri	8	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Nebraska	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Florida	43	2	11	1	5	4	3	2	6	3	6
Georgia	29	5	2	3	5	1	1	5	1	5	1
Maryland	12	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	2	2	0
North Carolina	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
South Carolina	20	3	2	0	1	0	1	4	2	3	4
Virginia	12	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	1
West Virginia	6	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

TABLE 18. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
 REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE - Continued

Area	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Alabama	23	2	1	2	0	4	4	1	1	3	5
Kentucky	11	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
Mississippi	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Tennessee	14	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
Arkansas	17	0	2	3	0	4	1	4	0	1	2
Louisiana	17	2	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	1
Oklahoma	20	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	0	0
Texas	71	4	9	10	6	6	10	3	4	9	10
<b>WEST</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Arizona	20	2	0	0	3	3	3	2	5	1	1
Colorado	8	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Montana	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	9	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	2
Utah	8	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0
Wyoming	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	85	9	7	3	9	6	8	10	12	13	8
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	13	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0
Washington	11	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
<b>U.S. TERRITORIES</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Guam	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	10	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	0
<b>FOREIGN</b>	<b>4</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>2</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 19. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1980-1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT

Circumstances	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>
Automobile Accidents	312	35	21	24	27	35	31	25	36	35	43
Motorcycle Accidents	49	2	3	6	9	6	2	5	5	6	5
Aircraft Accidents	89	6	11	11	10	11	8	10	5	7	10
Struck by Vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	72	6	12	10	8	3	7	2	10	7	7
Struck by Vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	88	6	11	11	10	8	11	9	9	8	5
Accidental Shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	43	4	3	3	1	5	3	9	4	7	4
Accidental Shootings (training sessions)	9	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Accidental Shootings (self-inflicted)	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	43	1	2	5	3	5	6	5	4	7	5

## SECTION II: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

Nationwide, an average of 16 of 100 law enforcement officers were assaulted in 1989. During the year, 62,172 line-of-duty assaults were reported by 9,213 law enforcement agencies covering 76 percent of the total United States population. These agencies employed a total of 380,232 officers.

Geographically, the Northeastern States registered an assault rate of 19 per 100 officers while in the Southern and Western States the rate was 18. The lowest assault rate was recorded in the Midwestern States, 11 per 100 officers.

By population grouping, the assault rates ranged from 28 per 100 officers in cities of 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants to 6 assaults per 100 officers in the rural counties.

### Injuries

In 1989, 21,893 law enforcement officers were reported to have received personal injuries resulting from their assaults. The injury rate of 6 injuries per 100 officers remained about the same as in recent years.

Among the geographic regions, the rate was highest in the Northeast where 10 of every 100 officers received personal injuries. In the West, the rate was 5 per 100 officers, while the South and Midwest recorded an injury rate below the national average--4 per 100 officers. The 1989 rates were slightly higher than 1988's in the Northeastern and Southern States. The Midwestern and Western States registered assault-related injury rate declines.

Within the population groups, law enforcement officers in cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants experienced the greatest assault-related injury rate, 9 per 100 officers. The lowest rate, 2 per 100 officers, was recorded in the rural counties.

### Weapons

Eighty-three percent of the assaults on law enforcement officers during 1989 were committed with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Of such assaults, 35 percent resulted in injuries. Firearms were used in 5 percent of all assaults; of the officers attacked with these weapons, 30 percent were injured. Of the 2 percent assaulted with knives or cutting instruments, 31 percent received injuries. Nine percent of the officers were attacked with other dangerous weapons, 41 percent of whom were injured.

### Circumstances

More officers (33 percent) were assaulted upon responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, bar fights, etc.) than in any other circumstance. Responding to robberies or burglaries in progress or the pursuing of suspects for these offenses accounted for 3 percent of the assaults, and 21 percent happened when the officers were attempting to arrest suspects of other crimes. Eleven percent of the assaults occurred while the officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; 10 percent while making traffic pursuits or stops; and 9 percent while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. The remainder of the assaults took place while the officers were performing various other duties.

### Types of Assignment

During 1989, 4 of every 5 law enforcement officers assaulted were on vehicle patrol at the time of their attacks. Fifty-five percent of all assault victims were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, while 26 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-four percent of the victims were assisted at the scene of the incident by fellow officers.

### Times

As in previous years, one-third of all assaults on law enforcement officers took place during the hours of 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. The evening and

early morning hours were the most hazardous duty shifts; two-thirds of the assaults occurred between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m.

### Clearances

Ninety-four percent of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers in 1989 were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Clearance rates varied little among cities of all sizes and rural and suburban counties with a range of only 2 percentage points. Assaults occurring while the officers were attempting to make arrests for crimes other than robbery and burglary were most frequently cleared (96 percent). The circumstance with the lowest clearance rate, 56 percent, was ambush.

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
REGION AND DIVISION

Region Division	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,172</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21,893</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>16,489</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>10.0</b>
New England	3,194	21.6	1,023	6.9
Middle Atlantic	13,295	18.1	7,805	10.6
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>10,732</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>4.3</b>
East North Central	6,781	9.8	2,985	4.3
West North Central	3,951	15.5	1,068	4.2
<b>SOUTH*</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>4.2</b>
South Atlantic*	10,947	23.7	2,023	4.4
East South Central	1,086	6.9	381	2.4
West South Central	7,345	15.6	2,210	4.7
<b>WEST</b>	<b>15,573</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Mountain	4,303	18.4	853	3.7
Pacific	11,270	17.3	3,545	5.4

\*Florida law enforcement agencies reported 10,184 assaults against 30,183 officers but not in detail necessary for tables 1 through 10.

TABLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
POPULATION GROUP

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,172</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21,893</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Group I (250,000 and over)	23,287	20.8	10,502	9.4
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)	7,961	28.1	2,124	7.5
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)	7,323	24.0	1,917	6.3
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	4,796	15.8	1,462	4.8
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)	4,439	12.3	1,448	4.0
Group VI (under 10,000)	4,631	11.3	1,567	3.8
Suburban Counties	7,828	11.2	2,287	3.3
Rural Counties	1,907	5.9	586	1.8

TABLE 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
REGION AND DIVISION BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Region Division	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapon
<b>Total</b>	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861
<b>Percent distribution</b>	100.0	5.1	2.2	9.3	83.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	16,489	949	318	1,512	13,710
New England	3,194	44	51	184	2,915
Middle Atlantic	13,295	905	267	1,328	10,795
<b>MIDWEST</b>	10,732	517	198	812	9,205
East North Central	6,781	316	131	455	5,879
West North Central	3,951	201	67	357	3,326
<b>SOUTH*</b>	19,378	871	463	1,592	16,452
South Atlantic*	10,947	364	197	880	9,506
East South Central	1,086	115	38	92	841
West South Central	7,345	392	228	620	6,105
<b>WEST</b>	15,573	817	400	1,862	12,494
Mountain	4,303	200	137	396	3,570
Pacific	11,270	617	263	1,466	8,924

\*Florida law enforcement agencies reported 10,184 assaults against 30,183 officers but not in detail necessary for tables 1 through 10.

TABLE 4. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
POPULATION GROUP BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapon
<b>Total</b>	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861
<b>Percent distribution</b>	100.0	5.1	2.2	9.3	83.4
Group I (250,000 and over)	23,287	1,859	523	2,483	18,422
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)	7,961	286	188	706	6,781
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)	7,323	171	170	596	6,386
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	4,796	129	105	389	4,173
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)	4,439	120	125	347	3,847
Group VI (under 10,000)	4,631	146	104	347	4,034
Suburban Counties	7,828	282	123	729	6,694
Rural Counties	1,907	161	41	181	1,524

TABLE 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT BY TYPE OF WEAPON, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapon
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,172</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>51,861</b>
<b>Percent distribution</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>83.4</b>
Disturbance Calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,303	841	661	1,387	17,414
Percent distribution	100.0	4.1	3.3	6.8	85.8
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	1,033	69	30	149	785
Percent distribution	100.0	6.7	2.9	14.4	76.0
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	842	231	27	78	506
Percent distribution	100.0	27.4	3.2	9.3	60.1
Attempting Other Arrests	13,137	509	211	948	11,469
Percent distribution	100.0	3.9	1.6	7.2	87.3
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	791	21	15	144	611
Percent distribution	100.0	2.7	1.9	18.2	77.2
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	7,117	63	54	278	6,722
Percent distribution	100.0	0.9	0.8	3.9	94.4
Investigating Suspicious Persons and Circumstances	5,309	422	132	653	4,102
Percent distribution	100.0	7.9	2.5	12.3	77.3
Ambush (No Warning)	348	184	10	86	68
Percent distribution	100.0	52.9	2.9	24.7	19.5
Mentally Deranged	943	49	71	91	732
Percent distribution	100.0	5.2	7.5	9.7	77.6
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	6,145	233	47	1,218	4,647
Percent distribution	100.0	3.8	0.8	19.8	75.6
All Other	6,204	532	121	746	4,805
Percent distribution	100.0	8.6	2.0	12.0	77.5

\*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

TABLE 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
 TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT BY CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Type of Assignment							
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Detective/ Special Assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,172</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>12,597</b>	<b>21,514</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>5,109</b>
<b>Percent of assignment*</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>Disturbance Calls</b>								
(Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,303	5,582	3,962	9,126	224	388	295	726
Percent of assignment	32.7	34.2	31.5	42.4	23.3	12.9	11.1	14.2
<b>Burglaries in</b>								
Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	1,033	355	187	360	13	43	38	37
Percent of assignment	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7
<b>Robberies in</b>								
Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	842	298	103	146	10	120	91	74
Percent of assignment	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.0	3.4	1.4
<b>Attempting</b>								
Other Arrests	13,137	3,592	2,676	4,046	269	1,125	468	961
Percent of assignment	21.1	22.0	21.2	18.8	28.0	37.3	17.5	18.8
<b>Civil Disorders</b>								
(Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	791	201	116	216	19	42	26	171
Percent of assignment	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	3.3
<b>Handling, Transporting,</b>								
<b>Custody of Prisoners</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,881</b>
Percent of assignment	11.4	7.7	9.1	8.6	9.7	9.3	22.9	36.8
<b>Investigating</b>								
Suspicious Persons and Circumstances	5,309	1,575	1,118	1,592	107	452	189	276
Percent of assignment	8.5	9.7	8.9	7.4	11.1	15.0	7.1	5.4
Ambush (No Warning)	348	134	69	40	6	31	31	37
Percent of assignment	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7
Mentally Deranged	943	335	119	326	15	14	41	93
Percent of assignment	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.8
<b>Traffic Pursuits</b>								
and Stops	6,145	1,548	1,826	2,334	55	114	132	136
Percent of assignment	9.9	9.5	14.5	10.8	5.7	3.8	4.9	2.7
All Other	6,204	1,436	1,275	1,472	149	410	745	717
Percent of assignment	10.0	8.8	10.1	6.8	15.5	13.6	27.9	14.0

\*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

TABLE 7. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1980-1989  
TYPE OF WEAPON AND PERCENT RECEIVING PERSONAL INJURY

Year	Total	Fire- arm	Knife or Cutting Instru- ment	Other Dan- gerous Weapon	Per- sonal Weapon	Number of Agen- cies	Popu- lation in Thou- sands	Number of Officers
1980 Total assaults	57,847	3,295	1,653	5,415	47,484	9,235	182,287	345,554
Percent injured	37.2	22.5	34.4	38.0	38.2			
1981 Total assaults	57,174	3,334	1,733	4,803	47,304	9,020	177,852	332,901
Percent injured	35.5	18.3	34.3	40.6	36.2			
1982 Total assaults	55,775	2,642	1,452	4,879	46,802	8,829	176,563	319,141
Percent injured	30.7	16.4	27.0	39.1	30.7			
1983 Total assaults	62,324	3,067	1,829	5,527	51,901	9,908	198,341	377,620
Percent injured	33.4	21.8	31.4	40.2	33.4			
1984 Total assaults	60,153	2,654	1,662	5,148	50,689	10,002	195,794	372,268
Percent injured	33.6	20.1	30.0	42.2	33.5			
1985 Total assaults	61,724	2,793	1,715	5,263	51,953	9,906	198,935	389,808
Percent injured	33.7	20.8	27.4	41.1	33.9			
1986 Total assaults	64,259	2,852	1,614	5,721	54,072	9,755	196,030	380,249
Percent injured	33.7	22.3	29.9	38.3	33.9			
1987 Total assaults	63,842	2,789	1,561	5,685	53,807	8,957	190,025	378,977
Percent injured	33.3	21.7	30.7	38.4	33.5			
1988 Total assaults	58,752	2,759	1,367	5,573	49,053	8,866	186,418	369,743
Percent injured	35.8	27.3	32.3	42.1	35.6			
1989 Total assaults	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861	9,213	189,641	380,232
Percent injured	35.2	30.2	30.5	40.8	35.0			

TABLE 8. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1980-1989  
(RATE PER 100 OFFICERS)

Year	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapon
1980	16.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	13.7
1981	17.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	14.2
1982	17.5	0.8	0.5	1.5	14.7
1983	16.5	0.8	0.5	1.5	13.7
1984	16.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	13.6
1985	15.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	13.3
1986	16.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	14.2
1987	16.8	0.7	0.4	1.5	14.2
1988	15.9	0.7	0.4	1.5	13.3
1989	16.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	13.6

TABLE 9. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
TIME OF DAY BY POPULATION GROUP, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Time of Day	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban Counties	Rural Counties
Total	62,172	23,287	7,961	7,323	4,796	4,439	4,631	7,828	1,907
Percent distribution*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A.M.

12:01 - 2:00	16.3	14.8	15.5	18.3	18.1	18.0	20.2	15.6	15.9
2:01 - 4:00	10.8	10.1	11.8	11.2	10.5	11.4	12.8	11.1	7.2
4:01 - 6:00	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	4.2	2.5
6:01 - 8:00	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.8
8:01 - 10:00	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	4.2	3.2
10:01 - Noon	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.7	4.2	2.9

P.M.

12:01 - 2:00	4.8	5.4	4.1	4.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.4	4.8
2:01 - 4:00	6.0	6.8	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.2	6.1	6.2
4:01 - 6:00	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.2	7.5	7.6
6:01 - 8:00	10.4	11.1	10.7	9.6	9.9	9.6	10.2	9.7	11.4
8:01 - 10:00	13.7	12.5	14.0	13.8	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.0	18.4
10:01 - Midnight	16.6	15.7	17.4	16.4	18.0	18.1	18.8	14.9	18.0

\*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

TABLE 10. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1989  
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT BY POPULATION GROUP, PERCENT CLEARED

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Sub- urban Coun- ties	Rural Coun- ties
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,172</b>	<b>23,287</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>7,828</b>	<b>1,907</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>
<b>Disturbance Calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>
<b>Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>82.4</b>
<b>Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Attempting Other Arrests</b>	<b>13,137</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>
<b>Investigating Suspicious Persons and Circumstances</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>
<b>Ambush (No Warning)</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>
<b>Mentally Deranged</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>Traffic Pursuits and Stops</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>
<b>All Other</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Percent cleared</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>94.6</b>

### SECTION III: ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS

In 1989, 751 Federal officers were assaulted while performing their official duties. Three officers lost their lives, and 256 suffered personal injuries as a result of line-of-duty assaults.

During the 5-year period, 1985-1989, 3,612 assaults occurred; 474 officers were injured. The following 17 were killed: an Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in 1985; 3 Agents (1 with the DEA and 2 with the FBI), a Bureau of Indian Affairs officer, a correctional officer with the Bureau of Prisons, and a Customs Service officer in 1986; a DEA Agent and a correctional officer with the Bureau of Prisons in 1987; 2 DEA Agents, a Customs Service Agent, an officer with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and a U.S. District Court Judge in 1988; and a DEA Agent, an Immigration and Naturalization Service Agent, and a U. S. Court of Appeals Judge in 1989.

The greatest number of assault victims in 1989 was recorded by the Department of Justice with 76 percent of the total. Thirteen percent of the victims were with the Department of the Treasury, 4 percent with the Department of the Interior, 3 percent with the Judicial Branch, 2 percent with the Postal Service, and 1 percent with the U.S. Capitol Police.

Personal weapons were used in 51 percent of assaults in 1989. Firearms were the weapons used in 14 percent, knives in 3 percent, blunt objects in 9 percent, vehicles in 6 percent, and other dangerous weapons in 5 percent. Thirteen percent of the assaults were threats.

More Federal officers, 351 or 47 percent, were assaulted while on patrol or guard duty than while en-

gaged in any other activity during 1989. Thirteen percent took place while officers were conducting investigations/searches, and 13 percent while making arrests/serving summonses. Seven percent of the victims were maintaining custody of prisoners; 4 percent on office duty; 1 percent on court duty; and 16 percent performing other duties or off duty when assaulted.

The West accounted for the largest portion of reported assaults, 42 percent. The South accounted for 37 percent, the Midwest for 8 percent, and the Northeast for 7 percent. (The states in which assaults occurred were not reported for 161 Bureau of Prisons officers, 36 Secret Service Agents, and 3 Internal Revenue Service Agents/officers.)

Information was received for 568 offenders identified in connection with assaulting Federal officers. Twenty-seven percent of the offenders have been charged with assaulting a Federal officer, and 35 percent of those charged have been found guilty.

#### Departmental Assaults - 1989

##### Department of the Interior

The 33 Interior Department officers assaulted in 1989 included 25 officers with the National Park Service and 8 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Personal weapons were used against 24 officers, and the remaining assaults were committed with various weapon types.

Of the total assaults on Interior Department officers, 11 occurred while officers were making arrests/serving summonses; and 11 while on patrol duty. Six officers were conducting investigations when assaulted, and the remainder were performing other duties.

## Department of Justice

The 570 attacks on Department of Justice officers represented 76 percent of the total number of assaults reported in 1989. The majority of those assaults (51 percent) were perpetrated against Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

Two Justice Department officers were killed. One was a DEA Agent slain in an undercover drug operation, and the other, an Immigration and Naturalization Service Agent slain while conducting an alien smuggling investigation. An additional 225 officers suffered personal injuries as a result of the assaults.

Of the attacks against Justice Department officers, 52 percent were committed with personal weapons; 14 percent with firearms; 11 percent with blunt objects; 5 percent with vehicles; 2 percent with knives; and 6 percent with other weapons. Threats comprised 10 percent of the total assaults.

At the time of the attack, 59 percent of the officers were on patrol-guard duty, 6 percent were conducting investigations/searches, 8 percent had custody of prisoners, and 8 percent were making arrests/serving summonses. Nineteen percent of the victims were performing other duties.

## Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury recorded 99 assaults (19 with personal injury) on officers within its various branches. Most of the assaults (42 percent) were perpetrated against Secret Service Agents.

Among the weapons used against Treasury officers, 46 were personal weapons; 15, firearms; 10, vehicles; 4, knives; 4, blunt objects; and 2, other weapons. Threats were lodged against 18 officers.

At the time of the assaults, 46 victims were conducting investigations/searches, 29 were making arrests or serving summonses, 4 were on protection duty, 4 were on office duty, 1 was on patrol-guard duty, and 1 had custody of prisoners. Fourteen were performing other duties.

## Judicial Branch

During 1989, 23 Federal Judges were assaulted. A Court of Appeals Judge was killed by a mail bomb. In addition to the judge slain while on court duty, 15 judges were on office duty, and 7 were performing other functions. Twelve assailants have been identified.

## U. S. Capitol Police

Eight assaults were reported by the U.S. Capitol Police in 1989. Three resulted in personal injury to the victim officers. Seven of the 8 assault victims were attempting arrests when assaulted, and 1 was on patrol.

Personal weapons were employed in 5 of the attacks. One officer each was assaulted with a firearm, knife, and a vehicle. Six assailants have been identified.

## U. S. Postal Service

Seven postal inspectors and 11 postal security police were attacked in 1989. Four of the 18 officers were injured as a result of the attacks. Personal weapons were used against 13 of the officers, firearms against 2, vehicles against 2, and a knife against 1.

By circumstance, 7 of the Postal Service officers were making arrests, 7 were conducting investigations/searches, 3 were on patrol, and 1 was performing other duties. Eighteen assailants were identified.

TABLE 1. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1988-1989  
 VICTIMS AND KNOWN ASSAILANTS  
 DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Victims		Known Assailants	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>676<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>568</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	9	8	6	7
National Park Service	26	25	29	24
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>128<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>414</b>
Bureau of Prisons	146	161	( <sup>1</sup> )	130
Drug Enforcement Administration	70	77	53	46
Federal Bureau of Investigation	18	17	15	12
Immigration and Naturalization Service <sup>2</sup>	37	288	30	208
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	6	6	3	5
U. S. Marshals Service	35	21	27	13
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>87</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	7	18	7	14
Internal Revenue Service <sup>3</sup>	391	18	391	18
U. S. Customs Service	51	21	44	23
U. S. Secret Service	18	42	13	32
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>
Postal Inspectors	13	7	13	7
Postal Security Police	19	11	19	11

<sup>1</sup> Number of offenders not reported for Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

<sup>2</sup> Increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

TABLE 2. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989  
 VICTIMS KILLED OR INJURED  
 DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other Weapon	Firearm	Other Weapon
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	0	0	0	5
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>219</b>
Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	126
Drug Enforcement Administration	1	0	1	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	1	1
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1	0	4	75
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	0	0	0	0
U. S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	13
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	0	5
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	1
U. S. Customs Service	0	0	0	8
U. S. Secret Service	0	0	0	5
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Postal Inspectors	0	0	1	1
Postal Security Police	0	0	0	2

TABLE 3. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1985-1989  
TYPE OF WEAPON

Year	Extent of Injury		Blunt			Personal			
	Total	Firearm	Knife	Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total*</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>1985</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>27</b>
Killed	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	62	6	1	1	0	5	46	0	3
Not Injured	745	60	4	13	2	14	110	518	24
<b>1986</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>27</b>
Killed	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	58	8	6	2	0	3	35	0	4
Not Injured	565	41	14	2	2	10	116	357	23
<b>1987</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>19</b>
Killed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	43	11	1	0	0	7	21	0	3
Not Injured	645	43	18	24	4	36	171	333	16
<b>1988*</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>13</b>
Killed	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Injured	55	6	2	2	0	3	40	0	2
Not Injured	674	51	6	12	1	25	108	461	10
<b>1989</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>38</b>
Killed	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Injured	256	7	7	23	0	11	197	0	11
Not Injured	492	94	13	43	0	31	186	98	27

\*Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

TABLE 4. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1985-1989  
DEPARTMENT BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt		Personal		Threat	Other
				Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Weapons		
<b>Total*</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
1985	30	4	0	4	0	3	18	0	1
1986	9	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
1987	33	1	3	0	0	6	23	0	0
1988	35	2	1	3	0	5	22	1	1
1989	33	6	0	1	0	1	24	0	1
<b>Department of Justice*</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>71</b>
1985	211	37	4	5	1	10	60	85	9
1986	192	34	15	3	0	3	72	53	12
1987	310	34	4	18	3	24	111	105	11
1988*	166	38	0	2	1	12	46	63	4
1989	570	79	14	61	0	28	295	58	35
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>42</b>
1985	524	23	1	5	0	3	64	412	16
1986	369	17	4	0	2	9	44	281	12
1987	270	17	11	6	1	10	31	187	7
1988	467	17	6	7	0	10	50	372	5
1989	99	15	4	4	0	10	46	18	2
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>
1985	23	1	0	0	1	0	0	21	0
1986	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
1987	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
1988	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
1989	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
1985	10	1	0	1	0	2	6	0	0
1986	10	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1
1987	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
1988	8	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
1989	8	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
1985	10	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1
1986	26	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	1
1987	29	4	1	0	0	2	21	0	1
1988	32	2	1	0	0	1	25	0	3
1989	18	2	1	0	0	2	13	0	0

\*Type of weapon not reported for 146 Bureau of Prisons victims during 1988.

TABLE 5. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989  
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Department Agency	Total		Blunt			Personal			Threat	Other
	Firearm	Knife	Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Weapons				
<b>Total</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>38</b>	
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	8	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
National Park Service	25	2	0	1	0	1	21	0	0	
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	
Bureau of Prisons	161	0	2	7	0	0	141	0	11	
Drug Enforcement Administration	77	4	0	0	0	9	6	55	3	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17	10	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	
Immigration and Naturalization Service	288	57	10	54	0	17	132	0	18	
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
U. S. Marshals Service	21	5	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18	9	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	
Internal Revenue Service	18	1	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	
U. S. Customs Service	21	3	1	0	0	6	10	0	1	
U. S. Secret Service	42	2	2	4	0	3	27	4	0	
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Postal Inspectors	7	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Postal Security Police	11	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	

TABLE 6. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989  
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY BY ACTIVITY

Department Agency	Total	Arrests- Summons	Court Duty	Custody of Prisoner	Investi- gation/ Searches	Protec- tion Duty	Office Duty	Patrol- Guard Duty	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
National Park Service	25	7	0	0	6	0	0	11	1
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>90</b>
Bureau of Prisons	161	0	0	0	17	0	2	136	6
Drug Enforcement Administration	77	17	1	0	4	0	5	0	50
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17	9	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	288	10	0	41	13	0	0	198	26
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
U. S. Marshals Service	21	7	6	7	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18	7	0	1	8	0	0	0	2
Internal Revenue Service	18	2	0	0	12	2	1	0	1
U. S. Customs Service	21	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	11
U. S. Secret Service	42	18	0	0	18	2	3	1	0
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Postal Inspectors	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Postal Security Police	11	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

TABLE 7. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS  
DISPOSITION OF KNOWN ASSAILANTS, 1989  
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Total	Persons not Charged			Persons Charged				
		Deceased	Pending Prosecu- tive Opinion	Prosecu- tion Declined	Fugi- tive	Incompe- tent to Stand Trial	Awaiting Trial	Dis- missed Not Guilty	Guilty
<b>Total</b>	<b>568<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
National Park Service	24	1	1	9	1	1	0	3	8
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Bureau of Prisons <sup>1</sup>	130								
Drug Enforcement Administration	46	1	3	35	1	0	3	1	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	12	1	3	0	1	0	4	0	3
Immigration and Naturalization Service <sup>2</sup>	208	0	0	22	0	0	4	2	20
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
U. S. Marshals Service	13	0	3	2	0	0	3	4	1
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	14	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	3
Internal Revenue Service	18	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	1
U. S. Customs Service	23	0	4	1	1	0	3	7	7
U. S. Secret Service	32	0	2	2	0	2	24	2	0
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>United States Capitol Police</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>United States Postal Service</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Postal Inspectors	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2
Postal Security Police	11	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	2

<sup>1</sup>Disposition was not reported for Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>2</sup>Disposition was not reported for 160 of 208 Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

TABLE 8. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989  
REGION AND STATE BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Region State	Blunt					Personal			
	Total	Firearm	Knife	Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Weapons	Threat	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
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>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
New Jersey	7	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
New York	20	3	0	0	0	2	10	5	0
Pennsylvania	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
<b>MIDWEST</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
Illinois	12	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Indiana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	13	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	1
Ohio	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missouri	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Nebraska	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	37	3	1	1	0	3	25	4	0
Florida	13	6	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Georgia	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	1
Maryland	11	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	8	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 8. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989  
REGION AND STATE BY TYPE OF WEAPON - Continued

Region State	Total	Blunt				Personal			
		Firearm	Knife	Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Weapons	Threat	Other
East South Central	12	5	0	0	1	0	5	1	0
Alabama	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mississippi	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	113	31	6	8	0	9	45	11	3
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Oklahoma	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Texas	101	28	6	8	0	7	42	7	3
WEST	230	32	5	44	0	17	90	25	17
Mountain	38	14	2	5	0	3	5	9	0
Arizona	29	14	2	5	0	3	3	2	0
Colorado	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	192	18	3	39	0	14	85	16	17
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California	180	18	3	39	0	14	82	7	17
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
U. S. TERRITORIES	14	1	0	2	0	1	7	3	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Virgin Islands	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
FOREIGN	21	0	0	0	0	1	2	18	0

\*Weapon and state details not reported for the 161 Bureau of Prisons victims for 1989. State breakdowns not reported for 3 of 18 Internal Revenue Service agents/officers assaulted and 36 of 42 United States Secret Service agents/officers assaulted.