

United States
Department
of Justice

FBI
Uniform
Crime
Reports

**ASSAULTS
ON
FEDERAL
OFFICERS
1977**

58025

OTHER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PUBLICATIONS:

Crime in the United States (published annually)

Bomb Summary (published annually)

Law Enforcement Officers Killed Summary (published annually)

FOREWORD

Line-of-duty assaults are a serious concern to all Federal agencies employing personnel involved in protecting our Nation's officials, enforcing its laws, adjudicating infractions of those laws, and confining offenders. This analysis, which attempts to present a valid portrayal of the risks incurred by Federal officers, represents a joint effort of five Federal Government organizations. To guide all interested agencies in the modification of procedures and policies affecting the handling of situations which are likely to result in assaults is its intent.

By examining the circumstances surrounding such attacks, it is hoped valuable insight will be gained--insight which not only will produce innovative and more effective measures to curb the frequency of these incidents, but also aid the Federal officer in increasing his alertness for violence prone situations. Toward this end, the publication contains varied statistical information on the nature and volume of such assaults, as well as narrative summaries of actual incidents.

All agencies employing Federal officers continually strive to diminish the intrinsic danger connected with these professions. During 1977, the Nation experienced a substantial decline in the number of assault incidents and victims. Through the persistent vigilance of the officers and endeavors of their supervisory officials, this trend can be perpetuated.

NCJRS

MAY 30 1979

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ACQUISITIONS

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METHODOLOGY

Information on assaults against criminal justice officers employed by 15 Federal agencies, branches, or bureaus is presented in this publication. Five sectors of the United States Government--the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the Judicial Branch, and the United States Postal Service--are represented. These organizations employ the majority of personnel involved in the protection of Government officials, the enforcement of Federal laws, the investigation of violations of those laws, and the custody and prosecution of violators.

Reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of the Treasury, and the United States Postal Service provide the basis for the material comprising this analysis. The FBI has the responsibility of investigating assaults on personnel of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and the Judicial Branch. Customarily, the Department of the Treasury and the United States Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. Periodically, these two organizations supply incident reports concerning these violations for inclusion in the publication.

All assaults and threats to assault, although no injury to an officer may have resulted, are included in the analysis. Unless otherwise stated, all textual, graphic, and tabular sections of this report address the number of assault victims, not the number of incidents in which assaults occurred or the number of weapons used.

COMMENTS

Overview

The number of Federal officers assaulted during calendar year 1977 decreased 18 percent when compared with the 1976 figures. In 1977, 880 were reported, down from 1,074 in 1976. Likewise, the volume of assault incidents declined from 830 in 1976 to 694 in 1977, or 16 percent.

Fewer assault victims were reported by three government organizations--the Departments of Justice and Treasury and the United States Postal Service. Conversely, both the Department of the Interior and the Judicial Branch experienced increases.

When considering agencies within those Federal sectors, eight reported declines in the number of assault victims. On the other hand, six agencies showed increases, ranging from a more than twofold rise for the National Park Service to a 21-percent upward trend for the Bureau of Prisons.

Killings and Injuries

For the first year since the 1972 inception of this analysis, there were no Federal officers killed due to felonious action. Previous statistics indicate two officers were slain in 1976, five in 1975, three in 1974, and four each in 1973 and 1972.

Although no officers lost their lives during 1977, the number of assaults resulting in injuries showed a nine-percent increase. Injuries were incurred by 140 Federal officers employed by the organizations surveyed, 13 with firearms and the remainder with other weapons. As in previous years, the most frequent victims of injuries caused by assaults were Justice Department officers. Within that Department, 52 officers of the Bureau of Prisons were injured, almost three times the number recorded by any other agency. The Judicial Branch and the United States Attorney's Offices reported that no injuries occurred from line-of-duty assaults.

Place and Time

In 1977, the South--the most populated Geographic Region--led the Nation with 275 assaults on Federal officers. Following closely was the West with 234 attacks. Two hundred and three assaults occurred in the North Central States, 163 in the Northeastern States, and 5 in Puerto Rico. Statewise, California recorded the highest number of assaults, 126.

While the number of assaults remained relatively stable in most months, with between 60 and 85 occurring in ten out of twelve, there were two extremes evident. In March, the 110 officers reported gave this month the distinction of being the most hazardous, but with a total of only 29 assaults, December appears to be the least perilous month.

Nature

The majority of assaults on Federal officers during 1977 occurred while the victims were either effecting arrests or conducting investigations. Of the 236 officers attacked during investigations, 163, or 69 percent, were Department of the Treasury personnel. Similarly, 69 percent, or 146, of the 212 assaulted while attempting arrests were employed by the Department of Justice.

Threats to assault continue, as in prior years, to be the most common menace to Federal officers; 39 percent of the total assaults fall into this category. The weapons used in the remaining assaults varied from 304 in which assailants employed personal weapons (such as the hands, feet, or head) to two by bombs. Assaults by firearms comprised 14 percent of the total number.

TABLE 1. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1976-1977
INCIDENTS, VICTIMS, AND KNOWN ASSAILANTS
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Incidents		Victims		Known Assailants	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL	830	694	1,074	880	875	745
<u>Department of the Interior</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>55</u>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	33	27	49	35	43	36
National Park Service	10	15	11	27	10	19
<u>Department of Justice</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>277</u>
Bureau of Prisons	57	64	76	92	64	78
Drug Enforcement Administration	7	10	8	14	9	15
Federal Bureau of Investigation	92	70	184	117	109	87
Immigration and Naturalization Service	35	57	55	83	38	67
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	7	2	7	2	5	1
U. S. Marshals Service	23	20	33	30	25	29
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>395</u>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	36	48	45	65	37	49
Internal Revenue Service	413	284	463	299	415	272
U. S. Customs Service	63	53	80	66	65	52
U. S. Secret Service	12	22	15	27	13	22
<u>Judicial Branch</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>United States Postal Service</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u>
Postal Inspectors	7	5	9	5	8	5
Postal Security Police	23	1	27	2	23	3

TABLE 2. VICTIMS KILLED OR INJURED, 1977
 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS
 DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other Weapon	Firearm	Other Weapon
TOTAL VICTIMS	0	0	13	127
<u>Department of the Interior</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	1	5
National Park Service	0	0	0	4
<u>Department of Justice</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>93</u>
Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	52
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	2	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	0	19
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0	0	2	15
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	0	0	0	0
U. S. Marshals Service	0	0	1	7
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24</u>
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	3	6
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	3	7
U. S. Customs Service	0	0	0	9
U. S. Secret Service	0	0	0	2
<u>Judicial Branch</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>United States Postal Service</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Postal Inspectors	0	0	0	1
Postal Security Police	0	0	1	0

TABLE 3. WEAPON USED AND EXTENT OF INJURY

Weapon	Total	Killed	Injured	No Injury
TOTAL VICTIMS	880	0	140	740
Firearm	122	0	13	109
Personal Weapons	304	0	88	216
Knife	29	0	8	21
Blunt Object	37	0	22	15
Threat	346	0	0	346
Vehicle	40	0	8	32
Bomb	2	0	1	1

CHART 1. WEAPON USED IN ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1977

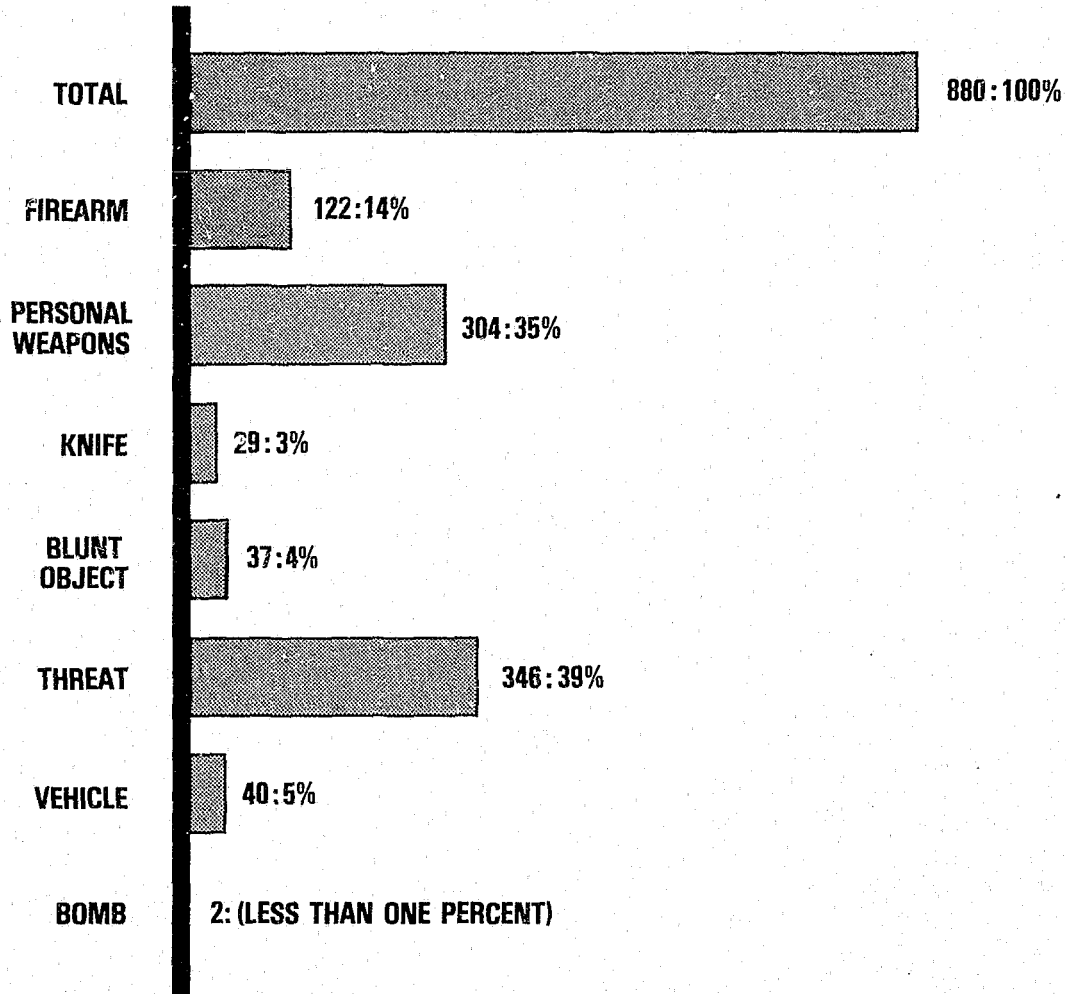
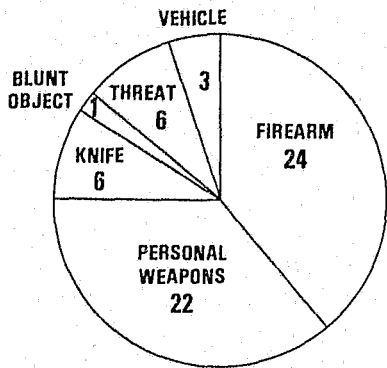
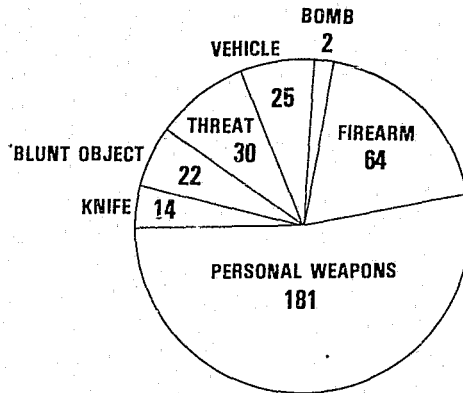


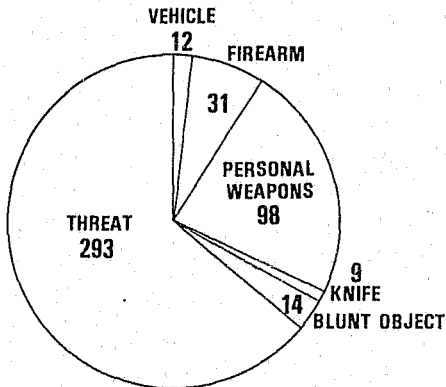
CHART 2. WEAPON USED IN ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1977



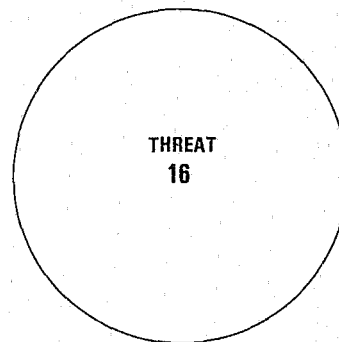
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



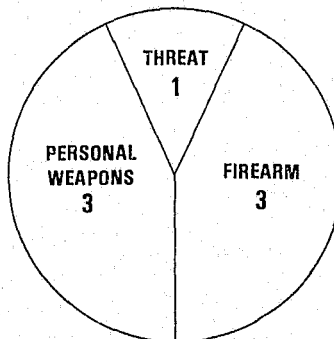
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



JUDICIAL BRANCH



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

**CHART 3. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS
MONTHLY VARIATION FROM ANNUAL
AVERAGE, 1976-1977**

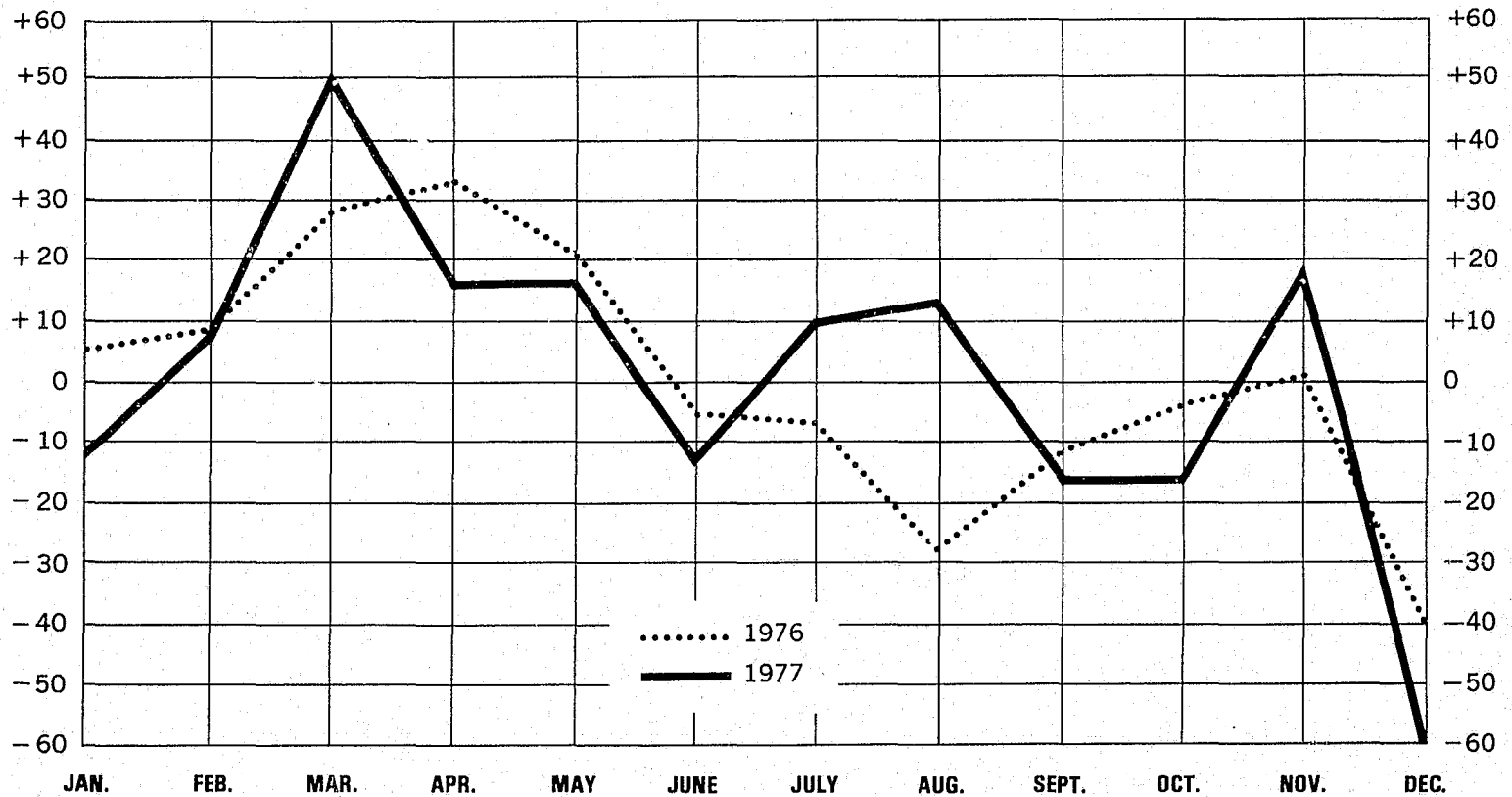


TABLE 4. WEAPON USED IN ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1977
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	WEAPON USED							
	TOTAL	Firearm	Personal Weapons (hands, feet, head, etc.)	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb
<u>TOTAL VICTIMS</u>	880	122	304	29	37	346	40	2
<u>Department of the Interior</u>	62	24	22	6	1	6	3	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	35	20	7	4	1	0	3	0
National Park Service	27	4	15	2	0	6	0	0
<u>Department of Justice</u>	338	64	181	14	22	30	25	2
Bureau of Prisons	92	1	71	5	12	1	0	2
Drug Enforcement Administration	14	9	1	0	0	4	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	117	35	50	1	4	16	11	0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	83	14	41	7	6	6	9	0
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
U. S. Marshals Service	30	5	18	1	0	1	5	0
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>	457	31	98	9	14	293	12	0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	65	16	17	3	6	20	3	0
Internal Revenue Service	299	11	25	1	3	255	4	0
U. S. Customs Service	66	4	38	4	3	14	3	0
U. S. Secret Service	27	0	18	1	2	4	2	0
<u>Judicial Branch</u>	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
<u>United States Postal Service</u>	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
Postal Inspectors	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Postal Security Police	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5. ACTIVITY WHEN ASSAULTED, 1977
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	ACTIVITY											
	TOTAL	Arrest	Attending Court Proceeding	Custody of Prisoner	Investigation	Issuance of Citation	Off Duty	Official Duties at Office	Protection Duty	Search and Seizure	Serving Summons	
TOTAL VICTIMS	880	212	6	104	236	5	45	114	10	112	36	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	*100	24	1	12	27	1	5	13	1	13	4	
<u>Department of the Interior</u>	62	26	0	0	24	5	0	5	0	0	2	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	35	18	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	
National Park Service	27	8	0	0	8	4	0	5	0	0	2	
<u>Department of Justice</u>	338	146	4	103	47	0	7	14	0	11	6	
Bureau of Prisons	92	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Enforcement Administration	14	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	117	69	3	0	32	0	6	7	0	0	0	
Immigration and Naturalization Service	83	52	0	5	11	0	1	3	0	11	0	
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
U. S. Marshals Service	30	17	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>	457	39	0	1	163	0	35	82	8	101	28	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	65	20	0	1	24	0	7	11	0	2	0	
Internal Revenue Service	299	0	0	0	116	0	24	56	0	75	28	
U. S. Customs Service	66	13	0	0	11	0	3	15	0	24	0	
U. S. Secret Service	27	6	0	0	12	0	1	0	8	0	0	
<u>Judicial Branch</u>	16	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	
<u>United States Postal Service</u>	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	
Postal Inspectors	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Postal Security Police	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	

*Percentages do not add to one hundred percent due to rounding.

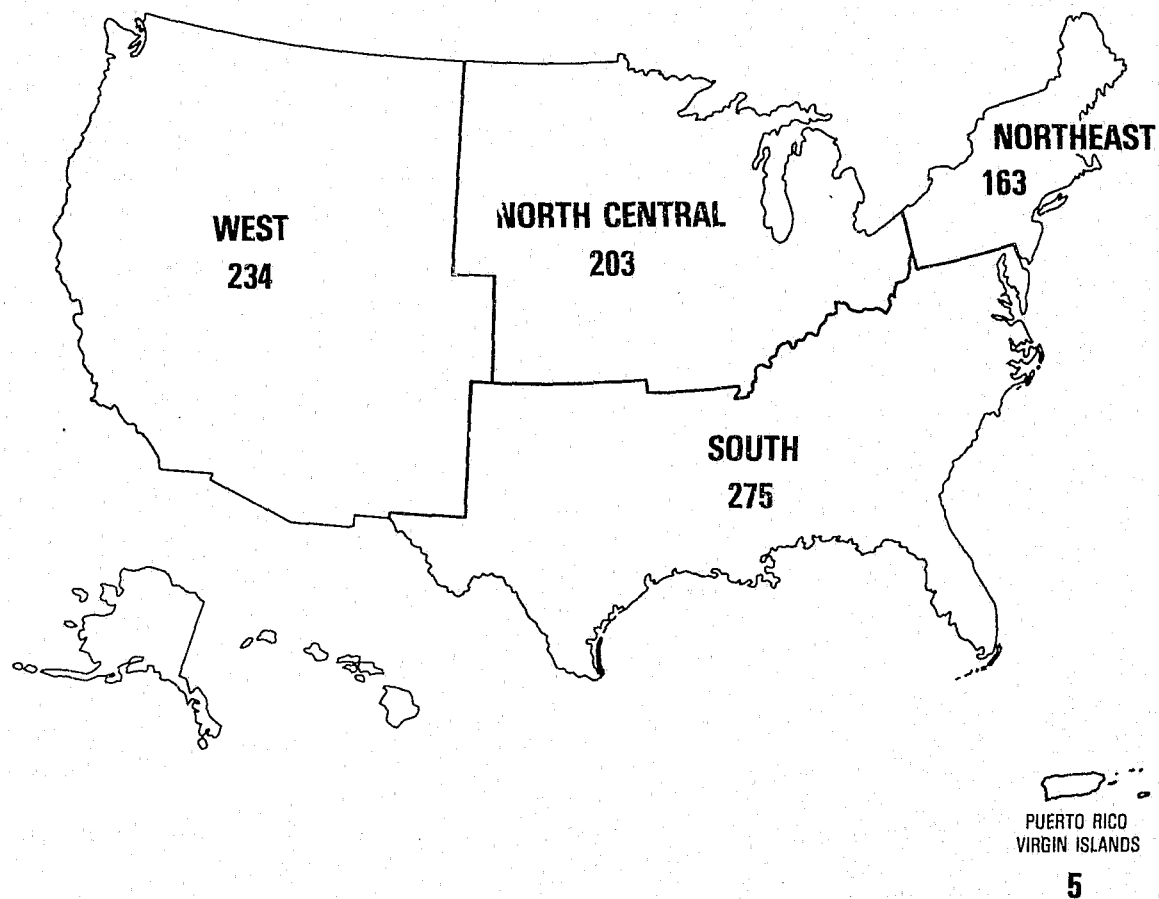
TABLE 6. DISPOSITION OF KNOWN ASSAILANTS, 1977
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	PERSONS NOT CHARGED					PERSONS CHARGED						
	TOTAL	Killed in Confrontation	Pending Prosecutive Opinion	Prosecution Declined *	Committed Suicide	Fugitive	Incompetent to Stand Trial	Awaiting Trial	Dismissed **	Guilty	Acquitted	
TOTAL KNOWN ASSAILANTS	745	6	32	361	3	13	7	148	72	96	7	
<u>Department of the Interior</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	36	0	0	6	0	0	0	11	1	16	1	
National Park Service	19	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7	8	0	
<u>Department of Justice</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>5</u>	
Bureau of Prisons	78	0	6	28	0	0	0	26	9	9	2	
Drug Enforcement Administration	15	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	7	0	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	87	3	1	33	0	9	1	19	8	13	0	
Immigration and Naturalization Service	67	0	5	21	0	0	0	12	15	12	2	
U. S. and Assistant U. S. Attorney	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U. S. Marshals Service	29	0	0	1	2	1	0	9	5	10	1	
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	49	1	3	0	0	1	0	36	8	0	0	
Internal Revenue Service	272	0	7	244	0	0	0	12	2	6	1	
U. S. Customs Service	52	0	4	16	0	1	1	13	8	9	0	
U. S. Secret Service	22	0	2	5	0	0	4	4	5	2	0	
<u>Judicial Branch</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>United States Postal Service</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
Postal Inspectors	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	
Postal Security Police	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	

*Includes those offenders charged with offenses other than assaulting a Federal officer.

**Includes those offenders prosecuted on charges other than assaulting a Federal officer.

CHART 4. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1977



TOTAL: 880

TABLE 7. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle
TOTAL VICTIMS	62	24	22	6	1	6	3
<u>Northeast</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>North Central</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Michigan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	5	2	0	0	0	1
<u>South</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
District of Columbia	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	0	0	2	0	2	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
<u>West</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Arizona	7	3	0	3	1	0	0
California	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Montana	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	7	3	3	1	0	0	0

TABLE 8. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapon	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb
TOTAL VICTIMS	338	64	181	14	22	30	25	2
<u>Northeast</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
Connecticut	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
New Jersey	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
New York	22	0	11	0	2	6	3	0
Pennsylvania	8	0	6	0	0	0	2	0
<u>North Central</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Illinois	20	1	13	0	6	0	0	0
Indiana	6	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
Iowa	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kansas	15	0	14	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan	10	4	4	0	0	1	1	0
Minnesota	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	15	3	10	0	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
<u>South</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Alabama	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
District of Columbia	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	8	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
Kentucky	13	2	11	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 8. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON--CONTINUED

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb
<u>South - Continued</u>								
Maryland	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	43	17	18	0	1	0	7	0
Virginia	10	5	1	0	0	3	0	1
West Virginia	9	0	6	0	1	2	0	0
<u>West</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Arizona	19	8	7	0	0	4	0	0
California	63	3	33	9	6	6	5	1
Colorado	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

TABLE 9. FBI AGENTS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle
TOTAL VICTIMS	117	35	50	1	4	16	11
<u>Northeast</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
New Jersey	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
New York	11	0	5	0	0	3	3
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<u>North Central</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Illinois	9	0	5	0	4	0	0
Iowa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2	10	0	0	2	0
<u>South</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Alabama	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Delaware	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4	0	3	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Texas	6	6	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 9. FBI AGENTS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON--CONTINUED

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle
<u>South-Continued</u>							
Virginia	9	5	0	0	0	4	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>West</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Arizona	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
California	14	2	6	0	0	2	4
Montana	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

TABLE 10. FBI AGENTS ASSAULTED IN ARREST SITUATION, 1977
 INVESTIGATIVE CLASSIFICATION
 TYPE OF WEAPON

Investigative Classification	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapon	Vehicle
TOTAL VICTIMS	69	28	30	11
Bank Robbery	13	7	6	0
Crime on Government Reservation	3	0	3	0
Crime on Indian Reservation	2	2	0	0
Escaped Federal Prisoner	2	0	2	0
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle	7	0	4	3
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property	8	6	0	2
Kidnaping	8	7	0	1
Military Desertion	5	3	2	0
Probation Violation	5	3	2	0
Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement	6	0	4	2
Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution	10	0	7	3

TABLE 11. ASSAULTS ON FBI AGENTS, 1976-1977
FIELD OFFICE ASSIGNMENT

Field Office	Victims		Field Office	Victims	
	1976	1977		1976	1977
TOTAL VICTIMS	184	117			
Albany	0	0	Memphis	0	0
Albuquerque	0	9	Miami	2	1
Alexandria	0	0	Milwaukee	8	0
Anchorage	0	0	Minneapolis	0	0
Atlanta	2	0	Mobile	1	0
Baltimore	5	6	Newark	18	2
Birmingham	4	1	New Haven	0	0
Boston	4	0	New Orleans	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	New York City	21	11
Butte	0	2	Norfolk	1	2
Charlotte	3	0	Oklahoma	0	3
Chicago	11	9	Omaha	1	1
Cincinnati	5	3	Philadelphia	8	2
Cleveland	0	11	Phoenix	9	1
Columbia	0	1	Pittsburgh	3	2
Dallas	3	0	Portland	3	3
Denver	8	0	Richmond	0	6
Detroit	4	4	Sacramento	0	0
El Paso	1	0	St. Louis	2	0
Honolulu	0	0	Salt Lake City	0	0
Houston	0	0	San Antonio	2	6
Indianapolis	2	0	San Diego	2	1
Jackson	4	0	San Francisco	9	4
Jacksonville	1	0	San Juan	3	2
Kansas City	3	1	Savannah	0	0
Knoxville	2	0	Seattle	4	1
Las Vegas	0	0	Springfield	2	0
Little Rock	2	6	Tampa	0	3
Los Angeles	1	9	Washington Field	14	1
Louisville	6	3			

TABLE 12. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle
TOTAL VICTIMS	457	31	98	9	14	293	12
<u>Northeast</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>2</u>
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maine	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
Massachusetts	25	2	4	2	5	12	0
New Jersey	16	4	3	0	0	9	0
New York	41	3	8	1	0	27	2
Pennsylvania	26	0	2	1	0	23	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>North Central</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>2</u>
Illinois	21	0	6	1	0	14	0
Indiana	16	4	1	0	0	11	0
Iowa	6	1	2	0	0	3	0
Kansas	6	0	1	0	0	5	0
Michigan	10	1	3	0	0	6	0
Minnesota	12	1	0	0	0	11	0
Missouri	6	0	3	0	0	3	0
Nebraska	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
North Dakota	5	0	0	0	0	4	1
Ohio	13	1	2	0	0	9	1
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
<u>South</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>6</u>
Alabama	5	0	3	0	0	2	0
Arkansas	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
Delaware	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	8	0	3	0	2	3	0

TABLE 12. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON--CONTINUED

Region State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Knife	Blunt Object	Threat	Vehicle
<u>South - Continued</u>							
Florida	30	0	4	0	0	25	1
Georgia	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	10	0	1	0	0	8	1
Maryland	12	1	5	0	0	6	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
North Carolina	6	0	1	0	0	3	2
Oklahoma	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Tennessee	8	1	1	0	0	6	0
Texas	31	3	13	1	0	13	1
Virginia	16	2	1	0	1	11	1
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>West</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>2</u>
Arizona	7	1	3	0	1	2	0
California	52	1	16	0	2	32	1
Colorado	6	1	1	0	0	4	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
New Mexico	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oregon	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	11	0	5	0	2	4	0
<u>Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

TABLE 13. JUDICIAL BRANCH OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

<u>Region</u> State	Total	Threat
TOTAL VICTIMS	16	16
<u>Northeast</u> Pennsylvania	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>North Central</u> Michigan Ohio	$\frac{2}{1}$ 1	$\frac{2}{1}$ 1
<u>South</u> Florida Kentucky Louisiana Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Texas	$\frac{7}{1}$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\frac{7}{1}$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<u>West</u> Arizona California Washington	$\frac{6}{2}$ 3 1	$\frac{6}{2}$ 3 1

TABLE 14. UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE OFFICERS
 ASSAULTED, 1977
 REGION AND STATE
 TYPE OF WEAPON

<u>Region</u> State	Total	Firearm	Personal Weapons	Threat
TOTAL VICTIMS	7	3	3	1
<u>Northeast</u>	4	2	1	1
Massachusetts	1	0	1	0
New York	3	2	0	1
<u>North Central</u>	2	0	2	0
Indiana	1	0	1	0
Michigan	1	0	1	0
<u>South</u>	0	0	0	0
<u>West</u>	1	1	0	0
California	1	1	0	0

SUMMARIES OF SELECTED INCIDENTS - 1977

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

On January 24 two officers of the United States Park Police, National Park Service, were assaulted in the United States District Courthouse at Washington, D. C. Their assailant and several others had recently been arrested for demonstrating without a permit in front of the White House and were at the courthouse inquiring into the status of their case. When told by an Assistant United States Attorney that the charges were being dismissed, the subject demanded his confiscated property be returned. Becoming abusive and using profanity, he grabbed a case file held by one officer and stated he was keeping it until his property was returned. A scuffle ensued, but with the assistance of a Secret Service Agent, the subject was placed under arrest for assaulting Federal officers. The charge was later dismissed when the subject pled guilty to another offense.

Shortly before midnight on February 27, three officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) responded to a disturbance call in a sparsely populated sector of the Yankton Indian Reservation, South Dakota. Four gunshots had been fired at a private residence, and those responsible had fled prior to the arrival of the authorities. While maintaining surveillance of the area, the officers observed an automobile approaching rapidly. Suddenly a gunshot was heard, and the car quickly turned and departed. The officers gave chase in two separate vehicles, utilizing red lights and sirens. Within a few miles, they forced the suspect car to halt near a farmhouse. Three men sprang from the vehicle and fled into an adjacent field. Before the officers could give chase, they were confronted by four residents of the farm who verbally harassed the officers and ordered them to leave. Simultaneously, numerous gunshots were fired, hitting both BIA vehicles. The officers immediately departed the scene and summoned assistance.

Additional officers arrived, and while continuing to patrol the area, they observed a second automobile which was known to belong to the family living at the farmhouse. The vehicle skidded around several times in front of the residence then sped away with the BIA officers and local police in pursuit. While attempting to elude the authorities, the single occupant of the car drove through a ditch and hit a snowbank. Upon exiting his automobile, the subject, armed with a fully loaded .22-caliber rifle, was immediately subdued by the arresting officers.

Five other suspects were subsequently arrested. All were charged with assaulting Federal officers.

Two officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were assaulted at their office in Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico, on May 12, shortly after an individual was arrested for a traffic violation on the Isleta Indian Reservation. The arresting officer transported the subject to the police station, where his parents subsequently appeared and demanded the release of their son. When the officer refused, the parents became abusive, a struggle ensued, and the father was arrested. Meanwhile, the brothers and friends of the subject arrived at the station and heightened the disturbance. A second officer responded to a call for assistance, and together the two were successful in calming the protesters. Since a crowd had gathered in a hall of the station, the subject and his father were released in an attempt to prevent any further physical confrontation. Both appeared in court on charges of assaulting Federal officers.

An officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs received a shotgun wound after responding to a disturbance call in the early morning hours of May 24 at Nett Lake, Minnesota. Arriving at a residence on the Boise Fort Indian Reservation, the officer was met by the subject who stood at the front door with a shotgun. The subject fired one shot in the air after threatening the officer and warning him to leave. The officer quickly moved his vehicle to another location, called for assistance, and exited the vehicle, taking cover behind its door. Within minutes, a second shot was fired by the subject, wounding the officer. In response, the officer returned fire, killing the assailant.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

While attempting to execute an arrest warrant in connection with immigration and passport matters, two Deputy United States Marshals were assaulted at Waltham, Massachusetts, on February 8. The victim officers and an Agent of the Department of State were outside the subject's residence when they observed him driving slowly past. They followed the subject, activated their vehicle's emergency light, and motioned for him to stop. Instead, the suspect accelerated his vehicle, and on numerous occasions, swerved toward the officer's vehicle in an attempt to force it into the path of oncoming traffic.

Subsequently, the subject's vehicle was stopped by traffic. As one deputy marshal approached the car on foot, the subject allegedly swerved it to the right, narrowly missing the officer. Jumping clear, the deputy marshal fired at the fleeing vehicle and then joined the other officers in the continuing

pursuit. A high-speed chase ensued during which the officers were able to stop and arrest the subject. He later pled guilty to assaulting Federal officers and was sentenced to six months in jail.

A Correctional Officer of the Bureau of Prisons was assaulted on February 10 at the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The subject, who was serving a nine-year prison term, had returned from trial in United States District Court where he had been found guilty of assaulting a Federal officer. Arriving at the Penitentiary, the subject was escorted to the administrative detention center by the victim officer. En route, the subject attacked the officer, inflicting lacerations and abrasions to his face, but was quickly subdued by fellow Correctional Officers. Again, he was charged and convicted for assaulting a Federal officer and was sentenced to three more years in prison.

An Agent of the United States Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service, was shot on February 19 near Sarita, Texas, by an individual attempting to smuggle marijuana into the country. Dressed as a priest, the subject had passed through a border checkpoint, but the victim officer became suspicious, gave pursuit, and stopped the subject's vehicle. A subsequent search revealed a large quantity of marijuana, but before the Agent could effect the subject's arrest, he was shot twice. Seeking cover in a ditch, the Agent returned gunfire as the subject fled in the Border Patrol vehicle.

Shortly thereafter, two Texas Department of Public Safety officers located the subject at a highway rest area where he had commandeered a vehicle with a trailer attached and was holding its owner hostage. In an attempt to flee, the subject shot at the two officers, one of whom returned gunfire hitting the trailer's tires. The subject maneuvered the stolen vehicle across the highway and into the path of oncoming traffic. There, he seized a station wagon, taking three additional hostages. From this location, the subject returned to his abandoned vehicle at the scene of the first shooting and demanded the return of personal property from officers at the scene. The officers, upon seeing the subject had three hostages, complied with his demand, and in addition, surrendered a Border Patrol vehicle. Later that same day, the alleged assailant was apprehended by Texas Rangers at a motel in Harlingen, Texas, without any further violence. Subsequently, he pled guilty to charges against him and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

An Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was assaulted on February 22 at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, during an investigation into the whereabouts of a military deserter. The Agent, accompanied by two local police officers, drove to the fugitive's residence. Upon arrival, the officers positioned themselves at the rear and corner of the house while the Agent approached the front door where he was confronted by the deserter's mother. The Agent identified himself and declared his intentions to arrest her son for military desertion. Allegedly, the fugitive's brother suddenly leaped from behind the door holding a 12-gauge shotgun, thrusting the barrel toward the Agent's chest. While drawing his service weapon, the Agent simultaneously deflected the muzzle of the shotgun with his forearm. The subject immediately dropped the shotgun, surrendered, and was arrested and charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

On March 1 at Bell Gardens, California, three Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were assaulted while arresting an individual wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for burglary. The Agents were conducting a surveillance of a downtown motel where the subject reportedly collected his mail. Shortly after noon, the subject and two other individuals were observed arriving at the motel. After one passenger exited the vehicle and disappeared in the vicinity of the motel office, two Agents on foot quickly converged on the vehicle, one positioning himself on the driver's side of the car and the other on the passenger's side. When the Agents identified themselves and ordered the subject, the automobile's driver, out of the car, he ignored the command and accelerated his vehicle. The automobile was forced to stop abruptly when a third Agent maneuvered an FBI vehicle into its escape path. Again, the Agents on foot approached the subject, who continued his attempt to elude the officers by ramming the FBI vehicle blocking his forward movement. He then put his vehicle in reverse, and accelerating backward, forced the two Agents to jump aside to avoid being struck. The two officers were forced to use their service weapons when the subject's vehicle again narrowly missed striking one of the two Agents as it sped forward into an alley. A shot from one of the officer's weapons flattened a front tire of the vehicle, causing it to swerve into a telephone pole. The Agents converged on the disabled car and determined that the subject and the passenger, the subject's wife, had sustained minor injuries from the crash. The subject was subsequently charged with assaulting Federal officers, and upon pleading guilty, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

On March 7 two Correctional Officers of the Bureau of Prisons were assaulted at the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island, California. After being dispatched to a cell dormitory to investigate a reported disturbance, the officers discovered that an irate inmate had started a fire in his cell and then refused to vacate it. While the officers were obtaining a metal shield for protection, the inmate tied the cell's sliding metal doors together with a bed sheet and further blocked the entrance with a locker. In addition, the inmate had obtained a three-foot wooden club, with which he threatened the officers. As a pile of burnt and smoldering cloth lay in the holding unit, the officers placed the shield against the metal bars and began cutting the sheet. The inmate, in violent protest, repeatedly struck the shield and bars with the club in an effort to prevent the officers from opening the cell. Nonetheless, the officers opened the doors, knocked the locker aside, and entered. Attempts to restrain the inmate resulted in a violent struggle, during which both officers suffered numerous cuts and bruises. All resistance ceased after the inmate was handcuffed and removed to another holding unit. Later, he was charged with assaulting Federal officers.

On March 8 a Deputy United States Marshal was shot at Cleveland, Ohio, after interrupting an armed robbery in progress. The officer entered a store and was grabbed by one of the would-be robbers. A struggle ensued, during which the officer was shot three times. Five suspects have been developed; all have been charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

On April 10 an escapee from an Arizona State Prison assaulted two Agents of the United States Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service. The assailant, assigned to a prison work release program, stole a pickup truck, a .22-caliber handgun, and ammunition from the rancher for whom he was working and then fled the area. En route through New Mexico, the subject committed armed robbery and stole yet another vehicle. When he arrived at an El Paso, Texas, border checkpoint, the two victim Agents recognized the suspect's vehicle as one being pursued by New Mexico and Texas law enforcement officers. Since the subject had been described as armed and dangerous, the Agents permitted him to pass, allowing the opportunity to secure assistance. While the Border Patrol officers followed the subject, officers of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) arranged a roadblock several miles away. On approaching the roadblock, the subject made a U-turn, striking two or three automobiles, and sped away. During the ensuing chase, the Agents and a DPS officer exchanged gunfire with the subject, before forcing him to stop his vehicle. The suspect, who was wounded, was charged and convicted for assaulting Federal officers.

Five Agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) were assaulted on April 25 at Tucson, Arizona, while engaged in an undercover drug operation. One Agent telephonically arranged that the delivery of an illegal drug be made to him at a downtown motel. Meeting there with the alleged drug dealer, the Agent was advised of a change in plans. He was told that the requested drug was not available; instead, the Agent was shown a small sample of another narcotic obtainable from the subject's source at a nearby grocery store. Next, proceeding in the subject's vehicle to the store, the two met with the subject's accomplice. After the meeting, members of a DEA surveillance team, receiving no signal from the Agent that the exchange of the drug for money had taken place, followed two cars, one containing the solitary accomplice and one occupied by his partner and the Agent. Both vehicles turned onto a dirt road in an isolated area and parked. When the undercover Agent was forced from the subject's vehicle and was observed standing with his hands raised, arriving Agents from the surveillance team recognized that a robbery was imminent. They identified themselves, and the subjects turned their attention from the undercover Agent and began firing at them. The Agents' return gunfire forced the subjects to flee on foot. They were apprehended a short time later, charged, and subsequently convicted for assaulting Federal officers.

A disturbance on May 1 at the Federal Correctional Institution at Lompoc, California, resulted in injury to two Correctional Officers of the Bureau of Prisons. The melee stemmed from ongoing disagreements between two inmate factions. While an inmate from one group was being escorted through a corridor by two officers, he was confronted by three prisoners from the opposing faction. The officers quickly attempted to secure the inmate in the nearest available cell. Unfortunately, they were unable to prevent the three attacking prisoners from also entering the space. Along with other staff members who had been summoned, the officers entered the unit to protect the victim inmate. During the confrontation, two of the aggressors brandished homemade knives, stabbing two of the officers. The victim inmate was pursued to a third floor tier where, in a frantic effort to escape his assailants, he jumped to the ground floor. After the disturbance was quelled, the three inmates responsible for the incident were placed in detention and later charged with committing a crime on a government reservation and assaulting Federal officers.

On July 9 an armed assailant was critically wounded near Des Moines, Iowa, after assaulting an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and two troopers with the Iowa Highway Patrol. The individual had telephonically advised the FBI he was

a military deserter and wished to surrender. He gave his location as a rest area on an interstate highway, and stated he would remain there while awaiting the arrival of an FBI Agent. After verifying that the individual was indeed wanted, the Agent proceeded to the rest area to verify the subject's presence and requested assistance of the sheriff's office.

On entering the rest area, the Agent observed a vehicle fitting the description of the car owned by the subject, also an Iowa Highway Patrol vehicle occupied by two troopers. Unbeknown to the Agent, the troopers had overheard portions of the radio broadcast between the Agent and the local sheriff's office. As the troopers drove abruptly toward a male individual sitting alone on a picnic table, the Agent recognized him as the subject. The troopers exited their vehicle, and the Agent attempted to warn them that the subject had drawn a .22-caliber handgun, which he held pointed toward the ground. The Agent immediately identified himself and commanded the subject to drop his weapon. The troopers reiterated the command, but the subject refused. Stating that he no longer wanted to live, the subject trained the handgun on one trooper, and the Agent and the troopers were forced to use their service weapons to protect themselves from possible death or injury. The wounded subject was later transported by ambulance to a nearby hospital and treated for gunshot wounds. He was subsequently charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

A Deputy United States Marshal was assaulted with his own service weapon on July 20 near Thermopolis, Wyoming. The officer was transporting a prisoner to Cheyenne for a court appearance when the subject made an attempt to escape. Obtaining the deputy marshal's .38-caliber handgun, the subject, allegedly, expended all the bullets in the interior of the car and bit the officer numerous times on the arm. After stopping on the side of the road, the officer exited his vehicle to obtain a weapon from the trunk. Simultaneously, the subject exited the automobile and attempted, at gunpoint, to stop an oncoming camper. The oncoming vehicle struck the subject, but he received only slight injuries. Subsequently, he was charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

Two Agents of the United States Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service, were assaulted on August 11 at the border checkpoint near Sarita, Texas. At the checkpoint, two males had been arrested for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of marijuana which was found in the back of their pickup truck. Following the arrest, the subjects were taken to a trailer for

questioning where they were searched and advised of their legal rights. Thereafter, one Agent exited the trailer to begin a thorough search of the subjects' vehicle. The second Agent, having remained inside the trailer, began questioning the driver. Upon completion of the interrogation, the driver suddenly produced a .32-caliber revolver and fired one shot, hitting the Agent in the upper right arm. The other Agent quickly responded and returned fire, disabling the subject. The subject was subsequently charged and convicted for assaulting Federal officers.

On September 12 outside Redford, Texas, two Agents of the United States Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service, were assaulted while investigating the report of a man with a gun. Border Patrol officers were advised that the alleged subject was driving a pickup truck believed to have been used to transport illegal aliens. The Agents located the subject near the Rio Grande River where he and several other males were observed standing next to two pickup trucks, one of which was the suspect vehicle. As the Agents approached the scene, the suspect fled toward the river, despite orders to halt. While running he turned and pointed a handgun at one Agent, who immediately fired his service weapon, hitting the subject twice. The subject was subsequently charged with assaulting Federal officers.

Two Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were assaulted on September 17 at Twin Lakes, New Mexico, while attempting to arrest an individual for assaulting a police officer. The alleged assailant, after injuring the officer, fled to his parents' residence on the Navajo Indian Reservation. In an attempt to apprehend the subject peacefully, telephonic communication was established with the subject's aunt and uncle who lived next door. They informed the Agents that their nephew possessed two rifles and a handgun believed taken from the injured police officer. In an effort to assist, the relatives persuaded the subject to talk with the Agents, and a meeting was arranged.

Local police officers, New Mexico State Police, and deputies from the local county sheriff's office were deployed on the main road exits to avert any possible escape, while the Agents and accompanying relatives proceeded to the subject's location. On approaching, the Agents observed the subject fleeing in his pickup truck. However, he stopped nearby, exited his vehicle, and leaned across the hood with a rifle. While one Agent and the subject's aunt and uncle walked toward the vehicle, the other remained at the car to handle communications. The subject was advised of the Agent's identity and requested to yield his weapons, but he refused and threatened the Agent. After

lengthy negotiations, the subject gave up both rifles, submitted to a body search, and surrendered. While being taken into custody, the subject suddenly resisted and ran toward his truck. Assisting officers and both Agents rapidly converged on the subject, who was wrestled to the ground and subdued. He was subsequently charged with committing crimes on an Indian reservation and assaulting Federal officers.

On October 21 three Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were assaulted while attempting to arrest a fugitive at Lexington, Kentucky. The subject, one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," was armed with a .30-caliber rifle at the time of his apprehension. Earlier, it had been determined that the subject was to appear at a farm to meet a friend. The Agents and a local police officer then positioned themselves in a garage located on the farm in anticipation of the subject's arrival. Driving a pickup truck and hauling a large travel trailer, the subject arrived at the farm and parked behind the garage. The officers proceeded toward the truck, announced their identity, and ordered the subject to surrender. Ignoring the command, the subject exited his vehicle and trained the rifle on an Agent. Two Agents responded by firing their weapons, critically wounding the subject. An ambulance was immediately summoned, and the subject was rushed to a nearby hospital. He was subsequently charged with assaulting Federal officers.

On October 22 an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) narrowly escaped death when a handgun his assailant had obtained during a struggle at the Pulaski County Sheriff's Office, Waynesville, Missouri, misfired. The subject had been arrested in Waynesville by the sheriff, who had been notified by the FBI that the subject was a fugitive from justice. Following his apprehension, efforts to positively identify the subject failed. Consequently, an FBI Agent was sent to determine if the suspect was actually the wanted fugitive. Upon arriving at the sheriff's office, the Agent attempted to surrender his service weapon to one of two deputies on duty at the office before speaking with the subject. The deputy indicated there was no secure storage and instructed the Agent to keep his weapon. The Agent, thereafter, proceeded into an interview room while the two deputies remained in the vicinity as a precaution.

Subsequently, the subject was brought to the room and the interview commenced. During the interrogation, a third deputy, who had just arrived at the sheriff's office, entered the interview room, walking between the Agent and the prisoner.

As this deputy turned his back toward the subject, he exposed his holstered .357-caliber handgun. The subject used the opportunity to seize the weapon. Instinctively, the Agent leaped at the subject and a struggle for the handgun ensued. The weapon was fired three times during the scuffle, hitting the deputy once in the head. Breaking the Agent's grasp, the subject pointed the handgun directly at the Agent, who lay on the floor, and pulled the trigger. It misfired, and the subject fled the room. Drawing his weapon, the Agent fired one round as he pursued his assailant out of the building. After firing another shot at the Agent, the subject disappeared into a heavily wooded area. The injured deputy was transported to a nearby hospital where he was treated for his wound. Following a four-day search, the subject was captured in Missouri by the authorities and was subsequently charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

While attempting to arrest three individuals on October 31 at New York City, an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was nearly hit by a vehicle driven by one subject. The subjects were wanted for the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, and several Agents were assigned to effect their apprehension. Upon arriving at the scene, the Agents observed two subjects occupying a vehicle parked at the curb of a vacant side street. The third subject was in the driver's seat of a second vehicle parked directly behind the first. The Agents positioned three FBI vehicles in a manner that would block the subjects' forward and rear escape routes. The two subjects in the front vehicle surrendered peacefully, but the lone subject in the rear vehicle refused to cooperate. He ignored all commands to surrender, and with Agents standing directly in front and on each side of his car, the subject accelerated his vehicle backward, striking the front bumper of an FBI vehicle, and then forward, directly at an Agent in front. With a fellow Agent's life in imminent danger, the agents on the passenger and driver's sides of the vehicle fired their weapons at the subject, fatally wounding him.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

On January 19, while working at the Port of Entry, San Ysidro, California, an Inspector with the United States Customs Service received several complaints regarding a nearby disturbance caused by persons entering the United States from Mexico. Proceeding to the area of the disturbance, the Inspector found an individual known to him to be a smuggler of illegal aliens

and approximately ten illegal aliens attempting to scale a fence into the United States. As the Inspector approached the individuals, the smuggler instructed the aliens to return to Mexico. He then picked up a pipe and struck the Inspector on the head, causing a severe wound. When the assailant went to pick up a cement block, the Inspector drew his firearm at which time the subject scaled a fence and fled into Mexico. On March 4 the subject was arrested by the United States Border Patrol and charged with assaulting a Federal officer. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Two plainclothed officers with the United States Customs Service were assaulted on January 31 near a pier at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The officers observed an individual carrying two packages in an area adjacent to a recently docked cruise ship. Suspicious of the suspect, the officers kept him under close surveillance and watched him hurriedly board a bus. One of the officers also boarded the bus, identified himself to the suspect, and was subsequently assaulted when the subject threw one of the packages at him. The assailant then attempted to escape through a window of the bus, but was apprehended by the second officer who was positioned in the street. As the subject attempted to free himself, he attacked the second officer with a screwdriver but was subdued by the two officers. The packages were found to contain contraband, and the subject was convicted of assaulting Federal officers and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Two Internal Revenue Service Officers were assaulted on March 17 at Tallapoosa, Georgia, when they attempted to seize a taxpayer's automobile for nonpayment of delinquent taxes. Holding the officers captive in his store, the taxpayer shouted insults, pushed one officer several times, and grabbed the other by the coat and shook him. They were allowed to leave only after they telephoned their supervisor for permission to grant the taxpayer additional time to pay his delinquent taxes. The taxpayer was subsequently arrested by Internal Security Inspectors and charged with assaulting Federal officers.

On May 11 at Bucyrus, Ohio, two Internal Revenue Service Officers were threatened by a taxpayer armed with a wooden club. When the officers identified themselves and explained to the taxpayer's wife that their visit concerned a tax delinquency, she refused them admittance. The officers departed in their vehicle, but within minutes, noticed a car tailgating them. Leaning out of the car's window, the driver was shouting at the officers who, in response, stopped their vehicle. The occupants stopped and exited the other automobile

and were recognized to be the taxpayer and his wife. The taxpayer, carrying and waving a wooden club, approached the officers, shouted profanities, and threatened them. When he came within an arm's length of the officers, he stopped, made threatening gestures with the club, and then returned to his car. Subsequently, he was arrested by Internal Security Inspectors for assaulting Federal officers.

On May 19 at Columbus, Ohio, an Agent of the Internal Revenue Service was assaulted while attempting to serve a summons on a taxpayer. The taxpayer kicked over the Agent's briefcase and proceeded to push him backwards while verbally abusing him in an attempt to provoke a fight. The Agent backed off, and as he was leaving, the taxpayer threatened to harm the officer and his family if the officer made another attempt to serve the summons. The subject was subsequently charged and sentenced for assaulting a Federal officer.

On July 18 a series of incidents led to the arrest and conviction of a subject on charges of assaulting Federal officers. The individual entered the United States from Mexico at the Port of Entry, Hidalgo, Texas, and was referred to a secondary inspection area by an Inspector with the United States Customs Service. Upon entering the area, the subject drew a .38-caliber handgun and forced the Inspector to lie on the floor. The Inspector was able to convince the subject to allow the officer to lead him from the area, but his attempts to disarm the defendant failed. At that point, both the hostage officer and other Customs officers, who came to his aid, were threatened by the subject. The assailant then ran to a nearby bus stop, grabbed a female hostage, and demanded a car. He subsequently fired a shot at the Inspectors when a local police officer attempted to intercede.

Commandeering a car, the subject took a second woman hostage and headed for nearby McAllen, Texas. When the car ran out of gas near McAllen, a police officer who had followed the suspect was fired upon as he attempted to intervene. The subject stopped a second vehicle, ordered the driver out, and entered the car with the two female hostages. Local police officers managed to shoot out the tire of the hijacked vehicle, forcing the subject to abandon the car and hostages. As state, Federal, and local law enforcement officers began a search of the immediate area, the assailant broke into a nearby residence taking a woman and her small daughter hostage. When the woman's husband entered the house and observed the subject holding a gun, he immediately fled the residence and notified the police. The subject was apprehended as he attempted to flee and was subsequently, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for assaulting Federal officers. Additional state charges against him are pending.

On August 2 at Cleveland, Ohio, an Agent of the United States Secret Service was assaulted while executing an arrest warrant on a suspect wanted in a forgery investigation. Secret Service Agents and Inspectors with the United States Postal Service observed the suspect walking toward his automobile which was located in a parking lot. Using two automobiles, Agents blocked the front and rear of the suspect's vehicle. One Agent then stood at the rear of the suspect's car and identified himself. Allegedly, the suspect turned his head in the direction of the Agent, put his vehicle in reverse, and attempted to run down the Agent. Assisting vehicles were successful in blocking the exit of the suspect's vehicle, and officers placed the suspect under arrest. He was charged with forgery and assaulting a Federal officer.

An Agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was assaulted on August 9 while working in an undercover capacity at Pittsburg, California. The Agent met with four individuals for the purpose of purchasing firearms. Following a brief discussion, the Agent followed two of the subjects to another location. While at the new location, one of the subjects reportedly pressed a short-barrelled shotgun to the head of the Agent and forced him between two houses. The Agent was robbed of his money and service revolver, and then was struck on the side of the head with the shotgun and knocked to the ground. After the assailants fled, a search of the area by Agents and local police revealed the vehicle of one of the subjects. The car was impounded by the police, and when the owner subsequently arrived at the police station to report it stolen, he was immediately arrested and charged with assaulting a Federal officer and armed robbery. The remaining subjects have not been identified to date.

An Agent of the Internal Revenue Service was assaulted on August 16 while attempting to conduct a routine audit at a taxpayer's home in Walla Walla, Washington. Upon entering the residence, the Agent was knocked to the floor by a blow to his back from a steel hammer. After being held at gunpoint for approximately one and one-half hours, he was released, but reportedly was warned that should the citizen have any more problems with his taxes, the officer's life would be in danger. The following day, Internal Security Inspectors arrested the alleged assailant and charged him with assaulting a Federal officer.

An Internal Revenue Service Officer was assaulted on September 16 at Vineland, Colorado, while attempting to collect delinquent taxes from a taxpayer. Allegedly, the assailant

grabbed the officer by the shirt collar and attempted to provoke a fight. When the officer turned to leave, he was kicked and told he would be killed if he ever returned. The taxpayer was subsequently arrested by Internal Security Inspectors and charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

On September 17 two Agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were assaulted while working undercover in East Boston, Massachusetts. The Agents met with two individuals for the purpose of purchasing firearms. Allegedly, the subjects, armed with a handgun, robbed the Agents of their money and service revolvers. The subjects then joined two accomplices in an awaiting automobile and fled. Surveillance teams observed the situation and pursued and apprehended the subjects. All property was recovered and the subjects were charged with assaulting Federal officers, armed robbery, and possession of firearms.

In the early morning hours of October 26, two Customs officers on routine patrol near the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Texas, observed a suspicious car, with its lights extinguished, parked on the river's edge. Several minutes later, as the car moved on to a road running parallel to the river, the officers attempted to stop the suspect vehicle. The car, which failed to stop even though the siren and red lights of the marked Customs vehicle were on, was pursued for about a mile before it was pulled over. Reportedly, the driver, who initially refused to emerge from his vehicle, finally exited, and in a threatening manner, moved toward the officers. Ignoring commands to stop, he reportedly reached into his pocket, withdrew a large object, and began to brandish it. To protect themselves, the officers drew their handguns. When one of the officers knocked the object from the suspect's hand, a fight ensued, but the subject was subdued and arrested. While being transported to the patrol office, the suspect allegedly tried to escape several times, verbally threatened the officers, and upon arrival at the office, attempted to throw a chair at one of the officers. The subject was subsequently charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

Three Agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were assaulted on November 10 at Patterson, New Jersey, while executing an arrest. An Agent, who was working undercover, reportedly met with the subject at his apartment to discuss the buying of illegal firearms. After observing the firearms, the Agent stated he would have to return to his vehicle to obtain the money. Once outside, the Agent informed the surveillance team of the situation and then returned to the apartment and engaged the subject in conversation. A short time later two additional

Agents entered the apartment, announced their identities, and told the subject he was under arrest. Allegedly, the subject jumped on the bed, took a handgun from under the pillow, and fired three shots at the Agents. One Agent was hit three times, once in each hand and once in the right arm. Following a struggle, the subject was arrested and charged with assaulting Federal officers and possession of firearms.

On December 14 an Internal Revenue Service Officer was assaulted at Bonner Springs, Kansas, while attempting to collect delinquent taxes. Upon the officer's arrival, the offender allegedly unchained a watchdog and commanded it to attack the officer. The dog bit the officer several times on the leg before he could reach the safety of his vehicle. Reportedly, the businessman advised the victim officer that he had purposely set the dog on him in order to force him from the property. Internal Security Inspectors arrested the taxpayer and charged him with assaulting a Federal officer.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

On August 27 two United States Postal Service Security Police Officers on duty at the Brooklyn, New York, General Post Office were assaulted by two men, armed with guns, who ordered the officers to surrender their service revolvers. One of the officers resisted, and in the ensuing struggle, an officer was shot. The subjects fled with the officers' revolvers in a stolen automobile driven by a third suspect. On September 1 and 2, the three subjects were arrested by Postal Inspectors and detectives from the New York City Police Department. The two service revolvers and the .32-caliber handgun used in the assault and robbery were recovered incident to the arrests. The three offenders were charged and sentenced for armed robbery and conspiracy.

An Inspector with the United States Postal Service was assaulted on October 20 at Detroit, Michigan, while attempting to serve a Federal Grand Jury subpoena in connection with a mail fraud investigation. During the incident, the Inspector was shoved across a concrete porch and over a steel railing. The offender was arrested and charged with assaulting a Federal officer.

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