

FOREWORD

The year 2001 will always be remembered as the year terrorists turned commercial airliners into murder weapons and used them to kill 3,047 innocent people. Counted within that number are 72 local, state, and federal law enforcement officers, the most officers ever lost in a single day. Seventy officers were feloniously killed during 2001 in incidents not related to the events of September 11, and 78 officers died in duty-related accidents. Data submitted to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program indicate that 56,666 law officers were assaulted during the year and, of those, 16,202 received injuries.

As documented in this report, police work is a hazardous occupation. The current edition of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* contains 50 statistical tables that aggregate data on officers feloniously killed, accidentally killed, or assaulted in the line of duty. The tables organize the relevant details of the incidents so they form an index to the most dangerous aspects of police work, enabling law enforcement to study and learn from them. The book also contains a narrative summary of each incident in which a law enforcement officer was feloniously killed. The accounts of the events that led to the officers' deaths are straightforward reports provided by the victims' agencies. Nevertheless, they form a series of eloquent testimonials to each officer's dedication to public service. They also serve as a reminder that every law officer every day runs a risk of becoming the victim of a sociopathic or deranged individual.

Because a catastrophe such as the September 11 attacks falls far outside the normal course of police experience, the FBI has not included those fatalities in the 2001 rate, trend, or disposition tables for to do so would skew the data and render analyses meaningless. However, the deaths of those officers are chronicled in Section I, Summaries of Felonious Incidents.

The entire world was shocked on September 11 when airliners were used as murder weapons. Perhaps less astounding but no less appalling are the seven incidents in which killers used automobiles to murder law enforcement officers. Of these seven incidents, three officers were dragged to death by fast-moving vehicles, two others were intentionally run over, and two officers died when their patrol vehicles were deliberately rammed by speeding automobiles.

When officers are killed in the line of duty, there may be a tendency to assume that they died while intervening in felonies, transporting prisoners, or engaging in other police duties that involve them with clearly antagonistic individuals. However, during 2001, at least nine of the victim officers were coming to the aid of persons whom they perceived to be in danger (e.g., from a mentally unstable family member). Three others were intervening to stop an assault. Ten officers were victims of violent attacks that were as unexpected as they were unprovoked. In three of these instances, the unsuspecting officer walked into an ambush situation; in seven others, the officer was gunned down for no apparent reason, perhaps just for being a law officer.

Law enforcement is a high-risk occupation. The men and women who serve the public in this way place themselves in danger as a matter of routine. The FBI hopes that this annual accounting of officers killed or assaulted in the line of duty may serve as a tool for law enforcement administrators, police trainers, and others who are committed to improving officer safety.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This publication addresses the number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in the line of duty through the presentation of tables, figures, and narrative comments. The Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted program counts victim officers, not the number of incidents or weapons used. The program considers any part of the body that can be employed as a weapon—hands, fists, feet, etc.—as personal weapons. Furthermore, law enforcement agencies report the number of officers killed and the number assaulted using different methodologies. Consequently, users of this publication are urged to exercise care when attempting to compare data presented about law enforcement officers killed and those officers who were assaulted since these data are drawn from two different databases. In addition, care should be taken in any direct comparison between data in this edition of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* and previous editions of the book because statistics are updated annually.

SECTION I

Law Enforcement Officers Killed

Methodology

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

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data on officers' deaths from several sources. First, local and state law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program notify the national Program of duty-related deaths. Contributors submit preliminary data about any officer killed in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. In addition, FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices 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. Finally, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, administrator of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, maintains contact throughout the year, supplying the national UCR Program with information regarding officers whose survivors have received benefits. This threefold reporting procedure ensures the validity and completeness of the data.

When the national Program receives notification of a line-of-duty death, the staff send inquiries through FBI field divisions to the victim officer's employing agency to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident. Additionally, the national staff furnish the agency with information concerning two federal programs that provide benefits to survivors of federal and nonfederal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The national Program staff also obtain pertinent criminal history data concerning the individual identified in connection with felonious killings from the FBI's Interstate Identification Index.

Overview

In 2001, there were 142 law enforcement officers feloniously killed in 30 states and the United States territory of Puerto Rico. City police departments employed 105 of the fallen officers; county police and

sheriff's offices employed 24 officers; state agencies employed 3 of the victims; federal agencies employed 4; and Puerto Rico employed 6 of the victim officers. The events that occurred on September 11, 2001, claimed the lives of 72 of the 142 law enforcement officers. Sixty-six separate incidents claimed the lives of the remaining 70 officers. (See Table 1.)

Excluding the 72 lives lost on September 11, the number of officers slain in 2001 increased 37.3 percent from the 51 fatalities in 2000. Five- and 10-year trends show that the 70 officers slain in 2001 was 1.4 percent lower than the number of officers murdered in 1997 and reflected a 9.4-percent increase when compared to the 64 officers feloniously slain in 1992. (Based on Table 4.)

Victims

The average age of the 70 law enforcement officers slain in 2001 (excluding the September 11 victims) was 37. Six officers were under the age of 25, and 17 were between 25 and 30 years of age. According to the data reported to the national Program, 28 victim officers were between 31 and 40 years old, and 19 were over 40 years in age. Sixty-seven of the slain officers were male, and 3 were female. Sixty-one officers were white, 8 were black, and 1 was American Indian/Alaskan Native.

The law enforcement officers slain in 2001 had an average of 11 years of service. One officer had less than 1 year of experience, 18 officers had between 1 and 4 years of service, 21 officers had between 5 and 10 years of experience, and 30 officers had served over 10 years in law enforcement. (See Table 24.)

A profile of victim officers killed as a result of the attacks of September 11 can be found in a special report at the end of this Section.

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

Including the 72 victim officers who were killed in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, 80 officers were investigating suspicious persons or circumstances at the time of their deaths. Twenty-four officers were killed during arrest situations. A further breakdown of this category showed that 9 officers were attempting

arrests, and 8 were involved in drug-related matters. In 2001, 4 officers were killed by robbery suspects, and 3 officers were slain by burglary suspects. Fourteen law enforcement officers were slain while answering disturbance calls, 9 of which involved family quarrels. Ten officers were murdered in ambush situations, 9 in traffic pursuits or stops, and 3 officers were slain by mentally deranged assailants. Two officers were killed while handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners. (See Table 17.)

Types of Assignment

In 2001, 42 of the 142 slain officers were assigned to vehicle patrol. Of these, 34 officers were assigned to one-officer vehicles and 8 were assigned to two-officer vehicles. Two officers were alone and on foot patrol at the time of their deaths. Eighty-seven victim officers were assigned to other duties, and of these, 2 were alone and unassisted. Eleven officers were off duty when killed. (See Table 20.)

From 1992 through 2001, 34.4 percent of the victim officers were involved in arrest situations when slain, 16.2 percent were investigating suspicious persons, and 15.6 percent were responding to disturbance calls. Additionally, 15.1 percent of the fallen officers were involved in traffic pursuits/stops and 13.7 percent were caught in ambush situations. Data also showed that 20.4 percent of the fallen officers were performing other duties, including special assignments, detective work, and undercover assignments when slain. During the decade, 14.3 percent of the victims were off duty when slain. In addition, 36.7 percent of the victim officers were alone when slain, and 49.0 percent had assistance. (Based on Table 21.)

Weapons

An examination of the weapons data submitted to the Program in 2001 showed that firearms were used in 61 of the officer murders. Handguns were used in 46 of these killings, and 17 of these were committed using 9 mm handguns. Rifles were used in 11 officer slayings, and shotguns were used in 4 of the murders. Three officers were killed with their own weapons. One officer was killed with personal weapons (hands, fists, or feet, etc.), 7 were killed with vehicles, and 1 officer was killed with a blunt object. (See Tables 1, 4, 5, and 6.)

From the decade 1992 through 2001, 643 officers were killed in the line of duty. Of that number, 594 officers were killed with firearms, and 448 of those victims were killed with handguns. In addition, 10 officers were killed with bombs, 8 officers with knives or cutting instruments,

4 with personal weapons, and 27 officers were murdered with other weapons. During that same 10-year period, 46 of the officers killed with firearms were slain with their own weapons. (See Tables 4 and 5.)

Among the 61 officers who were killed by firearms in 2001, 27 were within 5 feet and 19 officers were within 6 to 10 feet of their attackers. Five officers were within 11 to 20 feet of their assailants, 5 officers were within 21 to 50 feet, and 3 victims were over 50 feet from their attackers. The distance between victim and attacker was not provided for two officers. (See Table 7.) Wounds to the head accounted for 34 of the 61 firearm fatalities. The remaining 27 victims died with wounds to the upper torso. (See Table 8.)

Body Armor

In 2001, 38 of the 61 officers killed by firearms in the line of duty were wearing body armor at the time of their deaths. Twenty-four of the officers who were wearing body armor died as a result of head wounds, and 14 officers died from wounds to the upper torso. (See Table 9.) Of the 14 victims with upper torso injuries, 8 died as a result of bullets entering through the armhole or shoulder area of the vest, 3 died when bullets entered above the vest, and 1 officer was struck below the protective vest. In addition, 1 officer died from a bullet that entered between the side panels of the vest, and 1 officer died as a result of a 7.62x39 mm bullet that penetrated the vest. (See Tables 10 and 11.)

Places

Regionally, 29 of the 70 law enforcement deaths reported to the national Program occurred in the South in 2001. Eighteen line-of-duty deaths occurred in the West, 14 in the Midwest, and 3 in the Northeast. Six victim officers were killed in Puerto Rico. (See Table 16.)

For the 10-year period between 1992 and 2001, the South reported 281 officer deaths, the West had 133 officer slayings, the Midwest recorded 112 murders, and the Northeast reported 66 slain officers. U.S. Territories reported 51 officer deaths during this 10-year period. (See Table 18.)

Times

The greatest number of incidents, 14, resulting in officers' deaths in 2001 occurred between 8:01 p.m. and 10 p.m. Twelve incidents occurred between the hours of 6:01 p.m. and 8 p.m. Seven officers were slain between the hours of 10:01 p.m. and midnight. The fewest

officers were killed between the hours of 2:01 p.m. and 4 p.m. and 4:01 p.m. and 6 p.m., 2 officers in each time frame.

Similarly, during the past decade, statistics reveal that the majority (14.5 percent) of officers feloniously killed in the line of duty died between the hours of 8:01 p.m. and 10 p.m. However, the fewest, 4.1 percent, were slain between the hours of 6:01 a.m. and 8 a.m. (Based on Table 12.)

More officers were killed on Friday than any other day of week in 2001. Fourteen of the 70 victim officers were slain on that day, and the fewest officers, 6, were killed on Monday. During the 10-year span 1992-2001, the majority of officers were killed on a Friday, 117, and the fewest officers were slain on a Sunday, 66. (See Table 13.)

A review of the monthly totals revealed that 9 victim officers were killed in August, 8 officers were slain in July, and 7 officers per month died in February, March, and September 2001. However, in the 10-year period 1992-2001, more officer deaths occurred in October (61), April (60), and August (60) than any other month. The fewest number of officers were murdered (43) in November. (See Table 14.)

Alleged Assailants

The 70 officers who were killed in 2001 lost their lives in 66 separate incidents. Seventy-three assailants were identified in connection with those incidents. Of the 73 suspects, 52 were arrested, 2 assailants were justifiably killed by the victim officers, and 8 were justifiably killed by persons other than the victim officer. Five of the assailants committed suicide, and 4 died under other circumstances after slaying the officers. Two assailants remained at large at the time of publication.

Of the 73 identified suspects, 72 were male and 1 was female. Regarding the race of the assailants, 45 were white, 24 were black, 2 were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 was American Indian/Alaskan Native. Race was not reported for 1 assailant. The average age of the assailants was 29 years. Forty-four of the assailants were under 31 years of age, and age was not reported for 6 of the assailants. (See Table 25.)

A review of the criminal histories of the assailants revealed that 65.8 percent had prior criminal arrests, 50.7 percent had been convicted on a prior criminal charge, and 26.0 percent of the suspects had been arrested for a violent crime. More specifically, 31.5 percent of the suspects had prior arrests for drug law violations, 26.0 percent had been arrested for weapons violations, 23.3 percent had prior arrests for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest, and 17.8 percent were on parole or probation at the time of the killing. One assailant had a prior arrest for murder. (Based on Table 25.)

Accidental Deaths

According to the data collected, 78 law enforcement officers were accidentally killed while they were acting in their official capacities in 2001. The largest number of officers—38—were killed in automobile accidents, 19 were struck by vehicles, 7 were victims of motorcycle accidents, and 5 officers were killed in aircraft accidents. Five officers were accidentally shot, 2 officers died from falls, 1 from asphyxiation, and 1 officer drowned. (See Table 27.)

By region, the South recorded 40 accidental deaths of officers. The West reported 19 officers accidentally lost, the Midwest reported the accidental deaths of 13 officers, and the Northeast lost 5 law enforcement officers to accidents. (See Table 32.)

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Feliciously Killed**

*Weapons
Used*

Table 1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**Type of Weapon by State and Agency, 2001**

State Agency	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other (Detail)
Total	142	46	11	4	81
ALASKA	2	1	0	0	1
Anchorage	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
State Troopers, Palmer	1	1	0	0	0
ARIZONA	1	1	0	0	0
Pinal County	1	1	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	7	4	1	1	1
Butte County	2	2	0	0	0
Fresno County	1	0	0	1	0
Los Angeles County	1	0	1	0	0
Riverside	1	1	0	0	0
San Jose	1	1	0	0	0
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Sacramento	1	0	0	0	1 (aircraft)
COLORADO	1	1	0	0	0
Fremont County	1	1	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	0	0	0
Metro Transit Police	1	1	0	0	0
FLORIDA	1	1	0	0	0
Tampa	1	1	0	0	0
GEORGIA	2	2	0	0	0
Atlanta	1	1	0	0	0
Bulloch County	1	1	0	0	0
IDAHO	2	2	0	0	0
Jerome County	2	2	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	6	5	0	0	1
Chicago	2	2	0	0	0
Peoria	1	1	0	0	0
Rockford	1	1	0	0	0
State Police, East Moline	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
Vermilion County	1	1	0	0	0

Table 1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Type of Weapon by State and Agency, 2001—Continued

State	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other (Detail)
Agency					
INDIANA	2	1	1	0	0
Marion County	1	0	1	0	0
Morgan County	1	1	0	0	0
KANSAS	1	1	0	0	0
Junction City	1	1	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	2	0	2	0	0
Jessamine County	2	0	2	0	0
MARYLAND	3	1	0	2	0
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0
Centreville	1	0	0	1	0
Queen Anne's County	1	0	0	1	0
MICHIGAN	3	2	1	0	0
Clinton Township	1	1	0	0	0
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0
Federal Protective Service, Detroit	1	1	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	3	2	0	0	1
Lee County	1	1	0	0	0
Prentiss	1	1	0	0	0
Simpson County	1	0	0	0	1 (personal weapons)
MISSOURI	1	0	1	0	0
Independence	1	0	1	0	0
NEVADA	1	0	1	0	0
Reno	1	0	1	0	0
NEW JERSEY	1	0	0	0	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	1 (iron bar)
NEW MEXICO	2	1	0	0	1
Gallup	1	1	0	0	0
State Police, Gallup	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)

Table 1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed**Type of Weapon by State and Agency, 2001—Continued**

State	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other (Detail)
Agency					
NEW YORK	71	0	0	0	71
Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City	1	0	0	0	1 (aircraft)
New York City:					
City Fire Department	1	0	0	0	1 (aircraft)
City Police Department	23	0	0	0	23 (aircraft)
Office of Tax Enforcement	5	0	0	0	5 (aircraft)
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	37	0	0	0	37 (aircraft)
Unified Court System	3	0	0	0	3 (aircraft)
U.S. Secret Service, New York City	1	0	0	0	1 (aircraft)
NORTH CAROLINA	4	2	0	0	2
Bladenboro	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
Clayton	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
Fayetteville	1	1	0	0	0
New Bern	1	1	0	0	0
OHIO	1	1	0	0	0
Whitehall	1	1	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	1	1	0	0	0
Pawnee County	1	1	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	2	2	0	0	0
Aliquippa	1	1	0	0	0
Chester	1	1	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	1	0	0	0
Horry County	1	1	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	1	0	1	0	0
Hamilton County	1	0	1	0	0
TEXAS	9	6	1	1	1
Dallas	1	1	0	0	0
Harris County	1	1	0	0	0
Harrison County	1	0	1	0	0
Hemphill County	1	0	0	1	0
Houston	1	1	0	0	0

Table 1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
 Type of Weapon by State and Agency, 2001—Continued

State	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other (Detail)
Agency					
TEXAS—Continued					
Parks & Wildlife Department,					
Austin	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
San Antonio	2	2	0	0	0
Travis County	1	1	0	0	0
UTAH	2	1	1	0	0
Lehi	1	1	0	0	0
Roosevelt	1	0	1	0	0
VIRGINIA	1	1	0	0	0
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	1	1	0	0	0
Des Moines	1	1	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	6	4	1	0	1
Puerto Rico:					
Bayamon	1	0	1	0	0
Fajardo	1	1	0	0	0
Mayaguez	1	0	0	0	1 (vehicle)
Puerta de Tierra	1	1	0	0	0
Santurce	1	1	0	0	0
Yauco	1	1	0	0	0

Table 2

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Region by Type of Weapon, 2001

Weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
Total	142	74	14	29	19	6
Handgun	46	2	10	18	12	4
Rifle	11	0	3	4	3	1
Shotgun	4	0	0	3	1	0
Total firearms	61	2	13	25	16	5
Knife or cutting instrument	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bomb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal weapons	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other	80	72	1	3	3	1

Table 3

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Region by Type of Weapon, 1992-2001

Weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
Total	643	66	112	281	133	51
Handgun	448	51	79	188	84	46
Rifle	111	6	19	47	35	4
Shotgun	35	3	4	21	7	0
Total firearms	594	60	102	256	126	50
Knife or cutting instrument	8	2	1	3	2	0
Bomb	10	0	0	10	0	0
Personal weapons	4	0	1	1	2	0
Other	27	4	8	11	3	1

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 4

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Type of Weapon, 1992-2001

Year	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife or cutting instrument	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
Total	643	448	111	35	594	8	10	4	27
1992	64	44	9	2	55	1	1	1	6
1993	70	51	13	3	67	0	0	0	3
1994	79	66	8	4	78	0	0	0	1
1995	74	43	14	5	62	2	8	0	2
1996	61	50	6	1	57	1	0	1	2
1997	71	50	12	6	68	2	0	1	0
1998	61	40	17	1	58	1	1	0	1
1999	42	25	11	5	41	0	0	0	1
2000	51	33	10	4	47	1	0	0	3
2001	70	46	11	4	61	0	0	1	8

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 5

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms

Slain With Own Weapon, 1992-2001

Year	Total slain with firearms	Slain with own weapon
Total	594	46
1992	55	4
1993	67	5
1994	78	6
1995	62	6
1996	57	4
1997	68	6
1998	58	6
1999	41	5
2000	47	1
2001	61	3

Table 6

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms
 Number Slain With Own Weapon and Number Wearing Body Armor
 by Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition, 2001

Firearm Ammunition	Total slain with firearms	Slain while wearing body armor	Slain with own weapon
Total	61	38	3
Handgun	46	29	3
.22 Caliber	1	1	0
.25 Caliber	1	1	0
.32 Caliber	1	1	0
.357 Magnum	4	3	0
.38 Caliber	2	0	0
.380 Caliber	5	1	0
.40 Caliber	5	2	3
.44 Magnum	2	2	0
.45 Caliber	6	4	0
.50 Caliber	1	1	0
9 Millimeter	17	12	0
Size not reported	1	1	0
Rifle	11	6	0
.22 Caliber	1	0	0
.223 Caliber	1	1	0
.30 Caliber	2	1	0
.30-06 Caliber	1	0	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	6	4	0
Shotgun	4	3	0
12 Gauge	4	3	0

Table 7

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms
 Distance Between Victim Officer and Offender, 1992-2001

Distance in feet	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	594	55	67	78	62	57	68	58	41	47	61
0 - 5	296	28	33	43	28	31	36	26	19	25	27
6 - 10	131	14	14	21	16	14	11	7	9	6	19
11 - 20	62	6	7	7	6	6	9	8	4	4	5
21 - 50	51	4	6	4	7	3	7	8	3	4	5
Over 50	46	3	7	3	5	3	5	7	5	5	3
Distance not reported	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2

Table 8

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms

Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds, 1992-2001

Location	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	594	55	67	78	62	57	68	58	41	47	61
Front head	206	14	28	22	18	15	22	17	18	22	30
Rear head	83	11	6	12	10	12	9	11	6	2	4
Front upper torso	230	18	20	35	23	23	30	23	13	21	24
Rear upper torso	43	8	5	4	5	3	6	3	4	2	3
Front below waist	24	4	6	4	5	2	1	2	0	0	0
Rear below waist	8	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0

Table 9

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms

Location of Fatal Firearm Wounds/Wearing Body Armor, 1992-2001

Location	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total slain with firearms	594	55	67	78	62	57	68	58	41	47	61
Total wearing body armor	307	17	37	35	32	31	27	34	27	29	38
Head wounds	289	25	34	34	28	27	31	28	24	24	34
Wearing body armor	179	11	22	22	20	19	10	16	16	19	24
Upper torso wounds	273	26	25	39	28	26	36	26	17	23	27
Wearing body armor	114	5	11	11	10	12	16	14	11	10	14
Below waist wounds	32	4	8	5	6	4	1	4	0	0	0
Wearing body armor	14	1	4	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	0

Table 10

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms
Wounded in Upper Torso While Wearing Body Armor, 1992-2001

Point of entry	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	114	5	11	11	10	12	16	14	11	10	14
Entered between side panels of vest	19	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	0	1	1
Entered through armhole or shoulder area of vest	32	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	6	5	8
Entered above vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area)	36	1	2	4	2	4	9	6	2	3	3
Entered below vest (abdominal or lower back area)	8	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1
Penetrated vest	19	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	1

Table 11

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed by Firearms
Type of Firearm and Size of Ammunition that Penetrated Body Armor, 1992-2001

Firearm Ammunition	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	19	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	1
Rifle											
.223 Caliber	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
.30 Caliber	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
.30-30 Caliber	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.62x39 Millimeter	9	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	1

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Feliciously Killed**

*Times
and
Places*

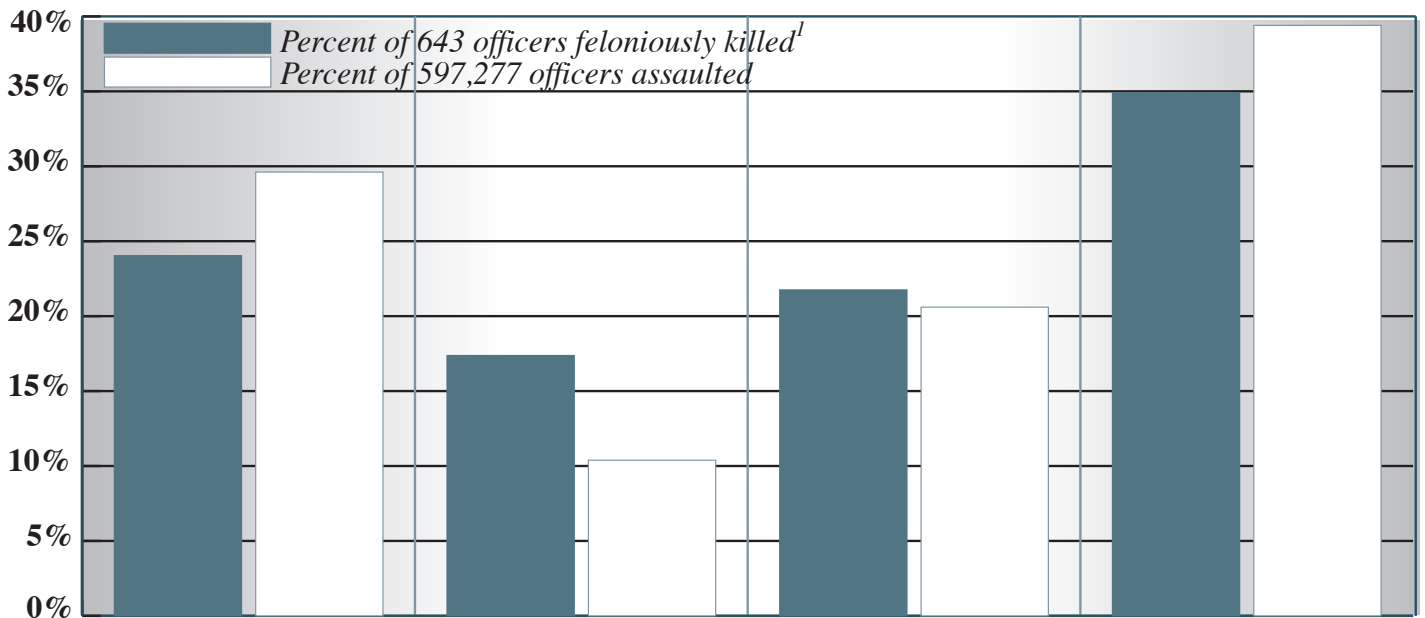
Table 12

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Time of Day, 1992-2001

Time	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	643	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51	70
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	80	7	13	9	9	7	7	7	5	10	6
2:01 - 4	46	6	5	8	5	5	5	2	2	2	6
4:01 - 6	28	0	2	7	6	0	6	0	1	1	5
6:01 - 8	26	4	0	3	3	3	1	6	1	1	4
8:01 - 10	49	7	6	5	11	4	4	5	3	0	4
10:01 - Noon	41	4	3	8	2	3	3	5	4	4	5
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	51	5	5	3	2	5	14	5	3	6	3
2:01 - 4	50	2	4	8	7	3	6	6	5	7	2
4:01 - 6	44	4	3	6	4	7	5	4	5	4	2
6:01 - 8	45	3	4	9	2	4	2	2	2	5	12
8:01 - 10	93	10	8	7	11	10	8	10	8	7	14
10:01 - Midnight	87	12	17	6	12	7	10	9	3	4	7
Time not reported	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.



Time was not reported for 0.5 percent of all law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Figure 1. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted
Time of Day, 1992-2001

Table 13

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Day of Week, 1992-2001

Day	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	643	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51	70
Sunday	66	4	10	8	7	5	9	5	4	6	8
Monday	80	11	7	11	11	7	6	7	3	11	6
Tuesday	94	5	8	18	12	7	7	16	6	3	12
Wednesday	108	12	14	10	17	6	15	11	5	7	11
Thursday	93	7	13	7	10	12	11	7	7	9	10
Friday	117	15	10	18	9	12	13	10	9	7	14
Saturday	85	10	8	7	8	12	10	5	8	8	9

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 14

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Month, 1992-2001

Month	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	643	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51	70
January	54	4	3	6	4	11	6	9	4	4	3
February	53	4	12	9	3	3	8	1	3	3	7
March	55	5	6	4	5	7	6	3	6	6	7
April	60	6	4	5	20	1	9	4	5	3	3
May	53	6	4	5	7	6	5	9	3	2	6
June	44	3	6	8	2	2	1	7	3	6	6
July	53	4	6	2	5	9	4	7	3	5	8
August	60	6	6	8	9	2	9	6	1	4	9
September	55	9	0	10	6	7	7	4	1	4	7
October	61	4	10	5	7	7	8	2	9	6	3
November	43	7	4	9	3	2	4	5	1	2	6
December	52	6	9	8	3	4	4	4	3	6	5

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

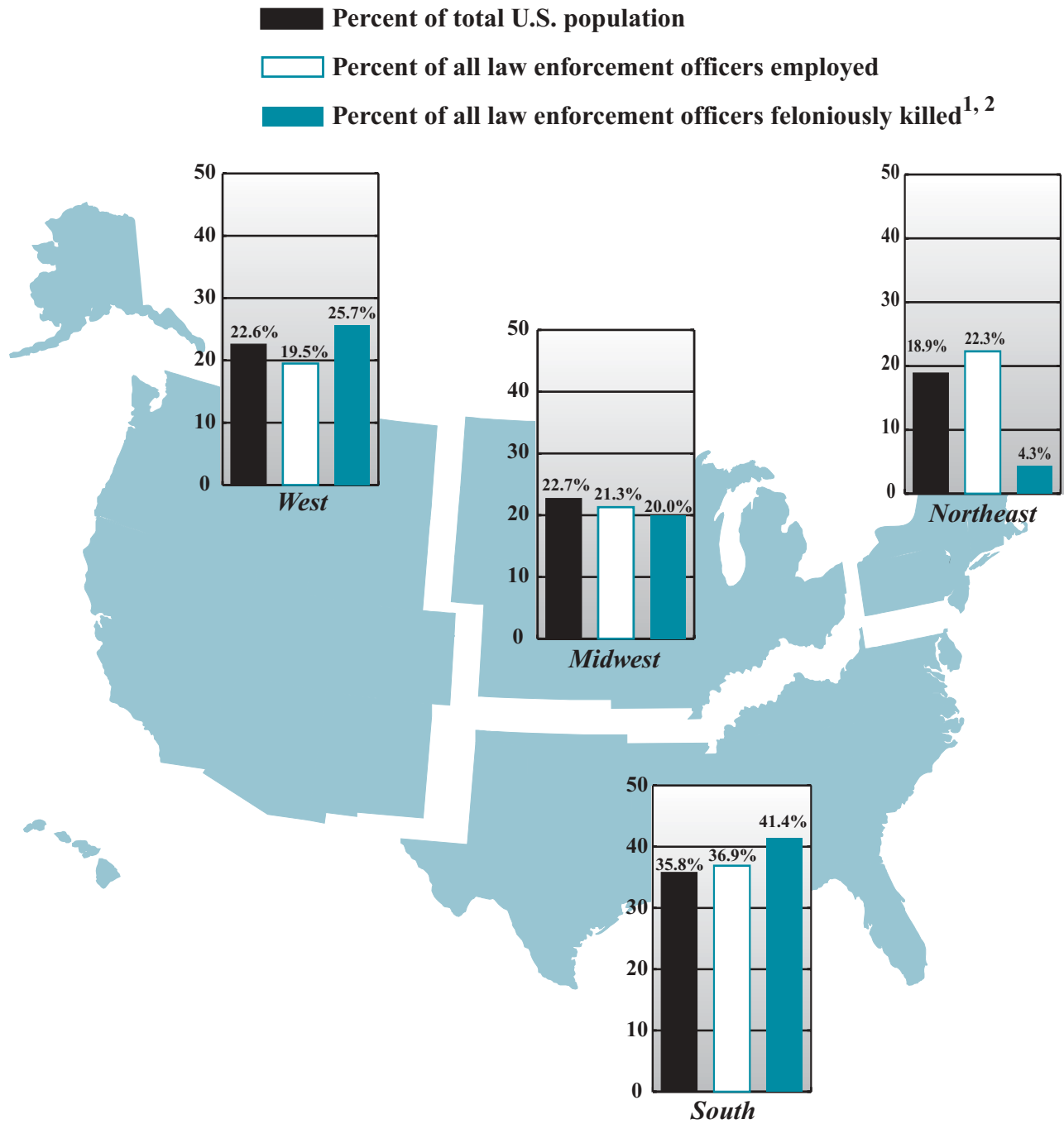
Table 15

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Type of Assignment by Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2001

Population group	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	142	8	16	18	2	0	2	85	11
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	36	1	2	3	0	0	1	27	2
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	44	0	0	2	1	0	0	40	1
Suburban counties	15	2	3	6	0	0	0	3	1
Rural counties	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	0
State agencies	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0
Federal agencies	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
U.S. Territories	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.



¹ Puerto Rico's population figures are not factored into the national population estimate. In 2001, Puerto Rico accounted for 8.6 percent of law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

² The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in the percents represented in this figure.

**Figure 2. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
Percent Distribution¹ by Region, 2001**

Table 16

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹
 Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	643	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51	70
NORTHEAST	66	8	9	12	8	10	8	3	5	0	3
New England	14	1	1	6	1	0	3	0	2	0	0
Connecticut	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	7	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	52	7	8	6	7	10	5	3	3	0	3
New Jersey	11	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	1
New York	24	4	3	3	2	6	3	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	17	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	2
MIDWEST	112	8	11	16	8	15	11	10	6	13	14
East North Central	80	5	8	11	5	10	9	8	4	8	12
Illinois	22	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	6
Indiana	16	0	4	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	2
Michigan	14	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	3
Ohio	18	0	2	2	1	5	4	1	0	2	1
Wisconsin	10	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
West North Central	32	3	3	5	3	5	2	2	2	5	2
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	8	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Missouri	12	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	1
Nebraska	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001—Continued

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
SOUTH	281	28	31	24	32	24	32	29	20	32	29
South Atlantic	131	14	14	14	10	11	14	16	10	15	13
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	13	0	2	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	1
Florida	20	3	3	0	2	4	1	5	0	1	1
Georgia	28	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	5	6	2
Maryland	12	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	3
North Carolina	29	3	4	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	4
South Carolina	15	4	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1
Virginia	11	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
West Virginia	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
East South Central	56	7	3	7	6	3	11	7	3	3	6
Alabama	12	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Kentucky	11	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2
Mississippi	19	2	1	3	1	0	5	3	1	0	3
Tennessee	14	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	1	3	1
West South Central	94	7	14	3	16	10	7	6	7	14	10
Arkansas	11	1	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	18	3	4	0	3	4	1	0	0	3	0
Oklahoma	13	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	2	0	1
Texas	52	3	8	3	2	4	3	5	5	10	9
WEST	133	13	11	18	23	6	15	14	11	4	18
Mountain	50	4	3	8	11	1	5	4	4	1	9
Arizona	16	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	1	1
Colorado	10	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Idaho	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Montana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
New Mexico	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Utah	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

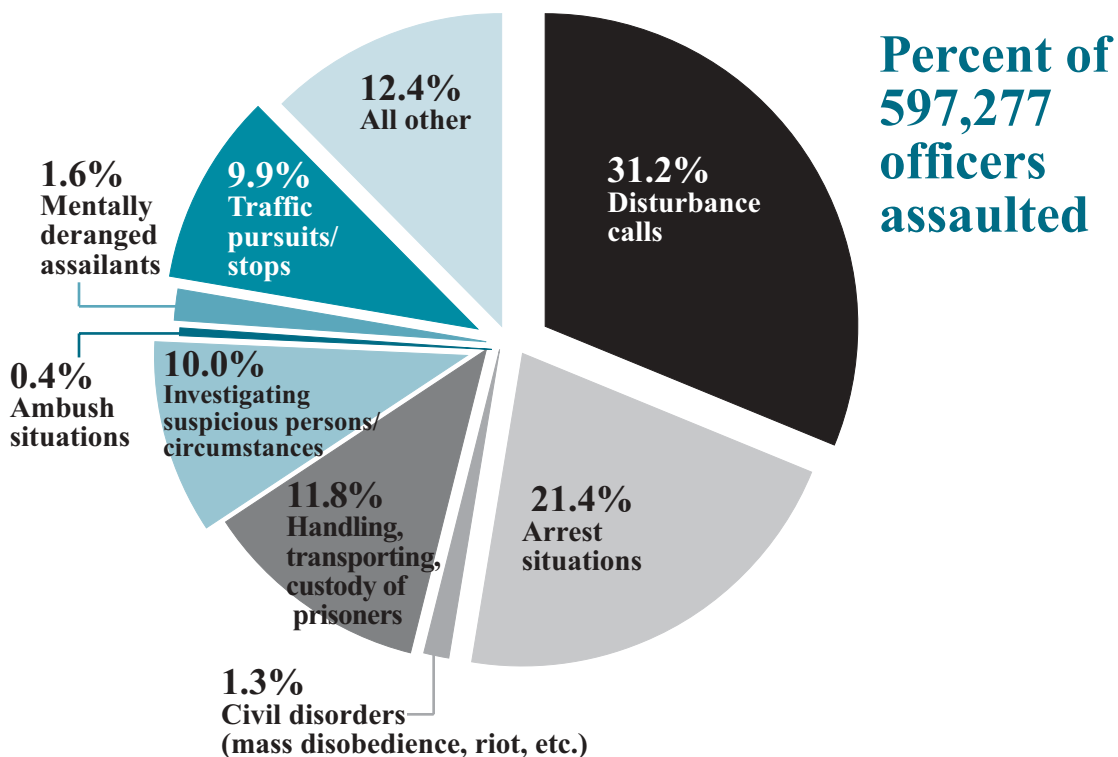
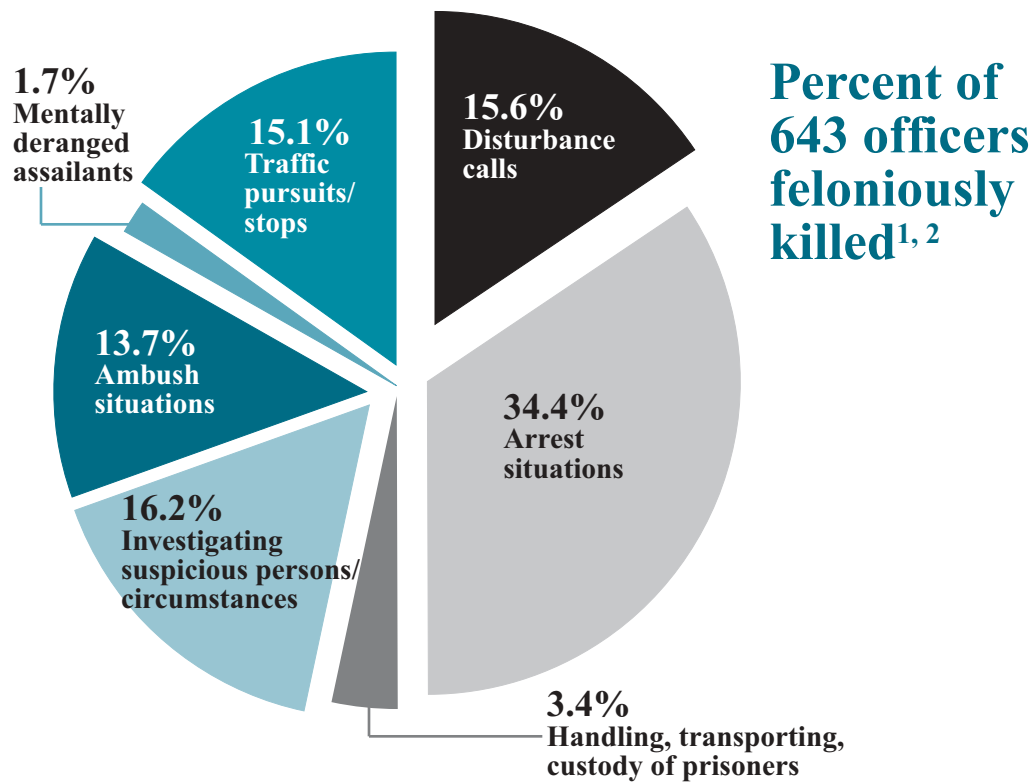
Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001—Continued

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific	83	9	8	10	12	5	10	10	7	3	9
Alaska	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2
California	63	6	8	8	11	4	7	7	4	2	6
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oregon	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Washington	8	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
U.S. TERRITORIES	51	7	8	9	3	6	5	5	0	2	6
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	50	7	8	9	2	6	5	5	0	2	6
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Feliciously Killed**

*Circumstances
Surrounding
Death*



¹Circumstance at scene of incident for officers feloniously killed does not include All Other.

²The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in the percents represented in this figure.

Figure 3. Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted Circumstances at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Table 17

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Region by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2001

Circumstance	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
Total	142	74	14	29	19	6
Disturbance calls	14	0	3	7	3	1
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	5	0	1	3	0	1
Family quarrels	9	0	2	4	3	0
Arrest situations	24	0	1	12	8	3
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	3	0	0	2	0	1
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	4	0	0	1	2	1
Drug-related matters	8	0	1	5	2	0
Attempting other arrests	9	0	0	4	4	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	1	0	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	80	72	3	3	2	0
Ambush situations	10	2	2	4	0	2
Entrapment/premeditation	3	1	0	1	0	1
Unprovoked attacks	7	1	2	3	0	1
Mentally deranged assailants	3	0	1	2	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	9	0	3	1	5	0

Table 18

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹
 Region by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Circumstance	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories
Total	643	66	112	281	133	51
Disturbance calls	100	5	16	48	28	3
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	39	3	8	18	8	2
Family quarrels	61	2	8	30	20	1
Arrest situations	221	30	34	89	42	26
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	28	3	6	12	5	2
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	79	15	11	22	12	19
Drug-related matters	38	3	5	18	10	2
Attempting other arrests	76	9	12	37	15	3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	22	1	5	11	4	1
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	104	14	26	38	22	4
Ambush situations	88	8	12	46	9	13
Entrapment/premeditation	35	3	4	18	5	5
Unprovoked attacks	53	5	8	28	4	8
Mentally deranged assailants	11	2	1	4	3	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	6	18	45	25	3

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 19

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Circumstance	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	643	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51	70
Disturbance calls	100	11	10	8	8	4	14	16	7	8	14
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	39	2	5	4	2	1	3	7	6	4	5
Family quarrels	61	9	5	4	6	3	11	9	1	4	9
Arrest situations	221	27	28	33	21	26	22	16	12	12	24
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	28	5	1	4	4	3	5	0	0	3	3
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	79	11	9	17	7	12	11	3	4	1	4
Drug-related matters	38	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	2	3	8
Attempting other arrests	76	8	15	8	6	8	5	6	6	5	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	22	2	1	1	4	0	4	4	2	2	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	104	7	15	15	17	13	10	6	7	6	8
Ambush situations	88	7	5	8	14	6	12	10	6	10	10
Entrapment/premeditation	35	5	3	1	6	2	5	4	4	2	3
Unprovoked attacks	53	2	2	7	8	4	7	6	2	8	7
Mentally deranged assailants	11	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	10	10	10	9	11	8	9	8	13	9

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 20

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Type of Assignment by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2001

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ¹		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	142	8	16	18	2	0	2	85	11
Disturbance calls	14	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	4
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Family quarrels	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	2
Arrest situations	24	3	3	8	0	0	0	8	2
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Drug-related matters	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Attempting other arrests	9	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	80	1	3	0	0	0	1	72	3
Ambush situations	10	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2
Entrapment/premeditation	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attacks	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
Mentally deranged assailants	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	9	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	0

¹Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 21

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Type of Assignment by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ²		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	643	84	192	130	7	7	37	94	92
Disturbance calls	100	16	30	36	1	0	3	5	9
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	39	8	6	17	0	0	1	2	5
Family quarrels	61	8	24	19	1	0	2	3	4
Arrest situations	221	26	37	45	1	6	6	56	44
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	28	3	12	5	0	0	1	3	4
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	79	10	12	15	0	2	1	6	33
Drug-related matters	38	4	3	1	0	2	4	23	1
Attempting other arrests	76	9	10	24	1	2	0	24	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	22	2	9	1	0	0	4	6	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	104	16	39	13	3	1	4	10	18
Ambush situations	88	10	21	9	2	0	17	10	19
Entrapment/premeditation	35	4	11	4	1	0	5	1	9
Unprovoked attacks	53	6	10	5	1	0	12	9	10
Mentally deranged assailants	11	0	1	5	0	0	0	5	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	14	55	21	0	0	3	2	2

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.²Includes detectives, officers on special assignments, undercover officers, and officers on other types of assignments that are not listed.

Table 22

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Type of Weapon by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 2001

Circumstance	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife or cutting instrument	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
Total	142	46	11	4	61	0	0	1	80
Disturbance calls	14	10	1	2	13	0	0	0	1
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	5	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	9	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	1
Arrest situations	24	16	5	1	22	0	0	0	2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Drug-related matters	8	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	1
Attempting other arrests	9	5	3	1	9	0	0	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	80	5	0	1	6	0	0	1	73
Ambush situations	10	9	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Entrapment/premeditation	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attacks	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Mentally deranged assailants	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	9	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	4

Table 23

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Type of Weapon by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Circumstance	Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total firearms	Knife or cutting instrument	Bomb	Personal weapons	Other
Total	643	448	111	35	594	8	10	4	27
Disturbance calls	100	53	24	15	92	2	0	0	6
Bar fights, person with firearm, etc.	39	21	9	8	38	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	61	32	15	7	54	2	0	0	5
Arrest situations	221	169	36	11	216	1	0	1	3
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	28	20	4	2	26	0	0	1	1
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	79	71	5	2	78	0	0	0	1
Drug-related matters	38	30	7	0	37	0	0	0	1
Attempting other arrests	76	48	20	7	75	1	0	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	22	20	0	0	20	1	0	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	104	83	8	3	94	2	1	1	6
Ambush situations	88	54	21	4	79	1	8	0	0
Entrapment/premeditation	35	18	12	2	32	1	2	0	0
Unprovoked attacks	53	36	9	2	47	0	6	0	0
Mentally deranged assailants	11	5	3	2	10	1	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	64	19	0	83	0	1	1	12

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Feliciously Killed**

*Profiles of
Victim Officers
and
Known Assailants*

Table 24

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Profile of Victim Officers, 1992-2001

Victim officers	2001	1992- 1996	1997- 2001	1992- 2001
Total	70	348	295	643
Age				
Under 25 years	6	25	20	45
25 - 30 years	17	100	77	177
31 - 40 years	28	116	113	229
Over 40 years	19	103	85	188
Age not reported	0	4	0	4
Average years of age	37	36	36	36
Sex				
Male	67	338	282	620
Female	3	10	13	23
Race				
White	61	288	248	536
Black	8	50	40	90
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	6	3	9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	2	4	6
Race not reported	0	2	0	2
Years of service				
Less than 1 year	1	25	11	36
1 - 4 years	18	93	77	170
5 - 10 years	21	97	98	195
Over 10 years	30	123	106	229
Years of service not reported	0	10	3	13
Average years of service	11	10	10	10
Average height	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"	5'11"
In uniform	48	237	219	456
Wearing protective body armor	41	159	163	322

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 25

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed¹

Profile of Known Assailants, 1992-2001

Known assailants	2001	1992- 1996	1997- 2001	1992- 2001
Total	73	479	340	819
Age				
Under 18 years	2	69	23	92
18 - 24 years	32	171	129	300
25 - 30 years	10	92	68	160
31 - 40 years	13	64	59	123
Over 40 years	10	54	50	104
Age not reported	6	29	11	40
Average years of age	29	27	29	28
Sex				
Male	72	445	334	779
Female	1	15	6	21
Sex not reported	0	19	0	19
Race				
White	45	225	201	426
Black	24	208	115	323
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	7	8	15
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	6	9	15
Race not reported	1	33	7	40
Criminal history				
Prior criminal arrest	48	280	255	535
Convicted on prior criminal charge	37	194	187	381
Prior arrest for crime of violence	19	170	92	262
On parole or probation at time of killing	13	87	68	155
Prior arrest for murder	1	12	11	23
Prior arrest for drug law violation	23	124	120	244
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	17	80	65	145
Prior arrest for weapons violation	19	149	102	251

¹The 72 deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Table 26

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Disposition of Known Assailants, 1990-1999

Disposition	1990- 1994	1995- 1999	1990- 1999
Total	489	379	868
Fugitives	9	2	11
Arrested and charged	394	292	686
Guilty of murder	290	192	482
Received death sentence	54	48	102
Received life imprisonment	141	95	236
Received prison terms (Ranging from 18 months to 396 years)	95	49	144
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	39	25	64
Guilty of crime other than murder	19	16	35
Acquitted/dismissed/nolle prossed	23	21	44
Indeterminate charge and sentence	3	2	5
Committed to psychiatric institution	10	7	17
Case pending/disposition unknown	4	26	30
Died in custody prior to sentencing	6	3	9
Deceased	86	85	171
Justifiably killed	55	50	105
by victim officer	16	9	25
by person(s) other than victim officer	39	41	80
Committed suicide	29	32	61
Murdered while at large	1	1	2
Died under other circumstances	1	2	3

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Feliciously Killed**

*Summaries
of
Incidents*

Summaries of Felonious Incidents

ALASKA

Approximately 4 a.m. on July 9, a patrol officer with the Anchorage Police Department was killed instantly after colliding head on with a suspected drunk driver. The teenage driver drove erratically and led police on a chase at speeds in excess of 80 mph on the wrong side of a divided highway. Prior to the accident, the driver had forced four other officers to take evasive action in order to avoid collisions. The 28-year-old patrol officer, who had 4 years of law enforcement experience, attempted to veer away from the approaching vehicle in a curve; however, witness officers reported that the suspect steered his vehicle directly toward the patrol car. Both vehicles exploded on impact. The victim officer, who was wearing a protective vest, received numerous critical injuries, the fatal one to the front of his head. He was trapped in his vehicle and died at the scene. The 19-year-old driver was killed along with two of his three juvenile passengers.

On the morning of November 24 approximately 11:25 a.m., a trooper employed by the Alaska State Troopers was shot and killed while responding to a domestic disturbance call in Palmer. Around 11 a.m., troopers responded to a domestic disturbance call that indicated a man allegedly assaulted a female passenger inside a vehicle on a local highway. The adult female escaped the vehicle, which police later identified and followed to a trailer court. The 40-year-old trooper observed the man as he exited the vehicle and carried his 3-year-old daughter and his 1-year-old son into his residence. In an attempt to make verbal contact with the man, the trooper, who had more than 17 years of law enforcement service, made his way up the driveway and approached the trailer. Without warning, the man fired three shots from a .50-caliber semiautomatic handgun, striking the trooper in the front of the head. The trooper, who was wearing a protective vest at the time of the incident, died instantly. Other troopers at the scene heard 3 additional shots fired inside the trailer. Upon entering the residence, the troopers discovered the bodies of the man and the two children. Further investigation provided evidence that indicated the man shot both children and then killed himself. The 24-year-old male, who had a previous criminal record, was reportedly under the influence of a controlled substance at the time of the incident.

ARIZONA

At 6:50 p.m. on May 4, a 26-year-old deputy sheriff with the Pinal County Sheriff's Department was fatally wounded while attempting to serve two outstanding arrest warrants. The deputy, with more than 2 years of

law enforcement experience, was on patrol when he recognized a male who was wanted for Aggravated Assault and Obstruction of Justice. The deputy decided to serve the warrants after confirming that they were valid. As he approached the residence, he was met at the door by the individual, who became hostile when the deputy attempted to handcuff him. A struggle ensued, and witnesses reported that the man pulled a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and fired five rounds at the deputy. Two rounds penetrated the deputy's left arm and a third and fatal shot entered above the deputy's protective vest and struck him in the throat. Reportedly, the man continued to fire toward the deputy who was attempting to reach his patrol vehicle and call for help. One round fired by the man struck the deputy's vehicle and another struck a nearby house; the deputy managed to return fire. A Pinal County animal control officer arrived on the scene, called for assistance, and attempted to render first aid to the wounded deputy. The victim deputy died at the scene minutes later. Additional officers arrived and cornered the suspect in a backyard. An intense gunfight ensued with more than 50 rounds of ammunition exchanged. The suspect then fled on foot to a residence a few blocks away. The male, who had a previous criminal record, apparently forced his way into the house and took an occupant hostage. On May 5, at approximately 6 a.m., the man released the hostage unharmed, and officers subsequently took him into custody. Sometime during the incident, the man received a minor wound to his shoulder. The 24-year-old male was treated at a local hospital. He was arrested and subsequently charged with First-Degree Murder, three counts of Aggravated Assault, one count of Burglary, and one count of Kidnapping.

CALIFORNIA

On January 13 approximately 2:30 p.m., a detective with the Riverside Police Department was shot and killed while attempting an arrest. Responding to a call for assistance from a police officer handling what was initially a noise complaint, the 30-year-old detective, with 13 years of law enforcement experience, arrived on the scene to find the officer involved in a confrontation with a woman and her adult son. The detective, who was wearing body armor, proceeded up an exterior stairway attached to a home that had been converted into two separate apartments, an upper and a lower unit. The police officer was attempting to handcuff and arrest the woman when her son exited the upstairs apartment to assist his mother. The detective stepped onto the landing and took hold of the male's left arm in an effort to control and arrest him for interfering. As a struggle ensued, the police officer

released the woman's arm and seized the male's right arm. At this point, a second male appeared at the base of the stairs and allegedly shot the detective in the face with a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun, killing him instantly. The officer returned fire and broadcast an "Officer Down" call, while attempting to render aid to the fallen detective. The 37-year-old suspect, who was also the woman's son, retreated into his downstairs apartment and attempted to load a .30-caliber carbine rifle, which malfunctioned. Upon the arrival of additional police units, the suspect, who was reportedly under the influence of a controlled substance, surrendered the weapon and was arrested without further incident. Medical personnel transported the victim detective to the local hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival. The suspect, who had a history of previous violent arrests, was charged with Murder.

A 61-year-old lieutenant and a 26-year-old deputy sheriff with the Butte County Sheriff's Office were shot and killed on July 26 at 6:45 p.m. while responding to a report of a robbery in a remote rural area northeast of Chico. The victim deputy, with nearly 3 years of law enforcement service, called for assistance before he approached the mountain cabin, and the lieutenant, a 28-year veteran of law enforcement, responded. The lieutenant, acting as cover officer, followed the deputy into the small cabin, which had boarded windows and minimal interior lighting. As the deputy, who was wearing a protective vest, entered the dark living room, he received three fatal gunshots to the head from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun fired from close range. The lieutenant and the assailant engaged in an intense exchange of gunfire from a proximity of about 3 feet. The lieutenant was wounded in the front area below the waist and in the arms/hands. A fatal shot to the front upper torso/chest, circumvented his protective vest through the armhole/shoulder area. Despite his wounds, the lieutenant shot and killed the attacker. The 46-year-old male, who had a previous criminal arrest record, was reported to be under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident.

A Fresno County Sheriff's deputy with more than 4 years of law enforcement service was fatally shot on August 21 approximately 6:50 p.m. while investigating a suspicious person call. The 26-year-old deputy and a second officer were initially assigned to assist firefighters with the evacuation of a mountain fire area. However, the officers were dispatched to a rural mountain home to investigate a suspicious person complaint. When the officers arrived at the scene, they were at first unable to locate a suspect, but they expanded their search and discovered a nearby residence with signs of forced entry. The deputies searched the perimeter and then entered the residence. As they entered the dining room, a man, who was concealed behind a free standing stove, shot the victim deputy in the

face with a 12-gauge shotgun that he apparently had found in the residence. The victim deputy, who was wearing a protective vest, died instantly. The second deputy retreated from the residence to await reinforcements. After the responding officers arrived and established a perimeter around the area, the alleged shooter fired one additional shotgun round and nine pistol rounds at them. Barricaded in the mountain residence, the 20-year-old male held officers at bay for approximately 5 hours before surrendering. He was arrested and subsequently charged with one count of Murder, four counts of Attempted Murder, one count of Residential Burglary and four counts of Assault with a Firearm on a Police Officer.

On August 31 at 8:40 a.m., a 40-year-old deputy with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed in a tactical situation that involved assisting agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) who were serving a search warrant. Officers from the U.S. Marshal's Office, who were also present with the ATF agents, requested personnel from the Sheriff's Office to supply a uniformed presence while they served the search warrant. ATF agents had served a similar warrant to the subject a year earlier, and the subject had cooperated with them. However, this time when the agents announced their presence and purpose, the suspect refused to comply and began firing at the officers. A request for additional assistance was broadcast, and the veteran deputy, who was a motorcycle officer with 17 years of law enforcement experience, responded to the call. When the deputy, who was wearing body armor and a motorcycle helmet, arrived at the scene, he moved toward the residence to seek cover while the assailant was shooting at the officers from a second story window. The suspect fatally shot the victim deputy in the front of the head with a .223-caliber automatic rifle. The 35-year-old male then engaged in an intense gunfight with the other officers. The officers introduced tear gas into the residence, and one of the hot canisters caused a fire to erupt. The suspect, who had an extensive criminal record, died at the scene as a result of injuries he received during the gunfight and ensuing fire.

At 4:30 a.m. on October 28, an officer with the San Jose Police Department was shot and killed during a traffic stop. The 24-year-old officer with less than 1 year of law enforcement experience was working alone and apparently confronted the driver outside the man's vehicle. Witnesses reported hearing a single gunshot, and a police investigation of the crime scene validated this information. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was shot once in the front of his head with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. He died at the scene. The weapon has not been recovered. A 22-year-old male with two outstanding felony warrants was arrested on November 7 and charged with Murder, First-Degree Burglary, Posses-

sion of a Firearm, Battery Against a Police Officer, Alter Forge Falsify Driver's License/ID, Possession of Driver's License/ID to Commit Forgery, Forge Access Card to Defraud, and Theft by Forged/Invalid Access Card.

COLORADO

On September 28 approximately 8:40 p.m., a deputy with the Fremont County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed while transporting two prisoners to the county jail. The 26-year-old deputy and another officer responded to a police report of shots fired. The officers questioned a man who admitted to shooting and killing a dog that had allegedly attacked him. The man turned over his handgun to the officers, who handcuffed him and placed him in the rear seat of the patrol vehicle. When he interfered with the arrest, the man's twin brother was arrested for obstruction. The deputy, with over 3 years' law enforcement experience, departed for the county jail with the two brothers in custody. The assisting officer remained at the scene where family members continued to quarrel with police. The assisting officer arrested the men's sister and transported her to the county jail. Meanwhile, in the vehicle transporting the brothers, one of the suspects managed to free himself from the handcuffs with a key and produce two weapons that he had been concealing—a .32-caliber handgun and a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. He shot the deputy with the 9 mm handgun numerous times. The victim, who was wearing body armor, was struck in his back, his arms and hands, the front of his head, and fatally in the rear of his head. The brothers reportedly pulled the victim deputy from the vehicle and shot him an additional 12 times in the head. Apparently, they stole the deputy's 16-gauge shotgun and fled on foot to their residence, where they obtained additional weapons, ammunition, and protective Kevlar clothing. The brothers then reportedly held two men at gunpoint and hijacked their truck. A few moments later, a corporal and another officer from the Florence Police Department involved in the manhunt for the two brothers drove by the area. One of the brothers opened fire on the officers from behind the stolen pickup with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle. The corporal, who was wearing body armor, was shot three times in the back. The rounds penetrated his protective vest causing him to crash the patrol vehicle. The 32-year-old corporal survived the shots; however, he was paralyzed from the waist down and was in critical condition. His partner received only minor injuries. The brothers escaped in the stolen pick-up truck and continued to fire at officers who were pursuing them, wounding a 32-year-old sergeant also with the Fremont County Sheriff's Office in the arm. Finally, after officers had deployed Stop Sticks that deflated the tires of the truck, the brothers abandoned the vehicle and fled into the mountains. Several teams of law enforcement officers from county, state, and federal agencies set up surveil-

lance points in the area. One of the teams found the two 24-year-old men and arrested them the following day without further incident. Each of the men was charged with First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer, two counts of First-Degree Assault, 20 counts of Attempted Murder, and 20 counts of Prohibited Use of a Weapon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On June 10 at 9:15 p.m., a police officer with over 1 year of law enforcement experience with the Metro Transit Police Department was slain in an unprovoked attack. The 32-year-old officer, who was wearing body armor, was questioning a man about a fare dispute at the Metro Station. When the officer directed the man to report to the pay area, the individual allegedly produced a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and shot the officer at close range in the front of his head. He died from his wound 3 days later. The suspect, a known controlled substance offender who was on parole at the time of the killing, fled the scene after reportedly stealing the officer's service weapon. A 33-year-old male with prior arrests for Theft, Carrying a Firearm Without a License, Aggravated Assault, and Possession of a Firearm by a Felon was arrested on June 26 and charged with First-Degree Murder While Armed.

FLORIDA

A 40-year-old master police officer with the Tampa Police Department was shot and killed on July 6 approximately 11:25 a.m. while attempting to locate a suspect in a bank robbery. The veteran officer, with 19 years of experience, was monitoring police radio transmissions when she learned that the police had determined a possible residence of the suspect. The officer responded to the apartment complex, exited her marked patrol unit, and encountered a man, who immediately turned and ran. The officer pursued the man on foot, alerting dispatch of the situation by radio. After briefly losing sight of the suspect, the officer regained visual contact with the man, who was apparently trying to steal a vehicle. She approached the man from the rear of the vehicle, drew her service weapon, and advised the suspect to stop. He apparently pulled a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun from a bag he had tucked under his arm and shot the victim officer in the front lower torso and fatally in the neck above her body armor. A female accompanying the man picked up the fallen officer's pistol. The man then fired on two arriving back-up officers, who took cover behind a parked vehicle. A third officer responded to the complex, unaware that shots had been fired and that an officer was down. He was fired upon and wounded in the thigh as the suspect and his accomplice were fleeing to the upper floor of the complex. The two suspects forcibly entered an upstairs apartment, took a

hostage, and barricaded themselves inside. The 25-year-old male suspect took his life a short time later. The 24-year-old female suspect surrendered without incident and released the hostage unharmed. The woman was arrested and charged with First-Degree Homicide, Robbery, and Burglary.

GEORGIA

A 39-year-old veteran investigator with the Atlanta Police Department Narcotics Team was shot and killed on April 4 at 2:15 p.m., and a second investigator was critically wounded, while serving a warrant to search a suspected drug house. The team announced their presence and after receiving no response made a forced entry to the residence. Two members of the team secured the main level of the house. Outside units notified the two-officer entry team that a suspect was attempting to exit from a downstairs door. The two investigators proceeded downstairs where they observed a subject as he ran down a hallway, entered a room, and shut the door. As the investigators reached the door, the suspect exited the room firing a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The victim investigator, with 13 years of law enforcement experience, was shot twice in the chest and once in the back of her head. Although the investigator wore a ballistic helmet and a protective vest, the fatal shot circumvented her vest through the armhole area. The second investigator, a 15-year veteran of law enforcement service, grabbed the suspect with his left hand and fired his weapon at the suspect with his right hand. During the exchange of gunfire, the second investigator was critically wounded in the right cheek and the left knee; he sustained two gunshots to his chest that were deflected by his protective vest. The 30-year-old male suspect sustained multiple gunshot wounds and died at the scene. Both investigators were transported to a local hospital where the victim investigator was pronounced dead. The second investigator was considered to be in critical, but stable, condition. He has subsequently recovered and returned to active duty.

While investigating a possible burglary, a 53-year-old sergeant with the Bulloch County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed at 5:30 p.m. on May 19. Responding to information received on a wanted suspect, the sergeant, a 29-year law enforcement veteran, along with an investigator and a captain were dispatched to a double-wide mobile home. Upon arrival, the officers observed a known stolen vehicle parked at the residence, and their preliminary inspection of the home indicated it had been burglarized. The initial search by the officers failed to disclose anyone in the home, but a subsequent search conducted minutes later revealed a male was hidden in a bedroom. When the sergeant and the investigator attempted to handcuff him, a struggle ensued and the man managed to disarm the

36-year-old investigator. The investigator immediately sprayed the subject with OC gas in an attempt to incapacitate him. The suspect, armed with the investigator's .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun, shot the investigator twice in the front upper torso/chest and in the arms/hands. He continued to fire the weapon and four rounds struck the sergeant in the front upper torso/chest, the front area below the waist, and fatally in the front lower torso/stomach area. The captain returned fire and killed the assailant. At the time of the confrontation, the 42-year-old male was reportedly under the influence of drugs and had a number of prior theft charges. The two wounded officers were transported to a local hospital, where the sergeant was pronounced dead. The investigator survived his wounds and returned to limited desk duty. He was expected to return to full duty pending medical approval.

IDAHO

On January 3 at 7:30 p.m., a 30-year-old corporal and a 23-year-old corporal with the Jerome County Sheriff's Office were slain while executing a search warrant for narcotics at the residence of a suspected drug dealer. The two victim officers were part of a four-man entry team. After announcing their presence and receiving no response, the team entered the suspect's house and were met with gunfire. Three officers on the entry team, including the two victim officers, returned fire. The first victim officer, with 4 years of law enforcement experience, was shot multiple times in the hands, arms, and chest. The fatal chest wound occurred when a bullet from a .44-caliber revolver circumvented his protective vest through the armhole area; he died at the scene. The second victim officer had served 2 years in law enforcement and was also wearing body armor at the time of the incident. He sustained a wound to the front of the head from a .44-caliber revolver and also died at the scene. The alleged assailant, a 47-year-old male, was killed in the exchange of gunfire.

ILLINOIS

A 72-year-old sergeant who was employed by the Vermilion County Sheriff's Office for 30 years was shot and mortally wounded at 11 p.m. on June 5 while transporting a prisoner from Montgomery County to Vermilion County. The individual was wanted for Failure to Appear on a traffic charge. About one hour into the trip, the prisoner reportedly freed himself from a leather restraint belt and, while still handcuffed, he attacked the officer from behind. The patrol car, traveling down the interstate highway at approximately 70 mph, veered off the road and flipped over twice. Apparently, the prisoner obtained the veteran sergeant's .40-caliber semiautomatic service weapon and exited the vehicle. He walked around to the driver's side and allegedly shot the victim sergeant at

close range in the head, fatally wounding him. The man then apparently turned off the ignition, removed the keys, unlocked the handcuffs, and left the scene. About 5 hours later, a 29-year-old male turned himself over to a local law enforcement agency and reported the circumstances of the incident. He was arrested and charged with Murder. The sergeant died of his wounds on June 6.

A 26-year veteran master sergeant with the Illinois State Police was dragged to death on June 23 approximately 1:40 a.m. while supervising operations at a roadside safety checkpoint near the city of Rock Island. The 50-year-old master sergeant, who was wearing body armor, approached a vehicle that officials had directed into the checkpoint. No one witnessed the victim sergeant's interaction with the driver of the vehicle since all of the police officers were occupied with other traffic violators. However, the officers suddenly realized that a driver was accelerating from the checkpoint and observed their supervisor being dragged by the vehicle. Approximately 4 ½ blocks from the checkpoint, the sergeant either fell or was thrown from the vehicle. He died of head injuries received in the incident. The driver fled the scene in the vehicle but was located and arrested on July 7. A 20-year-old male with a lengthy record of arrests, who was on probation at the time of the incident, was charged with Murder.

An officer with the Chicago Police Department was shot and killed in an ambush at 2 a.m. on June 30. The 33-year-old officer, who was a 5-year veteran of law enforcement, was working undercover as a member of a Cook County tactical unit. The officer and two assisting officers, who were responding to a report of shots fired, exited their patrol vehicle and split up to search an area that marked the border between two rival gangs—a frequent scene of violent gang activity. Moments after the officer walked into an alley out of sight of his partners, the assisting officers heard shots from the alley and ran to investigate. The victim officer had been struck once in the head and once in the chest with a .40-caliber semi-automatic handgun. Though his body armor stopped the round to his chest, the victim officer was rushed to a local hospital where he died later that day from the head wound. Several males who were seen fleeing the area were detained and questioned. A 16-year-old male, who had a previous criminal history, confessed to the shooting and provided an account of the incident. He told police that he had mistaken the victim officer for a rival gang member. When he began shooting at the officer, the officer ran in the direction of a parked vehicle to take cover, announced himself as a police officer, and ordered the youth to stop firing. However, the suspect continued to fire. He has been charged as an adult with First-Degree Murder.

A detective with the Rockford Police Department was fatally wounded on August 3 at 2:10 a.m. as he investigated two suspicious persons in his neighborhood. About two blocks from his residence, the 38-year-old detective drove by two suspicious individuals wearing hooded sweatshirts in humid, foggy weather. The veteran detective, with 14 years of law enforcement experience, was off duty at the time, but decided to return and investigate the situation. As he questioned the suspects, one of the individuals allegedly pulled a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun from the pocket of his sweatshirt and shot the victim detective six times at close range. The detective received wounds to the front of his head, the rear upper torso/back, arms/hands and was fatally wounded in his front upper torso/chest; he died instantly. Both suspects fled the scene on foot, but based on information obtained from a witness and evidence left behind, authorities were able to identify the assailant. Later that same day, police arrested a 19-year-old male on a previously issued warrant for Aggravated Battery. After questioning the individual further, police charged him with First-Degree Murder in the death of the victim detective.

Working undercover on a narcotics surveillance team on August 19, a police officer with the Chicago Police Department was shot and killed at 9:15 in the evening. From their surveillance point, the 37-year-old patrol officer, along with his two partners, observed an assault in progress that was unrelated to their investigation. The officers approached the scene in an effort to assist the victim. When they announced their presence, four individuals attempted to flee the area. The officers noticed that one of the individuals had a gun in his possession. As the man was running from the scene, he allegedly turned and fired a .357-caliber revolver at the officers. The 10-year law enforcement veteran, who was wearing a protective vest, was shot in the front of his head. The 26-year-old suspect, who had a previous criminal arrest history, was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder.

On September 20 just after midnight, a 37-year-old patrol officer with the Peoria City Police was shot and killed investigating a suspicious person. The officer, with over 10 years of law enforcement experience, was interviewing an individual when a man he knew through previous law enforcement contact drove by. Apparently, realizing he had been spotted and expecting to be arrested, the man parked his car a short distance away and exited the vehicle. The officer followed the subject in his patrol car, and as the officer approached, the subject ran away. The officer pursued him on foot, chasing him across several lawns. Catching the man from behind, the officer pulled him to the ground. Allegedly, the man then pulled a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun from his pocket, pointed it at the officer, and fired five shots.

Two of the shots penetrated the officer's front lower abdomen and three shots struck him in the head, killing him instantly. The investigation of the incident led police to question the alleged assailant's brother, who cooperated with authorities and assisted in locating the suspect. An 18-year-old male, who had a previous arrest for trafficking in drugs, was arrested the following day and charged with Murder.

INDIANA

About 12:30 p.m. on June 14, a sergeant with the Morgan County Sheriff's Department was shot during a traffic stop. The 46-year-old sergeant was accompanied that day by his 19-year-old son who was working as an intern with the Department. The officer, with over 4 years of law enforcement experience, observed a man he recognized through a prior law enforcement relationship who was believed to be in possession of some stolen firearms. He stopped the vehicle and after speaking with the man, he briefly returned to his patrol unit. As the sergeant returned to the man's vehicle, the man, who had exited the vehicle, allegedly fired five shots from a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun at the victim, fatally hitting him twice in the left side of his chest, once in the left torso, once in the left hip, and once in the hand. He reportedly then fired two shots from a .45-caliber revolver that missed the sergeant, who defended himself by firing 12 shots with his .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun at the suspect, hitting him seven times. Both men fell to the ground and the sergeant's son, who had also been shot at, radioed for assistance. The son retrieved a shotgun from the trunk of the police vehicle and detained the man until help arrived. The sergeant and the suspect were transported to area hospitals where the victim officer underwent surgery; however, he died from his wounds on July 10. A 39-year-old male was arrested the same day and charged with Receiving Stolen Property, Possession of a Firearm by a Serious Violent Felon, and Attempted Murder, which was later changed to Capital Murder when the victim officer died.

A deputy with the Marion County Sheriff's Department was shot at 7:30 p.m. on September 17 during a traffic pursuit. The 24-year-old deputy with over 2 years' law enforcement experience attempted to make a traffic stop and pursued the vehicle when the driver refused to pull over. Another deputy joined in the pursuit. One of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle, armed with a rifle, jumped from the vehicle near the beginning of the chase. Another occupant of the vehicle fired several shots at the officers with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle. The deputy, who was following directly behind the fleeing vehicle, was shot in the head with one of the rounds. The victim deputy, who was wearing body armor, died later that day from the gunshot wound. The assisting deputy continued to follow

the suspect vehicle and was joined in the pursuit by officers with the Indianapolis Police Department. The pursuit ended when the driver of the suspect vehicle crashed through a fence at a residence and the occupants fled on foot. The pursuing officers discovered military paraphernalia and a rifle in the abandoned vehicle. They then established a perimeter and began searching the area. The driver of the vehicle, who had fled into a nearby wooded area, fired on police and a police helicopter that was called in to assist. The 20-year-old male was shot to death during the confrontation. A 30-year-old officer with the Indianapolis Police Department was wounded in the fray. The officer, with nearly 3 years' law enforcement service, was transported to a local hospital where he was treated for a gunshot wound to his left leg. One of the vehicle's occupants, a 19-year-old male, fled to a house in the area and was arrested just before 7 a.m. the following morning and charged with Murder. Two other passengers of the vehicle, an 18-year-old male and a 20-year-old male, who were determined to be unarmed during the entire incident, were also apprehended on September 18 and charged with Resisting Law Enforcement.

KANSAS

At 4:30 a.m. on December 3, a patrol officer employed by the Junction City Police Department was slain responding to a domestic disturbance call. A female complainant filed a report at the police station indicating that a boyfriend had battered her and left their residence. The 56-year-old patrol officer drove the female to a neighbor's home to retrieve her two children. Upon returning her to her residence, the officer discovered that the boyfriend had returned to the apartment. The officer, who had more than 18 years of law enforcement experience, sent the female to his patrol vehicle, called for assistance, and proceeded to the apartment. After the officer entered the residence, the man became confrontational and refused to leave. When the officer ordered the man to turn around, the subject allegedly pulled and fired a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. The bullet struck the victim officer in the front upper torso but was absorbed by his protective vest. The man fired two more shots that struck the officer in the front of the head, killing him instantly. When the suspect attempted to flee the house, he encountered a back-up officer and fired one shot at him. The 23-year-old suspect, who was intoxicated at the time, retreated into the apartment and committed suicide by shooting himself.

KENTUCKY

On November 13, two law enforcement officers with the Jessamine County Sheriff's Office were killed and one officer was wounded while attempting to arrest a man who

had made threats against members of his own family. Approximately 9 a.m., the three officers arrived at the individual's house and served the warrant. They then escorted the suspect, who appeared to be finally cooperating with the deputies, into his home to get clothes and shoes. Suddenly, the man reached under his bed and pulled out a .30-caliber semiautomatic rifle and began firing at the officers. A 28-year-old deputy, with nearly 8 years of law enforcement experience, was shot in the chest and stomach. The fatal bullet entered the victim officer's chest through the armhole or shoulder area of his body armor. The second officer, a 51-year-old captain, was shot in the stomach. The captain, with nearly 12 years of law enforcement experience, was transported to a local hospital where he succumbed to his wounds on November 28. The third officer, who was seriously wounded during the encounter, shot the 75-year-old man. The suspect, who had no prior criminal history, died at the scene. The injured deputy eventually recovered from his wounds.

MARYLAND

A 25-year-old patrol officer with the Centreville Police Department, who was investigating a loud music complaint, was mortally wounded on February 13 shortly before 8:40 p.m. A 28-year-old deputy with the Queen Anne's County Sheriff's Office responding to the officer's call for assistance was also shot and killed in the same incident. The patrol officer, with over 2 years of law enforcement experience, requested backup after his initial contact with the man proved unsuccessful. A Maryland State Police trooper arrived at the scene, and he and the patrol officer tried to get the man to leave his trailer. The suspect reportedly spit on the patrol officer. When he called and reported the incident, his Chief advised the officer to arrest the man. A deputy, with almost 2 years of law enforcement service, overheard the transmission and offered to assist. After he arrived on the scene, the trooper, the patrol officer, and the deputy entered the enclosed porch area of the trailer and again told the man to exit the trailer. Refusing, the man threatened the officers. At some point, the officers decided to open the door and enter the residence. As the trooper opened the door, the suspect allegedly fired a 12-gauge pump shotgun striking the deputy, who was wearing a protective vest, in the front neck/facial area. The man allegedly fired another shot, striking the deputy in the front lower abdomen area. Reportedly, the victim patrol officer turned to seek cover, inadvertently placing himself in the direct line of fire. The suspect apparently fired a third shot, which struck the patrol officer above his protective vest, entering his rear upper torso/back. The trooper shut the door, exited the porch, and dragged the patrol officer to cover. As the trooper attempted to render first aid to the patrol officer, the man exited the trailer onto the porch and fired a fatal

shot at close range into the deputy's head. After reentering the trailer to hide his weapon, the man exited the residence and reportedly said, "Don't hurt me." The trooper arrested the 41-year-old male after a brief struggle. The deputy died at the scene; the patrol officer was air-lifted to a trauma center but died at 9:40 p.m. during surgery. The man, who was on probation for previous charges and had a history of mental disorders, was charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder, two counts of Second-Degree Murder, three counts of First-Degree Assault, one count of Attempted First-Degree Murder, and one count of Second-Degree Assault.

A 31-year-old police agent with the Baltimore Police Department was gunned down on March 12 approximately 10:30 p.m. in an unprovoked ambush. The agent with over 4 years of law enforcement experience and one assisting officer were conducting field interviews as part of the Baltimore Police Department's crime reduction initiative. The plain clothed officers were interviewing two individuals when a female came out of a store and approached them. While the agent was distracted talking with the woman, his partner observed a male approaching at a fast pace. As the man reportedly pulled a .357-caliber revolver from his waistband area, his partner yelled "Gun!" The man, without apparent provocation, allegedly fired several shots at the officers, wounding the agent in the left leg causing him to fall to the ground. The suspect reportedly approached the fallen officer, who was wearing body armor, and fired several shots into the victim officer's head, fatally wounding him. As the suspect attempted to escape the area, he exchanged gunfire with the fallen officer's partner and an officer responding to the scene. The responding officer sustained a gunshot wound in the leg. However, he pursued the man on foot and after a brief chase and exchange of gunfire, he shot and incapacitated the suspect effecting his arrest. Both victim officers were transported to a local hospital where the police agent was pronounced dead on arrival. The second officer recovered from his injury and has returned to full duty status. A 26-year-old male with a history of mental disorders was transported to a different local hospital for treatment of multiple gunshot wounds. He was charged with First-Degree Murder, three counts of Attempted Murder, and various handgun violations.

MICHIGAN

At 6:15 p.m. on February 19, a 54-year-old patrol officer, with the Clinton Township Police Department, was shot and mortally wounded while investigating a domestic disturbance call. The veteran patrol officer, with over 30 years of law enforcement service, was dispatched along with other officers from the police department to a local apartment complex in response to a call about an

unwanted guest. When police arrived at the residence they found the subject to be uncooperative and threatening. The victim officer attempted to physically control the man and a struggle ensued. During the scuffle, the man apparently obtained control of the victim patrol officer's .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun. Other officers joined in the struggle; however, the subject was able to fire a shot, hitting the victim patrol officer in the front upper chest. The other officers returned fire and killed the 33-year-old male. The patrol officer was transported by squad car to the local hospital where he died during surgery.

On April 4, a police officer with the Detroit Police Department was on routine patrol with his partner when the officers received a report of shots fired near a location where drug-related shootings had previously taken place. At 7:45 p.m., the 41-year-old veteran officer with over 15 years' law enforcement experience, his partner, and several additional police officers attempted to investigate a vacant building where they believed the shots originated. The plain clothed officer and his partner approached the building as another officer announced "police." Suddenly, someone opened a door and fired an unknown number of shots at the officer with a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle. The victim officer was wearing body armor; however, two rounds entered his upper torso between side panels of the protective vest and one round penetrated the vest, fatally wounding him. Fellow officers carried the victim to a police vehicle and called for an ambulance. He was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead. Officers still at the scene gained entry into the building, detained two subjects, and observed another subject throw a rifle to the ground, jump from a window, and run away. One officer chased the man through an adjacent neighborhood, wrestled him to the ground, and handcuffed him after a brief struggle. The officer recovered the weapon and secured it for collection by evidence technicians. A 21-year-old male, who was on probation, was arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Murder of a Police Officer, Felony Possession of a Firearm, and Felon in Possession of a Firearm.

At 1:30 p.m. on September 21, a 16-year veteran law enforcement officer with the U.S. General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service, was shot and killed during a disturbance while he was on special assignment. A man entered the lobby of a federal building in Detroit where the 36-year-old officer was working. The individual reportedly pulled a .357-caliber revolver from a bag he was carrying and, for no apparent reason, exchanged fire with officers, wounding the victim officer in the arms and hands and fatally in the chest. Security officers returned fire, wounded the alleged assailant, and

arrested him. The 28-year-old male was charged with Murder of a Federally Protected Person, Murder, and Use of a Firearm During a Crime of Violence.

MISSISSIPPI

On March 20 at 7:30 a.m., a sheriff with the Simpson County Sheriff's Department was killed when he responded to a call to investigate a suspicious man who was stopping traffic and trying to enter vehicles. When the 60-year-old sheriff with over 5 years of law enforcement experience arrived at the scene, he radioed for assistance and attempted to arrest the individual. The man apparently overpowered the sheriff, pulled the victim into the police vehicle, and beat him on the front and rear of his head and chest. The man then fled the scene in the police vehicle dragging the unconscious sheriff's lower body on the roadway. A second officer dispatched to the scene observed the sheriff's vehicle traveling towards him at a high rate of speed with emergency lights flashing. The responding officer could not identify the driver, but noted what appeared to be the sheriff's legs hanging out of the partially opened driver's door. The driver, who was reportedly under the influence of alcohol, then stopped at a gas station and stole two six packs of beer. He returned to the sheriff's vehicle and drove away, sitting on the sheriff's body with the sheriff's legs still dragging on the ground. The abandoned vehicle and the sheriff's body were discovered approximately one quarter mile from the home of the driver. The sheriff had apparently suffered a heart attack as a result of the beating and dragging. He was taken to a hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival. Witnesses who observed the initial assault identified a 20-year-old man who was arrested by members of the Mississippi SWAT team shortly after noon the same day. He was subsequently charged with Capital Murder.

At 4:50 a.m. on July 6, a 52-year-old sheriff with the Lee County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed during an attempted arrest situation. Sheriff's deputies had been working a routine roadblock about 11:30 p.m. on July 5 when a vehicle approached the roadblock. The driver, for no apparent reason, fired at the officers and sped away. As officers pursued the vehicle, they observed a bound nude female sitting on the passenger side of the vehicle. During the ensuing chase, the female either jumped or was forced from the vehicle. The sheriff accidentally ran over her with his police vehicle. She was transported to a hospital and died from internal injuries 2 days later. The pursuit ended as the man crashed his vehicle and fled on foot, eluding officers for several hours. During the early morning hours of July 6, the 13-year veteran sheriff, along with other officers and a local homeowner, were searching an outbuilding on the homeowner's property. When the homeowner opened the building door, the alleged assailant

shot him twice in the back. The sheriff fired 3 shots at the man, striking him once in the chest. The individual fired 6 shots with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun, mortally wounding the sheriff in the upper chest. The 54-year-old male suspect was later pronounced dead at the scene.

A 29-year-old police officer with the Prentiss Police Department was shot and killed on December 26 just before 11 p.m. while working on a special assignment with a drug task force. The police officer, who had more than 6 years of law enforcement experience, was a member of a team of nine officers who were executing a search warrant on a duplex apartment. To search each apartment, the officers split into two teams. The officers announced their presence and advised the occupants of the search warrant before they entered the two apartments. The veteran officer attempted to enter the back door of one of the apartments when officers heard shots fired. An occupant of the apartment fired a .380-caliber automatic handgun at the officer, who then advised fellow officers that he was hit. He sustained a wound to the front area below his waist and a fatal wound to the front lower torso/stomach area below his protective vest. He was transported to a local hospital where he died as a result of his injuries. A 21-year-old male was arrested and charged with Capital Murder.

MISSOURI

A 54-year-old veteran police officer with the Independence Police Department was shot and killed on March 17 approximately 11:30 p.m., while responding to a family disturbance involving a mentally unstable subject. Two officers accompanied the 32-year veteran officer into the family's residence where they talked to the homeowner's son through a closed door for over one hour without success. The officers decided to remove the man from the home and proceeded to break down the door of the room where he was barricaded. As the veteran officer, who had a previous relationship through law enforcement with the man, leaned into the hallway facing the room, he was shot three times in the face and once fatally in the chest at close range with a .22-caliber rifle. Assisting officers removed the victim officer from the home. Before they were able to return to arrest the man, there was an explosion from the room where he was barricaded. The officers evacuated the suspect's father, mother, and sister as the home erupted into flames. The body of a 34-year-old male was recovered the following day from the charred remains of the home.

NEVADA

Assisting in a tactical situation, a patrol officer with the Reno Police Department was mortally wounded about

8 a.m. on August 22. The 17-year law enforcement veteran responded to assist other officers after a vehicle pursuit ended when a man drove to his residence, entered, and then refused requests to surrender. The man stated that he was armed and threatened to kill officers. As police tried to reason with the man, he apparently fired a shotgun through the door of his residence and forced officers to seek cover. The 35-year-old patrol officer retreated to a delivery van parked nearby and used the open door as a shield. The man reportedly continued to verbally threaten officers and then fired one round from a .30-06 rifle through a window. The armor-piercing round penetrated the engine compartment of the van, traveled over the top of the engine, passed through the dash, and struck the officer as he crouched behind the door. The victim officer sustained wounds to his arms/hands, the front area below his waist, and a fatal wound to his front lower torso/stomach. As two officers initiated a rescue plan that required them to cross an exposed area, the suspect fired over 20 rounds from a rifle in their direction. The victim officer was rushed to a nearby trauma center but did not survive his injuries. The suspect surrendered after SWAT officers fired gas canisters into the residence. The 50-year-old male, who had a previous arrest record and was reportedly intoxicated at the time of the incident, was arrested and charged with Murder with a Deadly Weapon. In a subsequent search of the suspect's residence, officers found three rifles, a shotgun, a handgun, cases of ammunition, a tactical vest, a gas mask, web gear, survival literature, and a working video monitoring system with four remote cameras.

NEW JERSEY

A veteran police officer with the Jersey City Police Department was attacked and beaten about 9:15 p.m. on July 4, while investigating two suspicious individuals. Residents of an adjacent property were setting off illegal fireworks that nearly struck several guests, including some children, as they were leaving the same party that the 29-year-old off-duty police officer was attending. One departing guest approached the two brothers who had been setting off the devices and asked them to stop. This led to an argument between the man and the two brothers. The brothers obtained sections of a metal rail and attacked and injured the man. The officer, who had nearly 7 years of law enforcement experience, responded to screams from a female at the neighboring home. He approached the men, displayed his police identification and badge, and identified himself as a police officer. However, one of the men apparently struck him in the rear of his head with the metal rail causing severe brain injury. The men reportedly continued to attack the officer as backup arrived. Both men resisted arrest, striking one of the responding officers in the side of the head with the rail and punching another officer in the face. The victim officer died on July 6 from

the injury he sustained during the attack. The 42-year-old and 40-year-old brothers were arrested on the night of the incident and subsequently charged with Murder, Aggravated Assault, Assault on a Police Officer, Possession of a Weapon for Unlawful Purpose, and Unlawful Possession of a Weapon.

NEW MEXICO

A corporal with slightly over 3 years of law enforcement experience who was employed by the Gallup Police Department was shot and killed on May 30 at 6 a.m. as he attempted to gain entry into a barricaded trailer. On May 29 about 10:40 p.m., police received a domestic disturbance call that involved a male, reportedly under the influence of drugs and alcohol, who apparently threatened his family with a gun. After notifying police, the girlfriend and their children fled the home and the man barricaded himself inside the residence. Responding officers requested that the man exit the trailer, but they received no response. An officer obtained a key and permission to enter the residence. When officers unlocked the door, pushed it open, and announced their presence, the man threatened to shoot them. Police then heard gun shots, retreated to cover, and radioed for assistance from the Gallup Police SWAT team. Police kept watch on the residence and observed the subject as he acted erratically. Information received by police indicated that the subject had an outstanding warrant, so an officer was dispatched to obtain an arrest warrant, as well as a search warrant. The Gallup Police Mobile Command Post was deployed to enable officers and family members to communicate with the subject via a public address system and cellular phone. The man requested officers to approach the front door so he could turn over his gun, but then reportedly made threatening gestures that caused officers to retreat. He also requested a written promise that police would take him to a hospital for mental evaluation instead of jail, but refused to surrender when an officer tried to deliver the statement. Police requested assistance from the McKinley County Sheriff's Office SWAT team and numerous other law enforcement agencies. Upon their arrival, officials conferred and decided to launch tear gas canisters into the trailer. Police summoned the local fire department and ambulance service and then evacuated area homes and a local school to secure and protect the neighborhood. After officers fired several gas canisters and a flash-bang device into the trailer, the man kicked open the screen door and punched out some windows. The seven-member Gallup SWAT team entered the trailer to apprehend the man. The team entered a hallway and divided up to search individual rooms; a corporal and another officer moved toward a rear bedroom. The man fired several shots from a 45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The 23-year-old corporal was hit in the arms/hands and fatally in the front

upper torso/chest area when a bullet circumvented his protective vest through the armhole/shoulder area. He fell to the floor and officers set up firing positions that enabled another officer to drag the unresponsive victim out of the trailer. Additional officers moved forward to transfer the fallen officer to an ambulance. He was taken to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead. A 23-year-old officer, who had 3 years of law enforcement experience, who was directly behind the corporal was shot in the back, but his protective vest absorbed the bullet and though wounded he continued to return fire. The entry team engaged in an intense gun battle with bullets ricocheting through the walls of the trailer into neighboring homes and vehicles. Finally, the SWAT team exited the trailer to regroup. The wounded officer was transported to a local hospital for treatment. To obtain a clear view of the inside of the trailer, officers fired 37 mm baton rounds (foam projectiles) to break windows and then sprayed water from a fire hose inside to knock down window blinds. The alleged assailant fired additional rounds at the officers as he shut the front door and moved to another part of the trailer. The New Mexico State Police SWAT team had arrived and the Albuquerque SWAT team had just landed their helicopter at a local airport, when the suspect was seen waving a white rag. At 9 a.m., the 10-hour siege ended when officers ordered the suspect from the trailer and to the ground. Officers handcuffed the 34-year-old man and transported him to a local hospital for treatment of a small laceration on his arm. He was arrested and subsequently charged with Murder of a Police Officer, three counts of Attempted Murder of a Police Officer, and five counts of Aggravated Battery on Police Officers.

A pursuit of a stolen vehicle on August 1 at 7:30 a.m., resulted in the death of a 36-year-old senior patrol officer with the New Mexico State Police. While en route to a federal trial, two officers overheard radio traffic related to a high speed pursuit of a stolen vehicle on an interstate in Cibola County. The officers were in the vicinity of the chase and proceeded to the area to assist. They communicated with the pursuing officers their location and their intention to deploy tire-deflating devices. The officers reached the location and exited their patrol car to set-up tactical positions. Waiting for the fleeing vehicle, one officer stood in the dirt median of the interstate ready to toss the tire-deflating devices, and the other stood toward the front of the patrol vehicle parked off the east-bound shoulder. When the senior patrol officer standing in the median observed the suspect vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed toward their position, he tossed the devices directly into the path of the oncoming car. Although the driver had ample room to maneuver around the devices and the officer, he reportedly steered the vehicle directly toward the senior patrol officer at an estimated speed

of 90 mph. The officer stumbled as he attempted to avoid the vehicle and was struck full force. The victim officer, who had almost 16 years of law enforcement service, was killed upon impact. He suffered multiple fatal fractures to his skull and numerous injuries to his upper and lower torso area. The male suspect, who had a previous criminal record and a history of mental disorders, was apprehended as he drove in the wrong direction on a freeway access ramp. The 19-year-old was arrested and charged with one count of Murder, Stolen Vehicle, and Aggravated Assault on a Peace Officer.

NORTH CAROLINA

On the evening of May 12 at 7:40, a patrol officer with the Bladenboro Police Department was killed while responding to a request for assistance involving pursuit of a vehicle. The 37-year-old officer was on patrol when he received a call for assistance from the North Carolina Highway Patrol. The troopers were pursuing a vehicle headed toward the town of Bladenboro reportedly at speeds in excess of 90 mph. The patrol officer, who had over 5 years of law enforcement experience, pulled to the shoulder of the roadway to await the speeding vehicle. The vehicle approached the scene, and the officer waited for the vehicle to pass. Instead, the driver reportedly increased his speed and aimed his vehicle at the patrol officer's car. He then crossed the center line and rammed the patrol car. Both the officer and the driver were killed upon impact. The 21-year-old male had a history of prior mental disorders.

A lieutenant with the Clayton Police Department, who had more than 10 years of law enforcement service, was killed on September 14 at 11 a.m. during the execution of a controlled drug buy. The police department, in conjunction with numerous law enforcement agencies, had planned to purchase a large quantity of heroin from a suspected drug dealer. When the man arrived at the designated drop site, officers stopped his vehicle by pulling a car in front to block his path. Simultaneously, a group of officers that included the 36-year-old lieutenant approached the man's vehicle on foot from the rear. The man turned and looked at the lieutenant as she moved toward the vehicle. He then put his vehicle in reverse and backed up at an apparent high rate of speed. The vehicle struck the lieutenant and dragged her approximately 40 feet. She received numerous injuries to her head, back, and a fatal injury to her front upper torso/chest area. When the 29-year-old suspect refused to respond to the commands of officers to stop his vehicle, they fired their service weapons at him, hitting him multiple times; he died at the scene. The lieutenant was transported to a local hospital where she was pronounced dead.

A 32-year-old officer with the Fayetteville Police Department was shot at 8:55 p.m. on November 29 while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. The 5-year law enforcement veteran stopped his patrol vehicle, exited, and walked toward a group of people congregated in a corner lot. As the officer approached the group, an assailant stepped from behind a telephone booth and fired three shots with a 9 mm automatic handgun, striking the officer in the chest and head. The bullet that hit the victim officer's chest was stopped by his body armor; however, the officer died the next day from the gunshot wound to his head. The alleged shooter fled the scene but was located in his mother's residence the next day. The 24-year-old male, who had an extensive criminal history, was arrested on November 30 without incident and charged with First-Degree Murder. However, the murder weapon was not located.

On the evening of December 23 at 8:50 p.m., a detective employed by the New Bern Police Department was mortally wounded in an apparent unprovoked attack. The off-duty 33-year-old detective and his wife left a local hospital after visiting their newborn son and walked toward the parking lot. As they prepared to cross the street, a man parked his vehicle in the crosswalk and exited the vehicle. The man brandished a handgun in a threatening manner and confronted a couple on the walkway to the parking lot approximately 20 feet in front of the detective and his wife. At the sight of the weapon, the husband, who was on the walkway, shoved his wife into some shrubs, then jumped out of the man's way. The couple crawled from the area and then ran to safety. The unarmed detective, who had almost 10 years of law enforcement experience, observed this incident and watched as the man with the gun continued to walk toward the hospital. In an attempt to calm him and possibly prevent the armed man from entering the hospital, the detective made eye contact with the man and asked if he was all right. The man responded, "No, man, everything is not all right." Apparently, he then raised a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and fired two shots from close range at the detective. The first shot missed, but the second struck the detective in the head, fatally wounding him. The second shot also jammed the gun, and the suspect fled the scene. The suspect, who had a previous criminal record, was arrested within minutes by the hospital police. The 40-year-old male was originally charged with Assault With a Deadly Weapon, but after the detective died of his wound on December 25, the charge of First-Degree Murder was added.

OHIO

A patrol officer with the Whitehall Police Department was fatally shot on August 24 at 6:45 p.m. while attempting to serve a traffic summons to a female at a local

residence. The 35-year-old officer, along with his partner, approached the front door of the woman's residence and requested that the female exit the home. Her husband, who was inside the residence, armed himself with a .357-caliber revolver and fired one shot through the screen door, fatally wounding the officer in the neck/throat area, above his protective vest. The man stepped outside, encountered the second officer, and fired another shot striking him in the left eye. While the second officer staggered to his vehicle to radio for assistance, the assailant walked over to the victim officer and fired a shot at point blank range into his forehead. Responding officers wounded the man, who then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The victim patrol officer, who had almost 9 years of law enforcement service, died at the scene. The second officer was transported to a local hospital and is expected to recover from his wound. However, because of the loss of his eye, his return to law enforcement employment is uncertain. The 54-year-old assailant, who had a previous criminal history record, was reportedly intoxicated at the time of the confrontation and had been arrested earlier that same day for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated.

OKLAHOMA

A sheriff with the Pawnee County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed on October 13 about 3:50 a.m. while investigating a suspected burglary in progress. The 36-year-old sheriff with 13 years of law enforcement experience had just finished assisting with a search warrant in an unrelated case. He was driving home when he observed a suspicious individual behind the building of a local oil company. The sheriff pulled his vehicle into the company's parking lot and used his police radio to notify dispatchers that he had exited his vehicle and had spoken with the individual. The officer provided dispatchers with the name the individual had given and requested backup. Responding officers en route to the scene attempted to contact the sheriff twice to confirm his location; however, they received no response. As officers inadvertently drove past the location, one officer observed what appeared to be a small red pickup truck pulling onto the highway from a driveway. The driveway was later revealed to be the entrance to the building. The same officer observed the vehicle in his rear view mirror as it traveled away from the area. Realizing they had passed the location, the officers turned around. As they arrived at the scene, the officers observed the sheriff's vehicle with high-beam headlights and the post-mounted spotlight shining on the building. The doors and windows of the vehicle were closed. The officers searched the area for the sheriff and called his name several times in an attempt to locate him. One officer eventually discovered the sheriff lying face down on the front seat of the vehicle. He had been shot six times in the front and rear torso with a .38-caliber revolver.

The sheriff was conscious and his eyes were open, but he could not speak. One of the responding officers, who was also a medical student, administered first aid. Another officer took the sheriff's hand and asked a series of questions regarding the red pickup truck and the individual who had shot him. The sheriff confirmed by squeezing the officer's hand that his assailant was the same individual who he had been questioning and that he was driving a small red pickup. An ambulance arrived to transport the sheriff to a medical facility; however, he died en route to the hospital. Police issued an Attempt to Locate teletype for the red pickup truck and for the individual using the name the sheriff provided to dispatch prior to the shooting. No matches were found, and it is assumed that the suspect provided an alias. No arrests have been made.

PENNSYLVANIA

On March 15 approximately 8:15 p.m., a patrol officer with the Aliquippa Police Department was ambushed in an apparent premeditated attack. The 32-year-old officer, who had just over 1 year of law enforcement experience, was working on assignment at a government-subsidized housing complex. The officer's duties included patrolling the complex on foot several times during the course of his shift. He used a scan strip wand to document his location at 18 different magnetic stations around the complex. The officer began on his fourth patrol of the evening at a police substation in the neighborhood. He scanned the wand at the next station. Reportedly, he rounded the corner of the building past the station, and an unknown assailant started firing at him. The patrol officer apparently turned around and ran toward the corner of the building. Before he could find cover, a bullet from a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun struck him in the rear of his head behind the left ear. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, reportedly fell to the ground and was shot a second time at close range near the left temple. Officers on duty that evening responded to a report of shots fired at the complex. When they arrived, they discovered the victim officer lying in a grassy area. Further investigation revealed that the alleged shooter, a 23-year-old male with extensive juvenile and adult criminal history records, and a second suspect, a 17-year-old male, had stalked the officer before the attack. The 23-year-old man had allegedly boasted prior to the incident that he was going to kill a police officer. He was arrested by Special Agents from the Pennsylvania State Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Narcotics Investigation, on March 17. The man, a known drug dealer who was on probation, was charged with Criminal Homicide. Pennsylvania State Police arrested the juvenile suspect without incident at a local high school on April 20. He was charged with Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Homicide.

Just after 9:30 p.m. on October 16, a corporal with the Chester Police Department was slain in an apparent unprovoked attack. The 36-year-old corporal, an 11-year law enforcement veteran, was on routine patrol in an unmarked police vehicle that evening. He stopped his vehicle for an unknown reason, exited, and walked approximately 10 feet in front of his patrol car. The officer, who was wearing body armor, was gunned down by an unknown assailant. He was shot once in the chest, although his body armor stopped the bullet, and three times fatally in the front of the head. Officers responded to the scene on the report from dispatch that an officer had been shot. The victim officer was pronounced dead at the scene. The officer was reportedly killed with a handgun, although the type and caliber of weapon used remains unknown. No arrests have been made.

PUERTO RICO

A 22-year-old agent with the Puerto Rico Police in Santurce was killed February 18 at 3 a.m. during a disturbance outside a nightclub. The officer, who had 2 years of law enforcement experience, was off duty from his part-time security position at the establishment. Another person on the security staff told the officer that he was having difficulty with an armed individual outside the business. The agent approached the person and identified himself as a police officer. Explaining to the man about the possible consequences of his actions, the officer attempted to resolve the problem. Since the man did not back down, the officer said he was going to arrest him. Meanwhile, the person's 21-year-old brother reportedly approached the officer from behind and shot him at point-blank range in the lower back and fatally in the back of the head with a .38-caliber handgun. The assailant then continued to fire the weapon at the victim officer and into the crowd, killing another person and injuring two others. He was arrested and charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder, two counts of Assault, Possession of Firearm, and Possession of Firearm without a License.

A 23-year-old agent with the Puerto Rico Police in Puerta de Tierra was ambushed and killed on February 21. The agent, who had 2 years of law enforcement experience, was in the back seat of a police vehicle and two other officers were in the front seat. At 8:50 p.m., the trio was en route to a domestic disturbance call in Santurce when the victim officer was shot in the side of the head and throat with a 9 mm handgun. Officers rushed the victim officer to a local hospital, where he died later that night. The shooter remains at large.

On March 11 at 5 p.m., a 9-year veteran agent with the Police of Puerto Rico in Yauco was shot and killed while attempting an arrest. The 42-year-old agent was off duty and socializing with a relative in a local pub where he

intervened in an altercation. Identifying himself as a police officer, he confronted a male who allegedly drew a 9 mm handgun and shot and killed the agent's companion. The suspect then chased the agent, who was attempting to exit the pub, and shot him in the back, killing him. The suspect, who was a known drug dealer, was arrested 5 days later.

A 26-year-old agent with the Police of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez was struck by a vehicle and critically injured at 1:20 p.m. on June 26 following the pursuit of a car-jacked automobile. The agent and his partner, along with other officers, had pursued and stopped the stolen vehicle. The victim agent, who was wearing body armor, exited his marked patrol vehicle and directed the suspected carjackers to get out of the car. The driver apparently ignored the agent's orders and sped forward, striking the victim and gravely injuring him. The agent, who had nearly 6 years of experience, died from his injuries on June 29. Three male suspects were arrested at the scene.

On November 5 at 10:10 p.m., a 6-year veteran of the Police of Puerto Rico in Bayamon was shot and killed while investigating a burglary in progress. The 28-year-old agent and his partner responded to a call concerning suspicious activity at a local construction site. When they arrived at the scene in plain clothes and in an unmarked police car, the officers exited their vehicle and saw two men climbing a stairwell and a third person lying on the ground. As the officers approached and identified themselves, the man on the ground opened fire with a 7.62x39 mm automatic rifle. The veteran agent, who was wearing a protective vest, fired 16 shots at the offenders. However, in the shootout he was struck from behind below the waist and suffered fatal wounds to the front of the head and the front upper torso/chest from bullets that entered through the armhole or shoulder area of his vest. The victim officer's partner returned to the vehicle and called for backup. Additional officers arrived and exchanged gunfire with the suspects. One of the officers took the victim officer to a local hospital where he died. A police tactical team apprehended a 24-year-old male suspect that night. The following day, two males, aged 29 and 35, were arrested. All three were charged with Murder and Weapons Violations.

A 29-year-old agent with the Police of Puerto Rico in Fajardo was working off duty at a commercial establishment in Rio Grande on December 18 when he was shot and killed in an ambush attack. While working at his part-time job as a security guard at a local motel, the agent, with nearly 10 years of law enforcement experience, was involved in an argument with two couples and told them to vacate the premises. At 3:30 a.m., 2 men, who were later identified as the individuals involved with the agent in the earlier disagreement, returned without their female companions, and allegedly shot the victim agent numerous

times with a 9 mm handgun. The victim officer had identified himself as a police officer prior to the fatal encounter. He did not fire his service weapon but attempted to use it. He was wounded in the back both above and below the waist, the front below the waist, and fatally in the front upper torso/chest area. The two men, who were known to the police department to be drug users and who were on probation, fled the scene and remain at large.

SOUTH CAROLINA

On the evening of December 29 at 6:30, a lieutenant with the Horry County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed as he investigated a possible domestic dispute. While traveling through a rural section of Horry County, the 47-year-old officer observed a vehicle parked on the side of the road. Two individuals standing alongside the vehicle appeared to be involved in a domestic dispute. In an effort to investigate the situation and render assistance, the lieutenant, who had more than 14 years of law enforcement experience, pulled his vehicle to the side of the road and parked. Before the officer could exit his patrol vehicle, the man apparently walked up to the side of the vehicle and fired three shots through the window with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun. One shot hit the officer in the abdomen and two shots struck him in the chest, killing him instantly. An intensive investigation resulted in the capture of a 19-year-old male. He was arrested on December 30 and charged with Murder and Assault and Battery with the Intent to Murder.

TENNESSEE

A Hamilton County Sheriff's deputy on routine patrol was checking on a closed local business when he was ambushed and killed approximately 1:40 a.m. on September 6. The 35-year-old deputy, who had been in law enforcement for more than 2 years, did not report any unusual patrol activity, but an eye witness described the incident to authorities. Based on the witness's account and further investigation, officers determined that a man was apparently hiding behind a pickup truck parked in the parking lot. After the deputy exited his vehicle, the man fired multiple rounds from a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle striking the victim deputy multiple times above and below his body armor including one fatal shot to the front of his head. The mortally wounded deputy attempted to return fire, but his shot did not hit the offender. Investigators believe that the assailant fired additional rounds into the deputy's body after he died. Before fleeing the scene, the shooter took the front chest panel of the deputy's body armor and his service weapon. He apparently attempted to steal the deputy's vehicle as well but failed to get it in gear. Approximately 6 hours later, officers arrested a 31-year-old male at his residence, located about 2 miles from the crime scene. The front chest panel of the deputy's

body armor and the deputy's weapon were located during a search of the suspect's home. The man, who had an extensive and violent criminal history, was charged with First-Degree Murder.

TEXAS

A patrol officer with the San Antonio Police Department was shot on February 2 at 9:50 p.m. while investigating a suspicious person. The 37-year-old officer who was assigned to a Property Crimes Task Force sighted a suspicious person and approached him. Apparently, the man ran from the area, and the patrol officer pursued him on foot. The officer apprehended the individual, a struggle ensued, and the patrol officer drew his weapon. The man allegedly disarmed the officer, shot him, and fled the scene. Officers responded to a citizen's call of shots fired, found the patrol officer's vehicle running, and conducted a search of the area. The veteran patrol officer, with over 11 years of law enforcement experience, was found behind an adjacent apartment complex. The victim officer, who was wearing body armor, was shot in the forehead at close range with his own .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun. He was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead at 12:07 a.m. on February 3. The 20-year-old alleged assailant, who had a history of prior arrests, was arrested on February 4 and charged with Capital Murder.

A Travis County deputy sheriff, executing a search warrant at the mobile home of a suspected drug dealer, was shot and killed on February 15 at 9:30 p.m. The 36-year-old deputy, who had 13 years of law enforcement experience, was a member of the SWAT and Narcotics Task Force and had volunteered to be on a two-man entry team. After announcing their presence and receiving no response, the team used a battering ram to crease the door. The deputy attempted twice to pry the door open without success. (It was later determined that the door was constructed of fiberglass which inhibited the normal entry procedures.) When the deputy attempted a third time to breach the door, the suspect allegedly shattered a small window in the door, extended his hand through the window, and fired a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun hitting the deputy in the front upper chest. Although the deputy was wearing protective body armor, the bullet entered between the plates of the vest. The point man of the team returned fire and struck the suspect in the right hand. The 21-year-old male surrendered within minutes and was arrested at the scene. The victim deputy was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead at 10:08 p.m. The suspect was charged with Capital Murder.

A 25-year veteran officer with the San Antonio Police Department was shot and killed just after 9 a.m. on March 29, during a domestic disturbance call. A female living at the residence requested the officer's pres-

ence while she moved her belongings from the home because she feared the reaction of her abusive husband. Upon his arrival at the residence, the 45-year-old patrol officer, observed a man and a woman kneeling behind a bed arguing. The officer could not see that the man was holding a gun. When the officer attempted to convince the man to allow the woman to leave, the man apparently pointed a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun at the officer and shot him in the back mortally wounding him as he turned. The man allegedly shot the fallen officer in the front of the head, shot and killed his wife, and finally fired two rounds into the back of the patrol officer's head. He then obtained a 7.62x39 mm semiautomatic rifle and shot his brother-in-law. The brother-in-law received a minor injury and drove himself to a medical facility for treatment. A 28-year-old male was arrested and charged with two counts of Capital Murder and three counts of Attempted Murder.

A lieutenant with the Harrison County Sheriff's Office was gunned down at 11:05 a.m. on April 27 while handling a mentally deranged individual. The 51-year-old lieutenant and a 31-year-old detective were dispatched to the Hallsville residence of a mentally unstable man. The officers spoke with the man outside the front door of his home, and he agreed to accompany them to see a doctor for a mental evaluation. The man asked the officers to allow him to get some clothing from inside the residence. The officers consented to this request, and as the man began gathering clothing, he produced a 7.62x39 mm semi-automatic rifle and started shooting at them. The detective was shot once in the chest, but the bullet exited his chest into his left hand, shattering his wrist as he attempted to draw his weapon. As both officers retreated from the home in search of cover, the veteran lieutenant, with almost 25 years of law enforcement experience, was struck at least once in the chest and once fatally in the head. The detective, with almost 10 years' law enforcement experience, took cover behind a vehicle and then ran around the back of the residence in an attempt to reach his fallen partner. The 46-year-old mentally deranged man fled the residence in his vehicle and fired several additional shots into a neighbor's residence. He drove to his parent's home, where he parked his vehicle in a field and committed suicide. The detective was transported to a local hospital for treatment and is recovering from his wounds.

A deputy sheriff with the Harris County Sheriff's Department was slain on May 22 at 6:30 a.m. while responding to a domestic disturbance call. After arriving at the residence, the 35-year-old deputy interviewed the complainant and determined that the call was related to the unauthorized use of a family member's vehicle. As the deputy, who had 14 years of law enforcement experience, was in the process of taking an offense report, the

subject drove by the residence. When the complainant identified the individual to the deputy, he immediately left the residence and pursued the individual's vehicle. The pursuit continued for nearly 1 mile before the suspect stopped his vehicle at a dead end street. While the deputy was in the process of placing the suspect under arrest and handcuffing him, the man apparently shot the deputy, who was wearing a protective vest, in the head at close range with a .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The suspect took the deputy's service weapon and drove to a local residence where he abandoned his vehicle. Numerous law enforcement agencies, including several K-9 units, responded to the scene of the shooting and began an intensive search of the immediate area. At approximately 3:15 p.m. responding officers located the alleged assailant in some nearby woods and after a brief struggle placed him under arrest. At the time of his arrest, the 18-year-old male was still wearing the deputy's handcuffs on his left hand and still had the deputy's weapon in his possession. He was charged with Capital Murder of a Peace Officer.

A police officer employed by the Houston Police Department was fatally shot on May 22 approximately 10:40 p.m. while conducting a narcotics investigation with three other officers. The officers arrested five suspects at an apartment complex for possible drug offenses and were escorting them to the complex's security office. Because the officers had only four pairs of handcuffs, three of the suspects were handcuffed with their hands behind their backs and two suspects were handcuffed together. One of the two suspects handcuffed together was using a crutch because of a previous injury and was unable to keep pace with the group. The 32-year-old victim officer, who had almost 8 years of law enforcement experience, accompanied the two slower suspects. The other officers prepared to enter the security office with the three individually handcuffed suspects when they heard shots fired from the parking lot. Responding, one of the officers ran to the parking lot and witnessed the male with the crutch shoot the victim officer at close range in the rear of his head with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. The assailant then shot the responding officer in the chest. Despite his critical wound, the officer managed to return fire striking the man in the leg. The victim officer fell on top of the shooter and the other suspect who was still handcuffed to him. The remaining officers secured these suspects and called for medical assistance. Both officers were transported to a local hospital where the victim officer was pronounced dead. The wounded officer survived the attack but has not yet returned to work. The 19-year-old assailant was arrested and charged with Capital Murder and Attempted Capital Murder.

On June 17 about 10:40 a.m., a deputy with the Hemphill County Sheriff's Department was shot in the

face with a sawed-off shotgun while attempting an arrest of a man with four outstanding warrants. When the 54-year-old deputy with 14 years' law enforcement experience arrived at an address in the town of Canadian where the man was reportedly located, he observed the individual sitting in a parked vehicle which was facing south. According to witnesses at the scene, the deputy, who had a prior relationship through law enforcement with the man, parked his patrol unit facing north beside the man's vehicle, exited, and approached the vehicle. The man reportedly pulled a 12-gauge shotgun from the passenger side of the vehicle and fired one fatal shot into the front of the officer's head. Further investigation revealed that the man had stolen several weapons earlier that day from his grandfather's home and taken them to a local business, where he sawed the barrels off of the firearms. After shooting the deputy, the man fled the scene and drove east of town, where he hid several of the weapons in an old farmhouse. He then drove further east and attempted to hide his vehicle under a large tree by covering it with limbs and ground foliage. A witness observed a suspicious man who had left the area on foot. The witness notified authorities and a massive manhunt ensued as law enforcement officials from three states converged on the area where the suspicious individual was spotted. A police dog team trailed the alleged assailant to a pond, where one of the dogs located the man submerged in the pond. The lead dog bit the man in the face and dragged him onto the bank as the rest of the dog team surrounded him. A search of the area led to the discovery of a .22-caliber rifle, which was fully loaded with ammunition, submerged in the pond. A 26-year-old male, who was a known controlled substance offender, was arrested that day and charged with Capital Murder.

A game warden with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was killed on August 2 at 12:20 a.m. when he encountered a domestic dispute along a highway in Port Arthur and tried to intervene. The 47-year-old warden, who was en route to meet other game wardens to investigate a possible Fish and Wildlife violation, noticed a female running away from a nearby vehicle and he stopped to provide assistance. The woman told the warden that she and her boyfriend had an argument and that she had exited the vehicle parked approximately 200 feet away. She also informed the warden that her two children were in the vehicle with her boyfriend. The warden, who had 5 years of law enforcement experience, placed the woman in his vehicle and then walked back to the man's car to check on the welfare of the two children. When the officer made contact with the man, a physical altercation apparently took place and the man tried to drive away from the scene. The warden grabbed on to the vehicle in an attempt to get the man to stop his vehicle, but instead

the man accelerated to a high rate of speed. At that point, the woman in the warden's vehicle moved to the driver's side, started it, and followed the speeding car. The officer, who was partially inside the speeding vehicle was dragged approximately 1,800 feet before he became dislodged and slammed into the pavement. The woman, who was driving the warden's vehicle, later gave conflicting reports to investigating officers. Apparently, however, the woman was directly behind the fleeing car and ran over the officer, not realizing that she had hit him. One other vehicle struck the officer as he lay on the highway. The medical examiner for Jefferson County reported that the victim officer was killed upon impact with the pavement, suffering massive head trauma. The 32-year-old suspect, who had an extensive and violent criminal record and was on probation at the time, left the scene. He later turned himself in to the police and was charged with Capital Murder of a Peace Officer.

A police officer with the Dallas Police Department was shot and killed on November 25 approximately 2:50 in the morning while investigating a disturbance at a local night club. The 34-year-old officer and three other officers were working off duty jobs at a night club when they became aware of a disturbance in the club's parking lot. In an attempt to investigate the disturbance, the officer, who had almost 7 years of law enforcement experience, and a fellow officer, who had 12 years of law enforcement service, approached a man in that vicinity. The man reportedly pulled a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun and fired at the unsuspecting officers, who were both wearing body armor. The close-range shots hit the victim officer in the arms/hands and fatally in the front of his head; the other officer received a critical wound to his weapon hand. Both officers immediately fell to the ground. The two remaining officers ran toward the parking lot, and the man fired at one of the officers. A gunfight ensued as the man fled the area with the two officers in foot pursuit. The alleged assailant, who had a previous criminal arrest record, was apprehended and transported to a local hospital for treatment of two gunshot wounds. The victim officer was pronounced dead at a local hospital. The 39-year-old wounded officer is expected to return to duty, but it is uncertain in what capacity he will be able to work. The 19-year-old male was arrested and charged with Capital Murder, two counts of Attempted Capital Murder, and Deadly Conduct.

UTAH

Responding to a domestic disturbance call, the 27-year veteran Chief of Police with the Roosevelt City Police Department was shot and killed on July 6 approximately 8:30 p.m. The off-duty chief was among officers

who responded to a report of a family fight in progress in the parking lot of a convenience store. However, the report was changed to an armed male holding a female hostage before the chief arrived at the scene. When the chief arrived at the store with two other officers, they observed a man brandishing a rifle. The officers ordered the man to put down his weapon, but he refused to comply and shots were exchanged between the man and the officers. The man reportedly fired five shots from a 7.62x39 mm semi-automatic rifle, striking the 50-year-old victim chief once fatally in the head. The chief died at the scene. The man fled in his truck with his hostage. Law enforcement personnel apprehended him approximately five blocks away. The 35-year-old male, who was on probation, was arrested and subsequently charged with Aggravated Murder, Attempted Aggravated Murder, Aggravated Assault, and Possession of a Dangerous Weapon.

About 10:30 p.m. on August 3, a 26-year-old patrol officer with the Lehi Police Department was fatally shot while conducting a traffic stop. Working an alcohol enforcement shift, the patrol officer, who had 4 years of law enforcement experience, called in a license plate check on a suspicious vehicle. The response indicated that the owner did not have insurance coverage on the vehicle. The officer then stopped the vehicle and made contact with the driver. Smelling alcohol on the driver as well as on the passenger, the officer requested that the driver exit the vehicle. During a search of the suspect, the officer discovered a small bag of suspicious powder suspected to be cocaine. As the patrol officer placed a handcuff on the suspect's left hand, the suspect spun around and placed the barrel of a .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun into the armhole area of the officer's protective vest and shot the officer. Despite being fatally wounded, the victim patrol officer was able to draw his gun and fire 9 rounds, hitting the suspect twice. The 23-year-old male, who was apparently under the influence of alcohol and drugs at the time of the confrontation, fled the scene. He was apprehended in a nearby parking lot by Salt Lake County deputies and was transported to a local hospital. The patrol officer died from his injuries shortly after midnight on August 4. The alleged assailant, suspected of being a gang member, was arrested and charged with Capital Murder.

VIRGINIA

On September 28 about 6 a.m., a 28-year-old officer with the Norfolk Police Department was shot and killed while handling a mentally deranged person. The officer, with nearly 4 years' law enforcement experience, along with a second officer, was dispatched to investigate a report of a man threatening suicide. The officers approached

the man's apartment. After announcing their presence and receiving no response from inside, they entered the building through an unlocked front door. The officers searched the apartment and discovered a man lying on an air mattress in the bedroom armed with a handgun. When the officer, who had a prior relationship through law enforcement with the man, ordered him to drop the weapon, the individual reportedly fired several shots with a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun striking the victim officer in the head. The assisting officer returned fire, fatally wounding the man. The victim officer was transported to a local hospital where he died at about 4 p.m. A 21-year-old male with a history of mental disorders was pronounced dead at the scene.

WASHINGTON

A 33-year-old patrol officer with the Des Moines Police Department was shot and killed on March 7, approximately 1:20 a.m. during the attempted arrest of a man with outstanding felony warrants. The 6-year veteran officer drove past four males, one of whom he believed to have outstanding arrest warrants. The officer confirmed by radio the warrants on the man, then turned his patrol vehicle around, pulled to the side of the road, and apparently exited to the front of the vehicle. As the four men approached the officer from a nearby motel parking area, one of the men reportedly pulled a .32-caliber semiautomatic handgun from his coat pocket and fired four shots. Two bullets fatally struck the victim officer, who was wearing body armor. One bullet severed the femoral artery of his thigh and the other one struck him in the front of his head. Two additional police officers responded to the patrol officer's initial radio call. The first officer to arrive on the scene found the victim officer lying on the shoulder of the roadway in front of his patrol vehicle. Both backup officers provided first aid to the officer until aid units arrived. The officer was then transported to a medical facility where he died from his wounds. One witness who had observed the attack and called 911 was able to provide physical descriptions of the assailants. Officers from several police agencies responded to the scene to assist. Police unsuccessfully searched the area near the crime scene for the four suspects and then surmised that the individual with the outstanding felony warrants might flee to his mother's home. Subsequently, officers from Whatcom County Sheriff's Office set up surveillance around that residence. At approximately 2:20 p.m. on March 7, a man matching the suspect's description was spotted hiding in the backseat of a car leaving the residence. Officers stopped the vehicle and arrested the 18-year-old male on his outstanding felony warrants. He was subsequently charged with First-Degree Murder.

Summary of Officer Deaths

September 11, 2001

This report presents statistics regarding the loss of law enforcement officers in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The number of officers killed on that day are included in the tables in this publication that contain volume data. These statistics are not included in tables presenting rates, trends, or disposition of known assailants. Because of the unique nature of the data from this singular event, including these extreme values in rate or trend data would skew all types of measurement in the UCR Program's analysis. However, knowing the importance of the statistics, the FBI has compiled this special report.

In preparing the following summaries of the two incidents, the national UCR Program has attempted to adhere to the format of the summaries typically provided in *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*.

NEW YORK

On September 11, 10 foreign nationals commandeered two U.S. commercial aircrafts that had left a Boston, Massachusetts, airport and crashed the airplanes into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, New York, between 8:45 a.m. and 9:10 a.m. The two structures subsequently collapsed, killing over 2,800 people, including 71 law enforcement personnel. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department lost 37 officers in the incident. Thirty-one of the 37 employees were officers, and among the other victims were a captain, an inspector, a lieutenant, a sergeant, and a superintendent. One victim's rank was unknown at the time of this publication. Twenty-one of the victim officers were over 40 years of age. Thirteen of the victims were aged 31 to 40. Three of the officers killed that day were between the ages of 25 and 30. Twenty-two of the officers had over 10 years of law enforcement experience. Ten of the officers had 5 to 10 years of law enforcement service, and 3 victims had between 1 and 4 years of experience. Two of the officers' years of service were unknown.

The New York Police Department lost 23 officers in the incident. Seventeen of those victims were officers, 4 were sergeants, and 2 were detectives with the department. Fourteen of the officers were between the ages of 31 and 40, and 6 of the victims were aged 40 and over. Three of the officers were aged 25 to 30. Sixteen of the officers had over 10 years of experience in law enforcement

service. Five of the victims had between 5 and 10 years of experience, and 2 of the officers had from 1 to 4 years of law enforcement service.

Table 1.1

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks,

World Trade Center, New York, and Somerset County, Pennsylvania

Profile of Victim Officers

Victim officers	72
Age	
Under 25 years	0
5 through 30 years	8
31 through 40 years	31
Over 40 years	33
Age not reported	0
Average years of age	41
Gender	
Male	70
Female	2
Race	
White	59
Black	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0
Race not reported	1
Years of service	
Less than 1 year of service	0
From 1 through 4 years of service	7
From 5 through 10 years of service	20
Over 10 years of service	43
Years of service not reported	2
Average years of service	14

The New York Office of Tax Enforcement lost 5 officers in the September 11 incident. Three of the victim officers were investigators, aged 34, 41, and 62—each with 7 years of service. One victim was a 61-year-old Bureau Chief with 7 years’ service. and 1 was a 56-year-old assistant Deputy Commissioner with 15 years of service.

The State of New York Unified Court System lost 3 officers in the incident. Two of the victims were officers and 1 was a captain. The ages of the victims were 26, 34, and 51. Two of those officers had from 1 to 4 years of law enforcement service, and 1 officer had over 10 years of experience.

The New York City Fire Department lost 1 fire marshal in the incident. The marshal, with 22 years of law enforcement experience, was 47 years old.

Both the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Secret Service each lost 1 officer in the incident. The FBI special agent had 15 years of law enforcement experience and was 45 years old. The sergeant with the U.S. Secret Service had 10 years of law enforcement experience, and he was 29 years old.

The 10 suspects who hijacked the aircrafts ranged in age from 20 to 33 years old. All of the suspects died when the aircrafts crashed into the buildings in the suicide attacks.

PENNSYLVANIA

On September 11, a 38-year-old law enforcement officer with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, was killed in the deliberate crash of a U.S. commercial aircraft that left Newark, New Jersey, heading for San Francisco, California. Fifty-two minutes after take off, 4 male foreign nationals commandeered the plane. Thirty-one minutes later, the plane crashed in a rural area of Pennsylvania, killing all on board. Based on cell phone calls made by some of the passengers and information obtained from the cockpit voice recorder, it is believed that several of the passengers attempted to regain control of the plane from the hijackers. It is believed that the victim officer, who had 12 years of law enforcement experience, was involved in the attempted recovery of the airplane. The victim officer, 32 additional passengers, 7 crew members, and the 4 hijackers perished in the crash.

Table 1.2

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks

World Trade Center, New York, and Somerset County, Pennsylvania

Profile and Disposition of Known Assailants

Known assailants	14
Age	
Under 18 years	0
18 through 24 years	10
25 through 30 years	3
31 through 40 years	1
Over 40 years	0
Age not reported	0
Average years of age	24
Gender	
Male	14
Female	0
Race	
White	14
Black	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0
Race not reported	0
Disposition	
Justifiably killed	0
Committed suicide	10
Unknown ¹	4

¹The disposition of the 4 hijackers that died in Pennsylvania is unknown. The possibility exists that they were justifiably killed by passengers.

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Accidentally Killed**

*Circumstances
Surrounding
Death*

Table 27

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**Circumstance at Scene of Incident by State and Agency, 2001**

State Agency	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles	Accidental shootings	Other accidental	(Detail)
Total	78	38	7	5	19	5	4	
ALABAMA	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Calhoun County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Madison County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
ALASKA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Fish & Wildlife Protection, McGrath	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
ARIZONA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Yuma County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
ARKANSAS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
State Police, Pine Bluff	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
CALIFORNIA	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	
Bishop Highway Patrol:	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Oceanside	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Woodland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Los Angeles County	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Oakland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
COLORADO	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
State Patrol, Frisco	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Vail	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(fall)
DELAWARE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
State Police, Odessa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
FLORIDA	7	3	0	2	2	0	0	
Fish & Wildlife Conservation, West Palm Beach	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Gainesville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Lantana	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Lee County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Polk County	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	

Table 27

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by State and Agency, 2001—Continued

State Agency	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles	Accidental shootings	Other accidental	(Detail)
HAWAII	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Honolulu	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
INDIANA	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Decatur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Elkhart	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Gary	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
LOUISIANA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
U.S. Customs Service, Gramercy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(asphyxi- ation)
MASSACHUSETTS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Plainville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
MICHIGAN	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Alger County	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
MISSISSIPPI	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Jones County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Leake County	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
MISSOURI	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	
Highway Patrol, Poplar Bluff	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas City	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Oregon County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Pierce City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
St. Francois County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
NEVADA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Elko	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW JERSEY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Jackson Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 27

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by State and Agency, 2001—Continued

State Agency	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles	Accidental shootings	Other accidental	(Detail)
NEW MEXICO	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Bernalillo County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Jal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
State Police, Roswell	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
NORTH CAROLINA	6	4	0	0	1	0	1	
Anson County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Bladen County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Greensboro	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(fall)
High Point	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Highway Patrol:								
Asheville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Fayetteville	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
OHIO	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Columbus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Cuyahoga County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction, Lebanon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Highway Patrol, Columbus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
OKLAHOMA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cherokee Nation Marshal Service	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
OREGON	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Albany	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
State Police, Salem	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
PENNSYLVANIA	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(drown-
State Police, Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	ing)
RHODE ISLAND	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
East Providence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Table 27

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Circumstance at Scene of Incident by State and Agency, 2001—Continued

State Agency	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles	Accidental shootings	Other accidental	(Detail)
TENNESSEE	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	
Highway Patrol:								
Nashville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Waverly	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Nashville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Sullivan County	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
TEXAS	12	5	3	0	2	2	0	
Arlington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Austin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Coppell	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Dallas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Public Safety, Waco	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Gregg County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Leon County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Lubbock	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
San Antonio	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
U.S. Border Patrol, Laredo	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	
UTAH	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
VIRGINIA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Fairfax County Police	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
WASHINGTON	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Whatcom County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Berkeley County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S. TERRITORIES	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Puerto Rico, Ceiba	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	

Table 28

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Circumstance at Scene of Incident, 1992-2001

Circumstance	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	670	66	59	62	59	52	63	82	65	84	78
Automobile accidents	373	34	38	32	33	33	33	49	41	42	38
Motorcycle accidents	47	5	1	8	3	4	4	3	6	6	7
Aircraft accidents	57	5	9	10	8	1	4	4	4	7	5
Struck by vehicles	110	11	4	7	10	7	15	14	9	14	19
Traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.	40	6	1	3	1	4	4	4	3	7	7
Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	70	5	3	4	9	3	11	10	6	7	12
Accidental shootings	29	3	5	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	5
Crossfires, mistaken for subject, firearm mishaps	18	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
Training sessions	9	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Self-inflicted, cleaning mishaps (not apparent or confirmed suicides)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other accidental (falls, drownings, etc.)	54	8	2	3	3	5	6	9	2	12	4

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Accidentally Killed**

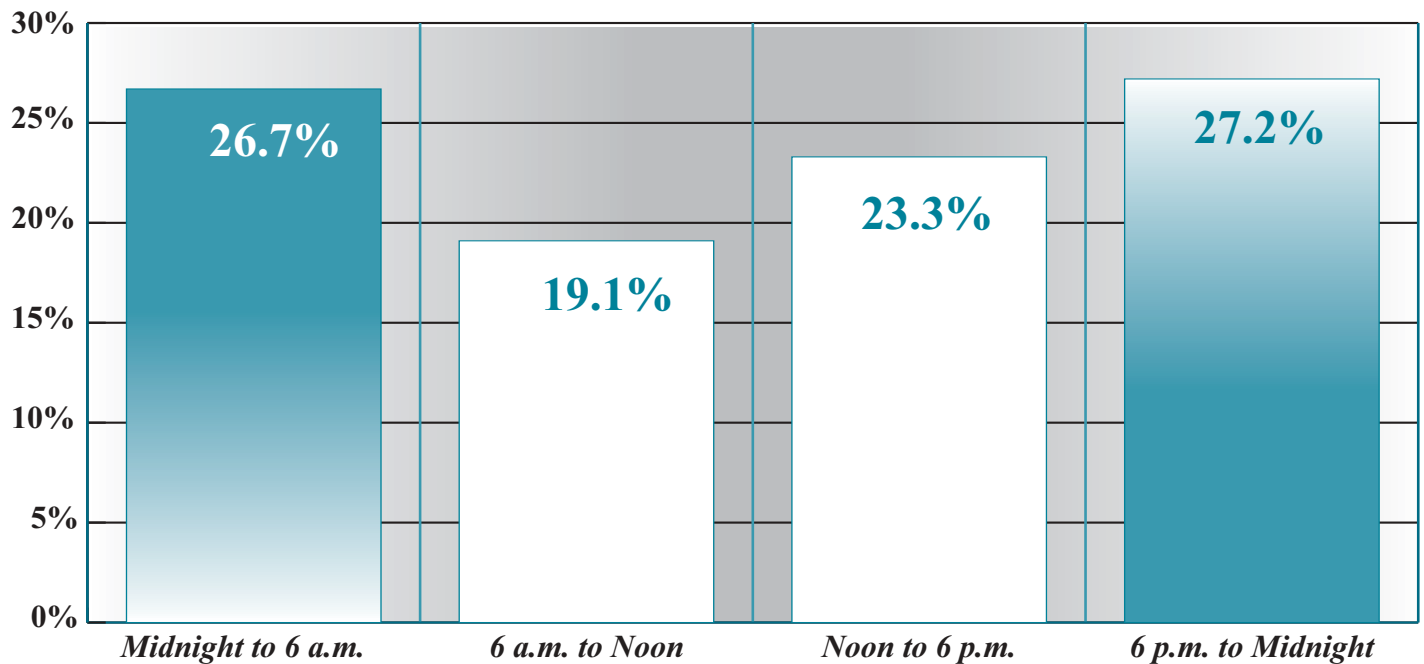
*Times
and
Places*

Table 29

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Time of Day, 1992-2001

Time	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	670	66	59	62	59	52	63	82	65	84	78
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	80	10	8	4	6	6	9	7	8	11	11
2:01 - 4	57	3	7	4	8	3	5	8	6	9	4
4:01 - 6	42	3	5	5	2	5	2	4	7	5	4
6:01 - 8	38	4	2	3	3	3	2	8	4	5	4
8:01 - 10	44	2	1	2	7	6	5	3	5	8	5
10:01 - Noon	46	4	9	2	6	2	3	6	4	5	5
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	53	6	6	0	3	5	3	5	9	9	7
2:01 - 4	61	3	3	9	4	3	5	11	5	8	10
4:01 - 6	42	2	3	4	2	5	9	9	4	2	2
6:01 - 8	47	4	3	2	3	3	5	10	3	6	8
8:01 - 10	55	11	5	9	1	3	3	4	2	8	9
10:01 - Midnight	80	10	5	12	10	7	9	5	6	7	9
Time not reported	25	4	2	6	4	1	3	2	2	1	0



Time was not reported for 3.7 percent of all law enforcement officers feloniously killed.

Figure 4. Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed
Time of Day, 1992-2001

Table 30

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Day of Week, 1992-2001

Day	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	670	66	59	62	59	52	63	82	65	84	78
Sunday	81	9	6	8	7	6	8	13	10	5	9
Monday	94	10	5	8	13	8	6	10	13	8	13
Tuesday	104	11	11	9	7	8	8	15	7	15	13
Wednesday	92	6	11	7	10	7	8	14	3	14	12
Thursday	93	11	5	8	4	7	12	10	13	13	10
Friday	106	10	11	10	6	8	10	14	8	17	12
Saturday	100	9	10	12	12	8	11	6	11	12	9

Table 31

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Month, 1992-2001

Month	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	670	66	59	62	59	52	63	82	65	84	78
January	62	6	3	9	5	4	4	9	6	10	6
February	66	4	7	4	7	8	8	8	3	7	10
March	45	4	3	4	3	4	3	6	5	5	8
April	41	3	2	4	4	6	6	6	3	3	4
May	56	8	3	3	7	4	4	5	9	9	4
June	56	7	4	1	8	6	5	7	5	9	4
July	66	4	15	7	9	2	3	7	6	10	3
August	50	5	3	8	6	2	5	3	4	7	7
September	47	3	1	2	3	1	7	9	4	7	10
October	75	11	8	4	2	9	7	9	7	9	9
November	52	4	7	10	3	2	7	5	4	4	6
December	54	7	3	6	2	4	4	8	9	4	7

Table 32

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed
 Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	670	66	59	62	59	52	63	82	65	84	78
NORTHEAST	66	8	3	5	8	7	8	3	6	13	5
New England	22	2	0	1	5	1	2	1	2	6	2
Connecticut	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Maine	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	4	1
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	44	6	3	4	3	6	6	2	4	7	3
New Jersey	12	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
New York	20	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	0
Pennsylvania	12	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	2
MIDWEST	121	7	16	14	11	6	14	9	11	20	13
East North Central	82	5	9	12	7	3	10	8	5	15	8
Illinois	15	2	3	1	1	0	5	0	0	3	0
Indiana	18	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	3	3
Michigan	19	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	2	4	1
Ohio	18	1	0	4	3	1	1	2	0	2	4
Wisconsin	12	0	4	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0
West North Central	39	2	7	2	4	3	4	1	6	5	5
Iowa	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Minnesota	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Missouri	19	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	0	5
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 32

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001—Continued

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
SOUTH	325	40	26	30	31	23	23	41	36	35	40
South Atlantic	150	19	14	17	14	12	6	18	18	16	16
Delaware	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Florida	47	7	5	3	6	0	4	6	7	2	7
Georgia	22	1	3	5	0	3	1	3	2	4	0
Maryland	15	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	5	0
North Carolina	25	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	6
South Carolina	18	6	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	0
Virginia	11	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	1
West Virginia	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
East South Central	59	5	4	3	6	5	5	5	8	9	9
Alabama	17	3	2	0	4	2	1	1	2	0	2
Kentucky	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Mississippi	12	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2
Tennessee	26	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	6	5
West South Central	116	16	8	10	11	6	12	18	10	10	15
Arkansas	16	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	1	1
Louisiana	29	3	1	2	2	4	2	4	6	4	1
Oklahoma	11	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	1
Texas	60	10	6	8	6	2	6	4	3	3	12
WEST	139	10	11	13	9	12	16	23	11	15	19
Mountain	52	6	4	6	3	2	5	9	3	5	9
Arizona	17	2	2	2	1	0	0	5	2	2	1
Colorado	7	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	8	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1
New Mexico	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Utah	9	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
Wyoming	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 32

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed

Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1992-2001—Continued

Area	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific	87	4	7	7	6	10	11	14	8	10	10
Alaska	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
California	61	2	4	5	4	9	7	12	4	9	5
Hawaii	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Oregon	10	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	2
Washington	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
U.S. TERRITORIES	19	1	3	0	0	4	2	6	1	1	1
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	17	1	3	0	0	4	2	4	1	1	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

**Law Enforcement
Officers
Accidentally Killed**

*Profile of
Victim
Officers*

Table 33

Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed**Profile of Victim Officers, 1992-2001**

Victim officers	2001	1992- 1996	1997- 2001	1992- 2001
Total	78	298	372	670
Age				
Under 25 years	6	19	32	51
25 - 30 years	17	90	84	174
31 - 40 years	27	112	117	229
Over 40 years	28	75	137	212
Age not reported	0	2	2	4
Average years of age	38	36	38	37
Sex				
Male	72	283	348	631
Female	6	15	24	39
Race				
White	67	255	320	575
Black	7	33	34	67
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	6	10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	3	11	14
Race not reported	0	3	1	4
Years of service				
Less than 1 year	5	19	22	41
1 - 4 years	22	75	105	180
5 - 10 years	19	98	84	182
Over 10 years	32	98	154	252
Years of service not reported	0	8	7	15
Average years of service	11	9	10	10
Average height	5'10"	5'11"	5'10"	5'11"

Section II

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Methodology

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

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

The data in Section II are based on information reported to the national UCR Program by 9,688 law enforcement agencies. The contributing agencies provided the national Program with 12 months of officer assault statistics and an annual number of police officers employed. These agencies offered services to over 212 million inhabitants or 74.4 percent of the Nation's total population. Table 2.1 presents the U.S. population by groups and summarizes the population coverage by UCR contributing agencies. Tables 40 through 42 present data by population groups.

Overview

In 2001, a total of 9,688 law enforcement agencies reported that 56,666 law enforcement officers were assaulted in the line of duty. The average of 12.2 assaults per 100 officers in 2001 was 5.4 percent lower than the 2000 rate of 12.9, and 3.9 percent below the 12.7 rate recorded in 1997. The 2001 rate was 31.5 percent lower than the 1992 rate of 17.8 assaults per 100 officers. (Based on Tables 34 and 36.)

By region, the rate of police officers assaulted was the highest in the South, the most populous region, at 13.6 assaults for every 100 officers. Law enforcement agencies in the Northeast reported a rate of 12.7 assaults per 100 officers, the West had a rate of 10.9, and the Midwest a rate of 10.1. (See Table 34.)

Among the population groups, the highest rate of assaults, 17.9 per 100 officers, occurred with law enforcement officers serving cities with populations over 250,000. Of all cities, those with under 10,000 inhabitants reported the lowest rate, 7.4 assaults per 100 officers. Law enforcement officers in suburban counties experienced an assault rate of 10.1 and rural counties a rate of 5.3 per 100 officers. (See Table 41.)

Injuries

Nearly 29 percent of all law enforcement officers assaulted suffered personal injuries in 2001. The rate of 3.5 injuries per 100 officers was slightly lower than the rate of 3.6 per 100 officers in 2000.

Among the Nation's four regions, the Northeast reported the highest rate of officers injured during assaults at 3.8 per 100 officers. The South reported a rate of 3.7 per 100 officers, the Midwest a rate of 3.2, and West a rate of 3.1. (See Table 34.)

Law enforcement agencies in cities with populations ranging from 100,000 to 249,999 reported the highest assault injury rate of 5.2 per 100 officers. Agencies in cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants reported an injury rate of 2.4 per 100 officers. Agencies representing suburban counties reported an injury rate of 2.9 per 100 officers, and rural counties reported the lowest rate among population groups, 1.8 per 100 officers. (See Table 41.)

Weapons

Just over 80 percent (80.2) of assaults on law enforcement officers in 2001 were most often committed with personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc. Of those officers assaulted with personal weapons, 30.0 percent suffered injuries. Firearms accounted for 3.2 percent of all assaults on police officers. When offenders used firearms, 11.6 percent of those officers assaulted suffered injuries. Knives and cutting instruments were used in 2.1 percent of assaults and resulted in injuries to officers in 17.6 percent of those cases. Other dangerous weapons, which accounted for 14.5 percent of all assaults on officers, resulted in personal injuries to 26.3 percent of these officers. (See Table 36.)

Circumstances

In 2001, the majority of officers assaulted (31.4 percent) were responding to disturbance calls, which include family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc. Thirteen percent of the officers were assaulted while maintaining custody of prisoners, and 11.2 percent were assaulted during traffic pursuits or stops. Officers investigating suspicious persons or circumstances accounted for 10.3 percent of the assaults, and officers assaulted by mentally deranged assailants accounted for 1.6 percent. Officers assaulted while pursuing burglary suspects or investigating burglaries in progress accounted for 1.4 percent of assaults on officers. One percent of officers were assaulted during robbery circumstances, and one percent were assaulted during civil disorders (such as mass disobedience or riots). Less than one percent (0.3) of the officers were assaulted in ambush situations. Slightly over 16 percent (16.1) of the officers assaulted were attempting other arrests. The remaining 12.7 percent of officers were performing other duties at the times of their assaults. (See Table 38.)

Types of Assignment

Of those officers assaulted in 2001, 80.3 percent were assigned to vehicle patrols (20.7 percent of those officers were assigned to 2-officer patrols, and 59.6 percent

were assigned to 1-officer patrols). Of the total number of officers assaulted, 5.4 percent were on detective or special assignment, and 14.3 percent were performing other duties. Fellow officers were at the scene assisting 71.4 percent of the assaulted officers. (Based on Table 38.)

Times

Most assaults on law enforcement officers in 2001 (15.5 percent) occurred between the hours of midnight and 2 a.m. Similarly, over the last 10 years (1992–2001), the majority of assaults on law enforcement officers (30.8 percent) occurred between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. (Based on Table 37.)

Clearances

Of the total number of assaults on law enforcement officers in 2001, 89.3 percent were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. By circumstance, 92.5 percent of assaults on law enforcement officers that occurred during disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.) were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Officers assaulted in ambush situations was the circumstance with the lowest percent of clearances, 71.5 percent. (See Table 40.)

Table 2.1

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Population Covered and Number of Reporting Agencies
by Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2001

Population group	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
Total	9,688	212,019,442	464,515
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	62	38,543,936	94,260
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	141	21,232,930	39,390
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	327	22,559,863	39,945
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	572	19,960,472	36,294
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	1,346	21,375,212	42,145
Group VI (cities under 10,000) ¹	4,977	16,833,314	55,915
Suburban counties ²	653	48,054,410	116,687
Rural counties ²	1,610	23,459,305	39,879

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

²Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Table 34

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted
Region and Geographic Division, 2001

Area	Total ¹	Rate per 100 officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 officers	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
Total	56,666	12.2	16,202	3.5	9,688	212,019,442	464,515
NORTHEAST	9,389	12.7	2,771	3.8	1,794	29,688,444	73,682
New England	2,936	13.9	854	4.0	530	9,587,739	21,142
Middle Atlantic	6,453	12.3	1,917	3.6	1,264	20,100,705	52,540
MIDWEST	7,598	10.1	2,442	3.2	2,212	39,470,580	75,365
East North Central	4,642	9.1	1,560	3.1	1,259	25,548,222	51,010
West North Central	2,956	12.1	882	3.6	953	13,922,358	24,355
SOUTH	26,853	13.6	7,382	3.7	4,224	86,855,019	197,650
South Atlantic	16,304	15.8	4,235	4.1	1,927	44,748,113	103,195
East South Central	2,615	9.7	822	3.0	756	11,584,433	27,064
West South Central	7,934	11.8	2,325	3.5	1,541	30,522,473	67,391
WEST	12,826	10.9	3,607	3.1	1,458	56,005,399	117,818
Mountain	4,171	12.4	960	2.9	622	16,279,621	33,634
Pacific	8,655	10.3	2,647	3.1	836	39,725,778	84,184

¹Regional and divisional totals do not include data for Illinois, Kansas, Montana, and Vermont, which were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.

Table 35

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
Total	56,666	1,837	1,176	8,190	45,463	9,688	212,019,442	464,515
Percent distribution	100.0	3.2	2.1	14.5	80.2			
NORTHEAST	9,389	214	148	1,459	7,568	1,794	29,688,444	73,682
New England	2,936	24	56	694	2,162	530	9,587,739	21,142
Connecticut	602	7	9	70	516	51	2,225,352	5,184
Maine	279	0	1	30	248	131	1,280,026	1,845
Massachusetts	1,313	11	37	412	853	210	4,389,271	10,509
New Hampshire	186	0	1	59	126	95	640,276	1,165
Rhode Island	556	6	8	123	419	43	1,052,814	2,439
Vermont ¹								
Middle Atlantic	6,453	190	92	765	5,406	1,264	20,100,705	52,540
New Jersey	2,997	46	39	470	2,442	483	8,223,547	22,021
New York	1,097	5	6	15	1,071	294	5,438,743	14,781
Pennsylvania	2,359	139	47	280	1,893	487	6,438,415	15,738
MIDWEST	7,598	228	145	822	6,403	2,212	39,470,580	75,365
East North Central	4,642	98	88	407	4,049	1,259	25,548,222	51,010
Illinois ¹								
Indiana	1,219	21	15	79	1,104	159	4,546,858	7,415
Michigan	1,254	58	48	159	989	519	9,836,767	19,196
Ohio	1,545	17	22	148	1,358	252	6,204,864	13,000
Wisconsin	624	2	3	21	598	329	4,959,733	11,399
West North Central	2,956	130	57	415	2,354	953	13,922,358	24,355
Iowa	390	7	19	54	310	231	2,915,711	4,413
Kansas ¹								
Minnesota	37	12	1	1	23	278	4,121,349	6,585
Missouri	2,294	102	33	338	1,821	234	4,571,891	9,104
Nebraska	166	6	3	20	137	126	1,476,729	2,946
North Dakota	41	0	0	1	40	67	515,941	817
South Dakota	28	3	1	1	23	17	320,737	490

Table 35

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001—Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
SOUTH	26,853	845	558	4,077	21,373	4,224	86,855,019	197,650
South Atlantic	16,304	429	314	2,563	12,998	1,927	44,748,113	103,195
Delaware	434	10	2	61	361	47	673,237	1,901
District of Columbia ²	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	27
Florida	8,930	179	199	1,419	7,133	372	15,921,029	37,938
Georgia	761	31	19	108	603	300	6,027,207	13,509
Maryland	2,146	45	22	247	1,832	116	3,684,672	9,893
North Carolina	2,147	109	27	228	1,783	391	7,789,501	18,404
South Carolina	490	34	19	83	354	96	1,914,326	4,478
Virginia	1,296	16	21	399	860	261	6,945,522	14,158
West Virginia	100	5	5	18	72	343	1,792,619	2,887
East South Central	2,615	152	79	625	1,759	756	11,584,433	27,064
Alabama	296	18	5	45	228	235	3,399,976	7,224
Kentucky	313	17	5	57	234	12	1,178,372	2,191
Mississippi	258	7	2	37	212	99	1,535,105	3,400
Tennessee	1,748	110	67	486	1,085	410	5,470,980	14,249
West South Central	7,934	264	165	889	6,616	1,541	30,522,473	67,391
Arkansas	241	14	18	47	162	183	2,580,731	4,760
Louisiana	1,996	37	17	112	1,830	144	3,643,886	12,824
Oklahoma	813	37	17	94	665	296	3,451,561	6,228
Texas	4,884	176	113	636	3,959	918	20,846,295	43,579
WEST	12,826	550	325	1,832	10,119	1,458	56,005,399	117,818
Mountain	4,171	242	128	636	3,165	622	16,279,621	33,634
Arizona	2,027	133	66	302	1,526	92	4,997,470	10,309
Colorado	781	39	24	138	580	177	4,072,254	9,695
Idaho	210	12	6	17	175	115	1,305,535	2,382
Montana ¹								
Nevada	447	11	9	49	378	35	2,106,074	4,096
New Mexico	426	37	10	87	292	32	1,095,041	2,115
Utah	227	5	11	40	171	107	2,216,748	3,982
Wyoming	53	5	2	3	43	64	486,499	1,055

Table 35

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001—Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
Pacific	8,655	308	197	1,196	6,954	836	39,725,778	84,184
Alaska	120	16	11	8	85	29	580,540	1,052
California	6,711	251	145	959	5,356	457	29,413,255	68,008
Hawaii	250	11	11	20	208	4	1,224,398	2,758
Oregon	412	9	6	69	328	123	2,715,738	3,894
Washington	1,162	21	24	140	977	223	5,791,847	8,472

¹Data for Illinois, Kansas, Montana, and Vermont were not available for inclusion in this tabulation.²The figure represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the National Zoological Park.

Table 36

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted**Type of Weapon by Number of Assaults and Percent Injured, 1992-2001**

	Total ¹	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered	Number of officers
1992 Total assaults	81,150	4,445	2,093	8,599	66,013	10,653	215,494,026	456,177
Percent injured	36.5	25.5	30.3	40.9	36.9			
1993 Total assaults	62,933	3,880	1,486	7,155	50,412	8,814	197,550,998	424,054
Percent injured	36.3	27.7	31.6	36.2	37.1			
1994 Total assaults	64,967	3,174	1,510	7,197	53,086	10,246	215,500,906	469,426
Percent injured	35.8	26.6	29.3	36.7	36.4			
1995 Total assaults	57,762	2,354	1,356	6,414	47,638	8,503	191,759,197	428,379
Percent injured	30.1	19.3	23.9	31.1	30.7			
1996 Total assaults	46,608	1,878	871	5,069	38,790	7,803	165,263,526	371,964
Percent injured	32.1	24.8	30.7	39.4	31.5			
1997 Total assaults	52,149	2,110	971	5,800	43,268	8,120	184,824,864	411,015
Percent injured	30.4	23.1	25.4	32.1	30.6			
1998 Total assaults	60,673	2,126	1,098	7,415	50,034	8,153	193,098,427	452,361
Percent injured	30.7	20.7	23.7	30.2	31.3			
1999 Total assaults	55,971	1,772	999	7,560	45,640	9,832	207,124,112	462,782
Percent injured	28.0	11.9	17.5	27.1	29.0			
2000 Total assaults	58,398	1,749	1,015	8,132	47,502	8,940	204,598,589	452,531
Percent injured	28.1	11.4	15.2	26.9	29.2			
2001 Total assaults	56,666	1,837	1,176	8,190	45,463	9,688	212,019,442	464,515
Percent injured	28.6	11.6	17.6	26.3	30.0			

¹Prior years' assault figures have been adjusted subsequent to publication.

Table 37

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Time of Day, Percent Distribution, 1992-2001

Time	Total	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	597,277	81,150	62,933	64,967	57,762	46,608	52,149	60,673	55,971	58,398	56,666
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	93,978	14,245	10,170	10,164	9,008	7,251	7,971	8,986	8,426	8,960	8,797
	15.9	17.6	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.5
2:01 - 4	59,978	8,876	6,756	6,488	5,672	4,582	5,013	5,858	5,371	5,708	5,654
	10.2	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.0
4:01 - 6	22,884	3,252	2,489	2,577	2,194	1,750	1,894	2,240	2,020	2,254	2,214
	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9
6:01 - 8	13,487	1,725	1,294	1,475	1,241	915	1,072	1,505	1,331	1,427	1,502
	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
8:01 - 10	20,868	2,383	1,951	2,191	1,899	1,601	1,846	2,355	2,060	2,311	2,271
	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0
10:01 - Noon	27,359	3,168	2,700	2,990	2,682	2,008	2,333	3,021	2,675	2,920	2,862
	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	32,175	3,828	3,239	3,435	3,127	2,546	2,772	3,246	3,006	3,641	3,335
	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.2	5.9
2:01 - 4	40,326	4,761	4,192	4,252	3,868	3,281	3,659	4,225	4,053	3,929	4,106
	6.6	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.2
4:01 - 6	52,753	6,804	5,311	5,741	5,097	4,143	4,719	5,505	5,152	5,298	4,983
	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8
6:01 - 8	63,262	8,134	6,609	6,832	6,139	5,082	5,727	6,553	6,012	6,198	5,976
	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5
8:01 - 10	80,206	11,058	8,354	8,636	7,780	6,319	7,108	8,125	7,697	7,675	7,454
	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.8	13.1	13.2
10:01 - Midnight	90,001	12,916	9,868	10,186	9,055	7,130	8,035	9,054	8,168	8,077	7,512
	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.6	13.8	13.3

¹Due to rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

Table 38

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Assignment by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, Percent Distribution, 2001

Circumstance	Total	2-Officer vehicle	1-Officer		Detective/ Special assignment		Other	
			Vehicle	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone
Total	56,666	11,740	12,874	20,916	1,009	2,039	2,340	5,748
Percent of assignment ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	17,809	4,190	3,704	8,108	178	260	363	1,006
Percent of assignment	31.4	35.7	28.8	38.8	17.6	12.8	15.5	17.5
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	778	178	160	353	6	23	19	39
Percent of assignment	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	549	133	120	203	17	23	17	36
Percent of assignment	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.6
Attempting other arrests	9,107	1,601	2,136	3,526	207	599	317	721
Percent of assignment	16.1	13.6	16.6	16.9	20.5	29.4	13.5	12.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	579	117	102	180	10	32	56	82
Percent of assignment	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.4
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,343	915	1,236	1,842	153	326	638	2,233
Percent of assignment	13.0	7.8	9.6	8.8	15.2	16.0	27.3	38.8
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,862	1,695	1,402	1,805	124	290	185	361
Percent of assignment	10.3	14.4	10.9	8.6	12.3	14.2	7.9	6.3
Ambush situations	179	44	58	29	7	4	11	26
Percent of assignment	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Mentally deranged assailants	914	154	168	473	14	11	22	72
Percent of assignment	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.3
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,345	1,483	1,847	2,518	83	129	81	204
Percent of assignment	11.2	12.6	14.3	12.0	8.2	6.3	3.5	3.5
All other	7,201	1,230	1,941	1,879	210	342	631	968
Percent of assignment	12.7	10.5	15.1	9.0	20.8	16.8	27.0	16.8

¹Due to rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

Table 39

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Weapon by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, Percent Distribution, 2001

Circumstance	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons
Total	56,666	1,837	1,176	8,190	45,463
Percent distribution ¹	100.0	3.2	2.1	14.5	80.2
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	17,809	621	590	1,724	14,874
Percent distribution	100.0	3.5	3.3	9.7	83.5
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	778	35	16	182	545
Percent distribution	100.0	4.5	2.1	23.4	70.1
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	549	92	12	130	315
Percent distribution	100.0	16.8	2.2	23.7	57.4
Attempting other arrests	9,107	236	109	1,052	7,710
Percent distribution	100.0	2.6	1.2	11.6	84.7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	579	7	9	106	457
Percent distribution	100.0	1.2	1.6	18.3	78.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,343	28	62	678	6,575
Percent distribution	100.0	0.4	0.8	9.2	89.5
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,862	250	134	896	4,582
Percent distribution	100.0	4.3	2.3	15.3	78.2
Ambush situations	179	63	2	45	69
Percent distribution	100.0	35.2	1.1	25.1	38.5
Mentally deranged assailants	914	30	87	124	673
Percent distribution	100.0	3.3	9.5	13.6	73.6
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,345	242	33	2,126	3,944
Percent distribution	100.0	3.8	0.5	33.5	62.2
All other	7,201	233	122	1,127	5,719
Percent distribution	100.0	3.2	1.7	15.7	79.4

¹Due to rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0.

Table 40

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Population Group by Circumstance at Scene of Incident, Percent Cleared, 2001

Circumstance	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban counties	Rural counties
Total	56,666	16,879	6,978	6,258	4,134	4,361	4,127	11,802	2,127
Percent cleared	89.3	91.4	88.9	90.4	87.3	87.1	86.7	89.0	85.2
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, person with firearm, etc.)	17,809	5,251	2,252	2,239	1,399	1,599	1,371	3,087	611
Percent cleared	92.5	93.5	93.3	91.7	89.9	89.1	89.4	94.9	92.6
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	778	252	110	112	61	72	46	112	13
Percent cleared	87.7	92.9	91.8	84.8	73.8	83.3	78.3	92.0	61.5
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	549	239	60	65	40	44	14	75	12
Percent cleared	85.6	82.4	86.7	89.2	85.0	86.4	78.6	96.0	66.7
Attempting other arrests	9,107	2,653	1,225	1,059	690	824	745	1,566	345
Percent cleared	90.5	93.3	89.5	90.1	89.0	87.4	88.7	90.6	88.7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	579	137	84	97	53	54	39	89	26
Percent cleared	85.1	73.7	90.5	92.8	92.5	79.6	76.9	93.3	80.8
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,343	1,769	702	579	482	491	487	2,418	415
Percent cleared	87.0	96.0	87.0	92.9	89.8	87.0	88.1	78.3	87.2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,862	2,327	748	671	417	336	342	903	118
Percent cleared	88.7	88.7	88.4	92.3	84.4	86.6	86.3	90.7	81.4
Ambush situations	179	69	17	10	22	8	17	32	4
Percent cleared	71.5	71.0	70.6	100.0	63.6	75.0	41.2	81.3	100.0
Mentally deranged assailants	914	250	92	121	83	79	71	168	50
Percent cleared	83.8	74.8	84.8	85.1	89.2	88.6	87.3	86.9	92.0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,345	2,014	779	621	419	450	521	1,250	291
Percent cleared	88.0	90.6	86.9	89.5	86.6	85.1	81.6	89.8	80.4
All other	7,201	1,918	909	684	468	404	474	2,102	242
Percent cleared	85.7	87.8	81.3	85.4	80.1	83.4	83.8	90.0	66.5

Table 41

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2001

Population group	Total	Rate per 100 officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 officers
Total	56,666	12.2	16,202	3.5
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	16,879	17.9	4,330	4.6
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	6,978	17.7	2,055	5.2
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	6,258	15.7	1,804	4.5
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	4,134	11.4	1,282	3.5
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	4,361	10.3	1,309	3.1
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	4,127	7.4	1,341	2.4
Suburban counties	11,802	10.1	3,346	2.9
Rural counties	2,127	5.3	735	1.8

Table 42

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Weapon by Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency, 2001

Population group	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons
Total	56,666	1,837	1,176	8,190	45,463
Percent distribution	100.0	3.2	2.1	14.5	80.2
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	16,879	705	303	2,270	13,601
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	6,978	185	167	1,254	5,372
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	6,258	154	125	852	5,127
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	4,134	103	98	551	3,382
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	4,361	126	96	641	3,498
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	4,127	129	70	594	3,334
Suburban counties	11,802	324	251	1,647	9,580
Rural counties	2,127	111	66	381	1,569

Section III

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Methodology

This section presents data about law enforcement officers who are killed or assaulted in the line of duty and who are employed by the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Within these 5 federal entities are 11 agencies, bureaus, or services, which employ the majority of the personnel who are responsible for protecting governmental officials and enforcing and investigating violations of federal laws. The national UCR Program annually contacts these departments and requests information on the officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty.

The assault tabulations regarding federal officers in this section differ slightly from the assault figures compiled for local and state law enforcement officers previously addressed in this publication. Regardless of the extent or even the absence of personal injury, all reports of assaults or threats to assault are included in the compilations. Additionally, the circumstance categories are tailored to depict the unique duties performed by federal law enforcement personnel.

Overview

In 2001, federal law enforcement agencies reported 592 assaults on their officers, 2 of which resulted in death. Personal injuries were sustained by 126 federal officers. (See Tables 44 and 45.)

The greatest percentage of officers assaulted, 64.0 percent, were employed by the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Interior officers accounted for 17.6 percent. The Department of the Treasury employed 14.2 percent of the victims, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service employed 3.2 percent, and the remaining 1.0 percent worked for the U.S. Capitol Police. (See Table 43.)

Offenders used personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 30.7 percent of the assaults on federal law enforcement officers in 2001. Vehicles were used as weapons in 11.8 percent of the assaults, and firearms in 7.8 percent. Blunt objects were used as weapons in 4.7 percent of the attacks, and knives in less than one percent of the incidents. Other types of weapons were used in 32.9 percent of the assaults, and 11.3 percent of the assaults were threats. (Based on Table 47.)

The majority of federal law enforcement officers, 43.6 percent, were on patrol or guard duty when assaulted, 18.1 percent were conducting investigations or searches at the time of their attacks, and 14.7 percent of the victims were making arrests or serving summonses. Officers assigned to protection duty accounted for 10.0 percent of the assault total; officers with custody of prisoners, 3.4 percent of assault victims; and those on office duty, 3.0 percent. Officers assigned to court duty accounted for 0.5 percent. Officers performing other duties accounted for the remaining 6.8 percent of assault victims. (Based on Table 48.)

Data submitted by federal agencies for 2001 showed that the 332 officers assaulted in the West accounted for 58.9 percent of the total. The South reported 132 victims, or 23.4 percent. The Northeast had 35 victims and the Midwest 21, which accounted for 6.2 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Assaults on federal law enforcement officers assigned in U.S. Territories and foreign assignments made up 7.8 percent of the total victims. Incident locales were not available for the 28 assaulted officers with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). (Based on Table 50.)

In 2001, a total of 498 assailants were identified in connection with the assaults on 592 federal law enforcement officers. (See Table 43.) Of the 498 known assailants, disposition information was provided for 194. One hundred twenty-five individuals were charged with assaulting a federal law enforcement officer: 35.2 percent of the 125 were found guilty, and 50.4 percent were awaiting trial at the time of publication. Additionally, 8 of the known assailants for whom disposition data were available were fugitives. (Based on Table 49.)

Five-Year Totals

Data for 1997 through 2001 revealed that 3,028 federal officers were victims of assaults. During that 5-year period, 11 federal officers were killed. (See Table 45.) One agent with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was killed in 1997, and 3 INS agents lost their lives in 1998. The Bureau of Indian Affairs lost 1 police officer in 1997, and 2 U.S. Capitol police officers were killed in 1998. One National Park Service ranger was slain in 1998 and another in 1999. In 2001, both an FBI agent and a U.S. Secret Service officer were killed in conjunction with the attacks of September 11.

Summary of Assaults by Department

Department of the Interior (DOI)

The DOI reported 104 officer assaults in 2001. All of the assault victims were employed by the National Park Service, and 23 experienced injuries as a result of the attacks. Forty-eight of the victims were attacked with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Eighteen were attacked with vehicles, 2 with knives or cutting instruments, 1 with a firearm, and 1 with a blunt object. Other types of weapons were used in the attacks on 6 officers, and 28 victims were threatened. (See Tables 44 and 47.)

Of the 104 National Park Service officers assaulted, 44.2 percent were assigned to protection duty at the time of the attacks. Those making arrests or serving summonses comprised 32.7 percent of the victim total, and officers conducting investigations or searches made up 14.4 percent. Another 5.8 percent of officers had custody of prisoners at the time of assault, whereas the remaining 2.9 percent included 1 officer on patrol or guard duty, 1 on office duty, and 1 assigned to other duties. (Based on Table 48.)

Of the 68 known assailants involved in the assaults on DOI officers, 19 were tried and found guilty, 6 were dismissed, and 1 was found mentally incompetent to stand trial. Twenty-nine were awaiting trial at time of publication and 4 remained fugitives. (See Table 49.)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

In 2001, the DOJ reported assaults on 379 officers, 286 of which were employed by the INS. The Federal Bureau of Investigation employed 34 of the victims; the U.S. Marshals Service, 31 officers; and the Drug Enforcement Administration, 28. One FBI officer lost his life in 2001, and 64 of the DOJ officers suffered personal injuries during the assaults.

Offenders victimized DOJ officers with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 65 assaults, vehicles in 39 attacks, and firearms in 37. Blunt objects were used in 27 assaults, and knives or cutting instruments were used in 2 attacks. Other weapons were used against 183 officers, and 26 officers were threatened with violence. (See Table 47.)

The majority of DOJ officers, 65.7 percent, were performing patrol or guard duty when assaulted. Those making arrests or serving summonses accounted for 11.3 percent of the victim total, and those conducting

investigations or searches made up 9.2 percent. Officers with custody of prisoners comprised 2.6 percent of DOJ officers assaulted, and those assigned to office duty, 2.1 percent. At the time of the assaults, 0.5 percent were on court duty, and another 8.4 percent of the officers were assigned to other duties. (Based on Table 48.)

Thirty assailants were identified in connection with the assaults on DOJ officers. Of those, 7 were tried and found guilty. Three were awaiting trial at publication time, and 7 were awaiting prosecutive opinion. One assailant remained a fugitive, and 10 died before they could be charged. Disposition information was not provided for the 27 assailants known to the DEA, the 264 known to the INS, or the 13 assailants known to the U.S. Marshals Service. (See Table 49.)

Department of the Treasury (DOT)

The DOT submitted data for 84 officer assaults in 2001. Within the department, 52 victims were with the U.S. Customs Service, 18 with the U.S. Secret Service, 9 with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, 3 with the Internal Revenue Service, and 2 with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. One U.S. Secret Service officer lost his life, and 30 of the DOT assault victims overall suffered personal injuries.

Fifty-two of the 84 assault victims with the DOT were attacked with personal weapons (hands, fist, feet, etc.). Eleven officers were attacked with vehicles, and 6 were assaulted with firearms. Three were assaulted with other weapons, and 12 were threatened. (See Table 47.)

Among the DOT officers assaulted, 63.1 percent were conducting investigations or searches at the time of attack, 10.7 percent were making arrests or serving summonses, and 9.5 percent were assigned to protection duty. Another 3.6 percent were assigned to patrol or guard duty, and 2.4 percent had custody of prisoners. Those officers assigned to office duty and to court duty each made up 1.2 percent of the victim total, and the remaining 8.3 percent were assigned to other duties when assaulted. (Based on Table 48.)

Of the 72 known assailants identified in connection with DOT law enforcement officer assaults, 15 were tried and found guilty, and 18 were awaiting trial at the time of publication. Three offenders were determined mentally incompetent to stand trial, and 3 were awaiting prosecutorial opinion. Five assailants died before they could be charged, and 3 remained at large. Prosecutors declined charges against 25 assailants. (See Table 49.)

U.S. Capitol Police

The U.S. Capitol Police reported assaults on 6 officers in 2001, with 2 officers sustaining personal injuries. All of the victims were attacked with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). (See Tables 44 and 47.)

Five of the U.S. Capitol Police officers were on protection duty when assaulted. The remaining officer had custody of prisoners when attacked. (See Table 48.)

Six assailants were identified in connection with the attacks on the U.S. Capitol Police. Two were awaiting trial, and prosecution was declined for the remaining 4 assailants. (See Table 49.)

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service reported that 19 officers were assaulted in 2001, with 7 of the 19

officers sustaining personal injuries in the attacks. Of the total number of officers attacked, 11 of the officers were attacked with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Two were attacked with firearms and 2 with vehicles. Three officers were attacked with other weapons, and 1 received a threat. (See Table 47.)

Eight of the 19 U.S. Postal Inspection Service officers were assigned to office duty at the time of the assaults. Five were on patrol or guard duty, and 4 officers were conducting investigations or searches. One was making an arrest or serving a summonses, and 1 had custody of prisoners when assaulted. (See Table 48.)

Eighteen known assailants were identified in connection with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service officer assaults. Three were tried and found guilty, and 11 were awaiting trial at the time of publication. Prosecution was pending against 3 assailants, and prosecution against 1 was declined. (See Table 49.)

Table 43

Assaults on Federal Officers

Number of Victims and Known Assailants by Department and Agency, 2000-2001

Department Agency	Victims		Known assailants	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	528	592	198	498
Department of the Interior	101	104	79	68
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2	0	1	0
National Park Service	99	104	78	68
Department of Justice	329	379	31	334
Drug Enforcement Administration	55	28	5	29
Federal Bureau of Investigation	25	34	19	26
Immigration and Naturalization Service	242	286	^a	266
U.S. Marshals Service	7	31	7	13
Department of the Treasury	76	84	67	72
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	7	2	7	1
Internal Revenue Service	0	3	0	2
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2	9	2	5
U.S. Customs Service	55	52	46	48
U.S. Secret Service	12	18	12	16
U.S. Capitol Police	7	6	9	6
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	15	19	12	18

^aThe Immigration and Naturalization Service did not report known assailant information for 2000.

Table 44

Assaults on Federal Officers

Number Killed and Injured by Department and Agency, 2001

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other weapon	Firearm	Other weapon
Total	0	2	4	122
Department of the Interior	0	0	1	22
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	0	0	1	22
Department of Justice	0	1	3	61
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	3	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	1	0	3
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0	0	0	36
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	22
Department of the Treasury	0	1	0	30
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	1
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	0	0	0	3
U.S. Customs Service	0	0	0	18
U.S. Secret Service	0	1	0	8
U.S. Capitol Police	0	0	0	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	0	0	0	7

Table 45

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Weapon by Extent of Injury, 1997-2001

Extent of injury	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instru- ment	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,028	383	43	64	34	334	1,033	367	770
1997	628	115	10	8	28	67	193	69	138
Killed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	157	9	6	5	6	16	89	0	26
Not injured	469	104	4	3	22	51	104	69	112
1998	653	66	9	13	1	92	253	88	131
Killed	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	175	3	0	4	0	26	129	0	13
Not injured	472	57	9	9	1	66	124	88	118
1999	627	100	13	9	0	55	234	91	125
Killed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	171	32	3	4	0	13	108	0	11
Not injured	455	67	10	5	0	42	126	91	114
2000	528	56	7	6	5	50	171	52	181
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	124	5	1	4	0	12	80	0	22
Not injured	404	51	6	2	5	38	91	52	159
2001	592	46	4	28	0	70	182	67	195
Killed	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Injured	126	4	2	22	0	17	67	0	14
Not injured	464	42	2	6	0	53	115	67	179

Table 46

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Weapon by Department, 1997-2001

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instru- ment	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,028	383	43	64	34	334	1,033	367	770
Department of the Interior	552	37	14	17	0	83	292	80	29
1997	115	6	4	5	0	14	67	13	6
1998	129	10	6	9	0	19	59	23	3
1999	103	4	2	2	0	18	64	7	6
2000	101	16	0	0	0	14	54	9	8
2001	104	1	2	1	0	18	48	28	6
Department of Justice	1,730	304	15	38	15	153	397	111	697
1997	338	97	2	2	10	32	60	12	123
1998	300	46	3	0	0	33	102	8	108
1999	384	87	4	4	0	22	107	46	114
2000	329	37	4	5	5	27	63	19	169
2001	379	37	2	27	0	39	65	26	183
Department of the Treasury	635	36	8	7	19	83	276	173	33
1997	149	11	0	1	18	17	52	44	6
1998	205	8	0	3	1	36	81	57	19
1999	121	9	5	3	0	14	50	37	3
2000	76	2	3	0	0	5	41	23	2
2001	84	6	0	0	0	11	52	12	3
U.S. Capitol Police	28	3	0	0	0	5	14	1	5
1997	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1998	7	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
1999	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
2000	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2
2001	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	83	3	6	2	0	10	54	2	6
1997	24	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	3
1998	12	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0
1999	13	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	0
2000	15	1	0	1	0	3	9	1	0
2001	19	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	3

Table 47

Assaults on Federal Officers**Type of Weapon by Department and Agency, 2001**

Department Agency	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total	592	46	4	28	0	70	182	67	195
Department of the Interior	104	1	2	1	0	18	48	28	6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	104	1	2	1	0	18	48	28	6
Department of Justice	379	37	2	27	0	39	65	26	183
Drug Enforcement Administration	28	13	0	0	0	10	0	4	1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	34	7	0	0	0	2	4	19	2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	286	17	2	11	0	26	49	3	178
U.S. Marshals Service	31	0	0	16	0	1	12	0	2
Department of the Treasury	84	6	0	0	0	11	52	12	3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
U.S. Customs Service	52	2	0	0	0	4	37	8	1
U.S. Secret Service	18	4	0	0	0	5	7	0	2
U.S. Capitol Police	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	19	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	3

Table 48

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Activity by Department and Agency, 2001

Department Agency	Total	Arrests/ summons	Court duty	Custody of prisoners	Investi- gations/ searches	Protec- tion duty	Office duty	Patrol/ guard duty	Other
Total	592	87	3	20	107	59	18	258	40
Department of the Interior	104	34	0	6	15	46	1	1	1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	104	34	0	6	15	46	1	1	1
Department of Justice	379	43	2	10	35	0	8	249	32
Drug Enforcement Administration	28	19	0	2	2	0	1	0	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	34	2	0	1	22	0	4	1	4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	286	15	0	5	9	0	3	232	22
U.S. Marshals Service	31	7	2	2	2	0	0	16	2
Department of the Treasury	84	9	1	2	53	8	1	3	7
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Internal Revenue Service	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	9	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	52	2	1	2	42	0	1	0	4
U.S. Secret Service	18	4	0	0	4	6	0	3	1
U.S. Capitol Police	6	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	19	1	0	1	4	0	8	5	0

Table 49

Assaults on Federal Officers**Disposition of Known Assailants by Department and Agency, 2001**

Department Agency	Total	Persons not charged			Persons charged				
		Deceased	Pending prosecutive opinion	Prosecution declined	Fugitive	Incompetent to stand trial	Awaiting trial	Dismissed/ not guilty	Guilty
Total	194	15	16	38	8	4	63	6	44
Department of the Interior	68	0	3	6	4	1	29	6	19
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	68	0	3	6	4	1	29	6	19
Department of Justice	30	10	7	2	1	0	3	0	7
Drug Enforcement Administration ¹	2	2	0	0					
Federal Bureau of Investigation	26	7	7	2	0	0	3	0	7
Immigration and Naturalization Service ²	2	1			1				
U.S. Marshals Service ³									
Department of the Treasury	72	5	3	25	3	3	18	0	15
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Internal Revenue Service	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	5	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	48	0	0	24	2	2	12	0	8
U.S. Secret Service	16	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	5
U.S. Capitol Police	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	18	0	3	1	0	0	11	0	3

¹The Drug Enforcement Administration did not report disposition information for 27 known assailants.²The Immigration and Naturalization Service did not report disposition information for 264 known assailants.³The U.S. Marshals Service did not report disposition information for 13 known assailants.

Table 50

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total¹	564	33	4	28	0	60	182	63	194
NORTHEAST	35	3	0	0	0	4	24	1	3
New England	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	32	3	0	0	0	3	22	1	3
New Jersey	6	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
New York	22	2	0	0	0	0	17	1	2
Pennsylvania	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
MIDWEST	21	5	0	0	0	3	5	6	2
East North Central	17	5	0	0	0	2	4	4	2
Illinois	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	9	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	1
Ohio	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Iowa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 50

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001—Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
SOUTH	132	8	3	3	0	25	78	9	6
South Atlantic	78	5	2	0	0	18	45	5	3
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	35	5	2	0	0	6	18	2	2
Florida	10	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	1
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maryland	11	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0
North Carolina	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	0
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
East South Central	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
West South Central	46	3	1	3	0	7	26	3	3
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	42	3	1	3	0	4	26	3	2
WEST	332	15	1	9	0	27	74	25	181
Mountain	184	4	0	0	0	14	38	8	120
Arizona	166	4	0	0	0	10	29	6	117
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2

Table 50

Assaults on Federal Officers

Type of Weapon by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2001—Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Blunt object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Mountain—Continued									
New Mexico	9	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	148	11	1	9	0	13	36	17	61
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	143	10	1	9	0	13	34	16	60
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	43	2	0	16	0	1	0	22	2
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	41	2	0	16	0	1	0	20	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FOREIGN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

¹Locales were not reported for 28 officers with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Name		Telephone
		()
Number and Street		
City	State	Zip Code

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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

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**Uniform Crime Reports
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