

# MULTIPLE HOMICIDE INCIDENTS OF PEACE OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA 1970-1989

*Attitude and mental alertness is the key to survival...!*

*The Author, et al.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Author has developed this article for the sharing of information on the circumstances involved in those considerable number of homicide cases of peace officers in California in which more than one peace officer was murdered in a single incident. This publication sprang from a Superior Court Judge not believing one suspect could obtain a peace officer's weapon when two or more peace officers were present at a scene and kill two officers. Information for this article has been gathered from interviews with homicide investigators and review of Departments' homicide files of peace officers from January 1, 1970. Learning points will be reviewed after the tabulated information to stimulate officer safety and field tactics considerations.

## TABULATED INFORMATION

**Table 1.** While the title and the bulk of this article's content details the two decades of the 1970s and 1980s, Table 1 does include peace officer homicide totals through the first three years of the 1990s. On December 28, 1992, Richmond Police Department suffered a double homicide of two uniformed officers responding to a family disturbance call at 0600 hours. This is the first double homicide of peace officers in California of the 1990s and hopefully the last.

Table 1 indicates that 118 peace officers were murdered in California during the 1970s (average of 11.8 per year). Twenty of the 118 murdered peace officers (16.9%) were killed in nine incidents in which two peace officers or more were slain. In seven of those ten years California experienced multiple homicide incidents of peace officers and were in double figures (10 or more) for total killings. The years of 1970 with 20 peace officer murders, and 1973 with 17 murders were the worst while six killings in 1976 was the least lethal year for law enforcement.

During the 1980s the total number of peace officer homicides was reduced by almost half from 118 to 63 murders (average of 6.3 per year). Ten of those 63 murdered officers (15.9 %) were killed in five double homicide incidents in five different years. Total murders each year ranged from a high of nine in 1983 and 1988, to a low of four in 1985, 1987, and 1989. It is the Author's belief that the introduction of peace officer safety and field tactics training on a mandated, statewide basis, in the mid 1970s is the reason for this significant reduction in peace officer murders during the 1980s.

Fifteen peace officers have been murdered in 1990-92 in California (average of 5.0 per year). Two of those 15 officers (13.3%) were killed in a single incident in 1992. The range was from three in 1991 to seven in 1992.

Thirty-two of the 196 peace officers (16.3 %) murdered in California for the years 1970-1992 were multiple slaying involving 14 double homicides and one incident of a quadruple homicide.

**Table 2.** This Table constitutes an overview of the 30 peace officers murdered in 14 events during the two decades of the 1970s and 1980s. Twenty-six of the victims were double homicides in 13 separate cases while four victims were murdered in one event (California Highway Patrol, Newhall Area, April 5, 1970-vehicle occupant brandishing a gun). Data columns tabulate information according to date/time elements, agency, victims' names, type of originating incident, victims' ages, law enforcement experience, rank, race, agency assignment, number of additional officers at the scene, suspects' age, race, whether killed or committed suicide, weapons types, and

caliber, distance from shooting victims and location of fatal wounds.

The legend indicates additional footnoted information. Five of the victims were wearing soft armor-25 victims were NOT wearing soft armor. Twenty-two of the victims were functioning with a partner-eight victims were functioning with a back-up officer(s). Two suspects committed suicide and three suspects were killed by other officers. Five victims were murdered with their own or another officer's police weapon. Four victims were struck with only one shot.

**Figure 1.** In reviewing the months one quarter of them (February, April, and May) accounted for 60% of the slaying with six murders each. Half of the months had one double homicide each and one quarter of the months (March, July, and November) had no multiple murders.

**Figure 2.** By day of week Thursdays and Fridays were the worst days with four double homicides each. These 16 murders constituted over half of the total killings (53%). Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays accounted for four murders each, while Monday accounted for two slayings. Wednesday was the only day that recorded no multiple peace officer homicides.

**Figure 3.** The 30 murders were almost equally split between the 0600-1759 hours of light (14 murders), and the 1800-0559 hours of darkness (16 murders). This is somewhat deceptive because when the two decades are separated, for the 1970s 16 of those 20 murders occurred during hours of darkness, while only two of the 10 killings during the 1980s happened during hours of darkness. Percentage-wise the figures reversed themselves for hours of darkness versus hours of light when comparing the two decades.

**Figure 4.** By type of law enforcement agency over half of the 30 murders (16 or 53%) were of municipal police. Eight California State agencies personnel, four federal agents, and two sheriff's department deputies were killed. Ten percent of the peace officer victims (3) were sergeants.

The following police departments were represented: Riverside (four victims-two cases in a 1971 ambush and 1982 serving a robbery sentencing arrest warrant); Oakland (four victims-two cases in a 1973 downed aircraft responding to a robbery and 1974 disturbance by an intruder at a public school); San Diego (four victims-two cases in a 1981 disturbance call and 1984 citing of an alcohol violator); El Centro (two victims in a 1977 disturbance call); and Los Angeles (two victims, one a sergeant, in a 1986 bomb explosion on the suspect's premises of a murder search warrant). The sixteen police murders were evenly distributed between hours of light and hours of darkness.

Six of the eight State agencies personnel were California Highway Patrol Officers in two separate incidents in 1970 (brandishing a gun) and 1978 (traffic stop). Two additional State personnel murdered in 1977 by a mentally deranged person was a sergeant and officer of the California State University, Hayward, Police Department. All eight of the State agencies murders occurred during hours of darkness.

Two Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents were murdered in the El Centro FBI Office in 1979 by a mentally deranged person. Two Federal Drug Enforcement Agents were murdered in the Pasadena area during a narcotics sale in 1988. All four federal victims were shot during hours of light.

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department suffered the loss of a Sergeant and a Detective in apprehending a murder suspect in 1973 during hours of light.

**Figure 5.** The most dangerous "type of incident" activity was handling disturbance calls which accounted for six murders in three incidents. Brandishing a gun, warrant service and assaults by mentally deranged persons involved four murders each. Two peace officers were killed in single events, each, of ambush, robbery-in-progress, apprehending a murder suspect, citing an alcohol violator, traffic stop and a narcotics sale. There was no distinguishable hours or light or

darkness pattern association by the types of incidents. The three sergeants were murdered in incidents of warrant service, mentally deranged person and apprehending a murder suspect.

**Figure 6.** Victim peace officers ranged in age from 23 to 52 years with the average age for the 30 victims being 31.2 years. The three sergeants were ages 39, 41 and 46 (average age of 42 years). The age groups of 21-25 years and 31-35 years had seven victims each, while the age group of 51-55 years had the fewest victims (one-age 52 years involved in a narcotics sale). Four of the age 21-25 years victims were in the quadruple California Highway Patrol brandishing a gun case and all seven victims in the 21-25 years group were killed during hours of darkness. Five victims were ages 26-30 years, four were in the age group of 41-45 years and three, each, were in the age groups of 36-40 years and 46-50 years.

**Figure 7.** The years of law enforcement experience for the 30 victims ranged from one year to 22 years. Forty percent of the victims (12) had five years or less law enforcement experience, followed by seven victims with 6-10 years experience, six victims with 11-15 years experience, two victims with 16-20 years experience and three victims with 21-25 years law enforcement experience. Eight of the 12 victims in the 1-5 years group were murdered during hours of darkness activities and had a partner with 1-5 years law enforcement experience. The average years of experience for the 30 victims was 8.6 years. The three sergeants had 15, 16 and 22 years law enforcement experience (average of 17.7 years).

**Figure 8.** Eighteen uniformed peace officers (60%) accounted for the majority of the 30 murder victims, followed by eight victims assigned to plainclothes details. The eight plainclothes victims were all killed during hours of light. All four Federal agencies victims, two police and the two sheriff's victims were working plainclothes details. Four victims (all police) were assigned to special units with two, each, in aero and explosives disposal units. Two of the three sergeants were assigned to uniform and one sergeant was part of a explosives disposal team.

**Figure 9.** Eighteen murder suspects were identified in 28 murders. The age group of 21-25 years contained one-third (six) of the suspects. Three suspects were in the age 16-20 years group with two 18 year olds involved in the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency narcotics sale and a 20 year old involved in the ambush of a Riverside Police Officer. Three suspects were ages 26-30 years and three suspect were ages 35-40 years old. Two suspects were in the age group 31-35 years and one suspect was in the 41-45 year age group (44 years old involved in the Riverside Police robbery sentencing warrant service). The average age for the 18 suspects was 27.9 years.

Ten incidents involved only one suspect in each of the incidents. Two suspects were involved in the quadruple California Highway Patrol murders. Three suspects were involved in each of two incidents (1971 Riverside Police ambush and the 1988 Federal Drug Enforcement Agency narcotics sale). The number of suspects was unknown in the 1973 downing of the Oakland Police helicopter enroute to a robbery-in-progress call.

**Figure 10.** Twenty-eight of the 30 victim peace officers were White with the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency Agents being Hispanic and Asian. The 18 suspects were a diverse group with six Blacks, five Whites, three Asians, two Hispanics and two of Philippine descent.

The three Asian suspects were all involved in the same narcotics sale incident with the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency murders. The two Philippine suspects were involved in two separate double homicides in 1981 and 1984 of San Diego Police Officers.

**Figure 11.** Twenty-eight of the 30 victims were killed with firearms. The type of firearm was unknown in one double homicide case (Oakland Police helicopter downed). Two Los Angeles Police explosives disposal unit personnel were killed when a bomb exploded.

Seventeen of the 28 firearm victims (61%) were killed with handguns ranging from 9mm,

.357 and .38 to .45 calibers. Revolvers were used in 13 cases and semiautomatic pistols in four cases. Five peace officers were murdered in three separate incidents with their own revolver or their partner's revolver: 1974, Oakland Police- disturbance; 1978, California Highway Patrol-traffic stop; 1982, Riverside Police-robbery sentencing warrant service. Semiautomatic pistols (9mm and .45) were used in three separate incidents of brandishing a gun, alcohol violation and narcotics sale. One sergeant was shot with a .38 revolver.

Shoulder type weapons accounted for nine peace officer murders. Six victims were killed by rifle gunfire; two each by .30, .30-06 and .45 calibers in three separate incidents of apprehending a murder suspect and two disturbance calls. One sergeant was shot with a .45 rifle. Three peace officers were killed in two separate incidents (brandishing a gun and an ambush) with 12 gauge shotguns.

**Figure 12.** Shooting distances from the suspect(s) to the victim peace officers in twenty-six of the 30 murders are listed in this figure. Sixteen of the 26 victims (62 %) were within five feet of their assailant, including all five peace officers killed with their own weapon or their partner's weapon. An additional seven peace officers (27 %) were shot 6-10 feet from the killers. One victim was shot at 11-15 feet with a .38 revolver by a mentally deranged person. Two peace officers were murdered with rifles in two separate incidents (apprehending a murder suspect and a disturbance call) at distances greater than 20 feet. Two sergeants were shot at distances of 0-5 feet and 6-10 feet.

**Figure 13.** The locations of the fatal gunshot wounds for 26 peace officers were evenly divided between the head and upper torso. Upper torso wound locations were further divided into front (10), side (2) and back (1). One sergeant was shot in the head and one in the upper-front torso.

Nine of the 13 head shot victims were shot within 0-5 feet of their assailant, three were shot within 6-10 feet, and one was shot at 50 feet-plus with a .30 caliber rifle during a disturbance call. Seven of the 13 upper torso shot victims were hit within 0-5 feet of their assailant, four were shot at 6-10 feet, one victim at 11-15 feet and one victim at 21 feet-plus.

Neither sergeant was wearing soft body armor. Only five victims were wearing soft body armor. Four of those victims were struck by fatal head shots and one was shot in the upper-side torso.

Four peace officers were struck with only one shot. Three were shot in the head and one in the upper-front torso.

## LEARNING POINTS

### 1. Officer safety and field tactics training reduces peace officer murders!

Table 1 clearly illustrates the reduction from a total of 118 peace officers murdered in the 1970s to a total of 63 for the 1980s-a reduction of 47%. Both are ten year periods but state-wide officer safety training was not initiated until late 1973 and was not available to large numbers of peace officers throughout California until 1975-76. Similarly, the number of peace officers murdered in incidents of multiple homicides (two or more) was reduced from 20 during the 1970s to 10 for the 1980s. These reductions are incredible considering that the general population of California increased by 50 % from 1980 through 1989 and the population of California peace officers increased by approximately 30 %.

### 2. Peace officers must function as a team when they have the luxury of a partner or backup(s).

The 30 multiple homicide peace officer victims constituted 16.6 % of the 181 total homicides. Twenty-two of the victims were operating with a partner, the others with backup (more than one backup or part of a team in three incidents). It is imperative that partners communicate, reinforce each other's good techniques and have a basis of expectations and tactics

that are compatible. Partners should continuously be discussing the "what if" situations and review what activity each would be responsible for in those scenarios. Reviews and discussions during shift briefings of positive and negative actions in real incidents should occur on a regular basis to sharpen the expectations of tactics upon the arrival of a backup(s).

**3. Any time that peace officers are not mentally alert or use poor field tactics is the most dangerous day and time.** Date, day and time factors are not indicators of a "most safe" or "least safe" period. The murders occurred every day of the week, except Wednesday, and were almost equally distributed between hours of light and hours of darkness.

**4. Agencies with law enforcement responsibilities at all governmental levels (local, state and federal) should review and maintain officer safety and field tactics training.** It is obvious that the odds of having a partner or backups is much greater for municipal police departments, as evidenced by 16 of the 30 peace officer murders being police, but lesser staffed state and federal agencies suffered multiple homicides also.

**5. Any type of incident can be deadly if peace officers are not physically prepared and mentally alert!** This is exemplified by the 14 multiple homicide events spread over 10 different types of incidents. Some of these incidents were obviously high-risk activities (brandishing a gun-4, apprehending a murder suspect-2 and narcotics sale-2); however, the "routine" disturbance call, warrant service, alcohol violation and traffic stop activities accounted for almost half (14) of the 30 murders. Extremely dangerous types of incidents (mentally deranged person-4 and ambush-2) are hazards that law enforcement officers have to be trained for and quickly adjust to as they frequently occur with little or no warning.

**6. Age of the victim is not necessarily a measure of success or failure in officer survival.** With the age range of 23 to 52 years and the average age of the 30 victims being 31.2 years, it is difficult to draw a specific conclusion. Probably the most obvious generalization is that officers at all age levels must be physically and mentally prepared for the entire gamut of law enforcement calls for service, including violent encounters, at any time. This is well indicated by the fact that in five of the double homicide incidents both partner victims were in their mid-30s or older.

**7. Law enforcement experience may play a more visible role in officer safety and survival.** Though the range of experience was from 1 to 22 years and the average years of law enforcement experience was 8.6 years, there was a disproportionate number of victims (12 or 40 %) that had five or less years experience. However, the much more experienced officer must be continuously vigilant as exemplified by 11 victims (37 %) having 10 or more years law enforcement experience. In four double homicides both partners had 10 or more years law enforcement experience.

**8. Type of assignment plays a very prominent role in officer safety and exposure to violent encounters.** Almost two out of every three (18) of the 30 victims were assigned to uniform patrol. It is a given that uniform officers are making more public contacts on calls for service and engaging in "in-view" enforcement encounters than are other divisions. It should also be taken into account that less than half of the total number of local sworn law enforcement officers are assigned to uniform duties; over half of sworn peace officers are assigned to plainclothes and administrative duties. Officer safety training for these other assigned duties must not be ignored either as demonstrated by the fact that eight peace officer victims were assigned to plainclothes and engaged in apprehending or confronted by violent persons.

**9. Officer safety and field tactics refresher training should be required of**

**all supervisors.** It is sad to note that three supervisors were among the 30 homicide victims. It should be further noted that those supervisors were evenly spread between uniform, plainclothes and a special unit. In the case of the plainclothes sergeant victim the application of sound safety and field tactics was certainly required in attempting to apprehend a murder suspect from a residence. In other surveys of peace officer homicides it is indicated that some of the supervisors had been recently promoted from other units (plainclothes, special or administrative) and recently put back into uniform duties. It is a given that uniform duties are the assignment which contributes to the greatest number of peace officer homicides-these newly promoted supervisors, absent recent field tactics and safety training, may be among those at greatest risk in violent encounters.

**10. Ages of peace officer killers have several significant features (all suspects were males).** Half of the 18 identified killers were age 25 years or less-only 23 % of the victim peace officers were age 25 years or less. The average age of the 18 murder suspects was 27.9 years-the average age of the victim officers was 31.2 years. In only three of the 28 incidents (where both victims and suspects ages were known) was the suspect(s) older than the victim peace officers. Usually peace officers are confronting suspects and violent offenders younger than themselves. It logically follows that peace officers must be physically prepared to engage in hands-on and firefight incidents with males younger than themselves. Physical conditioning requirements as to strength, agility and endurance should not be taken lightly or ignored by peace officers. This is particularly important for uniformed officers and must remain a part of mental attitude towards the job as officers get older.

**11. Types of murder weapons used against peace officers have several significant learning features.** Seventeen of the 26 known firearm murders (65 %) involved handguns. In five of those 17 handgun murders (29 %) the peace officer victims were killed with their own or their partner's handgun. The six murders with rifles (disturbance-4, and murder suspect-2) and one double homicide with a shotgun were accomplished by the suspects as officers approached residences. Officers must continue to concentrate their officer safety efforts on mental awareness and tactics to cope with the easily concealed handguns and retention of their peace officer sidearm. In approaching residential structures, officers must be mentally alert to the possibilities of shoulder weapons being available, being shot from greater distances and use good tactical approaches.

**12. The distance-from-suspect factor is an extremely important officer safety consideration.** Sixty-two percent of the shot officers (16) were within five feet or less of their killer. An additional 27 % of the victims (7) were 6-10 feet from the killer. Two officers were shot (rifle fire) at distances greater than 21 feet. Engagement of a suspect at very close range (five feet or less) requires great attention to body language, facial expression, watching location of hands, maintaining a position of advantage, keeping your service sidearm side away from suspects and a host of other tactical considerations. The swift use of appropriate force is among those additional tactical considerations for review when deadly force is being directed at the officer.

**13. The location of fatal wound contains several significant officer safety considerations.** Only one of the 13 victims who were shot in the upper torso was wearing soft body armor. It is a given that most law enforcement agencies were not issuing soft body armor or requiring it to be worn until the mid to late 1970s and that seven of the upper torso fatal killing occurred in that decade. It is understood that it is difficult for plainclothes officers who are involved in narcotics buys to wear soft body armor, however plainclothes officers involved in warrant service may be able to avoid being fatally shot through the use of soft body armor or fabric. Half of the peace officer victims were shot in the head. This may indicate a review of tactics as to position of advantage and not closing distances with potential firearm bearing suspects. Three of the victims who were killed with a head shot were hit with only one round. This indicates

an additional burden on the officer in developing an awareness of the suspect's intention and the decision-making process on use-of-force and available tactical options.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

1. Constant training and review of tactical considerations is absolutely necessary. As new law enforcement tools or shifts in departments policies occur, so must refresher and up-dated training occur.

2. Review of tactics, use of force and departmental policy discussions should occur as a regular part of briefing sessions. Utilize past and current incidents to discuss and raise safer tactical options.

3. When personnel are shifted back to uniform duties from other divisions or units they should be provided refresher safety and field tactics training to include exercises with the tool of the trade (weapons, vehicles and other equipment).

4. As practicable, use on-site scenario training to reinforce decision-making and the use of tactical options. Hands-on training is clearer to the officer, identifies strengths/weaknesses of tactics and provides identification of tactical options.

5. Physical condition standards as to strength, agility and endurance should be identified and maintained. This includes providing the equipment to maintain those standards.

6. Soft body armor should be a required law enforcement tool to be utilized by uniformed personnel and when practicable by others, particularly in warrant service situations.

**Attitude based on mental alertness, provided from on-going training, is the key to officer safety and field tactics.**



Table 1  
**NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS MURDERED IN CALIFORNIA BY YEAR  
 1970-1992**

YEAR	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
TOTAL MURDERS	20	14	7	17	8	12	6	11	12	11	7	8	6	9	6	4	6	4	9	4	5	3	7
MULTIPLE MURDERS	4	2	0	4	2	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
	1970-1979 Total Murders = 118 Multiple Murders = 20										1980-1989 Total Murders = 63 Multiple Murders = 10										1990-1992 Total = 15 Multi = 2		

TOTAL MURDERS FOR THE 23 YEAR PERIOD = 196  
 TOTAL MULTIPLE MURDERS FOR THE 23 YEAR PERIOD = 32



Table 2

# **MULTIPLE HOMICIDES OF PEACE OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA IN THE 1970s AND 1980s**

Year/Date Day/Time	Agency	Victims (*)	Type of Incident	Victims (**) Age/LE Exp. Rank/Race	Victims Assign- ment	Add. Offs At Scene	Sus. (S-K) Age/Race	Weapon (***) Type/Cal. Distance	Fatal (#) Wound Location
1970 Apr. 5 Sun./2355 Hrs	CHP Newhall Area	George Alleyn Walter Frago Roger Gore James Pence	Brandishing Gun-In Car	24/2/Off./W ** 23/1/Off./W 23/1/Off./W ** 24/1/Off./W	Uniform (All)	0	35/W (S) 27/W	Shotg/12 Ga./0-5' Rev./357/0-5' Rev./38/0-5' Pistol/.45/0-5'	Head Front U-T Front U-T Head
1971 Apr 2 Fri./2115 Hrs	Riverside PD	Paul Teel Leonard Christiansen	Ambush (Burlary Call)	30/6/Off./W ** 25/5/Off./W	Uniform	0	20/B 21/B 32/B	Shotg/12 Ga./6-10' Shotg/12 Ga./6-10'	Front U-T # Front U-T
1973 Jan. 4 Thr./1500 Hrs.	Los Angeles SD	Carl Wilson Donald Schneider	Murder Suspect	39/16/Sgt/W ** 40/14/Det./W	Plain- clothes	1	23/W	Rifle/.45/0-5' Rifle/.45/21+'	Front U-T Front U-T
1973 Oct. 2 Tue./2140 Hrs.	Oakland PD	Wendell Troyer David Guider	Robbery In-Progress	47/22/Off./W ** 27/4/Off./W	Helicopter Unit	0	?	?	? ?
1974 Feb. 7 Thr./1255 Hrs.	Oakland PD	David Marks David Branhan	Disturbance (Pub. Sch.)	26/4/Off./W ** 29/3/Off./W	Uniform	0	25/B	Rev./357/0-5' *** Rev./357/0-5' ***	Head Head
1977 May 3 Tue./0320 Hrs.	El Centro PD	Arthur Hennesay John Vickers	Disturbance (Res-Mob. Ho.)	42/12/Off./W 29/6/Off./W	Uniform	0	23/W	Rifle/.30/50+' Rifle/.30/6-10'	Head # Side U-T
1977 May 30 Mon./2255 Hrs.	CSU-Hayward PD	Stanley Henney Gary Hart	Mentally Deranged	41/15/Sgt./W 25/3/Off./W	Uniform	0	38/H	Rev./38/6-10' Rev./38/11-15'	Head Front U-T
1978 Dec 22 Fri./0350 Hrs.	CHP Woodland Area	Roy Blecher * William Freeman *	Traffic Stop	50/21/Off./W ** 35/12/Off./W	Uniform	0	23/H	Rev./38/0-5' *** Rev./38/0-5' ***	Head # Head
1979 Aug. 9 Thr./0835 Hrs.	FBI El Centro	Robert Porter Charles Elmore	Mentally Deranged	44/12/Agent/W ** 34/7/Agent/W	Plain- clothes	0	30/W (S)	Rev./38/0-5' Rev./38/0-5'	Front U-T Front U-T
1981 June 6 Sat./1623 Hrs.	San Diego PD	Harry Tiffany * Ronald Ebeltoff	Disturbance	32/2/Off./W ** 34/2/Off./W	Uniform	0	39/P (K)	Rifle/.30-06/6-10' Rifle/.30-06/6-10'	Head Back U-T
1982 May 13 Thr./0850 Hrs.	Riverside PD	Dennis Doty Philip Trust	FTA Warr. Robbery Sent.	35/10/Off/W ** 36/10/Off./W	Plain- clothes	0	44/B	Rev./38/0-5' Rev./38/0-5' ***	Head Front U-T
1984 Sept. 14 Fri./2315 Hrs.	San Diego PD	Kimberly Tonahill* Timothy Ruopp *	Alcohol Cite. (Contributing)	24/1/Off./W 32/6/Off./W	Uniform	0	25/P	Pistol/9mm/6-10' Pistol/9mm/0-5'	Head # Side U-T
1986 Feb. 8 Sat./1130 Hrs.	Los Angeles PD	Arleigh McCree Ronald Ball	Search Warr. (Murder Sus.)	46/22/Sgt./W ** 43/17/Off./W	Explosives & Firearms	10+	36/B	Pipebomb/0-5' (Booby Trapped)	Front U-T Front U-T
1988 Feb. 5 Fri./1220 Hrs.	Fed. Drug Enf. (Pasadena)	George Montoya Paul Seema	Narcotics Sale	34/9/Agent/H 52/12/Agent/A	Plain- clothes	3	26/A (K) 18/A (K) 18/A	Pistol/.45/0-5' Rev./38/0-5'	Head Head

**TOTAL MURDERS = 30**

LEGEND: \* = Wearing Soft Armor (5)    \*\* = Partner (22)    S-K = Suicide or Killed (5)    \*\*\* = Off.'s Weapon (5)    # = Struck with One Shot (4)

Figure 1

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY MONTH

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2	6		6	6	2		2	2	2		2	30

Figure 2

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY DAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
4	2	4		8	8	4	30

Figure 3

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY HOUR

HOURS OF LIGHT	0600	0700	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	TOTAL
			4			2	4			2	2		14
HOURS OF DARK	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	TOTAL
				4	2	6				4			16

Figure 4

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY TYPE OF AGENCY

MUNICIPAL POLICE	COUNTY SHERIFF	STATE * AGENCIES	FEDERAL ** AGENCIES	TOTAL
16 S	2 S	8 S	4	30

\* California Highway Patrol 6 and California State University Police-Hayward 2

\*\* Federal Bureau of Investigation 2 and Federal Drug Enforcement Administration 2

S = Sergeant (3)

Figure 5

PEACE OFFICERS MURDERS BY TYPE OF INCIDENT

DISTUR- BANCE	BRAND- ISHING GUN	WARR. SERV.	MENTAL PERSON	AMBUSH	ROB- BERY	MURDER SUSPECT	ALCOHOL (CONTRIB.)	TRAFFIC STOP	NARCO. SALE
6	4	4 S	4 S	2	2	2 S	2	2	2

S = Sergeant (3)

Figure 6

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY VICTIM'S AGE \*

21-25 YRS.	26-30 YRS.	31-35 YRS.	36-40 YRS.	41-45 YRS.	46-50 YRS.	51-55 YRS.
7	5	7	3 S	4 S	3 S	1

\* Average Age = 31.2 Years

S = Sergeant (3)

Figure 7

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY VICTIM'S  
YEARS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE \*

1-5 YRS.	6-10 YRS.	11-15 YRS.	16-20 YRS.	21-25 YRS.	TOTAL
12	7	6 <sup>S</sup>	2 <sup>S</sup>	3 <sup>S</sup>	30

\* Average Year of Experience = 8.6 Years

S = Sergeant (3)

Figure 8

PEACE OFFICER MURDERS BY VICTIM'S ASSIGNMENT

UNIFORM	PLAIN-CLOTHES	SPECIAL *	TOTAL
18 <sup>SS</sup>	8	4 <sup>S</sup>	30

\* = Helicopter Unit (2) Explosives Unit (2)

S = Sergeant (3)

Figure 9

PEACE OFFICER MURDER SUSPECTS BY AGE \*

16-20 YRS.	21-25 YRS.	26-30 YRS.	31-35 YRS.	35-40 YRS.	41-45 YRS.	TOTAL
3	6	3	2	3	1	18

\* Average Age = 27.9 Years

Figure 10

PEACE OFFICERS MURDERED AND SUSPECTS BY RACE

	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	PHILIPPINE	TOTAL
PEACE OFFICERS	28		1	1		30
SUSPECTS	5	6	2	3	2	18

Figure 11

PEACE OFFICERS MURDERED - FIREARM WEAPONS  
BY CALIBER AND TYPE

.30 RIFLE	.30-06 RIFLE	.357* REV.	.38 ** REV.	9mm PISTOL	.45		12 Ga. SHOTGUN	UN- KNOWN	TOTAL
					PISTOL	RIFLE			
2	2	3	10 <sup>s</sup>	2	2	2 <sup>s</sup>	3	2	28

\* = Murdered With Own/Partner's Police Revolver (2)

\*\* = Murdered With Own/Partner's Police Revolver (3)

S = Sergeant (2)

Figure 12

PEACE OFFICERS MURDERED BY FIREARMS  
DISTANCE FROM SUSPECTS

0-5'	6-10'	11-15'	16-20'	21' +	TOTAL
11 Rev. *	1 Rev. <sup>s</sup>	1 Rev.			13
1 Rifle <sup>s</sup>	3 Rifle			2 Rifle	6
3 Pistol	1 Pistol				4
1 Shotgun	2 Shotgun				3

\* = Murdered With Own/Partner's Police Revolver (5)

S = Sergeant (2)

**Figure 13**

**PEACE OFFICERS MURDERS BY LOCATION  
OF FATAL WOUND - FIREARMS**

HEAD	UPPER TORSO			TOTAL
	Front	Side	Back	
13 * (4) # (3)	10 # (1) S	2 * (1) S	1	26

\* = Wearing Soft Armor (5)  
# = Struck With One Shot (4)  
S = Sergeant (2)

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