SECTION III

Methodology

The UCR Program provides statistics in Sections I and II of this publication regarding all law enforcement officers feloniously or accidentally killed, as well as those assaulted. Section III provides information regarding federal officers who were killed and assaulted in the line of duty. The data pertain to federal officers who were employed by the following departments and agencies: the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, the Interior, Justice, and the Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. These federal entities employ most of the personnel who are responsible for protecting governmental officials and enforcing and investigating violations of federal laws. The FBI annually contacts these departments and requests information about the officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty.

The presentation of the information in this section regarding federal law enforcement officers killed and assaulted differs slightly from the presentation of data regarding assaults on local, state, and tribal law enforcement officers in Section II. The data collected by the FBI from federal agencies include all reports of assaults or threats to assault, regardless of the extent or even the absence of personal injury. Further, circumstance categories are customized to describe the duties performed by federal law enforcement personnel.

Overview

In 2004, 681 federal law enforcement officers were assaulted, and 144 of these assaults resulted in injuries to the officers involved. The Department of Homeland Security employed 311 of the officers assaulted; the Department of the Interior employed 220; the Department of Justice, 115; the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 23; the U.S. Capitol Police, 10; and the Department of the Treasury, 2 of the officers. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

Weapons

An examination of 2004 data concerning the use of weapons showed that personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet, were used in 263 of the attacks. In addition, 69 officers were attacked with firearms, 67 were assaulted with vehicles, 9 were assailed with knives or cutting instruments, 5 were struck with blunt instruments, 2 were attacked with bombs, and other dangerous weapons were used in 132 of the assaults. The data also showed that 134 of the officers were threatened by assailants. (See Table 74.)

Circumstances

A study of the circumstances in which federal officers were assaulted in 2004 showed that officers were most often performing patrol or guard duties when attacked. Nearly half of the victim officers (321 of the 681) were engaged in these tasks when assaulted. The remaining 360 officers were assaulted in the following situations: 137 officers were victimized when making arrests or serving summonses, 90 officers were assaulted while conducting investigations or searches, 41 were victimized when providing protection, 30 were attacked while having custody of prisoners, 14 officers were on office duty when assaulted, 4 officers were on court duty, and 44 officers were assigned to other duties when attacked. (See Table 78.)

Regional Breakdowns

In order to analyze data geographically, the UCR Program divides the United States into four regions: the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West. In 2004, 297 federal officers were assaulted in the West. In the South, 218 officers were assaulted; in the Midwest, 120; and in the Northeast, 43 federal officers were assaulted. The U.S. Territory of Puerto Rico had 3 federal officers assaulted during the year. (See Table 76.)

Alleged Assailants

A total of 630 alleged assailants were identified in connection with the 681 assaults on federal officers in 2004. (See Table 72.) Although the disposition information for nearly half of these alleged assailants was not provided, of the known dispositions, 110 assailants were prosecuted and found guilty of the assault, 93 alleged assailants were awaiting trial at the time of the publication, prosecution was declined for 72 of the alleged assailants, and prosecutive opinion was pending for 30. For 8 of the alleged assailants, charges were dismissed or subjects were found not guilty, and 5 of the assault suspects were deceased. In addition, 2 alleged assailants were found incompetent to stand trial and 7 remain at large. (See Table 79.)

Five-Year Totals

A study of data collected in the past five years showed that from 2000 through 2004, 1 federal officer was slain, and 2,610 officers were assaulted. The slain officer, who was killed in 2002, was a ranger with the National Park Service. (See Table 74.)

Summary of Assaults by Department

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS provided 2004 assault data for 311 of its officers, 53 of whom suffered injuries when they were attacked. Two of the injured officers, both employed by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, were assaulted by persons with firearms. By agency within the DHS, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection employed 260 of the officers assaulted, and 45 of those officers suffered injuries. The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement employed 29 of the officers who were assaulted; however, none of those officers sustained injuries. The U.S. Secret Service reported assaults on 22 of its officers, 8 of whom suffered injuries. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

A review of the data by type of assignment showed that of the 311 DHS officers that were assaulted, the majority, 273, were on patrol or guard duty at the time of the assaults. Thirty-one of the DHS officers assaulted were conducting investigations or searches, 2 were serving summonses or making arrests, and 1 had custody of a prisoner. In addition, 4 officers were assigned to other duties at the time they were assaulted. (See Table 78.)

The data collected concerning the type of weapons offenders used in assaults against DHS officers showed that 76 officers were attacked by persons using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. Forty-four officers were assaulted by offenders with firearms, 34 officers were threatened with attacks, and 33 were assaulted by persons using vehicles as weapons. Three DHS officers were struck by offenders using blunt instruments, 2 were the target of attacks by persons using bombs, and 1 officer was assaulted by an offender with a knife or cutting instrument. In addition, 118 officers were attacked by persons with other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Law enforcement identified 351 suspects in the assaults against 311 DHS officers. At the time of this publication, the dispositions of 303 of the suspects were not available. Of the 48 persons for which disposition information was available, prosecution was declined for 27. Nine suspects were pending prosecution, 6 were found guilty, 3 were awaiting trial, and 1 was found not guilty or the charges were dismissed. Two alleged assailants remained fugitives at the time this book was published. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

In 2004, the DOI provided information on 220 of its officers who were assaulted; 51 of those officers suffered injuries as a result of the attacks. Within the DOI, the National Park Service reported assaults on 111 of its officers, 33 of whom sustained injuries. The Bureau of Indian Affairs employed 108 officers who were assaulted, and 17 of those officers were injured. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that 1 of its employees was injured during an assault. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

An examination of the data regarding the type of activity in which DOI officers were involved at the time of the assaults showed that 104 officers were making arrests or serving summonses. Forty-two officers were on patrol or guard duty at the time of the attacks, 37 were providing protection, 22 were conducting investigations or searches, 10 had custody of prisoners, and 3 officers were assigned to office duty at the time of the assaults. Two of the officers assaulted were assigned to other duties. (See Table 78.)

By weapon type, nearly half, 120, of the DOI officers assaulted were attacked

by persons using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. In addition, 54 officers were threatened, 19 officers were assaulted by persons using vehicles as weapons, 9 were assaulted by offenders with firearms, 7 were attacked by persons with knives or cutting instruments, and 2 officers were assaulted by offenders using blunt instruments. Nine officers were attacked by persons using other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Law enforcement identified 193 suspects in connection with the attacks against the 220 DOI officers. Ninetyseven of the suspects were tried and found guilty, 66 persons were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, 17 were pending prosecution, and 4 were tried and found not guilty or the charges were dismissed. Prosecution was declined in the cases of 4 suspects, and 1 suspect was deceased. Four of the alleged assailants remained at large at the time of this publication. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

In 2004, the DOJ provided assault information on 115 of its officers, 29 of whom suffered injuries as a result of the assaults and 4 of whom were attacked by offenders with firearms. Fifty of the officers assaulted were employed by the U.S. Marshals Service, and 24 of those officers suffered injuries in the attacks. Thirty-three of the officers who were assaulted worked for the Drug Enforcement Administration, and 3 of those officers were injured, each by persons with firearms. Twenty-nine victim officers were employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and 3 worked for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The FBI and ATF each had one officer suffer injuries in the assaults; the ATF officer who was injured was assaulted by a person with a firearm. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

By type of assignment, 32 of the 115 DOJ officers who were assaulted were conducting investigations or searches at the time they were attacked, 20 officers were making arrests or serving summonses, and 18 had prisoners in custody. Four officers were assigned to court duty, and 4 were providing protection at the time they were assaulted. Thirtyseven of the officers assaulted were assigned to other duties. (See Table 78.)

A review of the data concerning the type of weapons assailants used against DOJ officers showed that offenders used personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet to attack 46 officers. Persons threatened violence towards 43 officers. Offenders used vehicles as weapons to assault 12 officers and firearms to assault another 12. A knife or cutting instrument was used by an offender to assault 1 officer, and another type of dangerous weapon was used by an offender to attack another officer. (See Table 75.)

Through investigations, law enforcement identified 57 suspects in the assaults of the 115 DOJ officers. Of the 57 suspects, prosecution was declined for 34. Eight suspects were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, 4 were pending prosecutive opinion, and 4 were deceased. Four suspects were tried (2 were found guilty, and 2 were found not guilty or had their charges dismissed). Two suspects were found incompetent to stand trial. A suspect in the assault of a DOJ officer remained a fugitive at the time this book was published. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Department of the Treasury (DOT)

In 2004, the DOT reported that 2 of its officers were assaulted. Both officers were employed by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; both were threatened by their offenders, but neither officer suffered injuries. (See Tables 72, 73, and 75.) The data showed that by type of assignment, 1 officer was conducting an investigation or search, and the other officer was making an arrest or serving a summons at the time each was attacked. (See Table 78.)

Law enforcement officers apprehended 2 suspects in connection with the assaults on the 2 DOT officers. One suspect was tried and found guilty, and the other did not go to trial because prosecution was declined. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

U.S. Capitol Police

In 2004, the U.S. Capitol Police reported that 10 of its officers were assaulted. Three of the officers suffered injuries during the attacks. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

At the time of the assaults, 7 officers were performing arrests or serving summonses, 2 were on patrol or guard duty, and the other officer had custody of prisoners. By weapon type, 5 of the victim officers with the U.S. Capitol Police were attacked by offenders who used personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. One officer was assaulted by a person who used a vehicle as a weapon, another was attacked by a person with a firearm, and yet another was threatened by an assailant. Two officers were assaulted by persons with other dangerous weapons. (See Tables 75 and 78.)

Law enforcement identified 10 suspects in connection with the assaults on

the 10 U.S. Capitol Police officers. Six of the suspects were awaiting trial at the time of this publication, and prosecution was declined for the other 4. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Twenty-three officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service were assaulted in 2004. Eight of the officers assaulted suffered injuries as a result of the assaults, 1 by an offender with a firearm. (See Tables 72 and 73.)

By type of assignment, the data revealed that 11 of the officers were on office duty at the time they were assaulted. Four officers were conducting investigations or searches, and 4 more were on patrol or guard duty. Three officers were making arrests or serving summonses when they were attacked, and 1 officer was assaulted while performing other duties. (See Table 78.)

Sixteen of the victim officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service were attacked by offenders using personal weapons, such as hands, fists, or feet. Three of the officers assaulted were attacked by persons with firearms, 2 were assaulted by offenders who used vehicles as weapons, and 2 officers were attacked by offenders with other dangerous weapons. (See Table 75.)

Through investigations, 17 suspects were identified by law enforcement in connection with the assaults on the 23 officers with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Ten suspects were awaiting trial at the time of publication, and 4 were tried and found guilty. Prosecution against 2 suspects was declined, and the remaining suspect was tried but found not guilty. (See Tables 72 and 79.)

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Number of Victims and Known Assailants, 2003-2004

Department	Vic	tims	Known c	issailants
Agency	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total	437	681	422	630
Department of Homeland Security	231	311	285	351
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ¹		29		29
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	213	260	273	303
U.S. Secret Service	18	22	12	19
Department of the Interior	110	220	79	193
Bureau of Indian Affairs ¹		108		108
National Park Service	106	111	75	84
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4	1	4	1
Department of Justice	76	115	42	57
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	5	3	6	3
Drug Enforcement Administration ²	24	33		
Federal Bureau of Investigation	24	29	13	19
U.S. Marshals Service	23	50	23	35
Department of the Treasury	6	2	3	2
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	6	2	3	2
U.S. Capitol Police	8	10	7	10
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	6	23	6	17

¹Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.

²The Drug Enforcement Administration did not report known assailant information for 2003 and 2004.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Number Killed and Injured, 2004

Department	K	Tilled	In	njured
Agency	Firearm	Other weapon	Firearm	Other weapon
Total	0	0	7	137
Department of Homeland Security	0	0	2	51
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	0	0	2	43
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	0	8
Department of the Interior	0	0	0	51
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	17
National Park Service	0	0	0	33
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	1
Department of Justice	0	0	4	25
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	0	0	1	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	3	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	0	1
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	24
Department of the Treasury	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	0	0	0	0
U.S. Capitol Police	0	0	0	3
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	0	0	1	7

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Extent of Injury by Type of Weapon, 2000-2004

Extent of injury	Total	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt instrument	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total	2,610	239	43	75	41	277	934	382	619
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
20011	590	46	4	28	0	70	182	67	193
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	126	4	2	22	0	17	67	0	14
Not injured	464	42	2	6	0	53	115	67	179
2002	374	34	16	23	0	47	173	65	16
Killed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	132	1	5	10	0	8	103	0	5
Not injured	241	32	11	13	0	39	70	65	11
2003 ^{2, 3}	437	34	7	13	34	43	145	64	97
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	73	1	0	2	0	11	49	0	10
Not injured	364	33	7	11	34	32	96	64	87
2004	681	69	9	5	2	67	263	134	132
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	144	7	0	0	0	19	99	1	18
Not injured	537	62	9	5	2	48	164	133	114

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

²Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.

³Prior to 2003, data were not collected from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department by Type of Weapon, 2000-2004

			Knife or other cutting	Blunt			Personal		
Department	Total	Firearm	instrument	instrument	Bomb	Vehicle	weapons	Threat	Other
Total	2,610	239	43	75	41	277	934	382	619
Department of Homeland Security ^{1, 2}	655	84	8	23	35	74	156	66	209
2002	113	17	3	12	0	24	35	20	2
2003	231	23	4	8	33	17	45	12	89
2004	311	44	1	3	2	33	76	34	118
Department of the Interior ^{2, 3}	695	33	23	12	0	76	392	125	34
2000	101	16	0	0	0	14	54	9	8
2001	104	1	2	1	0	18	48	28	6
2002	160	6	11	4	0	16	107	8	8
2003	110	1	3	5	0	9	63	26	3
2004	220	9	7	2	0	19	120	54	9
Department of Justice ^{1, 4}	978	105	9	38	6	97	217	149	357
2000	329	37	4	5	5	27	63	19	169
2001	378	37	2	27	0	39	65	26	182
2002	80	11	2	6	0	6	17	37	1
2003	76	8	0	0	1	13	26	24	4
2004	115	12	1	0	0	12	46	43	1
Department of the Treasury ^{1,4}	170	10	3	0	0	16	96	38	7
2000	76	2	3	0	0	5	41	23	2
2001	83	6	0	0	0	11	52	12	2
2002	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2003	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
2004	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Capitol Police	41	1	0	0	0	6	29	1	4
2000	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2
2001	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
2002	10	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
2003	8	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
2004	10	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	71	6	0	2	0	8	44	3	8
2000	15	1	0	1	0	3	9	1	0
2001	19	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	3
2002	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2
2003	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
2004	23	3	0	0	0	2	16	0	2

¹In 2002, the newly created Department of Homeland Security gained the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service) from the Department of Justice and the Bu

Treasury.

²Data for 2003 for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau of Indian Affairs were not available for inclusion in this table.

³Prior to 2003, data were not collected from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁴With the realignment of several federal agencies in 2002, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (formerly the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) was moved from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

NOTE: The two deaths that resulted from the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt instrument	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
Total	681	68	<u>9</u>	5	2	67	263	134	133
NORTHEAST	43	14	0	0	0	0	9	17	3
New England	43	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New Hampshire	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
-		0	0	0	0				
Rhode Island Vermont	1					0	1	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Middle Atlantic	37	14	0	0	0	0	7	15	1
New Jersey	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
New York	23	10	0	0	0	0	2	11	0
Pennsylvania	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
MIDWEST	120	6	1	2	1	4	56	45	5
East North Central	24	2	0	0	1	0	13	7	1
Illinois	11	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Ohio	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	96	4	1	2	0	4	43	38	4
Iowa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Missouri	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Nebraska	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
North Dakota	70	4	0	2	0	2	29	30	3
South Dakota	10	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	1
OUTH	218	23	0	0	0	33	119	25	18
South Atlantic	121	4	0	0	0	24	79	10	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	80	1	0	0	0	14	55	6	4
Florida	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0
Georgia	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Maryland	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0
North Carolina	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	11	1	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
East South Central	13	2	0	0	0	3	7	0	1
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Tennessee	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
West South Central	84	17	0	0	0	6	33	15	13
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
Texas	75	17	0	0	0	4	26	15	13

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon, 2004-Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt instrument	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal weapons	Threat	Other
WEST	297	25	8	3	1	28	79	46	107
Mountain	171	18	0	3	0	16	51	32	51
Arizona	120	13	0	3	0	15	25	16	48
Colorado	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	25	3	0	0	0	1	19	0	2
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0
Pacific	126	7	8	0	1	12	28	14	56
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California	122	7	8	0	1	11	28	11	56
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
J.S. TERRITORIES	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
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	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Type of Weapon, 2004

Department			Knife or other cutting	Blunt			Personal		
Agency	Total	Firearm	instrument	instrument	Bomb	Vehicle	weapons	Threat	Other
Total	681	69	9	5	2	67	263	134	132
Department of Homeland Security	311	44	1	3	2	33	76	34	118
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau of Customs and Border	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Protection	260	40	1	3	2	31	61	4	118
U.S. Secret Service	22	4	0	0	0	2	15	1	0
Department of the Interior	220	9	7	2	0	19	120	54	9
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	6	1	2	0	2	63	30	4
National Park Service	111	3	6	0	0	17	56	24	5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Department of Justice	115	12	1	0	0	12	46	43	1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Drug Enforcement Administration	3 33	2	1	0 0	0 0	0	0	0 30	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	29	6	0	0	0	7	3	13	0
U.S. Marshals Service	50	1	0	0	0	5	43	0	1
Department of the Treasury	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	23	3	0	0	0	2	16	0	2

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Type of Activity, 2004

Department		Arrests/		Custody of	Investigations/	Protection		Patrol/	
Agency	Total	summons	Court duty	prisoners	searches	duty	Office duty	guard duty	Other
Total	681	137	4	30	90	41	14	321	44
Department of Homeland Security	311	2	0	1	31	0	0	273	4
Bureau of Immigration and Customs									
Enforcement	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Customs and Border									
Protection	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0
U.S. Secret Service	22	2	0	1	2	0	0	13	4
Department of the Interior	220	104	0	10	22	37	3	42	2
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	59	0	2	4	0	3	40	0
National Park Service	111	45	0	8	18	37	0	1	2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Department of Justice	115	20	4	18	32	4	0	0	37
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,									
Firearms and Explosives	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Federal Bureau of Investigation	29	18	0	1	7	0	0	0	3
U.S. Marshals Service	50	0	4	17	24	4	0	0	1
Department of the Treasury	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax									
Administration	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	23	3	0	0	4	0	11	4	1

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Department and Agency by Disposition of Known Assailants, 2004

		P	ersons not charg	ged		Persons	charged		– Fugitive
Department Agency	Total	Deceased	Pending prosecutive opinion	Prosecution declined	Incompetent to stand trial	Awaiting trial	Dismissed/ not guilty	Guilty	
Total	327	5	30	72	2	93	8	110	7
Department of Homeland Security	48	0	9	27	0	3	1	6	2
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ¹	29	0	6	23	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service	19	0	3	4	0	3	1	6	2
Department of the Interior	193	1	17	4	0	66	4	97	4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	108	0	2	1	0	30	4	71	0
National Park Service	84	1	15	2	0	36	0	26	4
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,	57	4	4	34	2	8	2	2	1
Firearms and Explosives	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration ²									
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19	2	4	1	2	5	2	2	1
U.S. Marshals Service	35	2	0	31	0	2	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Internal Revenue Service Treasury Inspector General for Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
U.S. Capitol Police	10	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	17	0	0	2	0	10	1	4	0

¹Dispositions were not reported by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for 303 known assailants.

²Known assailant data were not reported for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Appendix Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2004					
Location of Subject Matter by Table					
Subject Matter	Table Numbers				
Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed					
Where and when officers were feloniously killed	1-5				
Profile of victim officers feloniously killed	6-11				
Equipment available to officer at time of incident	12				
Use of officer's weapon during incident	13-15				
Circumstance/assignment at time of incident	16-27				
Weapon information	28-35				
Officer's wounds and use of body armor	36-39				
Profile of known assailants	40-44				
Disposition of known assailants	45				
Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed					
Where and when officers were accidentally killed	46-50				
Profile of victim officers accidentally killed	51-56				
Circumstance/assignment at time of accident	57-62				
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted					
Where and when officers were assaulted	2.1, 63-65				
Circumstance/assignment at time of assault	66-67				
Weapon information	68-71				
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted					
Victim and assailant information	72				
Number of officers killed or assaulted	73-74				
Weapon information	75-77				
Activity at time of incident	78				
Disposition of known assailants	79				

Appendix

Evaluation Form for Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2004

Research Training Information How helpful did you fi Very helpful 5 Did you find the inform Yes Are there terms that co	Tactic Tactic Tactic Other nd this publicatic 4 nation you were s No No Why The U The U The in answe I four Other ould be explained No	r3 seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	2 ormation? t collect this informatio ble but not presented in	Not helpful at all 1 on. a manner that It to understand.
Information Iow helpful did you fi Very helpful 5 Did you find the inform Yes Are there terms that co	nal ☐ Other nd this publication 4 nation you were s ↓ No ↓ Why w	r3 seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	2 ormation? t collect this information ble but not presented in the information difficul	Not helpful at all 1 on. a manner that It to understand.
Iow helpful did you fi Very helpful 5 Did you find the inform Yes	nd this publication 4 nation you were s No No The U The in answe I four Other puld be explained No	on? 3 seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	2 ormation? t collect this information ble but not presented in the information difficul	Not helpful at all 1 on. a manner that It to understand.
Very helpful 5 Did you find the inform Yes	4 nation you were s No Why The U The in answe I four Other ould be explained No	3 seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	ormation? t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	1 on. a manner that it to understand.
5 Did you find the inform Yes	nation you were s No No The U The in answe I four Other ould be explained No	seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	ormation? t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	1 on. a manner that it to understand.
Did you find the inform	nation you were s No No The U The in answe I four Other ould be explained No	seeking? didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	ormation? t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	on. a manner that It to understand.
Yes Are there terms that co	 No Why The U The in answer I four Other ould be explained No 	didn't you find the info UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	a manner that It to understand.
Are there terms that co	Why Why Why Why Why The U The in answe I four Other ould be explained No	UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	a manner that It to understand.
Yes	The U The in The in answe I four Other Other Uld be explained No	UCR Program does not nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	t collect this informatio ble but not presented in the information difficul	a manner that It to understand.
Yes	The in answer I four Other ould be explained No	nformation was availab ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	ble but not presented in the information difficul	a manner that It to understand.
Yes	answe I four Other ould be explained	ered my question. nd the presentation of t r I more clearly?	the information difficul	t to understand.
Yes	Uld be explained	nd the presentation of t r l more clearly?		
Yes	Uld be explained	rl more clearly?		
Yes	No No			
Yes	No No			
	is were uncrear.			
			2	
		bles that could be clear	er?	
Yes	∐ No	1 1 0		
What inform	mation in the tabl	les was unclear?		
id you use the new to	bles added this w	ionr9		
-	-			
		on in the newly added t	ables to be valuable?	
-		-		No value
information relates		but does not rel	elate	for my current needs
5	4	3	2	1
Vhat changes or additi	ional analyses wo	ould you recommend for	or future editions of the	is publication?
	id you use the new ta No, I did ne Yes, I used Did you fin Very valuable— information relates directly to my curro or future needs.	id you use the new tables added this y No, I did not use the new tables Yes, I used the new tables Did you find the information Very valuable— information relates directly to my current or future needs. 5 4	 Did you find the information in the newly added the very valuable— information relates directly to my current or future needs. 4 	id you use the new tables added this year? No, I did not use the new tables Yes, I used the new tables Did you find the information in the newly added tables to be valuable? Very valuable— information relates directly to my current or future needs.

Law enforcement/criminal justice	Member of media
employee (specify functional area)	Employee of private company
Government employee	Private citizen
Academic	Other
Researcher	

Please return this form to the address on the back or send via facsimile to (304) 625-5394.

	Name		Telephone		_
	Number and Street			_	
	City		State	Zip Code	-
		— — Fold	! Here — — —		
U.S. Department Federal Bureau o Washington, D.C	f Investigation				PLACE STAMP HERE

Uniform Crime Reports Programs Support Section Criminal Justice Information Services Division Federal Bureau of Investigation 1000 Custer Hollow Road Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306

— — — Fold Here — — — –