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Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2002

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As of June 2002, Federal agencies employed more than 93,000 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Compared with June 2000, employment of such personnel increased by about 6%.

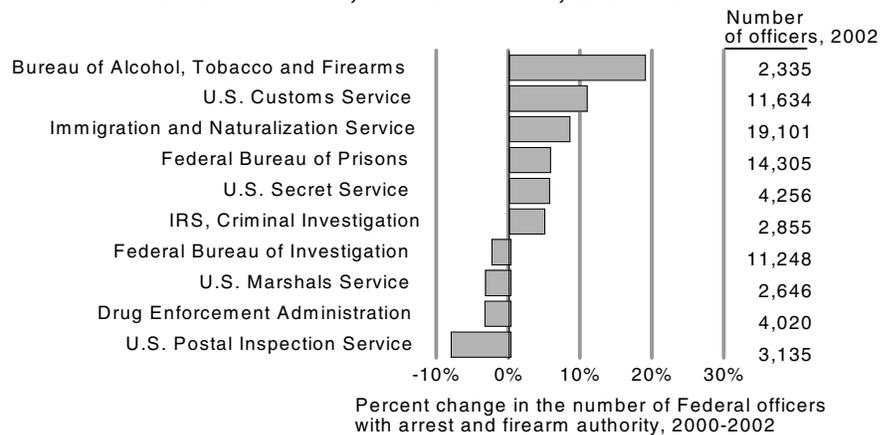
The survey found that approximately 1,300 officers were employed in U.S. Territories as of June 2002. No data were obtained on Federal officers stationed in foreign countries.

The officer counts include supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel with Federal arrest authority who were also authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms while on duty. They exclude officers in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard). Because of classified information restrictions, Federal Air Marshals and CIA Security Protective Service officers are also excluded. Overall, 67 agencies are covered, including 28 offices of inspector general.

The survey was conducted prior to the enactment of legislation creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). See page 5 for information on the effects of DHS on the organization of Federal law enforcement agencies.

Highlights

From June 2000 to June 2002, the number of Federal law enforcement officers increased 19% at ATF, 11% at Customs, and 8% at INS



- Duties for Federal officers included criminal investigation (40%), police response and patrol (22%), corrections (18%), noncriminal investigation and inspection (14%), court operations (4%), and security and protection (1%).

- Three-fifths of Federal officers were employed by the INS (19,101), Bureau of Prisons (14,305), Customs Service (11,634), or FBI (11,248). Ten other agencies employed at least 1,000 officers.

- INS (1,447) had the largest increase in number of officers. Next was the Veterans Health Administration (1,263), which continued its program to expand firearm authority to its entire police force, followed by the Customs Service (1,112), and BOP (748).

- Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia had more than 1,000 Federal officers. Texas (13,374) and California (12,315) had the largest number. New Hampshire (77) and Delaware (95) had the fewest.

- Nationwide, there were 32 Federal officers per 100,000 residents. Outside the District of Columbia, which had 1,421 per 100,000, State ratios ranged from 79 per 100,000 in Arizona and New Mexico to 5 per 100,000 in Iowa.

- Women accounted for 14.8% of Federal officers in 2002. Minority representation was 32.4% in 2002, up from 30.5% in 2000. Hispanic or Latino officers comprised 16.8% of officers in 2002, and African American or black officers, 11.7%.

The largest number of Federal officers, 37,208, performed duties related to criminal investigation and enforcement (40%) (figure 1). (See job function category definitions in the appendix at <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstracts/fleo02.htm>.) The next largest categories were police response and patrol with 20,955 (22%) and corrections with 16,915 (18%).

About 12,800 officers performed duties related to noncriminal investigation and inspection (14%). Smaller numbers had duties related to court operations (4%) or security and protection (1%).

Major employers of Federal officers

Department of Justice agencies

In June 2002 the largest employer of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in the United States was the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), with 19,101 (table 1). (INS functions were moved to the Department of Homeland Security in 2003.)

About half (9,830) of INS officers worked for the U.S. Border Patrol. Border Patrol duties included the detection and prevention of smuggling and illegal entry of aliens into the United States, with primary responsibility between the ports of entry. Border Patrol officers

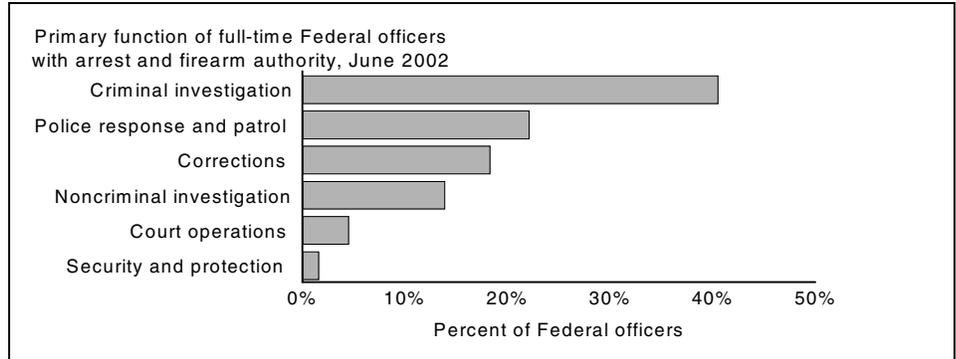


Figure 1

worked along, and in the vicinity of, the 8,000 miles of U.S. boundaries.

The INS employed 4,529 immigration inspectors with arrest and firearm authority at ports of entry. These officers are included in the noncriminal investigation and inspection category. INS also employed 2,139 criminal investigators and immigration agents responsible for investigating crimes under INS jurisdiction and 2,603 officers with detention and deportation duties.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the second largest employer of Federal officers, employed 14,305 correctional officers maintaining the security of BOP institutions and the 139,000 inmates in custody. Their duties include supervising inmates, searching for contraband, and responding to

emergencies and disturbances. (See *Methodological note #1* at <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstracts/fleo02.htm>.)

The FBI had 11,248 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. Nearly all were FBI special agents, responsible for criminal investigation and enforcement. The FBI investigates more than 200 categories of Federal crimes including bank fraud, embezzlement, kidnaping, and civil rights violations. It also has concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over drug offenses under the Controlled Substances Act.

The DEA had 4,020 employees with arrest and firearm authority as of June 2002. These special agents investigate major narcotics violators, enforce regulations governing the manufacture and dispensing of controlled substances, and perform other functions to prevent and control drug trafficking.

The U.S. Marshals Service, employed 2,646 officers with arrest and firearm authority. The Marshals Service receives all persons arrested by Federal agencies and is responsible for their custody and transportation until sentencing. With BOP assistance, it transfers sentenced Federal inmates between facilities.

The Marshals Service also has jurisdiction over Federal fugitive matters concerning escaped prisoners, probation and parole violators, persons under DEA warrants, and defendants released on bond. The agency makes more than half of all Federal fugitive arrests.

Table 1. Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests, June 2002

Agency	Full-time officers
Immigration and Naturalization Service	19,101
Federal Bureau of Prisons	14,305
U.S. Customs Service	11,634
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,248
U.S. Secret Service	4,256
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts ^a	4,050
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,020
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,135
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation	2,855
U.S. Marshals Service	2,646
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2,335
National Park Service ^b	2,139
Veterans Health Administration	1,605
U.S. Capitol Police	1,225
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement	772
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	744
USDA Forest Service, Law Enforcement & Investigations	658
Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Diplomatic Security Service	592

Note: Table excludes employees based in U.S. territories or foreign countries.

^aIncludes all Federal probation officers employed in Federal judicial districts that allow officers to carry firearms.

^bNational Park Service total includes 1,549 Park Rangers commissioned as law enforcement officers and 590 U.S. Park Police officers.

Other Marshals Service responsibilities include managing the Federal Witness Security and Federal Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Programs, and security for Federal judicial facilities and personnel.

Treasury Department agencies

The U.S. Customs Service employed 11,634 officers with arrest and firearm authority, the most of any agency in the Department of the Treasury. This included 8,167 inspectors and 3,467 criminal investigators. Customs Service officers interdict and seize contraband, process persons, vehicles, and items at more than 300 ports of entry, and administer certain navigational laws.

The Customs Service has an extensive air, land, and marine interdiction force as well as an investigations component supported by its own intelligence branch. Customs investigates violations of more than 400 laws related to customs, drugs, export control, and revenue fraud. Like the INS, the Customs Service became part of the Department of Homeland Security in 2003.

The next largest employer, the U.S. Secret Service, had 4,256 personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. About two-thirds were special agents with investigation and enforcement duties primarily related to counterfeiting, financial crimes, computer fraud, and threats against dignitaries.

Most other Secret Service officers were in the Uniformed Division. These officers provide protection for the White House complex and other Presidential offices, the Main Treasury Building and Annex, the President and Vice President and their immediate families, and foreign diplomatic missions. In 2003 the Secret Service was moved to the Department of Homeland Security.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), employed 2,855 special agents with arrest and firearm authority within its Criminal Investigation Division, the law enforcement arm of the IRS charged with enforcing the Nation's tax laws.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), employed 2,335 full-time officers with arrest and firearm authority. ATF enforces Federal laws related to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson. In 2003 ATF became a Justice Department agency.

Other agencies with 500 or more officers

As of June 2002, the Federal Corrections and Supervision Division of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts employed approximately 4,500 probation officers, all of whom have arrest authority. (See the box below). A total of 4,090 were employed in districts where the court authorizes officers to carry firearms while on duty.

About three-fifths of the 3,135 officers in the U.S. Postal Inspection Service were postal inspectors, responsible for criminal investigations covering more than 200 Federal statutes related to the postal system. The others were postal police officers who provide security for postal facilities, employees, and assets, and who escort high-value mail shipments.

The National Park Service employed 2,139 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority in June 2002. This included 1,549 park rangers commissioned as law enforcement officers. Additional rangers serving seasonally were also commissioned officers but were considered part-time and excluded from the BJS survey.

The Park Service total also includes 590 U.S. park police officers. These officers work mostly in the Washington, D.C., area, but are authorized to provide police services for the entire National Park System.

The Veteran's Health Administration (VHA) employed 1,605 officers with arrest and firearm authority as of June 2002. This was nearly 5 times as many as in 2000 as the VHA continued its program to expand firearm authority to its entire force. The VHA employs about 2,400 police officers with arrest authority at its 173 medical centers.

Federal probation and pretrial services officers

As of June 2002, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts employed 4,516 probation officers and 673 pretrial services officers. These officers are employees of the U.S. district court and are appointed by the judge they serve. They are supervised by the chief probation officer or chief pretrial services officer in their district.

Federal probation officers supervise offenders placed on probation and supervised release. They also conduct presentence investigations to assess the risk to the community of future criminal behavior, the harm caused by the offense, the need for restitution, and the defendant's ability to pay restitution.

Probation officers have statutory authority to arrest supervisees for a violation; however, under existing policy, they are encouraged to obtain an arrest warrant from the court, which is executed by the Marshals Service.

Federal pretrial services officers investigate defendants charged with an offense and submit reports to the court with recommendations for conditional release or pretrial detention. They also supervise defendants released to their custody and monitor compliance with release conditions the court imposes.

Pretrial officers do not have statutory authority to make arrests. They are required to inform the court and the U.S. attorney of violations which may

result in the issuance of an arrest warrant, which the U.S. Marshals Service executes.

If it is allowed in their Federal judicial district, probation officers and pretrial services officers may carry a firearm for defensive purposes while on duty. Before doing so, they must complete rigorous training and certification requirements, provide objective justification, and be approved to do so on an individual basis. The following districts do not allow any officers to carry a firearm while on duty:

- California, Central
- Connecticut
- Massachusetts
- Tennessee, Middle
- Virgin Islands
- Virginia, Eastern
- Wisconsin, Eastern
- Wisconsin, Western

The U.S. Capitol Police employed 1,225 officers to provide police services for the U.S. Capitol grounds and buildings. In 1992 Congress granted the Capitol Police full law enforcement authority in an extended jurisdiction zone covering the area immediately surrounding the Capitol complex.

The Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employed 772 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. Nearly 3 in 4 were refuge officers, with duties related to patrol and enforcement of Federal wildlife conservation and environmental laws in the National Wildlife Refuge system. The others were special agents, who investigate violations of Federal wildlife protection laws and treaties.

The General Services Administration (GSA) employed 744 officers in its Federal Protective Service (FPS). These officers perform security, patrol, and investigative duties related to Federal buildings and property, and the employees and visitors using them. In 2003 the FPS was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security.

The USDA Forest Service employed 658 officers for police response and patrol, and criminal investigation duties related to National Forest System lands, facilities, and users.

The State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security employed 592 officers with the primary function of protecting visiting dignitaries. The agency's special agents also investigate passport and visa fraud and threats against foreign missions in the United States, foreign dignitaries, or Federal employees.

Agencies employing at least 100 but fewer than 500 Federal officers

Agencies with 500 or more officers employed about 87,000, or 93%, of the Federal officers covered by the BJS survey. Excluding offices of inspector general, 12 additional Federal agencies employed at least 100 personnel with arrest and firearm authority (table 2).

The U.S. Mint, a bureau of the Treasury Department, employed 375 officers

Table 2. Federal agencies employing at least 100 but fewer than 500 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms, June 2002

Agency	Number
U.S. Mint	375
Bureau of Indian Affairs	334
Amtrak	327
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	327
Bureau of Land Management	235
Environmental Protection Agency	220
Department of Energy*	212
Tennessee Valley Authority	197
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	195
Food and Drug Administration	162
National Marine Fisheries Service	137
Library of Congress	127

Note: Excludes offices of inspector general, which are listed in table 3.

*Transportation Safeguards Division.

within its Police Division as of June 2002. These officers provide police and patrol services for U.S. Mint facilities, including safeguarding the Nation's coinage and gold bullion reserves.

The Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs employed 334 officers to provide police services in Indian country. Many tribal governments also operate their own police departments. (See *Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000*, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstracts/tle00.htm>.)

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, better known as Amtrak, employed 327 full-time officers within its Police Division. These officers provide police response and patrol, and investigative services for the national railroad system.

The Department of Defense (DOD) employed 327 officers in its Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA). The PFPA, formerly the Defense Protective Service (DPS), was established in May 2002 to expand the DPS mission of basic law enforcement and security to provide force protection against the full spectrum of potential threats through prevention, preparedness, detection, and response measures.

The PFPA provides services to the 280-acre "Pentagon Reservation" and numerous other DOD activities and facilities in the National Capital Region. To meet its new requirements, the PFPA is expected to expand to more than double the size of its predecessor.

The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) employed 235 officers with arrest and firearm authority. Three-fourths were BLM rangers, providing police response and patrol services, and a fourth were criminal investigators. BLM manages 264 million acres of surface lands and 300 million acres of below ground mineral estate.

The Environmental Protection Agency employed 220 special agents with arrest and firearm authority within its Criminal Investigation Division. These officers investigate violations of the Nation's environmental laws.

The Department of Energy employed 212 personnel with arrest and firearm authority in its Transportation Safeguards Division. These nuclear materials couriers protect nuclear weapon shipments from the manufacturer to designated locations.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), employed 197 personnel with arrest and firearm authority. TVA police officers provide patrol and investigative services for TVA employees and properties, and the users of TVA recreational facilities.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) employed 195 officers to provide police services for BEP facilities including those where currency, stamps, securities, and other official U.S. documents are made.

The Food and Drug Administration employed 162 criminal investigators with arrest and firearm authority. These officers investigate violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and other public health laws.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service employed 137 officers with arrest and firearm authority. These special agents enforce Federal laws and regulations that protect the Nation's living marine resources.

The Library of Congress employed 127 officers on its police force to provide law enforcement services in the library's buildings, protect staff and patrons, and assist in the protection of the library's property and collections.

Federal Law Enforcement and the Homeland Security Act of 2002

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the Homeland Security Act, creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), a new Cabinet-level Department that will plan, coordinate, and integrate U.S. Government activities related to homeland security.

The legislation creates a new Office of Inspector General, and transfers all or part of 22 existing agencies to DHS. (For more information, see the DHS website, <www.dhs.gov>.) Most transfers had occurred by March 1, 2003, with full integration during the following months. Several agencies employing officers with arrest and firearm authority are now part of DHS.

The following are transferred as distinct entities reporting directly to the DHS secretary:

U.S. Coast Guard – Transferred from the Department of Transportation. In times of war, or on direction of the President, the Coast Guard will still be attached to the Department of Defense, U.S. Navy.

U.S. Secret Service – Transferred from the Department of the Treasury.

In addition to agencies or components that report directly to the Secretary, DHS includes five Directorates: Border and Transportation Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Information Analysis and Infrastructure, Science and Technology, and Management.

As of June 2002, agencies in the Justice (55%) and Treasury (23%) Departments were the largest employers of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority; however, the Homeland Security Act made the Departments of Homeland Security (38%) and Justice (37%) the major employers in 2003

The Directorate of Border and Transportation Security includes the following:

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - transferred from the Department of the Treasury.

Federal Protective Service - transferred from the General Services Administration.

U.S. Customs Service (except for some revenue functions) - transferred from the Department of the Treasury.

Immigration and Naturalization Service - The INS is terminated, and its functions are transferred from the Department of Justice.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) - TSA, which was created in November 2001 and includes the Federal Air Marshals program, is transferred from the Department of Transportation.

The Directorate of Border and Transportation Security will include two major new bureaus with law enforcement duties: The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with about 30,000 employees, will primarily perform border protection and inspections functions. It combines Customs Service and INS inspection services, the Border Patrol, and the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program. CBP is directed by the Customs commissioner.

The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) will enforce immigration and customs laws within the U.S. interior. Its 14,000 employees are comprised primarily of Customs Service and INS special agents, INS detention and deportation officers, the INS Immigration Litigation Section, and Federal Protective Service (FPS) employees. Customs air and marine interdiction functions, and intelligence components of INS, Customs, and FPS are also included.

Immigration and citizenship services formerly handled by the INS will reside with the new Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS). BCIS will report directly to the DHS Deputy Secretary.

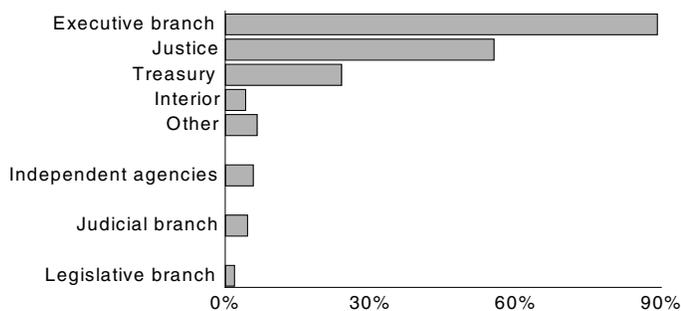
The Directorate for Emergency and Preparedness Response includes:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (formerly independent).

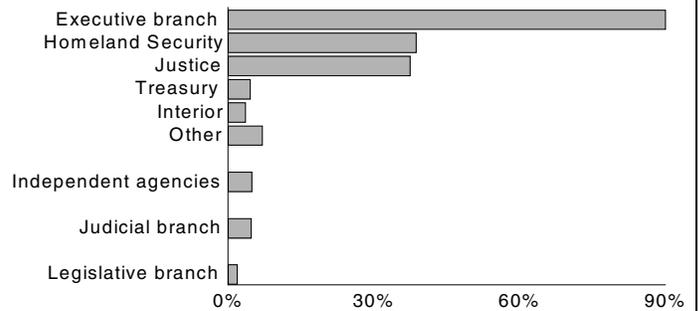
Also affected by the Homeland Security Act:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) – Law enforcement functions transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Justice Department. Revenue functions remain at Treasury. Legislation incorporates the Safe Explosives Act, creating new ATF enforcement powers related to explosives. The agency name has changed to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, though ATF initials will still be used.

Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority by branch of government, June 2002



Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority by branch of government, projected June 2003



Percent of Federal officers in each year, excluding the CIA, Federal Air Marshals, and Armed Forces

Offices of inspector general

Twenty-eight of the 57 statutory Federal offices of inspector general (IG) employed criminal investigators with arrest and firearm authority in June 2002 (table 3). Overall, these agencies employed 2,860 such officers.

Offices of inspector general investigate criminal violations and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees. For links to various IG offices' Internet homepages and a description of their duties go to <www.ignet.gov>.

As of June 2002, the Office of the Inspector General for the Department of Health and Human Services (436) was the largest IG employer of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority. Next largest was the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), with 358 officers.

After TIGTA, the largest IG offices were in the Department of Defense (321), the Social Security Administration (270), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (211), and the Department of Agriculture (201).

Overall, 24.6% of IG investigators with arrest and firearm authority were women, and 21.7% were members of a racial or ethnic minority. African Americans or blacks (10.4%) comprised the largest minority percentage followed by Hispanics or Latinos (8.0%) and Asians or Pacific Islanders (2.9%).

Among IG offices employing 35 or more investigators, the EPA (31.4%) and Departments of Education (29.7%) and Agriculture (29.4%) had the highest proportion of women (table 4). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (13.0%) had the lowest female percentage.

The Department of Education (35.4%) had the largest minority percentage, followed by Interior (32.7%), GSA (32.1%), and HUD (30.2%). National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (10.0%) had the smallest percentage.

Table 3. Employment by offices of inspector general of full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms, June 2002

Office of inspector general	Number of full-time officers with arrest and firearm authority
Total	2,860
Department of Health and Human Services	436
Department of the Treasury, Tax Administration	358
Department of Defense	321
Social Security Administration	270
Department of Housing and Urban Development	211
Department of Agriculture	201
Department of Justice	141
Department of Labor	137
Department of Veterans Affairs	103
Department of Transportation	96
Department of Education	64
Department of the Treasury	60
General Services Administration	53
Environmental Protection Agency	51
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	50
Federal Emergency Management Agency	48
Department of the Interior	47
Department of Energy	46
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	38
Small Business Administration	35
Department of State	16
Department of Commerce	14
Office of Personnel Management	14
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	13
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board	12
Agency for International Development	10
Amtrak	10
Government Printing Office	8

Table 4. Female and minority representation among personnel with arrest and firearm authority in offices of inspector general with 35 or more full-time investigators, June 2002

Department/agency	Percent of full-time Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority					
	Women	Racial/ethnic minority				
		Total minority	American Indian	Black or African American	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino, any race
Health and Human Services	28.4%	19.3%	0.7%	8.6%	4.3%	5.7%
Treasury, Tax Administration	27.8	21.7	0.6	12.2	2.5	6.4
Defense	21.5	15.8	0.6	7.3	2.2	5.7
Social Security Administration	23.3	21.5	0.0	8.4	1.9	10.7
Housing and Urban Development	25.6	30.2	0.5	12.1	4.2	13.5
Agriculture	29.4%	24.4%	0.0%	11.9%	4.0%	8.5%
Justice	16.3	23.4	1.4	7.1	2.1	12.8
Labor	21.2	21.9	0.0	11.7	0.7	9.5
Veterans Affairs	21.4	12.6	0.0	4.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation	27.1	22.9	0.0	10.4	0.0	12.5
Education	29.7%	35.4%	1.5%	13.8%	6.2%	13.8%
Treasury	20.0	21.7	0.0	15.0	1.7	5.0
General Services Administration	20.8	32.1	0.0	11.3	7.5	13.2
Environmental Protection Agency	31.4	25.5	0.0	23.5	2.0	0.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	16.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	13.0%	18.5%	0.0%	7.4%	3.7%	7.4%
Interior	26.5	32.7	4.1	12.2	2.0	14.3
Energy	21.7	28.3	0.0	19.6	2.2	6.5
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	23.7	13.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0
Small Business Administration	27.8	19.4	0.0	11.1	2.0	8.3

Note: Table includes employees in U.S. Territories.

Gender and race of Federal officers

Data on gender and race were available for 96% of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority. Women accounted for 14.8% of officers overall (figure 2). Among agencies with 500 or more officers, the IRS (28.0%) employed the largest percentage of women (table 5).

Other agencies where at least a sixth of the officers were women included the USDA Forest Service (21.9%), U.S. Capitol Police (18.8%), U.S. Customs Service (18.6%), FBI (18.0%), U.S. Postal Inspection Service (17.7%), and the National Park Service, Ranger Activities Division (16.9%).

Fewer than 1 in 10 officers were women in the DEA (8.6%), Veterans Health Administration (8.6%), Federal Protective Service (9.3%), Bureau of Diplomatic Security (9.6%), and U.S. Secret Service (9.7%).

Nearly 1 in 3 officers were members of a racial or ethnic minority (32.4%). Hispanics or Latinos accounted for 16.8%, non-Hispanic blacks, 11.7%, Asians or Pacific Islanders, 2.5%, and American Indians, 1.2%.

Gender and race of full-time Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, June 2002

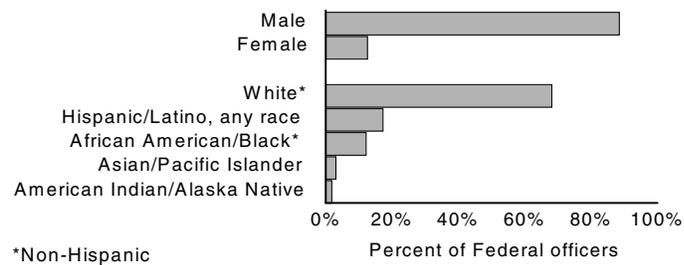


Figure 2

Among agencies with at least 500 officers, INS (46.7%) had the largest-minority percentage. About two-fifths of the officers at the Veterans Health Administration (40.8%), the Federal Protective Service (40.3%), and the Bureau of Prisons (40.0%) were members of a racial or ethnic minority.

The next largest minority percentages were at the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (37.2%), U.S. Customs Service (36.4%), and U.S. Capitol Police (33.0%). The lowest percentages were at the National Park Service, Ranger Activities Division (9.9%), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (12.0%).

The INS (38.1%) and Customs Service (24.7%) employed the highest percentage of Hispanic officers. The highest percentages of black officers were at the Federal Protective Service (30.4%), U.S. Capitol Police (29.0%), VHA (28.3%), BOP (24.9%), and Postal Inspection Service (23.2%).

The Forest Service (7.1%) employed the highest percentage of American Indians followed by the Fish and Wildlife Service (3.6%). The IRS (4.4%), Postal Inspection Service (4.2%), Customs Service (3.7%), and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (3.7%) had the most Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Table 5. Gender and race or ethnicity of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers, June 2002

Agency	Number of officers*	Percent of full-time Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority						
		Gender		Total minority	Race/ethnicity			
		Male	Female		American Indian	Black or African American	Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino, any race
Immigration and Naturalization Service	19,407	87.9%	12.1%	46.7%	0.5%	5.0%	2.7%	38.1%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	14,457	86.4	13.6	40.0	1.4	24.9	1.5	12.3
U.S. Customs Service	11,977	81.4	18.6	36.4	0.8	6.9	3.7	24.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,398	82.0	18.0	16.8	0.4	6.1	3.0	7.3
U.S. Secret Service	4,266	90.3%	9.7%	20.3%	0.8%	11.9%	1.9%	5.6%
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,111	91.4	8.6	17.7	0.5	7.9	2.0	7.3
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,175	82.3	17.7	37.2	0.4	23.2	4.2	9.4
Internal Revenue Service	2,868	72.0	28.0	22.1	0.9	9.8	4.4	7.1
U.S. Marshals Service	2,692	88.4	11.6	17.6	0.6	7.1	2.1	7.6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2,362	87.1%	12.9%	19.8%	1.1%	9.2%	1.9%	7.4%
National Park Service	2,148	84.8	15.2	12.8	1.6	5.1	2.1	4.1
Ranger Activities Division	1,558	83.1	16.9	9.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.9
U.S. Park Police	590	89.3	10.7	20.7	0.2	13.1	2.7	4.7
Veterans Health Administration	1,649	91.4	8.6	40.8	1.2	28.3	1.3	9.8
U.S. Capitol Police	1,225	81.2%	18.8%	33.0%	0.2%	29.0%	1.0%	2.8%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	728	88.9	11.1	12.0	3.6	1.8	0.4	6.0
GSA - Federal Protective Service	709	90.7	9.3	40.3	0.4	30.4	1.1	8.5
USDA Forest Service	611	78.1	21.9	18.8	7.1	3.6	1.5	6.5
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	592	90.4	9.6	16.7	0.8	7.3	3.7	4.9

Note: Data on gender and race or ethnicity of officers were not provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Detail may not add to total because of rounding or because of personnel classified as "other" race.

*Includes employees in U.S. Territories.

States where Federal officers worked

About half of all Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority were employed in Texas (13,374), California (12,315), the District of Columbia (8,114), New York (7,202), or Florida (5,963) (table 6). These jurisdictions accounted for 52% of the 58,164 full-time Federal officers who primarily performed patrol or criminal investigation functions.

Other States with at least 2,000 Federal officers included Arizona (4,292), Pennsylvania (3,282), Virginia (3,271), Illinois (2,766), Georgia (2,298), and New Jersey (2,285). Eleven other States had at least 1,000 officers: Michigan (1,699), Washington (1,614), New Mexico (1,473), Colorado (1,462), Louisiana (1,460), Massachusetts (1,382), Maryland (1,353), Missouri (1,250), Ohio (1,216), North Carolina (1,196), and Tennessee (1,038).

New Hampshire (77) had the smallest number of full-time Federal officers, followed by Delaware (95), Wyoming (109), Rhode Island (113), Iowa (158), and South Dakota (210).

Overall, Federal agencies employed 32 officers with arrest and firearm authority per 100,000 residents. The District of Columbia, the location of many agency headquarters, employed the most, 1,421 per 100,000. States with at least 50 officers per 100,000 residents included Arizona (79), New Mexico (79), Texas (61), Alaska (59), Hawaii (54), and Vermont (52).

In addition to the District of Columbia (1,241), 6 States had for every 100,000 residents at least 25 Federal officers performing patrol and investigative functions: Arizona (56), New Mexico (50), Alaska (42), Texas (37), Virginia (34), and Montana (27).

Three States had fewer than 10 Federal officers per 100,000 residents: Iowa (5), New Hampshire (6), and Wisconsin (8). Fourteen States had fewer than 10 officers per 100,000 residents performing patrol and investigative functions. The lowest ratios were in Iowa (4), New Hampshire (4), Kansas (5), and Wisconsin (5).

Table 6. Number of full-time Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority and number per 100,000 residents, by primary State of employment, June 2002

Primary State of employment	Number of officers			Officers per 100,000 residents		
	Total	Patrol/criminal investigation	Other	Total	Patrol/criminal investigation	Other
U.S. total	93,446	58,164	35,282	32	20	12
Alabama	687	396	291	15	9	6
Alaska	377	270	107	59	42	17
Arizona	4,292	3,080	1,212	79	56	22
Arkansas	486	291	195	18	11	7
California	12,315	7,851	4,464	35	22	13
Colorado	1,462	713	748	32	16	17
Connecticut	420	295	125	12	9	4
Delaware	95	72	23	12	9	3
District of Columbia	8,114	7,082	1,031	1,421	1,241	181
Florida	5,963	3,006	2,957	36	18	18
Georgia	2,298	1,292	1,006	27	15	12
Hawaii	666	246	421	54	20	34
Idaho	289	235	54	22	18	4
Illinois	2,766	1,684	1,082	22	13	9
Indiana	668	345	323	11	6	5
Iowa	158	105	53	5	4	2
Kansas	459	137	322	17	5	12
Kentucky	963	392	571	24	10	14
Louisiana	1,460	730	730	33	16	16
Maine	364	159	205	28	12	16
Maryland	1,353	991	362	25	18	7
Massachusetts	1,382	977	405	22	15	6
Michigan	1,699	937	763	17	9	8
Minnesota	976	414	563	19	8	11
Mississippi	500	292	208	17	10	7
Missouri	1,250	859	391	22	15	7
Montana	391	245	146	43	27	16
Nebraska	309	243	66	18	14	4
Nevada	507	394	113	23	18	5
New Hampshire	77	56	21	6	4	2
New Jersey	2,285	1,162	1,123	27	14	13
New Mexico	1,473	932	541	79	50	29
New York	7,202	4,233	2,969	38	22	15
North Carolina	1,196	577	619	14	7	7
North Dakota	252	149	103	40	23	16
Ohio	1,216	871	345	11	8	3
Oklahoma	751	361	390	21	10	11
Oregon	669	385	285	19	11	8
Pennsylvania	3,282	1,695	1,587	27	14	13
Rhode Island	113	83	30	11	8	3
South Carolina	813	338	475	20	8	12
South Dakota	210	129	81	28	17	11
Tennessee	1,038	757	281	18	13	5
Texas	13,374	8,139	5,235	61	37	24
Utah	477	421	56	21	18	2
Vermont	323	115	208	52	19	34
Virginia	3,271	2,487	785	45	34	11
Washington	1,614	918	697	27	15	11
West Virginia	597	248	349	33	14	19
Wisconsin	433	282	151	8	5	3
Wyoming	109	91	18	22	18	4

Note: See methodological note #2 at <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstracts/fleo02.htm>.

The INS employed two-thirds of its officers in Texas (31%), California (24%), and Arizona (12%) (table 7). These three States accounted for 89% of Border Patrol officers, with another 6% in New Mexico. Approximately 4% of Border Patrol officers were in the 11 States bordering Canada.

More than a third of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers were employed in Texas (11%), California (9%), Pennsylvania (9%), and Florida (8%).

The U.S. Customs Service employed more than a third of its officers in Texas (20%) and California (16%). Next highest were Florida (12%) and New York (10%).

California (12%), the District of Columbia (12%), and New York (11%) accounted for more than a third of FBI agents. Other major States of employment included Texas (7%), Virginia (7%), and Florida (6%).

The DEA based more than half its agents in Texas (14%), California (13%), Virginia (12%), Florida (9%), and New York (9%).

More than a third of Federal probation officers with arrest and firearm authority were in Texas (14%), New York (8%), Florida (8%), or California (6%).

About 3 in 10 Postal Inspection Service officers were in New York (17%) and California (12%). The District of Columbia and Pennsylvania had 7% each, followed by Texas and New Jersey with 6% each.

About 3 in 10 IRS criminal investigators were based in California (12%), New York (9%), and Texas (8%). Florida and Georgia had 7% each.

The U.S. Marshals Service had the largest percentage of its officers based in Texas (8%) and New York (8%), followed by California (7%), Florida (6%), and the District of Columbia (6%).

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms based about a fourth of its agents in the District of Columbia (8%), California (8%), and Texas (8%). Florida was next with 6%.

The largest number of National Park Service personnel with arrest and firearm authority were in the District of Columbia (22%) and California (11%). Most of those in the District were employed by the U.S. Park Police, which had 79% of its 590 officers there.

The Veterans Health Administration had the largest number of its police officers with arrest and firearm authority in New York (10%), California (8%), and Florida (7%). Texas, Illinois, and Missouri had 6% each.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employed 7% of its personnel with arrest and firearm authority in Alaska. Next highest were California, Texas, and Florida with 5% each.

Table 7. Major States of employment for Federal agencies employing 750 or more full-time officers with arrest and firearm authority, June 2002

Agency	Total	Major States of employment*
Immigration and Naturalization Service	19,101	Texas (5,898), California (4,568), Arizona (2,387), New York (1,158), Florida (816), New Mexico (595)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	14,305	Texas (1,522), California (1,255), Pennsylvania (1,249), Florida (1,115), New York (754), Colorado (606), Illinois (568), Georgia (552), Virginia (482), Louisiana (478), Kentucky (448)
U.S. Customs Service	11,634	Texas (2,355), California (1,842), Florida (1,373), New York (1,204), Arizona (630), New Jersey (464), Washington (379), Michigan (374)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,248	District of Columbia (1,359), California (1,307), New York (1,240), Texas (838), Virginia (836), Florida (631), Illinois (488), Pennsylvania (419)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	4,090	Texas (556), New York (334), Florida (331), California (224), Georgia (157), Illinois (142), North Carolina (139), Pennsylvania (133), Arizona (129)
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,020	Texas (549), California (514), Virginia (499), Florida (374), New York (350), Arizona (122), Illinois (122)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,135	New York (540), California (381), Pennsylvania (222), District of Columbia (216), Texas (195), New Jersey (175), Florida (141), Illinois (113), Idaho (101)
Internal Revenue Service	2,855	California (342), New York (260), Texas (231), Florida (205), Georgia (187), Illinois (141), Pennsylvania (124), Ohio (94)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,646	Texas (217), New York (210), California (194), Florida (168), District of Columbia (166), Virginia (130), Georgia (100), Pennsylvania (89)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2,335	District of Columbia (190), California (185), Texas (179), Florida (144), Illinois (116), Virginia (109), New York (107), Georgia (100), Michigan (84), Pennsylvania (83)
National Park Service	2,148	District of Columbia (467), California (257), Washington (144), Arizona (111), Virginia (102), Florida (81), Pennsylvania (79), New York (76)
Veterans Health Administration	1,649	New York (173), California (126), Florida (110), Texas (103), Illinois (94), Missouri (94), Ohio (70), Pennsylvania (69), Tennessee (63), Maryland (55), Nebraska (54), Massachusetts (53), Arkansas (52), Michigan (50)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	772	Alaska (53), California (42), Texas (40), Florida (37), North Dakota (34), Louisiana (32), Minnesota (31), Montana (26), Virginia (25)

Note: The U.S. Capitol Police employed all of its 1,225 officers in the District of Columbia. The U.S. Secret Service did not provide data on primary State of employment.

*States accounting for 3% or more of total.

Trends in employment of Federal officers, 1996 - 2002

Among agencies included in the BJS survey, the number of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority grew by about 19,000, or 26%, from June 1996 to June 2002. From June 2000 to June 2002, the number of officers increased by about 5,000, or 6%.

INS added the most officers, going from 12,403 officers in 1996 to 19,101 officers in 2002, a 54% increase.¹ This included a 81% increase in Border Patrol officers, from 5,441 to 9,830.

Other large agencies with increases during this period include DEA (from 2,946 to 4,020, 36%), Secret Service (from 3,185 to 4,256, 34%), Bureau of Prisons (from 11,329 to 14,305, 26%), ATF (from 1,869 to 2,335, 25%), Customs Service (from 9,749 to 11,634, 19%), and the FBI (10,389 to 11,243, 8%).

IRS Criminal Investigation experienced the largest decrease — from 3,371 officers in 1996 to 2,855 in 2002, a 15% drop. The U.S. Postal Inspection

¹From 2001 to 2002 the Transportation Security Administration conducted a major expansion of the Federal Air Marshals program, training and hiring thousands of officers to provide security on commercial airline flights. They are not included in the BJS survey because of classified information restrictions.

Major employers of Federal officers, June 2002 and June 1996

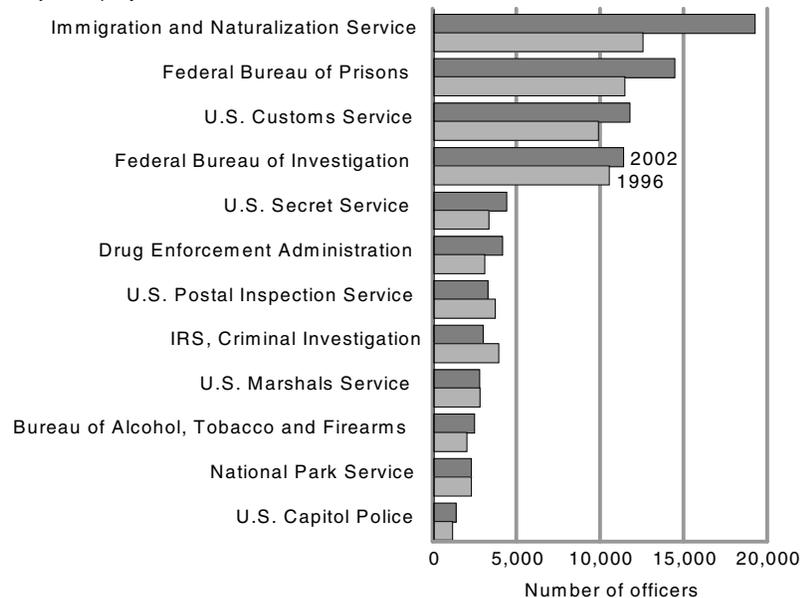


Figure 3

Service reported a decrease from 3,576 to 3,135, a 12% drop, and the Fish and Wildlife Service reported a decrease of 11%, from 869 to 772.

13.1% to 16.8%, and in black officers from 11.3% to 11.7%.

Gender and race

From 1996 to 2002 the percentage of female Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority increased from 13.7% to 14.8% (figure 4). During this time minority representation rose from 28% to 32.4%, including a rise in the percentage of Hispanic officers from

The largest increases in female officers occurred at the IRS (from 23.5% to 28%), Postal Inspection Service (14.1% to 17.7%), and FBI (14.5% to 18%). The largest increases in the percentage of minority officers were at the Customs Service (28.9% to 36.4%), INS (41.3% to 46.7%), BOP (35.6% to 40%), IRS (17.9% to 22.1%), and the Postal Inspection Service (33.4% to 37.2%).

Gender and race of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, June 2002 and June 1996

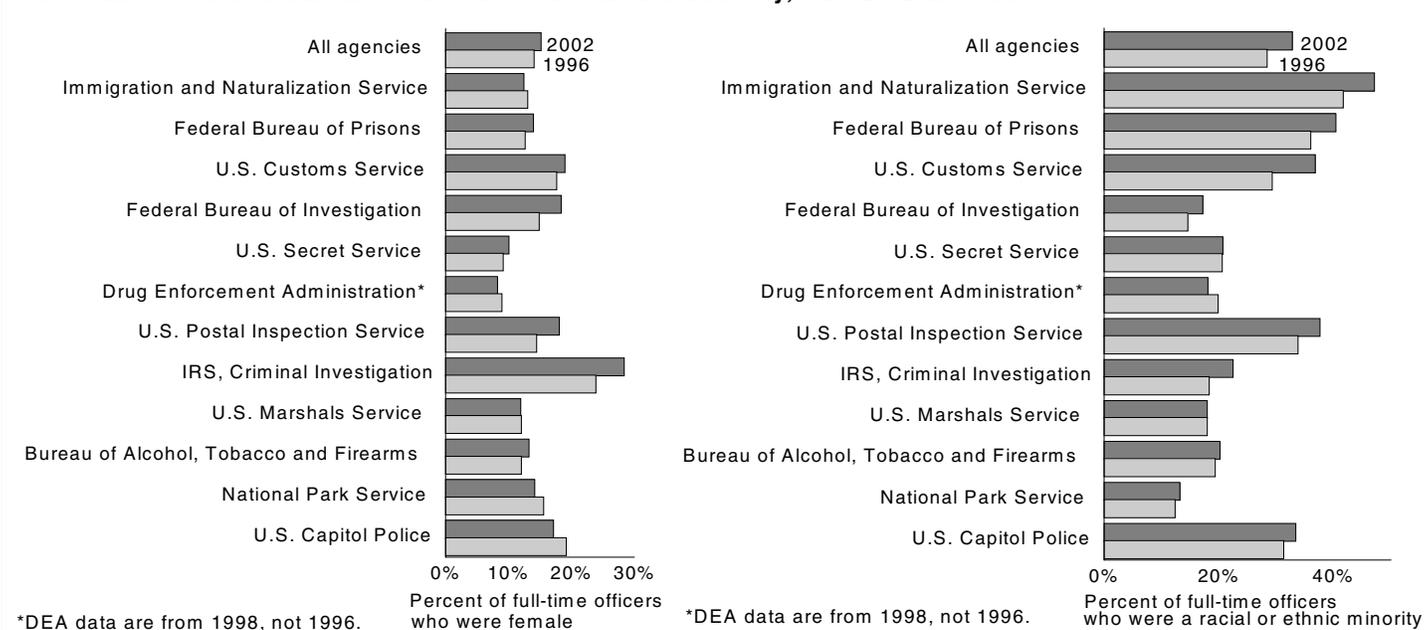


Figure 4

Training for Federal officers

A majority of Federal officers receive some or all of their training through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). Among the exceptions are special agents with the FBI and DEA, who complete basic training at their respective academies in Quantico, Virginia.

FLETC, a bureau of the Treasury Department at the time of the 2002 BJS survey, became a part of the Department of Homeland Security during 2003. It serves more than 70 Federal agencies, as well as State, local, and international law enforcement communities. FLETC has an annual budget of nearly \$200 million.

About half of FLETC training instructors are permanent employees. The remainder are Federal officers on short-term assignment from participating agencies.

The basic training requirements for Federal officers varied by agency and by position within agencies. Overall, FLETC offers more than 100 different agency-specific training programs.

Among major employers, classroom training for criminal investigators ranged from about 8 weeks to 22

weeks. For patrol officers, classroom training ranged from 4 weeks to 26 weeks. Field training requirements ranged from 2 weeks to 6 months for patrol officers, and as long as 2 years for investigators.

During fiscal year 1970, its first year of operation, FLETC graduated 848 students. In its first full year of operations at its current headquarters location at Glynco, Georgia, more than 5,000 graduated. In fiscal year 2002, more than 32,000 graduated, including about 2,600 State and local officers.

In fiscal year 2002, 69%, or 22,000, of FLETC graduates attended training at Glynco. The FLETC Office of Artesia Operations (OAO) in New Mexico graduated about 6,000 students. OAO was established in 1990 to provide training for agencies that have large numbers of officers in the western United States such as INS and BOP.

OAO also provides training for Federal Air Marshals, and was impacted greatly by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as the number of such personnel trained went from four in the year before the attacks to about 5,000 in the year following.

In 1995 a temporary FLETC satellite training campus was established in Charleston, South Carolina, to train INS and Border Patrol officers as these forces expanded. This facility had 959 graduates during fiscal year 2002.

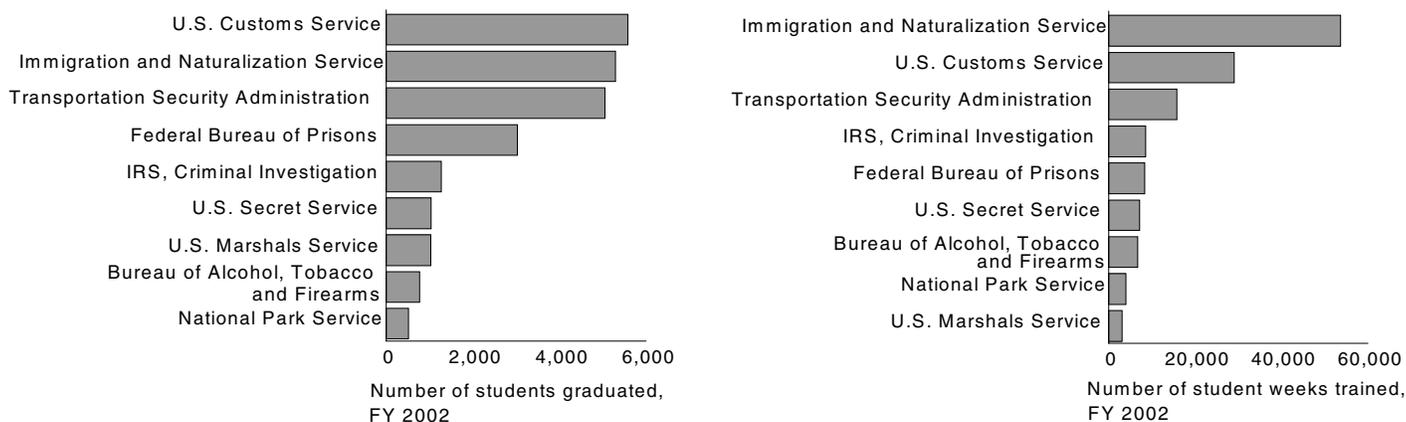
A fourth training facility is under development in Cheltenham, Maryland, and will be used principally for in-service and re-qualification training for officers and agents in the Washington, D.C., area. It is also the new permanent home of the U.S. Capitol Police Training Academy.

The FLETC also provides a wide range of training courses at export training sites around the country, as well as at foreign training sites.

During fiscal year 2002 Federal agencies with 500 or more FLETC graduates included the Customs Service, 5,529; INS, 5,239; TSA, 4,997; BOP, 2,978; IRS, 1,225; Secret Service, 989; Marshals Service, 979; and ATF, 721.

The INS logged about 53,000 student weeks of FLETC training, nearly twice as many weeks as the next highest total of 28,521, for the U.S. Customs Service.

Number of students graduated and number of student weeks trained at Federal Law Enforcement Training Center facilities, for selected large agencies, fiscal year 2002



Source: FLETC 2002 Annual Report

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Lawrence A. Greenfeld is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs. Some of the descriptive information regarding agency functions was compiled from agency web sites.

Brian Reaves and Lynn Bauer wrote this Bulletin. Keonna Feaster assisted with data collection. Tom Hester edited the report. Jayne Robinson prepared it for printing.

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Please visit the BJS website at <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstracts/fleo02.htm> for *Job function definitions*, *Methodological notes*, and appendix tables belonging to this report. Tables include the following:

- number of Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, by selected agencies and by State
- Federal law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, 1997-2001
- web addresses of Federal agencies employing officers
- Federal personnel with arrest and firearm authority in U.S. Territories, by agency and function.

To receive computer notification of BJS releases, you can subscribe at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/juststats.htm>>.

Appendix table A. Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority in selected large agencies, by primary location of employment, June 2002

Primary State of employment	Number of full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority							
	Immigration and Naturalization Service	U.S. Customs Service	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Drug Enforcement Administration	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	Internal Revenue Service	U.S. Marshals Service	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Total, U.S. States	19,101	11,634	11,248	4,020	3,175	2,855	2,646	2,335
Alabama	12	45	121	24	30	30	53	6
Alaska	39	59	30	8	6	10	12	32
Arizona	2,387	630	213	122	30	44	61	52
Arkansas	22	5	61	15	8	14	29	12
California	4,568	1,842	1,307	514	385	342	194	185
Colorado	96	41	128	68	50	40	27	36
Connecticut	23	21	98	21	39	33	24	11
Delaware	8	8	0	5	4	9	8	10
District of Columbia	168	282	1,359	78	219	94	166	190
Florida	816	1,373	631	374	142	205	168	144
Georgia	207	246	232	94	20	187	100	100
Hawaii	174	130	87	12	5	25	17	6
Idaho	45	14	0	7	103	12	14	7
Illinois	274	267	488	122	114	141	79	116
Indiana	10	22	90	28	21	45	38	32
Iowa	23	1	0	12	13	10	23	8
Kansas	15	2	0	33	2	9	20	6
Kentucky	22	46	71	20	11	28	38	50
Louisiana	165	159	152	77	46	32	64	49
Maine	120	115	0	10	47	3	14	11
Maryland	77	108	199	42	81	52	33	54
Massachusetts	137	158	238	89	82	66	43	58
Michigan	264	374	221	93	56	82	55	84
Minnesota	120	98	112	16	53	36	28	20
Mississippi	17	24	67	16	4	26	29	22
Missouri	86	35	198	59	80	57	56	58
Montana	73	82	0	7	1	11	16	9
Nebraska	44	0	66	10	8	10	15	9
Nevada	53	18	102	30	10	40	31	20
New Hampshire	9	3	0	12	6	5	10	6
New Jersey	275	464	329	91	177	85	46	39
New Mexico	595	117	93	38	4	8	33	11
New York	1,158	1,204	1,240	350	549	260	210	107
North Carolina	40	57	111	30	31	49	58	82
North Dakota	45	84	0	6	0	6	13	6
Ohio	54	61	235	42	92	94	59	66
Oklahoma	10	18	120	24	9	29	43	22
Oregon	59	35	91	33	14	26	28	15
Pennsylvania	144	139	419	113	225	124	89	83
Rhode Island	15	5	0	11	7	9	12	9
South Carolina	66	65	67	27	9	19	36	32
South Dakota	7	1	0	5	1	6	18	6
Tennessee	39	57	153	36	51	39	53	50
Texas	5,898	2,355	838	549	197	231	217	179
Utah	30	9	164	20	7	18	18	11
Vermont	147	129	820	6	0	0	11	9
Virginia	119	228	136	499	47	58	130	109
Washington	309	379	15	79	53	38	42	39
West Virginia	5	1	146	13	9	17	34	30
Wisconsin	6	18	0	24	18	36	19	19
Wyoming	6	0	0	6	2	5	12	8
Total, U.S. territories	306	343	150	91	41	13	46	24
Puerto Rico	197	293	150	75	40	13	28	16
U.S. Virgin Islands	42	47	0	10	0	0	10	2
Guam	67	0	0	6	1	0	6	6
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0

Appendix table B. Federal agencies employing full-time personnel with authority to make arrest and carry firearms, June 2003

Agency	Website
Department of Agriculture USDA Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations	www.fs.fed.us/lei
Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Export Enforcement Technology Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Law Enforcement	www.bxa.doc.gov/enforcement www.nist.gov www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole
Department of Defense Pentagon Force Protection Agency	www.dtic.mil/dps
Department of Energy Office of Transportation Safeguards, Transportation Safeguards Division	www.doeal.gov
Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Office of Criminal Investigations National Institutes of Health, Office of Research Services, Division of Public Safety, Police Branch	www.fda.gov/ora www.nih.gov/od/ors/dps/police
Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Customs and Border Protection Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Federal Emergency Management Agency Transportation Security Administration U.S Coast Guard* U.S. Secret Service	www.cbp.gov www.bice.immigration.gov www.fema.gov www.tsa.gov www.uscg.mil www.secretservice.gov
Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, National Law Enforcement Office Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Law Enforcement Services Bureau of Reclamation, Hoover Dam Police National Park Service, Division of Ranger Activities National Park Service, U.S. Park Police U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement	www.blm.gov/nhp/pubs/brochures/law www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html www.lc.usbr.gov www.nps.gov www.nps.gov/uspp/ www.le.fws.gov
Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Federal Bureau of Investigation Federal Bureau of Prisons Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives U.S. Marshals Service	www.usdoj.gov/dea www.fbi.gov www.bop.gov www.atf.gov www.usdoj.gov/marshals
Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Diplomatic Security Service	www.ds.state.gov
Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Air Marshals	www.tsa.gov
Department of the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Police Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation U.S. Mint, Police	www.moneyfactory.com www.ustreas.gov/irs/ci www.usmint.gov/about_the_mint/mint_police
Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Health Administration, Office of Security and Law Enforcement	www.va.gov/osle
Other Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Corrections and Supervision Division Amtrak, Police Central Intelligence Agency, Security Protective Service Library of Congress, Police Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Police Tennessee Valley Authority, Police U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Criminal Enforcement U.S. Government Printing Office, Police U.S. Capitol Police U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service U.S. Supreme Court, Police	www.uscourts.gov/misc/proprietrial.htm www.amtrak.com www.cia.gov www.loc.gov natzoo.si.edu www.tva.gov/abouttva/tvap www.epa.gov/compliance/criminal www.gpo.gov www.uscapitolpolice.gov www.usps.com/postalinspectors www.supremecourtus.gov

Note: Table excludes U.S. Army (<www.army.mil>), U.S. Navy (<www.navy.mil>), U.S. Air Force (<www.af.mil>), and U.S. Marines Corps (<www.usmc.mil>). See table 6 for offices of inspector general employing personnel with arrest and firearm authority. Links to web sites for offices of inspector general can be found at <www.ignet.gov>.

*By statute, the Coast Guard is an armed force, operating in the joint arena at any time and functioning as a specialized service under the Navy in time of war or when directed by the President. It also has command responsibilities for the U.S. Maritime Defense Zone.

Appendix table C. Federal personnel with arrest and firearm authority in the U.S. Territories, by location, agency, and function, June 2002

	Number of personnel		Number of personnel
Location		Function	
Puerto Rico	1,100	Criminal investigation/enforcement	570
U.S. Virgin Islands	121	Noncriminal investigation/inspection	374
Guam	103	Corrections	209
Northern Mariana Islands	6	Police response/patrol	118
American Samoa	1	Court operations	53
		Security/protection	7
Agency		Agency (continued)	
U.S. Customs Service	343	National Park Service	9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	306	Federal Emergency Management Agency, IG	6
Federal Bureau of Prisons	153	Food and Drug Administration	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	150	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	6
Drug Enforcement Administration	91	Dept. of Health and Human Services, IG	4
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	53	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, IG	4
U.S. Marshals Service	46	National Marine Fisheries Service	3
Veterans Health Administration	44	USDA Forest Service	3
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	40	Treasury IG for Tax Administration	2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	24	Department of the Interior, IG	2
Internal Revenue Service	13	Social Security Administration, IG	2
U.S. Secret Service	10	Department of Education, IG	1
Federal Protective Service	9	Small Business Administration, IG	1

Federal law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, 1997-2001

The Uniform Crime Reports Division of the FBI publishes data annually on law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the United States and its territories. The *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* (LEOKA) series covers assaults on Federal officers employed in the Departments of Interior, Justice, and Treasury, as well as the U.S. Postal Service and U.S. Capitol Police.

These agencies provided data on more than 3,000 assaults on Federal officers that occurred from 1997 through 2001. A total of 763, or 25%, of these assaults resulted in personal injury to the officer. Eleven officers were feloniously killed during this period, including 4 officers with the INS and 2 each with the National Park Service and the U.S. Capitol Police.

Federal officers killed, 1997-2001

Total	11
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4
National Park Service	2
U.S. Capitol Police	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1
U.S. Secret Service	1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1

About a third of all assaults on Federal officers involved the use of personal weapons such as hands, fists, or feet. About 13% involved the use of a firearm, and 11% the use of a vehicle. Blunt objects were used in about 2% of assaults, while knives or bombs were used in about 1% each.

Types of assaults on Federal officers, 1997-2001

Total	100%
Personal	34.1%
Firearm	12.6
Threat	12.1
Vehicle	11.0
Blunt object	2.1
Knife	1.4
Bomb	1.1
Other	25.4

Circumstance of assaults on Federal officers, 1997-2001

Total	100%
Patrol/guard duty	40.7%
Investigation/search	22.1
Arrest/summons	15.3
Protection duty	5.4
Custody of prisoners	4.0
Office duty	3.7
Court duty	0.9
Other duties	8.0

The largest percentage of assaults on Federal officers occurred while the officer was on patrol or guard duty (41%). Twenty-two percent were assaulted while conducting an investigation or search, and 16% while making an arrest or serving a summons.

Based on 1997-2001 LEOKA data for agencies with 1,000 or more officers, the National Park Service had the highest average annual assault rate per 1,000 officers, 39.6. The next highest rates were at INS (13.7), DEA (12.5), ATF (11.9), and the Marshals Service (10.7).

When only assaults that resulted in death or injury are considered, the National Park Service had a rate of 10.9 per 1,000, more than twice the next highest rate of 4.6 per 1,000 at the U.S. Marshals Service.

Although the LEOKA data do not provide information below the agency level, different divisions within an agency may have dramatically different assault rates. For example, prior years' data have shown that the assault rate for Border Patrol agents is considerably higher than the overall INS assault rate.

The LEOKA data also do not include assaults on Bureau of Prison staff; however, BJS collects such data in its Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities. During the year ending June 30, 2000, there were 1,295 assaults on Federal prison staff, with none resulting in death. Over its history, BOP has experienced an average of one correctional officer death about every 3 years.

The only agency with fewer than 1,000 officers for which data are reported in LEOKA is the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which had 334 officers as of June 2002. From 1997 to 2001 BIA had an average of 24 assaults per year against its officers. This is equivalent to an annual rate of 87 assaults per 1,000 officers, including a rate of 33 per 1,000 for assaults resulting in death or injury. These rates far exceed that of any other agency included in LEOKA.

Average annual number of assaults on Federal officers with arrest and firearm authority, 1997-2001

Agency with 1,000 or more officers	Total		Per 1,000 officers*	
	Total	Killed or injured	Total	Killed or injured
National Park Service	87	24	39.6	10.9
U.S. Marshals Service	29	12	10.7	4.6
U.S. Customs Service	77	30	7.3	2.9
U.S. Postal Service	17	9	4.8	2.7
U.S. Secret Service	22	10	5.8	2.5
U.S. Capitol Police	6	3	5.0	2.5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	235	39	13.7	2.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	47	4	12.5	1.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	35	10	3.1	0.9
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	22	1	11.9	0.8
Internal Revenue Service	1	--	0.4	0.1

Note: The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) assumed the responsibilities of the IRS Inspections Division in January 1999. The data for the IRS are for the years 1999-2001.

*Based on the average of the number of officers employed in June 1998 and June 2000, except for the IRS which is based on June 2000 employment data.
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1997 through 2001.
--Less than 0.5.

Job function definitions

Police response and patrol — Includes police officers and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

Criminal investigation and enforcement — Includes investigators, detectives, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and regulations.

Noncriminal investigation and inspection — Includes investigators, inspectors, and other personnel whose duties primarily involve employment and personnel security investigations, civil investigations, inspections, or other type of investigation or enforcement not considered to be criminal in nature.

Security and protection — Includes guards and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to providing security for Federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property or to providing protection for Federal Government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or other designated persons.

Court operations — Includes probation officers and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the supervision of Federal offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release. Also includes officers who serve process, provide witness protection, courtroom security or other activities related to the Federal court system.

Corrections — Includes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens.

Other — Includes employees whose duties are primarily related to general support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or other function not included in the above categories.

Methodological notes

1. The BJS survey limited its count of BOP personnel to full-time correctional officers, and others with direct responsibility for dealing with inmates such as correctional counselors and captains. BOP correctional officers do **not** carry firearms during normal duty.

BOP provides most other employees with arrest and firearm authority so that they can respond to emergencies and disturbances as needed. BOP officers and other staff are authorized to make arrests on or off BOP premises for assault of an officer, escape, or assisting escape; on BOP premises for theft, depredation or destruction of property, contraband, mutiny or riot, or trespassing; and on BOP premises for other offenses to safeguard security, good order, or government property.

BOP policy provides that such an arrest may be made when staff has probable cause to believe that a person has committed one of these offenses and there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be issued.

2. The U.S. Supreme Court Police and the Amtrak Office of Inspector General did not provide any data for 2002. Data from the 2000 BJS survey were used for these agencies.

Data on primary State of employment were not provided for 2002 by the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Federal Protective Service, or Bureau of Diplomatic Security. Estimates based on 2000 survey responses were used, except for the U.S. Secret Service, for which estimates based on other employment data were used.