



# NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

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## H.R. 743, the Protect and Serve Act

### Facts and Analysis

This legislation has been reintroduced for the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress by Representatives John H. Rutherford (R-FL), Joshua S. Gottheimer (D-NJ), and four other original cosponsors as H.R. 743. In 2018, this same legislation passed the House on a 382-35 vote.

The legislation would create a new Federal offense for those who deliberately target law enforcement officers with violence and is a direct response to the increased number of law enforcement officers who have been targeted for attack.

### The FACTS

- In October 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice released a report entitled: [Ambushes of Police](#). The report detailed the number of ambush attacks on law enforcement officers from 1990-2013. In 2013 alone, there were between 200 and 300 ambush attacks reported. The Executive Summary of the report states:  
*...the proportion of fatal attacks on officers attributable to ambushes [is] increasing. Concerns about targeted violence against police are on the rise, while officers must not only be guardians of the public but also be prepared to respond to violence targeting them.*
- In May 2017, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) released a report entitled: [The Assailant Study: Mindset and Behavior](#). The report identified a disturbing and growing trend of attackers who are motivated by a desire to kill a law enforcement officer. This motivation, the report concludes, is from a “singular narrative that portrays the officer as guilty in traditional and social media and the subject as the victim.”
- A December 2017 study by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services entitled [Making It Safer](#) examined law enforcement officer fatalities from 2010-2016, including ambush attacks. The study found that 20% of ambushed officers were seated in their patrol cars and that:  
*56 percent were not on a call or engaged in any enforcement activity. Many of these officers were simply eating, sitting on post, or in five cases, targeted and killed while at their home or on their way home.*
- In 2018, the Criminal Justice Information Services Division within the FBI released a report entitled [Ambushes and Unprovoked Attacks: Assaults on Our Nation’s Law Enforcement Officers](#). This comprehensive report concluded: “While the overall number

of officers who were feloniously killed was declining, the percentage of officers feloniously killed during surprise attacks was increasing.”

- In 2020, **314** officers were shot in the line of duty, **47** of whom were killed. There were **43** ambush attacks on law enforcement officers, which resulted in **52** officers being shot, **12** of whom were killed. The number of officers shot in the line of duty increased **7%** from 2019 and **33%** compared to 2018.
- In 2021, **346** officers were shot in the line of duty, **63** of whom were killed. There have been **103** ambush-style attacks on law enforcement officers (**+115%** from 2020), which resulted in **130** officers being shot, **30** of whom were killed. This information does not account for officers who were ambushed with any other weapons.
- In 2022, **331** officers were shot in the line of duty, **62** of whom were killed. There were **89** ambush-style attacks on law enforcement officers in which **126** officers were shot and **32** of whom were killed.
- In 2023, **378** officers were shot in the line of duty, **46** of whom were killed. There were **115** ambush-style attacks on law enforcement in which **138** officers were shot and **20** of whom were killed. Of the officers killed by gunfire in 2023, **44%** were ambushed.
- As of 31 July 2024, **223** officers were shot in the line of duty, **31** of whom were killed. There have been **42** ambush-style attacks on law enforcement in which **53** officers were shot, **11** of whom were killed.

## **ANALYSIS: Section by Section**

### **Section 1. Short Title.**

The short title of the bill is the “Protect and Serve Act.”

### **Section 2. Crimes targeting law enforcement officers.**

This section creates a new Federal offense for anyone who “knowingly assaults a law enforcement officer” and would sentence such an offender to a term of imprisonment of 10 years or for life for murder or attempted murder. In order for these charges to be filed, the U.S. Attorney General must certify that:

- the State does not have jurisdiction;
- the State has asked the Federal government to assume jurisdiction;
- the verdict or sentence at the State level “left demonstratively unvindicated the Federal interest in protecting public safety”; or
- a Federal prosecution is in the public interest and necessary to “secure substantial justice.”