

# Assault on a Transit Worker Guide: Reduced Reporters

An assault on a transit worker occurs when an individual knowingly, without lawful authority or permission, with intent to endanger the safety of any individual, or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life, interferes with, disables, or incapacitates a transit worker while the transit worker is performing the duties of the transit worker.

FTA's assault on a transit worker definition requires acts that *either* intend to endanger the safety of any individual *or* are done with reckless disregard for the safety of human life.

When reporting assault on a transit worker data annually **using the S&S-60 form**, agencies report the event type, worker type (who), assault type (what), and location (where).

| Element             | Options  |
|---------------------|--|
| Event Type          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Major</li><li>• Non-major</li></ul>  |
| Worker Type (Who)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Operator</li><li>• Other transit worker (e.g., transit police, station agent)</li><li>• Other (an individual that is not a transit worker or operator)</li></ul> |
| Assault Type (What) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical</li><li>• Non-physical</li></ul>  |
| Location (Where)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In transit vehicle</li><li>• In revenue facility</li><li>• In non-revenue facility</li><li>• Other</li></ul>   |

## Assault on a Transit Worker: Event Types

### Major Event

**Criteria.** A major event comprises at least one of the following:

- The worker requires immediate transport for medical attention.
- The assault results in a major event such as a derailment or collision.
- (Rail modes) The assault results in a serious injury for which immediate transport from the scene may not occur but that results in one or more of the following—
  - Requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days of the event.
  - Results in a fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose).
  - Causes severe hemorrhages or nerve, muscle, or tendon damage.
  - Involves an internal organ.
  - Involves second- or third-degree burns, or any burn affecting more than 5 percent of body surface.

*The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies. Grantees and subgrantees should refer to FTA's statutes and regulations for applicable requirements.*

Find all NTD reporting guidance at [transit.dot.gov/ntd/manuals](https://transit.dot.gov/ntd/manuals).

## Non-major Events

**Criterion.** The assault on a transit worker does not meet the major event criteria listed above. The transit worker is *not* immediately transported for medical attention; the assault does not result in a major event such as a derailment or collision; and the assault does not meet the serious injury criteria noted above for rail modes.

## Location Categories

Transit agencies must identify physical and non-physical assaults on transit workers based on the following location categories:

- Physical Assaults/Non-physical Assaults in Transit Vehicle
- Physical Assaults/Non-physical Assaults in Revenue Facility
- Physical Assaults/Non-physical Assaults in Non-revenue Facility
- Physical Assaults/Non-physical Assaults in Other Location

## Reporting Assault Counts in Form S&S-60

**Step 1.** Report the Total Event Counts for the fiscal year period for the applicable assault location(s), then designate the events as either Major Safety and Security Events or Non-major Events.

**Step 2.** Report the total number of physical/non-physical transit worker assault injuries and fatalities for the entire fiscal year period, corresponding to the location and transit worker types listed in the table above.

## Reportable Event Examples

Reduced reporters submit assault **counts** for the entire fiscal year period; the S&S-60 form should reflect the appropriate count if there are multiple reportable events. The table on the following page lists examples for scenarios involving physical assault, non-physical assault, and multiple assault counts within reportable events using the S&S-60 form.

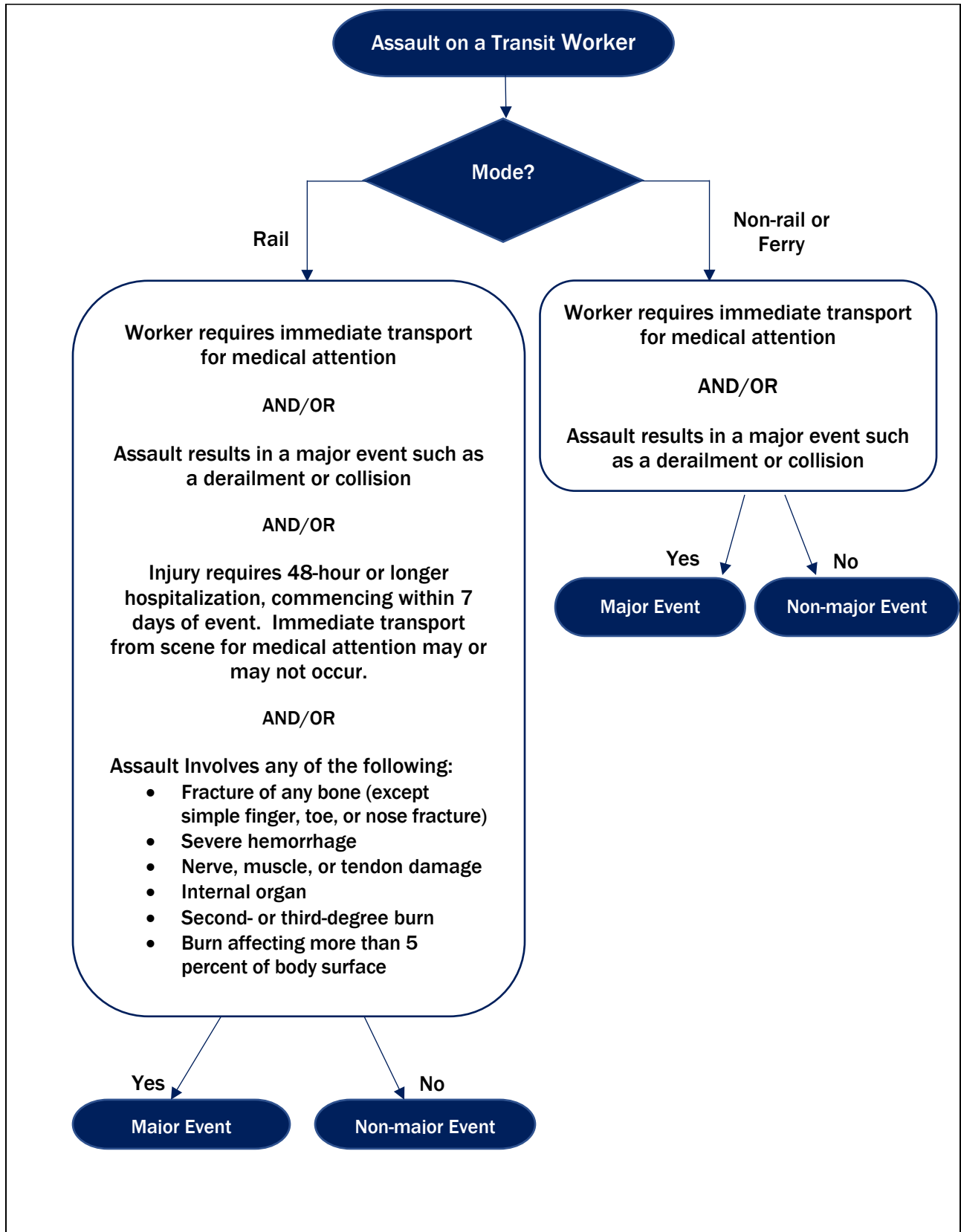
| Description   | Event Type | Worker (Who)         | Assault Type (What) | Location (Where)        | What Gets Reported  |
|---|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| A transit operator is physically assaulted on a bus, then is transported for medical attention following the event.         | Major      | Operator             | Physical            | In transit vehicle      | 1 count each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Assault in Transit Vehicle as a Major Safety and Security Event</li> <li>Operator Injury in Transit Vehicle</li> </ul> |
| A transit mechanic in a non-revenue facility is verbally threatened. The event results in neither an injury nor a fatality. | Non-major  | Other transit worker | Non-physical        | In non-revenue facility | 1 count of Non-Physical Assault in Non-Revenue Facility as a Non-Major Event (non-injury)   |

## Additional Resources

- [Transit Worker Assault Guide for Full Reporters](#) (contains additional guidance for determining event and assault types)
- [National Transit Database 2023 Policy Manual: Reduced Reporting](#)
- [Reduced Reporter snapshot of annual Safety Data form \(S&S-60\)](#)

For support related to reporting transit worker assault, please contact your NTD validation analyst or email [NTDHelp@dot.gov](mailto:NTDHelp@dot.gov).

## Step 1: Assault on a Transit Worker Event Type Decision Flowchart



## Step 2: Assault on a Transit Worker Assault Type Decision Flowchart

