

Terrorism in the United States

1990

**Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division**

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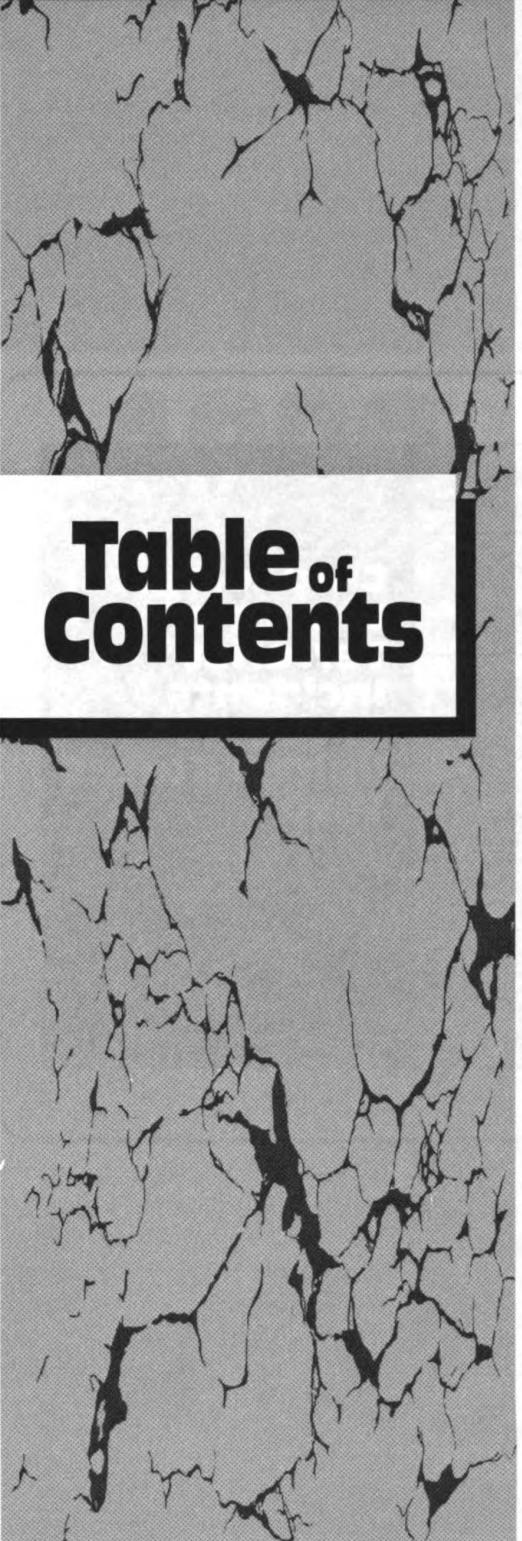


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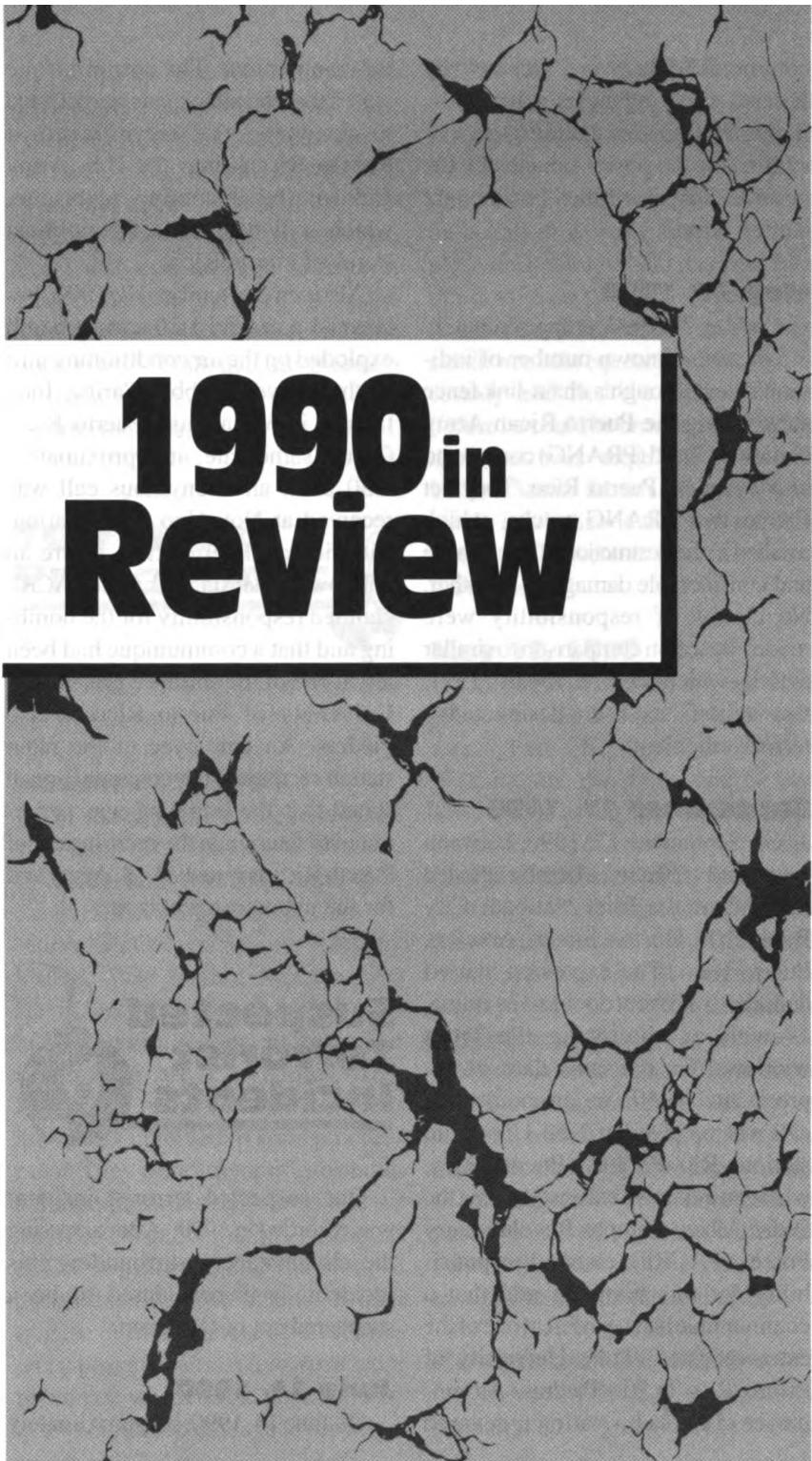
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Chronological Listing of Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1990

	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
1/12	Santurce, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces (PACRF)
1/12	Carolina, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	PACRF
2/22	Los Angeles, California	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.
4/22	Santa Cruz County, California	Malicious Destruction of Property	Earth Night Action Group
5/27	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
9/17	Arecibo, Puerto Rico	Bombing	PACRF
9/17	Vega Baja, Puerto Rico	Bombing	PACRF



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Terrorist Incidents



During 1990, the FBI recorded a total of seven terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

January 12, 1990

On January 12, 1990, at approximately 2:30 a.m., two pipe bombs exploded at the U.S. Navy Recruiting Office, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, Carolina, Puerto Rico. Both pipe bombs caused moderate damage to the plate glass window or door, respectively, and to a limited interior area of each facility beyond the impact area. No injuries resulted from these bombings. On January 14, 1990, the "El Mundo" newspaper in San Juan reported that the Brigada Internacionalista Eugenio Maria de Hostos de las Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos (Eugenio Maria de Hostos International Brigade of the Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces) sent a communique to Agencia EFE, a Spanish news agency, claiming responsibility for these bombings. The communique stated that the reason for these bombings was to gain independence for Puerto Rico. (Two terrorist incidents)

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February 22, 1990

On February 22, 1990, during the early morning hours, an explosive device detonated in a vehicle parked within sixty feet of the Olympic Plaza Building located at 11500 Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. This building contains the offices of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and has been the target of two previous bombings within the past two years. Upon further examination, it was determined that there were numerous holes in the windows of the Olympic Plaza Building, some of which were office windows of the IRS. No injuries resulted from this bombing. On February 27, 1990, a letter was received by the "Santa Monica Outlook" newspaper from a group calling itself "Up the IRS, Inc." The letter indicated that future bombings would be forthcoming and that they would escalate in severity.

April 22, 1990

On April 22, 1990, two power poles were discovered to be sawed in half in Santa Cruz County, California. Power to the residents in the area was discontinued for approximately four hours while the poles were repaired. On April 23, 1990, in the early morning hours, a metal power structure toppled and caused a power outage to approximately 95 percent of the community within Santa Cruz County. The damages and toppling of the metal power structure were caused by the removal of bolts at the base. Power was discontinued for four hours while the tower was repaired. Later that day, both written and telephonic

communications were received by several news agencies within the San Francisco area claiming responsibility for the power outages by the group calling itself the "Earth Night Action Group."

May 27, 1990

On May 27, 1990, at approximately 4 a.m., an unknown number of individuals cut through a chain-link fence surrounding the Puerto Rican Army National Guard (PRANG) compound at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. They set fire to two PRANG trucks, which resulted in the destruction of one vehicle and considerable damage to the other. No claims of responsibility were made. Based on comparison to similar activity which occurred in early 1991, this action has been designated a terrorist incident.

September 17, 1990

On September 17, 1990, between 1 a.m. and 1:30 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of the First National City Bank, 101 Hostos Street, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The explosion caused damage to the front door and its frame, as well as shattering the front windows. On the same date, at approximately 6:50 a.m., an anonymous call was received at Noti-Uno radio station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where an unknown caller stated that the Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces (PACRF), claimed responsibility for this bombing and that a communique had been left at one of the entrance gates of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras. An employee of the radio station recovered

the communique. The communique stated that the attack was perpetrated to denounce the recruitment of Puerto Ricans into the U.S. Army and for the upcoming plebiscite, which will determine the political status of Puerto Rico.

Also, on September 17, 1990, between 1 a.m. and 1:30 a.m., a bomb exploded on the air conditioning unit of the Harvey Hubbel Caribe, Inc., factory in Vega Baja, Puerto Rico. On the same date, at approximately 6:50 a.m., an anonymous call was received at Noti-Uno radio station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where an unknown caller stated that the PACRF claimed responsibility for the bombing and that a communique had been left at one of the entrance gates of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras. An employee of the radio station recovered the communique. It stated that the bombing was perpetrated to denounce the recruitment of Puerto Ricans into the U.S. Army and for the upcoming plebiscite.

Suspected Terrorist Incidents



One suspected terrorist incident was recorded in 1990. After assessing the circumstances surrounding this incident, it is considered to be a suspected act of terrorism.

June 14, 1990

On June 14, 1990, at approximately

1:15 a.m., an improvised explosive device detonated near the front entrance of the Cuban Museum of Art and Culture, Miami, Florida. The device was placed in front of the main entrance doors which were destroyed along with considerable damage to some of the artwork on exhibit at the museum. This marks the second time since May 3, 1988, that this museum has been targeted by suspected anti-Castro elements.

Terrorism Preventions



In 1990, five terrorist incidents were prevented.

January 12, 1990

On January 12, 1990, as a result of a joint FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and U.S. Customs Service investigation, Joseph Martin McColgan, Seamus Anthony Moley, Sean Gerard McCann and Kevin Joseph McKinley were arrested in North Palm Beach, Florida. The individuals are Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), members/associates involved in arms procurement. They were attempting to obtain a Stinger, heat-seeking, surface-to-air missile, .50 caliber sniper rifles, .38 caliber pistols, and explosive detonators for use against British targets. With the arrest of these subjects, possible acts of terrorism were prevented which could have resulted in loss of life and damage to property.

February 17, 1990

On February 17, 1990, the FBI arrested an American citizen in California who allegedly had been hired to commit two assassinations on behalf of a foreign country. The plot was instituted and directed by a diplomat at a foreign establishment in the United States. The alleged assassin was subsequently released from custody and fled the United States before he could be brought to trial. The diplomat was expelled from the United States for his actions. As a result, it is believed that two terrorist acts were prevented. (Two terrorism preventions)

May 12, 1990

On May 12, 1990, Robert John Winslow and Steven Nelson were arrested by FBI Agents in Seattle, Washington. Winslow and Nelson were armed at the time of their arrest and had components in their possession that could be used in the assembly of an explosive device. Information indicated that the bomb would be used against members of minority groups. On the same date, James Proctor Baker was arrested in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. These three subjects are members of the Aryan Nations, a violent white supremacist group located in Hayden Lake, Idaho. With the arrest of these three subjects, possible acts of terrorism were prevented that could have resulted in loss of life and damage to property.

November 21, 1990

On November 21, 1990, Jamal Mohammed Warrayat was arrested

in Newark, New Jersey, on charges of threatening to murder the U.S. President, the Secretary of State and members of Congress, as well as to attack two U.S. military bases. Warrayat claimed that a group he led planned to retaliate against U.S. officials "if they spoke out against the interest of his group." With the arrest of Warrayat, it is believed that possible acts of terrorism were prevented.

Significant Accomplishments

This segment highlights some of the significant law enforcement accomplishments to combat the activities of major terrorist groups. The accomplishments include indictments, arrests, and convictions.

Domestic:

Anti-Castro Cuban Terrorism

On June 4, 1990, Jose Gonzalez was expelled from Guatemala and was arrested by FBI Agents in Miami, Florida, upon his arrival in Miami from Guatemala. This arrest was coordinated with Guatemalan law enforcement authorities. Gonzalez had been sought as a fugitive by the FBI since 1984 on bombing and perjury charges. Specifically, he is charged with placing an explosive device at the Mexican Consulate, Miami, Florida, in September, 1981, which exploded causing severe

damage. He is also charged with transporting an explosive device to the Office of the Consulate General of Nicaragua in Miami, in September, 1982, which failed to explode.

Gonzalez has been described as being a member of and holding a leadership position within Omega 7, a militant, anti-Castro terrorist organization.

Aryan Nations

On October 18, 1990, Robert John Winslow, Stephen E. Nelson, and James P. Baker were convicted on charges stemming from their possession of components that could be used in the assembly of an explosive device which allegedly was to be utilized on May 12, 1990. Information indicated that the intended victims were to be members of minority groups. These three subjects are members of the Aryan Nations, a violent, white supremacist group located in Hayden Lake, Idaho.

May 19 Communist Organization (M19CO)

On September 7, 1990, Marilyn Jean Buck, Laura Jane Whitehorn, and Linda Sue Evans pled guilty to charges relating to the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other bombings within the Washington, D.C., area. On November 16, 1990, Buck was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment to be served consecutive to the combined 70-year sentence she is currently serving for previous offenses connected to this case. On December 6, 1990, Whitehorn was sentenced to a consecutive total of 20

years' imprisonment, and Evans received a total sentence of 10 years (five years to run consecutive and five years concurrent to her 35-year sentence for related charges.)

The M19CO is a Marxist-Leninist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the U.S. Government through armed struggle and the use of violence.

Yahweh; also known as Black Hebrew Israelites of Miami

On November 6, 1990, indictments were returned against 17 Yahweh members. On November 7, 1990, a total of 14 persons were arrested including Hulon Mitchell, Jr., aka Yahweh Ben Yahweh, the leader of Yahweh. Seven Yahweh members were arrested in the Miami, Florida, area, and the remaining members were arrested elsewhere in the United States. On November 16, 1990, two of the subjects who were in fugitive status turned themselves in for arrest. Sixteen Yahweh members who have been arrested have been ordered held without bond.

Yahweh is a black, religious cult which believes that its members are the true descendants of Israel who have been deprived of their heritage and culture by white-dominated governments for four centuries. Yahweh members advocate the violent elimination of the U.S. Government as well as modern white society. As alleged in the indictment, the Yahweh cult has a history of perpetrating violent acts, to include murder, kidnaping, assault, extortion, and arson.

Other Domestic Terrorism

On November 15, 1990, Jose Dionisio Suarez y Esquivel was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Suarez had been a fugitive since 1978 and was wanted for the car-bomb assassination of former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, on September 21, 1976, in Washington, D.C. Ronnie Moffitt, a U.S. citizen and business associate of Letelier, was also killed. Suarez had been arrested on April 11, 1990, in St. Petersburg, Florida.

International:

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

On October 30, 1990, Mahmoud El Abed Mahmoud Ahmad Atta, an ANO member, was extradited to Israel for murder. Atta and Yousef Hariz, an accomplice, allegedly attacked a civilian bus in Israeli-occupied territory, killing the driver, and wounding a passenger. Hariz was subsequently brought to trial for this crime in Israel, was convicted, and is serving a life sentence. Atta was arrested in Venezuela and deported to the United States on May 6, 1987, based on his naturalized U.S. citizenship.

The ANO is committed to the use of violence to destroy efforts to reconcile Israel and the Arab states. It also calls for the destruction of ruling reactionary regimes in countries such as Jordan, Egypt, and the Persian Gulf states.

Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)

On July 12, 1989, Richard Clark Johnson, Martin Peter Quigley, and Christina Leigh Reid were charged and arrested. One other subject was also charged, however, his whereabouts are unknown. These four subjects, who are PIRA technical experts, had allegedly been working together for two years in the development and production of remote-controlled, electronic-improvised devices which were to be utilized against British helicopters. They were charged with Conspiracy to Destroy the Property of a Foreign Government and Arms Export Control Act-Conspiracy. Search warrants were also issued and executed for several residences and vehicles where evidence was seized. Trial for the four subjects commenced on April 30, 1990. On June 18, 1990, Johnson, Quigley, and Reid were found guilty of all charges against them. Another defendant, Gerald Vincent Hoy, pled guilty earlier in the case. On August 20, 1990, the following sentences were handed down: Johnson received ten years' imprisonment, Quigley received eight years, Reid received three years and five months and Hoy received two years' imprisonment.

On January 16, 1990, Joseph Martin McColgan, Seamus Anthony Moley, Sean Gerard McCann, and Kevin Joseph McKinley, all members of the PIRA, were arraigned before a U.S. Magistrate in West Palm Beach, Florida, and charged

with violation of the Arms Export and Control Act, Possession of an Unregistered Destructive Device and Money Laundering. On October 4, 1990, the indictment was dismissed against McCann and he was deported to Canada the following day. Trial for the remaining subjects began on November 13, 1990. On December 11, 1990, McColgan, Moley, and McKinley were convicted in Miami, Florida, and are awaiting sentencing.

The PIRA is a Marxist/Leninist terrorist organization which seeks British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and the establishment of a 32-county united government. The PIRA is extremely violent, well organized, and well armed.

Sikh

On March 30, 1990, as a result of FBI information, the alleged United Kingdom leader of the Babbar Khalsa was detained at John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport, New York, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The Babbar Khalsa is considered to be the most militant and dangerous of all Sikh terrorist organizations. The subject was interviewed by INS and FBI Agents and subsequently deported from the United States.

On June 15, 1990, as a result of FBI information, a prominent member of the International Sikh Youth Federation, a Sikh extremist organization, was detained by the INS at JFK International Airport, New York. The subject was deported from the United States on June 22, 1990.

Other International Terrorism

Arrest Made in Connection with the Investigation of the Murder of Colonel James N. Rowe:

On March 16, 1990, an arrest warrant was issued for Juanito Itaas based on an affidavit and complaint filed in Washington, D.C., by the FBI charging Itaas with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1116. Itaas was wanted in connection with the April 21, 1989, murder of Colonel James N. Rowe in the Philippines. Itaas and another defendant, Donato Continente, were brought to trial in the Philippines on April 30, 1990. Much of the prosecutive information presented was a result of the FBI's investigation at the time of the murder. Itaas and Continente were sentenced to life in prison on February 28, 1991.

Arrests Made of Two Colombian Nationals in Connection with Their Attempt to Purchase Military Weapons and Stinger Missiles:

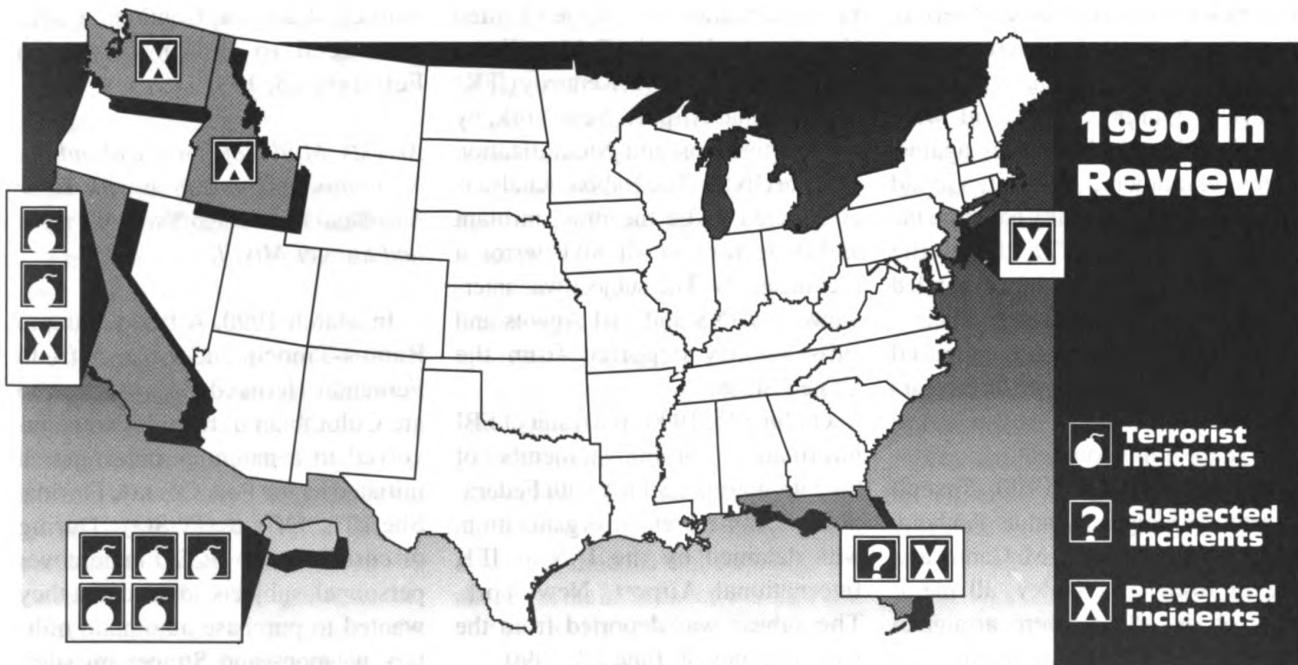
In March 1990, Alfredo Antonio Ramos-Tinoco and Luis Alfredo Fernando Hernandez-Zuluaga, who are Colombian nationals, were involved in a narcotics investigation initiated by the Polk County, Florida, Sheriff's Office (PCSO). During discussions with PCSO undercover personnel, subjects advised that they wanted to purchase automatic military weapons and Stinger missiles. They indicated that they wanted to

make these purchases for the purpose of assassinating Colombian Government officials and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Agents and to enable them to shoot down Colombian helicopters. The PCSO subsequently contacted the FBI Field Office in Tampa, Florida, and a meeting was set up with the subjects. During this meeting, the subjects agreed to the purchase and indicated that it was being made for the Pablo Escobar drug organization in Colombia. On May 3, 1990, the subjects advised that they had received authority from Pablo Escobar to purchase the weapons. FBI surveillance then followed the subjects from Tampa to the residence of a known drug dealer in Miami. A search of this residence

uncovered several automatic weapons and a small amount of narcotics. On May 5, 1990, both subjects were arrested without incident by the FBI and charged with conspiracy (Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 371) to violate three statutes: Receiving Stolen Government Property (Title 18, USC, Section 641), Exporting Arms without a License (Title 22, USC, Section 2778), and Aiding/Abetting the Importation and Possession with Intent to Distribute Marijuana and Cocaine (Title 18, USC, Sections 952 and 963). Both subjects have been convicted and sentenced.

Member of El Salvadoran Death Squad Arrested:

On March 29, 1990, Carlos Rene Mata, an individual identified as a member of El Salvadoran death squads, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mata was charged with violation of the following statutes: Conspiracy to Commit Offense or to Defraud the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 371) and Forgery or False Use of a Passport (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1543). Mata had been arrested on state charges on December 29, 1989, in Los Angeles, California, as a result of a joint operation between the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department. ●

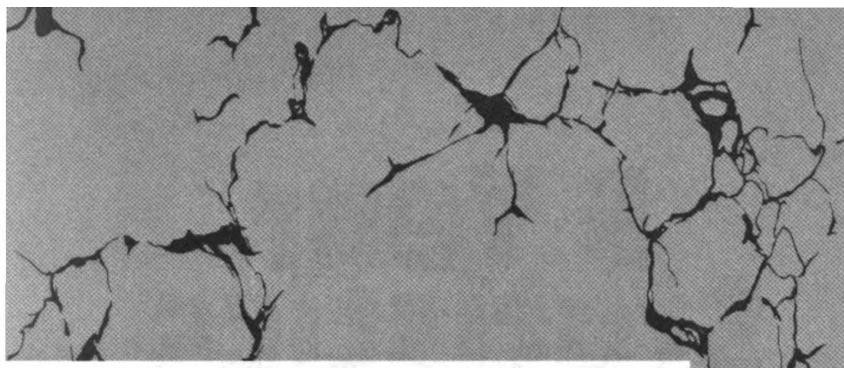




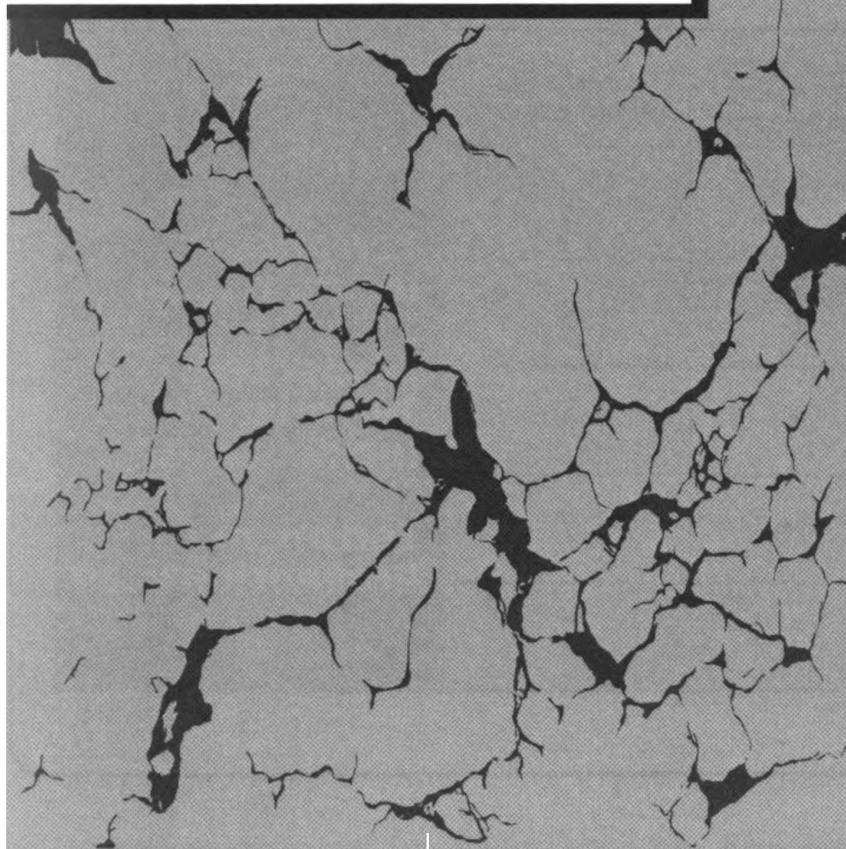
5 Year Statistics (1986-1990)

	Terrorist Incidents	Suspected Terrorist Incidents	Terrorism Preventions	
1986	25	2	9	
1987	9	8	5	
1988	9	5	3	
1989	4	16	7	
1990	7	1	5	

Totals:
Terrorist Incidents: 54
Suspected Terrorist Incidents: 32
Terrorism Preventions: 29



Trend Analysis



Contained in this section is an examination of trends during the five-year period 1986-1990 concerning the three major statistical categories, as defined in this report: terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and terrorism preventions. Graphic displays are included to present an outline of terrorism in the United States during this time frame.

Trends/ Patterns



Terrorist Incidents

During the period 1986-1990, 54 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States and Puerto Rico. From a regional perspective, the majority of these, (36) or roughly 67 percent of the total, occurred in Puerto Rico. The Western region recorded 14 (in Arizona, California, and Idaho), and two took place in the Northeastern region (both in New York). Two incidents (one each in Florida and Texas) occurred in the Southern region.

Bombing attacks (including explosions, attempted bombings, pipe, tear gas, and fire bombings) dominated the type of attack during this period (44 of 54). Also included were four acts of malicious destruction

of property, two acts of sabotage, three arsons, and one assassination. As a result of these attacks, one death and 19 injuries were recorded. No casualties have occurred since 1986.

In the past four years, there has been a general consistency in the number of incidents recorded. In 1986, seven terrorist acts were committed on a single day by one Puerto Rican terrorist group in Puerto Rico. Another Puerto Rican group committed four acts on another day in Puerto Rico. Also, four incidents were carried out by the same right-wing domestic group on a single day in Idaho. These three days of multiple attacks account for 15 of the 25 incidents recorded during 1986.

Since then, a trend of decline has continued with nine incidents recorded in 1987, (including seven on the same day, by the same group in Puerto Rico), nine in 1988, four in 1989, and a slight upswing to seven in 1990. This overall steadiness can be attributed in part to law enforcement successes against terrorists in the United States, including arrests and incarcerations of key leaders.

However, despite this positive trend, it would be incorrect to conclude that the threat of terrorism in the United States is being eliminated. Throughout the world, the political and social events and conditions which spawn terrorism still remain. Also, there exists an infrastructure in the United States which could support either domestic or international terrorism.

Suspected Terrorist Incidents

During the period 1986-1990, the FBI recorded 32 suspected terrorist incidents. Similar to confirmed incidents, the use of an explosive device, both detonated and undetonated, was the most popular weapon (30 of 32). The other two involved an arson and a shooting. The most targeted locations included the Miami, Florida, area (13), followed by eight committed in California, and seven in Puerto Rico. Other areas included Illinois, Michigan, Montana, and New York. Three injuries resulted from these suspected terrorist acts. Actual numbers recorded between 1986-1990 remained fairly consistent, except for 1987 and 1989, with increases noted.

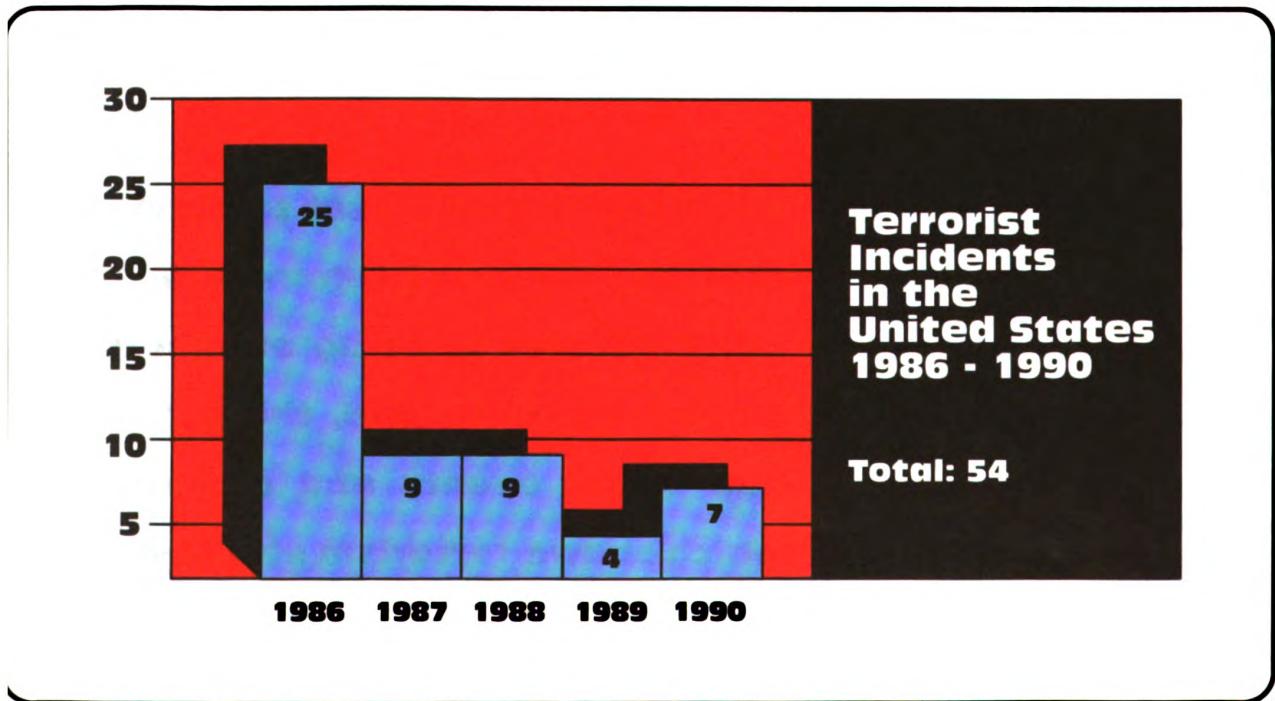
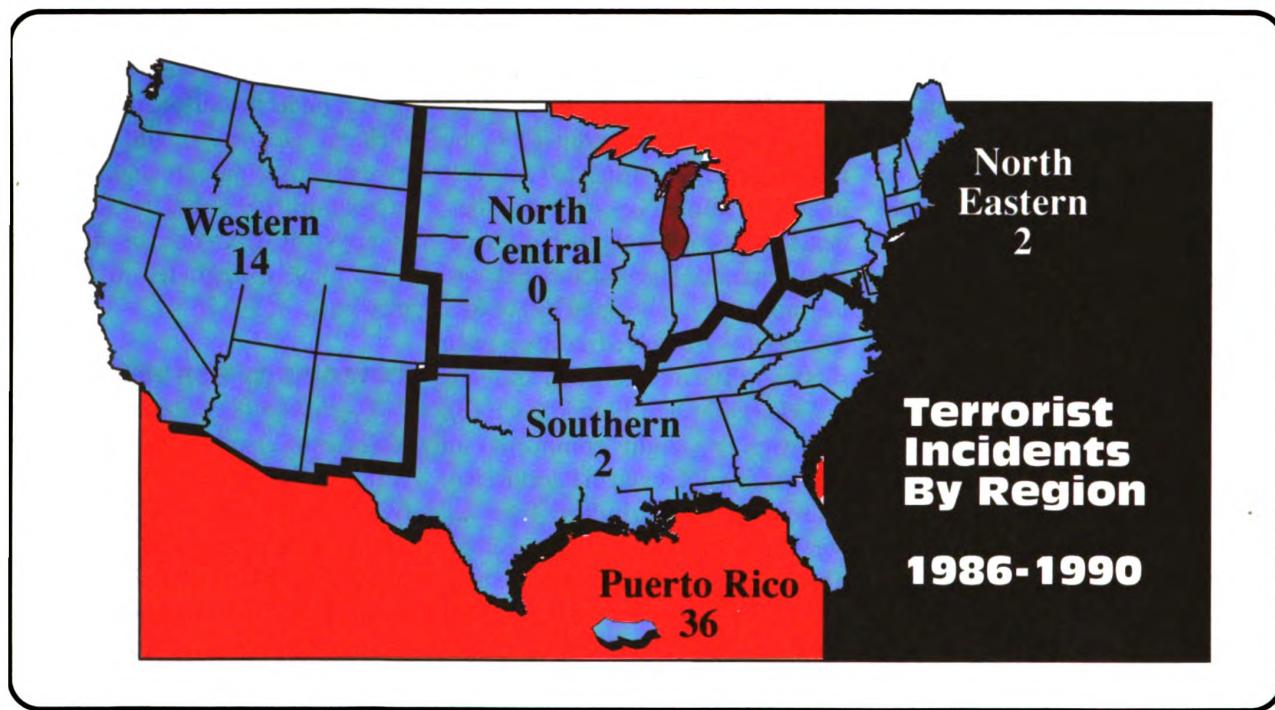
Lacking specific evidence linking these acts to known or suspected

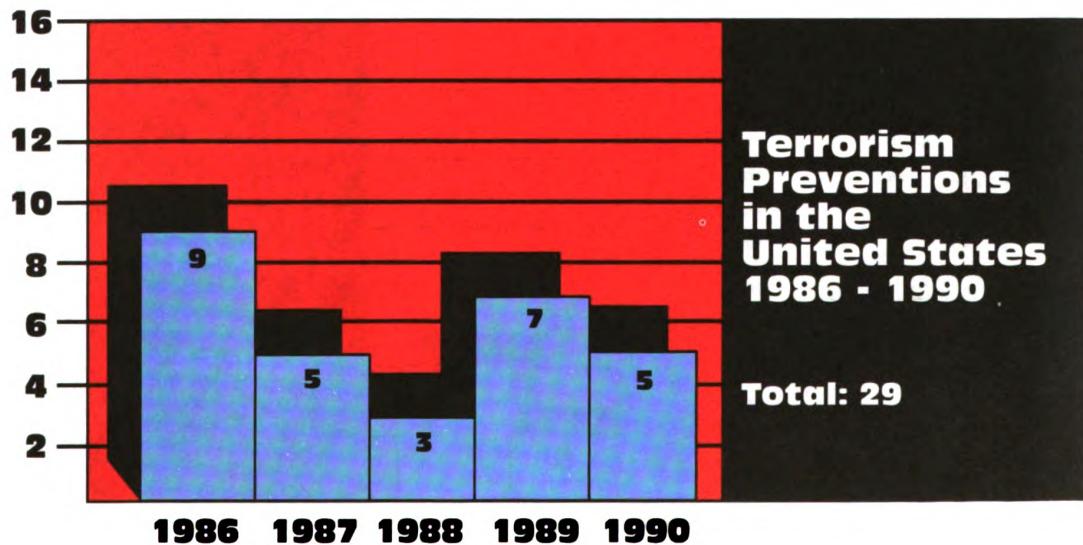
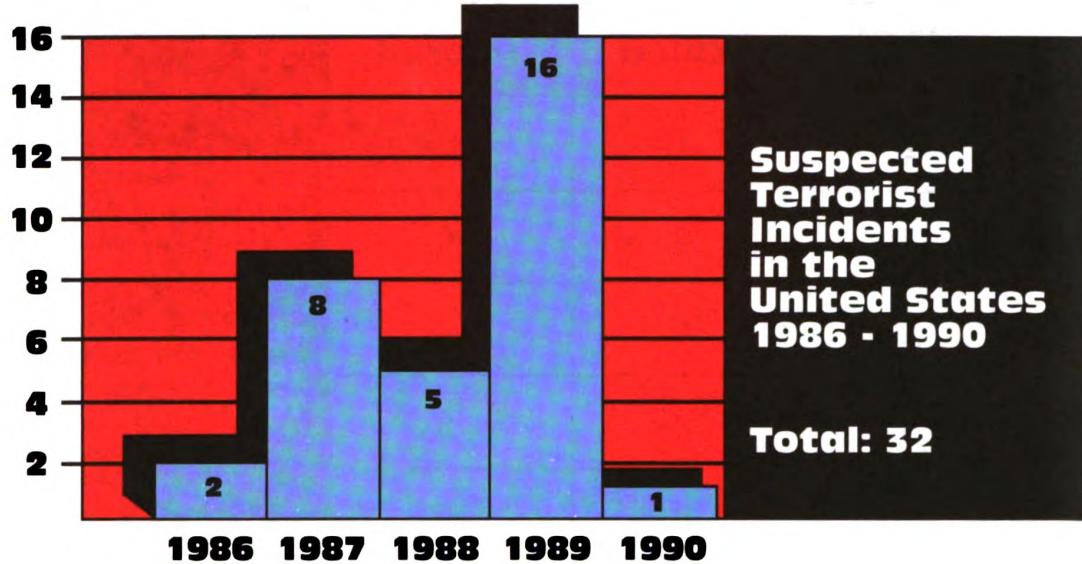
terrorist groups, these are being carried under the Suspected Terrorist Incident category. Should additional investigative data reveal specific responsibility and attribution, it is possible that one or more of these may be upgraded to terrorist incidents.

Terrorism Preventions

Twenty-nine potential acts of terrorism were prevented during the period under examination. In 1990, five preventions were recorded. The significance of a prevention of a terrorist act cannot be overstated. While, when compared to a terrorist incident, a prevention may not receive extensive attention, the resultant saving of lives or prevention of damage to property is the primary goal of the FBI's Counterterrorism Program. ●

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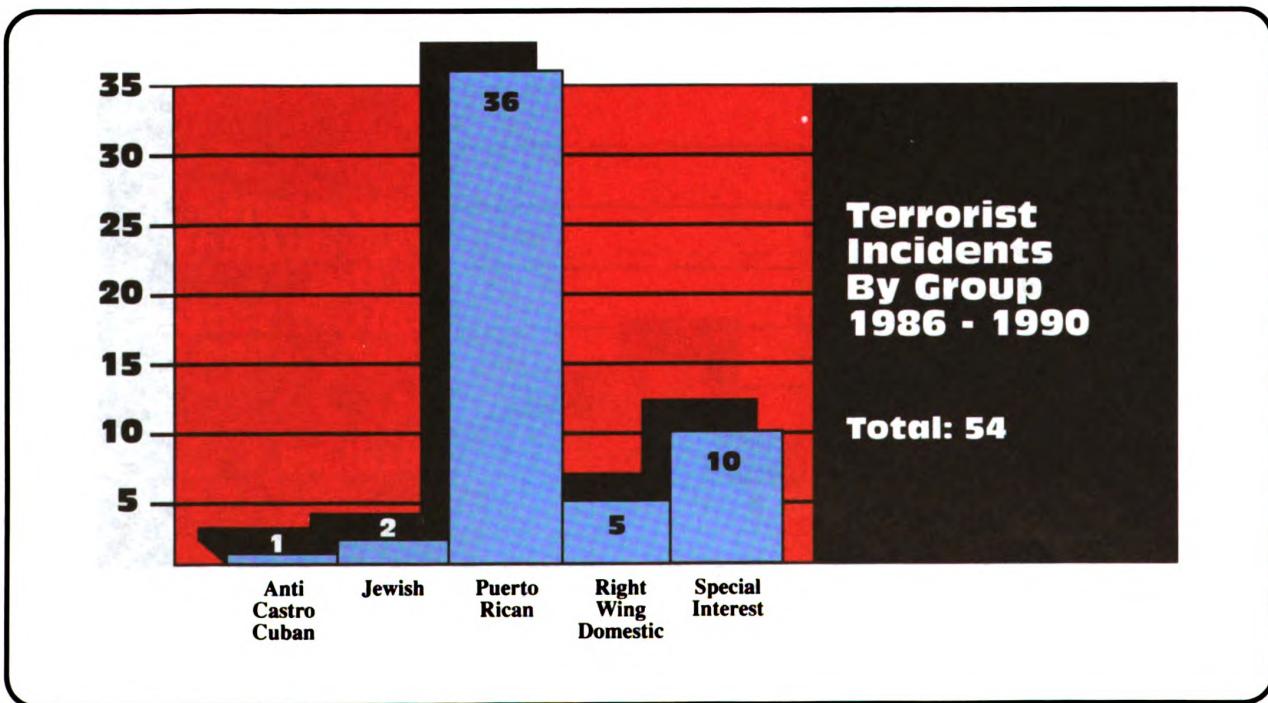


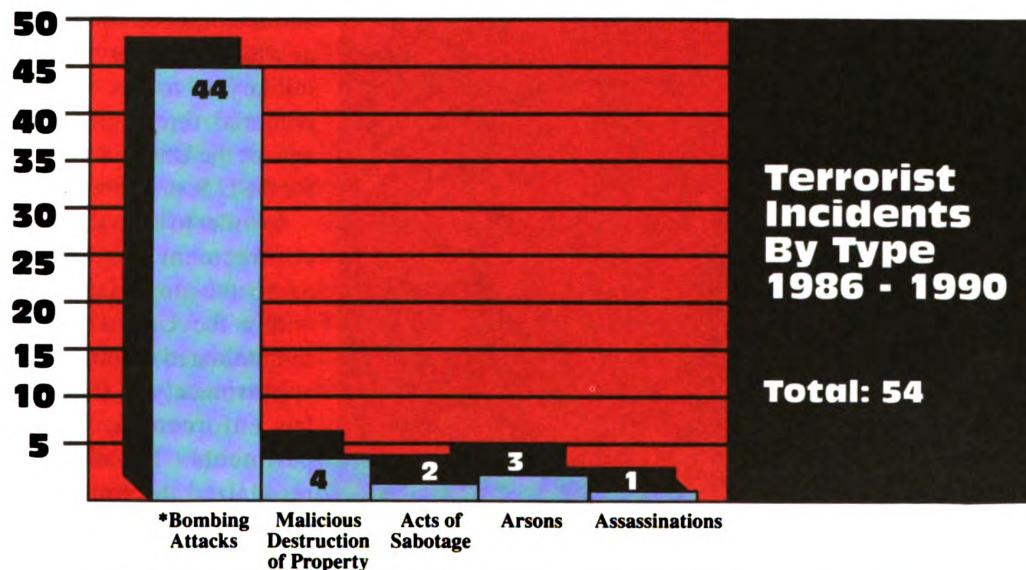
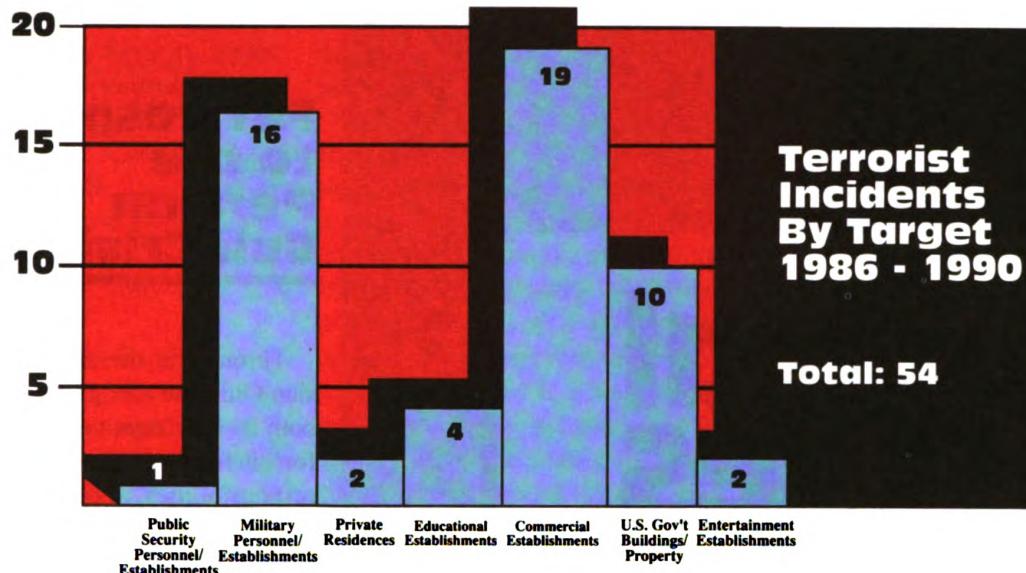


	Total Incidents	Killed	Injured	
1986	25	1	19	
1987	9	0	0	
1988	9	0	0	
1989	4	0	0	
1990	7	0	0	

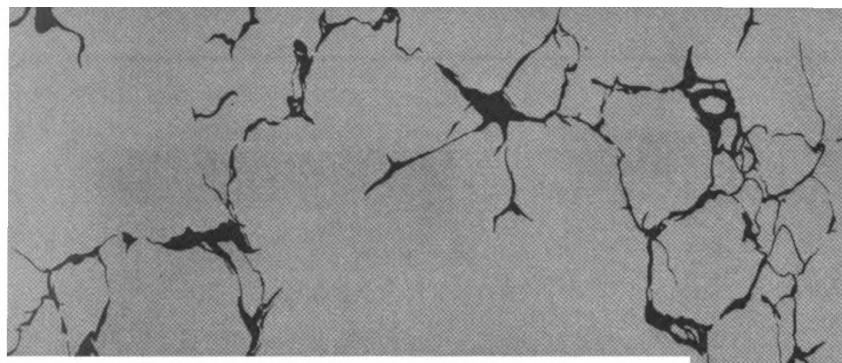
**Numerical Summary/
Killed & Injured
1986 - 1990**

Total Incidents: 54
Total Killed: 1
Total Injured: 19

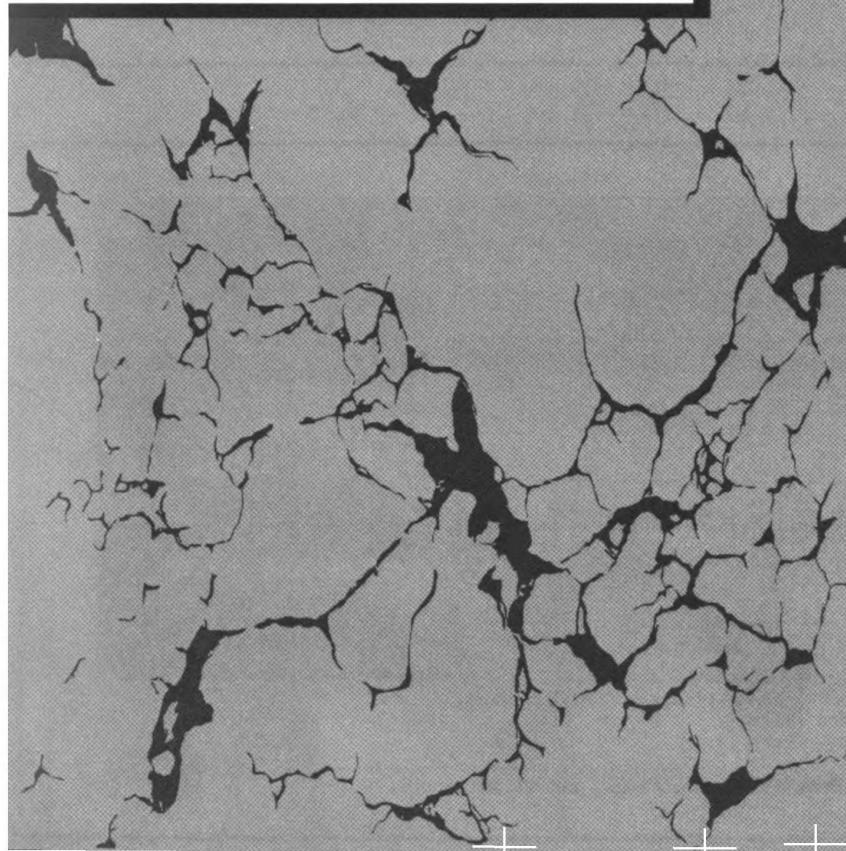




*Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe and fire bombs.



Topical Issues



FBI Response to the Persian Gulf Crisis



Throughout the crisis in the Persian Gulf, the FBI greatly enhanced both its investigative and liaison efforts in fulfilling its counterterrorism responsibilities. Following the deployment of U.S. military personnel, the FBI committed resources to monitor potential terrorist activity and direct the investigative response.

From the onset of the crisis, the FBI worked closely with its counterparts in the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence community, as well as with foreign services and the U.S. military to assess and counter any potential threat of terrorist action against the United States in retaliation for the U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia.

In order to keep state and local law enforcement authorities informed as to the potential terrorist threat within the United States, the FBI disseminated a threat advisory to approximately 27,000 state and local law enforcement agencies or departments. In doing so, the FBI recognized the importance of both state and local law enforcement agencies over the past several years in preventing terrorists from conducting a terrorist act in the

United States. The 1987 arrest of Walid Nicolas Kabbani, a member of a Middle Eastern terrorist organization, in Richford, Vermont, by local police authorities and the arrest of Japanese Red Army terrorist, Yu Kikumura, in Newark by a New Jersey state trooper in April 1988, are but two examples of the positive impact of state and local law enforcement.

Additionally, FBI officials remained in constant contact with many U.S. Government agencies to assess the terrorist threat to U.S. Government facilities. The FBI routinely briefed members of Congress and other Federal agencies on the FBI's initiatives underway as a result of the Gulf crisis, and its potential terrorist threat to the United States.

In an effort to raise awareness and alertness at all levels with those responsible for the U.S. infrastructure, FBI Special Agents also contacted hundreds of community and industry leaders to discuss the potential terrorist threat within the United States. In a related program, those key assets which make up the U.S. infrastructure (a system of interdependent networks made up of identifiable industries and institutions essential to the security and welfare of this country) were identified and security awareness of these assets was heightened.

In order to adequately address potential security concerns at U.S. airports, the FBI and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) initiated an on-site security survey of selected domestic airports. This

survey was intended to assess airport vulnerabilities and to develop terrorism prevention and contingency plans.

To counter the potential threat of chemical and biological terrorism in the United States, the FBI developed a chemical/biological incidence response plan which enhances the FBI's response capability. In addition, the FBI developed a relationship with personnel from various agencies specifically trained in chemical and biological agents, to assist the FBI in assessing the credibility of a chemical or biological terrorist threat.

The FBI also greatly intensified its investigative efforts against known and suspected terrorist elements in order to prevent acts of terrorism within the United States. In order to accomplish this, the FBI drew resources from other FBI programs, and when deemed necessary, redeployed FBI resources.

In addition, FBI personnel worked with the Tampa Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team in preparation for Super Bowl XXV held January 27, 1991, in Tampa, Florida. FBI representatives also worked with the Tampa Bay Super Bowl Security Committee which was responsible for the coordination of all security-related aspects of the event. FBI representatives participated in security planning as well as in the on-scene command post.

The threat of terrorism which resulted from the Persian Gulf crisis was broad both in its scope and its

potential impact. The FBI's response to this crisis was by necessity multifaceted and based on the critical ingredients of coordination and communication. Through each of the above investigative and coordination initiatives, the FBI worked closely with a multitude of intelligence and law enforcement agencies. In this combined fashion, the U.S. Government did respond to the threat of terrorism and maintained a sense of security within the United States.

Civil Aviation and Terrorism



Perhaps no other incident of terrorism involving aviation has caused a greater impact than the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988. The public reaction to this tragedy combined with the continuing criminal investigation to identify those responsible, evidenced the need for a close examination of the security within the aviation industry. On August 4, 1989, the "President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism" was established by Executive Order 12686 and charged with the review and evaluation of policy options in connection with aviation security, with particular emphasis placed on the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103.

The Commission "reviewed security

measures at airports in the United States and Europe." It "met with officials of governments here and abroad charged with directing and implementing aviation security and intelligence-gathering and evaluation." It also conducted meetings "with security specialists, representatives of airlines and airports, and with officials of the U.S. consular, intelligence, and counterterrorism communities. The staff conducted over 250 investigative interviews and received sworn testimony from witnesses."

The Commission issued its final report on May 15, 1990. The report contained 64 recommendations under the topical areas of International Security, Domestic Security, and Mail and Cargo, the Federal Aviation Administration(FAA), Research and Development, Intelligence, Threat Notification, Treatment of Families of Victims of Terrorism, and National Will.

Following the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 and through the Presidential Commission review period, it became clear that the FBI, as lead agency for domestic terrorism, would be involved in the efforts to improve the security of our aviation system. In early 1990, FBI Director William S. Sessions and Admiral James B. Busey IV, Administrator of the FAA, began meeting on a regular basis to determine ways in which the FBI and FAA could work together to further enhance the safeguarding of U.S. civil aviation. As an outgrowth of these meetings, in August 1990, the FBI conducted a survey of all of its field offices to obtain any ad-

ditional information which might augment the FAA's designation of certain airports as "category X" or "high risk." The results and observations of this survey, were discussed with FAA representatives during a meeting in September 1990. Another result of the cooperative efforts between the FBI and FAA occurred when, on October 11-12, 1990, the FBI and FAA jointly hosted the "Conference on Civil Aviation Security and Terrorism." In addition to governmental representatives, in attendance at this conference were executive officers of selected U.S. air carriers. The conference consisted of an exchange of views on what the FAA, law enforcement, and the airline industry collectively could do to enhance the protection of civil aviation against terrorism.

On November 16, 1990, the President signed into law the "Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990." This legislation incorporated the recommendations of the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism. Sections of this legislation opened up new areas of responsibility for the FBI. This legislation called for the creation of a new cooperative effort between the FAA and the FBI to develop initiatives to improve aviation security. As foreseen, this legislation placed the FBI in a new proactive role with regard to civil aviation security. Specifically, the "Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990" requires that the FAA and the FBI:

"jointly conduct an assessment of current and potential threats to the domestic air transportation system..."

"jointly determine and implement the most effective method for continually analyzing and monitoring security threats to the domestic air transportation system...," and

"conduct periodic threat and vulnerability assessments with respect to the security of individual airports which are part of the domestic air transportation system..."

Since the enactment of the new legislation, the FBI and FAA have continued to work together to determine the methods in which to implement its provisions. One important aspect of this coordination is the security surveys of domestic airports. This involves an overall look at the security of individual airports. While not duplicating the FAA's Civil Aviation Security National Inspection Program, it is intended to develop constructive and realistic suggestions on further enhancing U.S. aviation security. This airport security survey process has been developed and the airport surveys are underway.

Other important issues concerning aviation security in which the FBI

has played an important role, deal with the reporting of anonymous bomb threats and public notification of threat information. The FBI, as a member of the Civil Aviation Security Advisory Committee, is working with selected airlines, the FAA, the Department of Transportation(DOT), and other members of the law enforcement community to examine the problems surrounding the anonymous bomb threat issue and to develop recommendations for solutions. The FBI and DOT have been working closely on the issues of public notification of threats to transportation, the sharing of intelligence, and the dissemination of public threat notices. In this context, DOT has been recognized as the proper agency to make any appropriate public threat notification involving transportation.

Drawing on its expertise in counterterrorism, as well as investigations of violent crimes and bombing matters, the FBI recognizes the importance of cooperation among the involved government agencies and private entities. Working together we have enhanced security and will reassure the travelling public of the safety of the domestic air transportation system.

Impact of the Gulf War: Post-Conflict Life in the United States



Beginning in August 1990, with the start of the Persian Gulf crisis, heightened security measures were taken throughout the United States as a result of the terrorist threat. Iraq had warned that a U.S. attack in the Gulf would unleash a wave of terrorism against American targets. Saddam Hussein's call for a "jihad," or holy war, against the United States and its allies as a second front in the Gulf War triggered understandable fears within the public sector. Overseas travel by the public dropped dramatically. Domestic travel suffered as well, but to a lesser extent. Private security firms reported brisk sales of gas masks, bomb detection equipment and bulletproof vests. Mental health professionals reported an increase in patients' fears and anxieties related to terrorism.

Law enforcement and security personnel reacted to the threat as well—extensive numbers of security personnel were deployed at airports, nuclear power plants, and military installations across the country. Security was heightened at Government buildings and at the U.S.-Mexican and U.S.-Canadian borders.

Terrorist Incidents During the Gulf Crisis

According to U.S. State Department figures, there were over 200 acts of terrorism worldwide from January 16, 1991 through March 15, 1991, with about half of these acts directed against U.S. targets. Most of the incidents resulted in property damage, although there were several fatalities due to these incidents. Based on available information regarding these incidents, no attacks against U.S. interests were carried out by the traditional Middle East terrorist organizations. Most of the reported terrorist incidents were claimed by indigenous terrorist groups which used the Gulf War as a backdrop for their rhetoric and actions. Although it is premature to fully assess at this time, attacks by traditional Middle East terrorist groups may have been prevented by a number of factors to include: increased security at airports, military installations, public buildings, and other potential targets; proactive measures taken by law enforcement and intelligence agencies throughout the world; the excellent communication between these agencies; the speed of the coalition military success; and the diplomatic "pressure" which caused nations with a previous history of state sponsorship of terrorism to refrain from such activity.

Post-War Threat of Terrorism

In the aftermath of the Gulf War, there will be a tendency for security to return to the various levels which

existed before the Persian Gulf crisis. High-security alerts around the world cannot be maintained indefinitely and without justification. Nevertheless, the threat of terrorism remains. The United States, with its size, open society, and borders, and with an involvement in the global political arena, remains vulnerable to terrorist activity. We should not make an assumption that the threat of terrorism has passed since the Gulf conflict is over. Furthermore, the full ramifications of the Gulf War and the reaction by traditional Middle East terrorist groups have yet to be realized.

Terrorism Threat Should be put in Perspective

Although the threat of terrorism will remain, it should be put in proper perspective and not allowed to unnecessarily alter our life. Intimidation, one of the primary aims of terrorist elements, is used to create a climate of suspicion, and works to undermine the individual's sense of security and confidence in their government. One of the most effective weapons of terrorists is the fear they aim to create; the fear of the unexpected, the unknown, and elusive enemy. Notwithstanding the significance of a terrorist act, the psychological impact of terrorism normally outweighs its actual threat. This was evidenced somewhat by the change in Americans' behavior resulting from Saddam Hussein's threat of the "jihad" against the United States and its allies.

A judgment should be made based on the available facts concerning the

probability of being involved in a terrorist incident. The United States, due to numerous factors, has been relatively free of terrorist attacks, with only seven such attacks reported last year, and has experienced few international terrorist incidents. One key ingredient is the distance of the United States from terrorist cells in the Middle East and Europe. This makes the United States a more difficult target logically. A sophisticated terrorist operation often may require a great deal of logistical preparation to include the movement of money and supplies between terrorists and their commanders. This factor alone makes the United States a "high-risk" area for terrorists to operate. It does not infer that terrorism cannot happen in the United States, but it helps to give perspective to the threat.

Positive Measures

At the end of the Persian Gulf war, many government agencies and private entities initiated a review of the heightened security measures in place as a result of the crisis. Although it may not be necessary or realistic to maintain indefinitely a full state of heightened security as we had in place during the Gulf crisis, we cannot ignore the benefits of such security. We will never know the full extent that these measures had as a deterrent to terrorism inside the United States. Nevertheless, we must assume our enhanced security was a factor in maintaining safety and security of U.S. interests during this crucial period.

As opposed to a return to the level of security which existed before the crisis, each agency or entity responsible for security should evaluate those actions which enhanced security without severely impacting on the public or the business or activity involved. Where those actions continue to make sense given a wide range of factors (threat, cost, and impact on routine activity and the population) it may be appropriate to incorporate them into a more permanent security plan.

Many of the agencies and entities responsible for security developed levels of security measures which either were taken or were contemplated for implementation. In the current environment, it makes sense to evaluate the security plan in place for the Persian Gulf Crisis and develop a plan which can be applied to a change in the threat level. This "lessons learned" approach can result in a more comprehensive, flexible, and realistic approach to security.

Special Events Management: The FBI Role



Since the killing of the Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, West Germany, elaborate security measures have become obligatory at such events to prevent a similar recurrence. Consequently, beginning with the Pan American Games held

in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in July 1979, the FBI has become increasingly involved in similar types of events of national and international interest. These events, labeled as "special events," have received extensive and intense attention by the FBI.

A "special event" is broadly defined as

any event of such national or international significance occurring within the territory of the United States which makes it:

(1) an attractive target for terrorists and/or intelligence indicates a credible threat that a terrorist act will be committed at the event;

(2) of such a nature that the potential for collecting significant classified intelligence by hostile foreign governments exists; or

(3) an event of such national or International ramifications that FBI presence would logically be warranted to fulfill its investigative responsibilities.

The FBI derives its authority to plan for and have extensive participation in special events from several of its investigative responsibilities. Furthermore, the FBI has the lead

responsibility for combatting terrorism and managing the response to terrorist incidents within the United States.

In response to requests from foreign governments and in coordination with the U.S. Department of State (USDS), the FBI has assisted foreign governments in their pre-Olympic security planning. This was done for the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea. The FBI is also currently assisting the Government of Spain in their planning for the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics and the Government of France in their planning for the 1992 Albertville Winter Olympic Games.

For special events occurring in the United States, the FBI recognizes that it is the responsibility of state, local, and other Federal law enforcement authorities to provide basic protective and law enforcement services in support of special events. The principal contribution of the FBI is to provide threat-related information in support of the local law enforcement agencies having the primary jurisdiction. The FBI also assists and participates in the coordination and planning necessary for such an event.

Special events are designated under one of three Special Events Readiness Levels (SERL). The SERL is assigned to an event by FBI Headquarters, after consultation with the regional FBI field office. The regional FBI field office will coordinate their assessment of the threat related to the event with appropriate law enforcement agencies.

SERL 1 events are "primary" special events. Events in this category are of a high national or international profile, usually generating high media and/or public interest, thus making them attractive terrorism targets. The FBI will augment the regional office with necessary resources and support for that event.

SERL 2 events are "secondary" events which may have less of a public profile, thereby making them a less attractive venue for a terrorist incident. The FBI may authorize additional assistance to the regional FBI office in support of SERL 2 events.

SERL 3 events are "limited" events which are determined by the FBI to have a relatively low national or international profile. In most instances, the resources necessary for the SERL 3 event are available in the regional office.

The allocation of additional resources in support of a special event is dependent on several factors: the size and location of the regional FBI office responsible for the event; the perception of the threat level by the FBI; and the unique resource requirements of a particular special event.

Presently, the FBI is involved in or assisting with preparations for several events, including the 1992 and 1996 Summer Olympic Games, the 1992 Democratic and Republican National Conventions and the 1993 World University Games.

The FBI's extensive involvement in special events has resulted in the development of a reservoir of experience and information which can benefit not only the FBI but also those local agencies included in special events planning.

A Behavioral Science Approach to Understanding Terrorism and Terrorists



What is it that lead terrorist groups to act? What are their aims? How do they decide when to strike?

Terrorist acts are often dismissed as senseless violence, since the targets of the attacks are frequently not related to the terrorists' stated causes. But terrorist groups have many objectives, the primary one of which is to create fear, to intimidate, by committing dramatic, shocking acts which provide them a wide degree of publicity.

Terrorist acts, often viewed as a type of theater, are aimed not so much as the actual victims of the attack, but at the people watching, who represent a much larger audience. The media's satellite technology, which provides viewers with instantaneous, global access to international

events, has given the terrorists the publicity they strive for, and has mesmerized the public, which identifies with the victims of the crime. This was especially evident during the June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847 by Islamic Jihad terrorists, in which U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem was murdered and thrown onto the tarmac of the Beirut International Airport. Since most terrorist groups are small in size, their violent acts must be all the more dramatic and shocking to create a distorted impression of the importance of their cause and the strength of their movement. The worldwide platform and publicity provided to terrorists enable them to achieve their primary objectives of creating fear, to undermine people's confidence in their government, and to intimidate.

Motivations of Terrorists

Obtaining Concessions:

One major motive of terrorist groups is to obtain specific concessions, such as payment of ransom, the release of prisoners, or the publication of a terrorist message. The seizure of Israeli athletes during the 1972 Munich Olympics had two objectives: publicity and concessions. Although the Government of Israel rejected the terrorists' demand to release a number of their imprisoned comrades, television provided the terrorists all the publicity they could desire.

In April 1988, Hizballah terrorists hijacked Kuwaiti Airways Flight 422, seeking the release of 17 Shia

terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait. The terrorists failed to obtain the release of any of the prisoners, although two Kuwaitis were killed by the terrorists during the incident.

Breaking Down Social/Political Order:

Another motive, typical of revolutionary or anarchistic terrorists, is to cause widespread disorder by breaking down the existing social and political order. Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) and Italy's Brigate Rosse (BR), also known as the Red Brigades, seek to create a revolutionary state through armed struggle against what they perceive to be an imperialistic state. These groups' goals are to destroy the existing forms of government in their countries.

The RAF has successfully targeted figures that symbolize, to the RAF, imperialism and capitalism. On April 1, 1991, Detlev Rohwedder, chief of the German government agency charged with privatizing eastern Germany's Communist-era businesses, was assassinated. The RAF claimed responsibility for the assassination. In November 1989, the RAF claimed responsibility for the sophisticated bombing that killed Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen.

In April 1988, a faction of the BR, known as the BR-PCC (the Communist Combatant Party), murdered Christian Democrat Senator Roberto Ruffilli. The 1978 kidnap-murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, president

of Italy's dominant Christian Democratic Party, was the BR's most notorious act.

Revenge:

Yet another powerful motivation for terrorist actions is revenge. Press reports have indicated that the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland, on December 21, 1988, which killed 270 people, was committed in revenge for the accidental downing of an Iranian airliner by the U.S. cruiser Vincennes, nearly six months earlier.

In December 1989, the Bolivian terrorist group, the Forces of Liberation Zarate Willka, claimed responsibility for a bombing at the U.S. Embassy, in retaliation for U.S. military actions in Panama.

Destroy State Enemies:

The primary aim of state-sponsored terrorists is to destroy perceived enemies of the state. In recent years, governments have extended their reach to emigres and exiles living in the United States and elsewhere, by hiring terrorists or employing their own agents to attack foes of the regime.

For example, in 1983, some Iranian students plotted to chain the doors of a Seattle, Washington, theater and set off fire bombs as several hundred people opposed to the Khomeini regime attended a theatrical performance.

In February 1990, the FBI arrested an American citizen in California who allegedly was hired to commit two assassinations on behalf of a foreign country. The plot was instituted and

directed by a diplomat at a foreign establishment in the United States. The alleged assassin was subsequently released from custody and fled from the United States, and the diplomat was expelled.

Survival:

Finally, terrorist groups have the motive to survive as a terrorist group by committing violent actions. If the terrorist group does not commit terrorism, it loses its reason to exist. A terrorist group needs to conduct terrorist acts to assert its credibility, to reaffirm its purpose and to reduce internal tensions among the group.

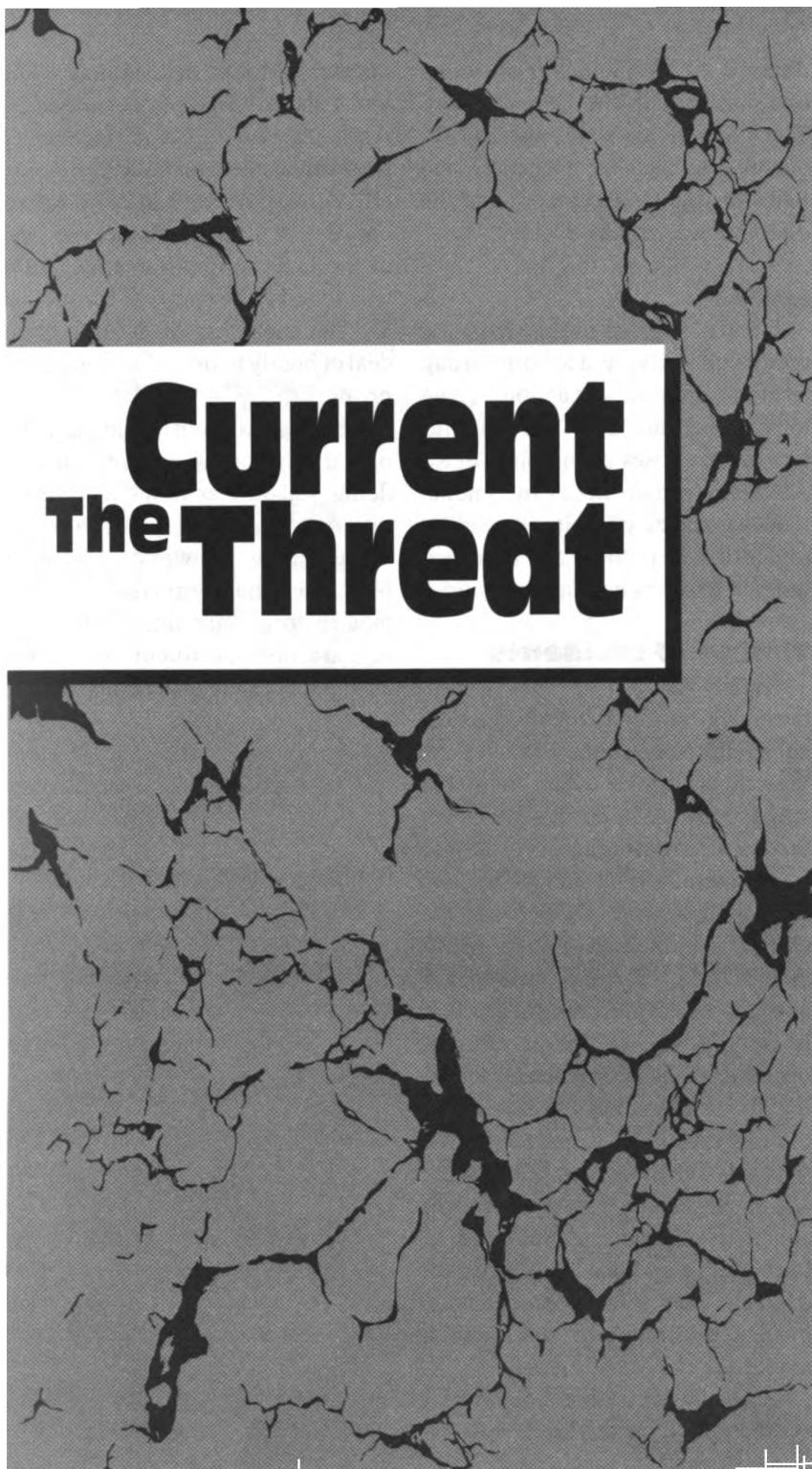
Timing of Incidents

Highly skilled "professional" terrorist groups will not allow external events, such as the Persian Gulf War, to determine when they will strike. Most of the terrorist incidents that occurred during and after the war were committed by indigenous terrorist groups, some of which used the Gulf War in their rhetoric to justify their actions. Terrorist groups will normally select the timing of acts that is best for them. Major terrorist operations require time, during which logistical preparations are made, training is conducted, and targets are selected. Terrorists carefully assess which targets are most vulnerable, and may conduct surveillance to further develop their intelligence on a target. They select operations that pose a minimum of risk with a maximum chance of success.

Dates which are important symbolically to terrorists can be

another factor in determining when terrorists will strike. For example, on April 12, 1988, Yu Kikumura, a member of the Japanese Red Army (JRA), was arrested in New Jersey only days before the anniversary date of the U.S. bombing in Libya. He was found to be carrying bombs that had the capability of doing a great deal of bodily harm and/or damage to property.

Terrorists commit acts in the name of various causes and reasons. In doing so, they at times attempt to rationalize their violence through these causes. However, we must remember that terrorists, despite their rhetoric, are criminals; terrorist acts are first and foremost criminal acts, not political statements. ●



Current The Threat

Threat Analysis- Domestic Groups



Presently, the principal threat from domestic terrorist groups emanates from violent Puerto Rican separatist groups. These groups are dedicated to total Puerto Rican independence from the United States and are waging what they perceive as a terrorist war against U.S. "imperialism." Five of the seven incidents recorded in the United States in 1990 involved Puerto Rican terrorism, representing 71 percent of known terrorist activity during 1990.

The Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces (PACRF) claimed credit for four of the 1990 terrorist incidents in Puerto Rico. Again, the issue of independence was the chief aim stated in these attacks. Also mentioned was the previously scheduled political status plebiscite, which has since been canceled, and a denouncement of recruitment of Puerto Ricans into the U.S. military during the Persian Gulf crisis. The PACRF is a known terrorist organization which has been operating for several years. It is named in honor of Pedro Albizu Campos, who was a leader of the independence movement in the 1930s and 1940s, and who also was a spearhead of the contemporary violence-prone movement. Since then, many independence

groups, like the PACRF, have emerged to carry on the fight.

Another significant event in 1990 was the bond default and return to "underground" status of EPB-Macheteros members Filiberto Ojeda Rios and Luis Alfredo Colon Osorio. Both were free on bond awaiting the trial for their participation in the 1983 multimillion dollar robbery of a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut. The EPB-Macheteros has been an extremely violent terrorist group throughout the 1980s. Ojeda Rios is the recognized leader of this organization. Colon Osorio has been a key player in Macheteros actions for many years, and was involved in the 1983 light anti-tank weapon (LAW) rocket attack against the FBI office in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The disappearance of these two terrorists was proclaimed in a Macheteros communiqué in September 1990 and has been widely reported in the media. It signals a potential for renewed terrorist activity by the Macheteros.

Violent actions of Puerto Rican terrorists have become the major domestic terrorism problem in the United States. The development and maintenance of the independence movement and its violent manifestations have been evident for several decades. The issue which has generated terrorist activity still remains. As long as the issue exists, the potential for terrorism continues.

The other terrorist incidents recorded in 1990 came from groups

calling themselves "Up the IRS, Inc." and the "Earth Night Action Group." These groups are part of the "special interest" category of domestic terrorism. They seek specific issue resolutions rather than widespread political changes. While the causes they represent can be understandable or even noteworthy in nature, they are separated from traditional law abiding special interest groups by their conduct of criminal activity.

The overwhelming military defeat of Iraq may provide motivation for anti-U.S. terrorist groups to initiate a campaign of terrorism against the United States. However, due to the breakdown of Iraqi operational and communication links and with the current political unrest in Iraq, it appears that the threat of Iraqi-sponsored activity has diminished, at least in the near term.

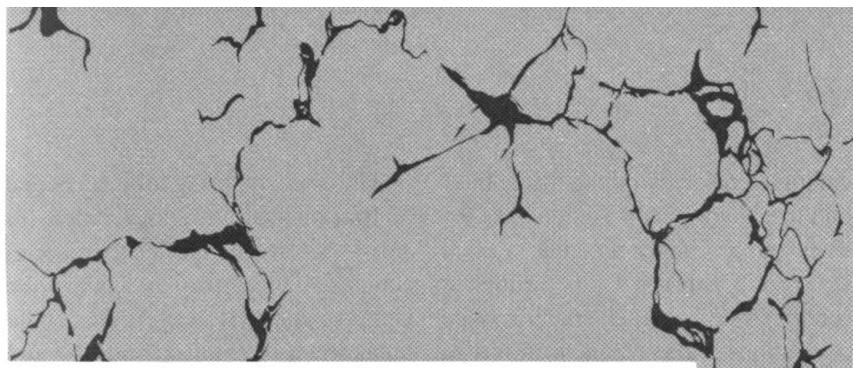
In the long-term, of particular concern is the threat from traditional Middle Eastern terrorist elements which have demonstrated a calculated and determined approach. These groups are cellular in nature, thereby making them difficult to identify. Also, they would not likely react emotionally to the events in the Persian Gulf region. Rather, they would be expected to engage in terrorist activity only after careful planning and consideration. It is this potential terrorist threat that will remain in the years to come.

In assessing the threat associated with the Persian Gulf crisis, it is important to note that the full ramifications of the crisis have yet to be realized. While the end of the armed conflict has lessened the intensity of the threat, it has not been eliminated. During the next year, it will be essential to follow developments in the Middle East which may impact on potential terrorism related to this crisis. ●

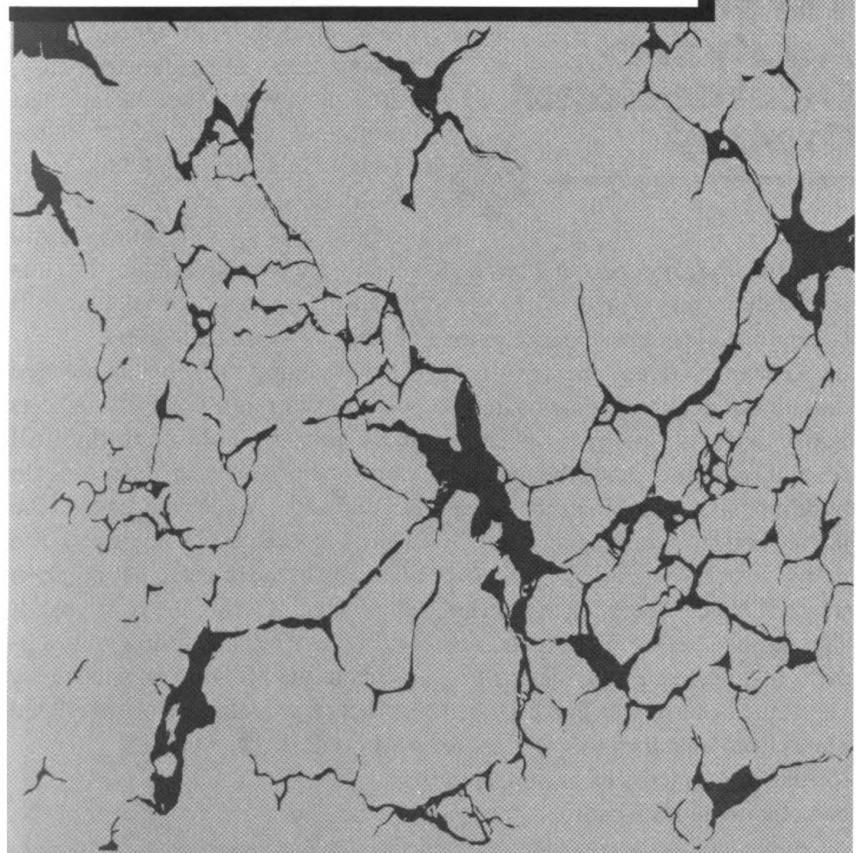
Threat Analysis - International Groups



During the latter part of 1990 and into 1991, the world witnessed several historic events: the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq; the resultant initiation and continuance of diplomatic efforts toward peaceful resolution of the crisis; the massive build-up of U.S. and coalition forces in the Persian Gulf region; and finally, a decisive military victory which led to the liberation of Kuwait. Throughout this conflict, an underlying concern was, and still is, the threat of terrorism in the United States from Iraq, Iraqi sympathizers, or Middle Eastern terrorist groups sympathetic to the Iraqi cause.



Appendices



Appendix A



Definitions

The following definitions establish the minimum criteria used by the FBI to determine statistical compilations.

Terrorism:

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

The FBI categorizes two types of terrorism in the United States. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our Government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

Terrorist Incident:

A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Suspected Terrorist Incident:

This is a potential act of terrorism; however, responsibility for the act cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. Assessment of the circumstances surrounding that act will determine its inclusion in this category. Also, additional information through investigation can cause a redesignation of a suspected terrorist incident to terrorist incident status.

Terrorism Prevention:

A documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity.

Counterterrorism Investigative Guidelines and Statutory Authority:

Domestic terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with the "Attorney General Guidelines for General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprises and Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations." International terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with the

"Attorney General Guidelines for FBI Foreign Intelligence Collection and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations."

While the FBI has been charged with the lead Federal agency authority to investigate acts of terrorism in the United States, there is no all-encompassing Federal law concerning this issue. The FBI bases its investigative and prosecutive efforts on several existing Federal criminal statutes.

Also, due to terrorist attacks against American citizens abroad, Congress passed the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Chapter XX of the Act deals with hostage taking. The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 created a new section of the U.S. Code which expands Federal jurisdiction in matters of extraterritoriality to include homicide, conspiracy to commit homicide, or physical violence committed against a U.S. national abroad as part of a terrorist endeavor.

U.S. extraterritorial jurisdiction may be asserted in a foreign country provided there is approval from the host country and close procedural coordination with the U.S. Department of State.●

Appendix B



Revisions to Previously Reported Statistics

Pursuant to further investigation by the FBI, it was determined that the bombing which occurred in Los Angeles, California, on September 19, 1988, should be upgraded from a suspected terrorist incident to a terrorist incident.

On this date, a car bomb exploded in a basement parking garage of a commercial building known as the Olympic Plaza Building in Los Angeles, California. Offices of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are located on the fifth floor of this building. There were no reported injuries and damage was limited to the car itself.

Investigation later revealed that a large water heater core which was placed in the back seat of the car caused the main explosion. The car also contained three small exploded pipe bombs and four unexploded pipe bombs among a number of chemical jugs.

Additionally, on February 22, 1990, a fire erupted in a truck which was parked directly across the street from the Olympic Plaza Building. No injuries were reported, however, the building sustained some damage. Subsequent investigation following the receipt of a claim letter on February 27, 1990, determined that both this incident and the incident on September 19, 1988, are considered to be terrorist incidents.

This change brings the 1988 terrorist incident total to nine and reduces the suspected terrorist incident total from six to five. ●

Appendix C



Chronological Summary - (1986-1990) Incidents

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
1986			
1/06	Cidra, P.R.	Bombing	National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/06	Guanica, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	Santurce, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	Toa Baja, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
3/17	Ponce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
4/14	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
4/29	San Juan, P.R.	Assassination	(same as above)
5/14	Phoenix, Ariz.	Sabotage	Unknown Group
9/02	New York, N.Y.	Tear Gas Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
9/15	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/20	New York, N.Y.	Fire Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
10/28	Fajardo, P.R.	Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros jointly with the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance and the Organization of the Puerto Rican Revolution
10/28	Fort Buchanan, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Santurce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
10/28	Aguadilla, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Aguadilla, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
11/04	Puerta De Tierra, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
12/28	Yauco, P.R.	Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
12/28	Guayama, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
1987			
4/16	Davis, Calif.	Arson	Animal Liberation Front
5/25	Mayaguez, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25	Caguas, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Ponce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Aibonito, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
5/25	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Carolina, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Cidra, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
10/*	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)

* The exact date of this incident is unknown. The malicious destruction of property was discovered following receipt of a letter on November 9, 1987, stating the act had been perpetrated during October, 1987.

1988			
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	(same as above)
5/26	Coral Gables, Fla.	Bombing	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence (OACI)
7/22	Caguas, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
9/19	Los Angeles, Calif.	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
9/25	Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Sabotage	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)
10/25 or 10/26	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Malicious Destruction of Property	(same as above)
11/01	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu iCampos Revolutionary Forces
11/04	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
1989			
4/03	Tucson, Ariz.	Arson	Animal Liberation Front
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
7/03 or 7/04	Lubbock, Tex.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Animal Liberation Front

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed to
1990	1/12 Santurce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Brigada Internacionalista Eugenio Maria De Hostos de las Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos (Eugenio Maria de Hostos International Brigade of the Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces)
		Pipe bombing	
	1/12 Carolina, P.R.	Pipe bombing	(same as above)
	2/22 Los Angeles, Calif.	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.
	4/22 Santa Cruz County, Calif.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Earth Night Action Group
	5/27 Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
	9/17 Arecibo, P.R.	Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
	9/17 Vega Baja, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)

Total Incidents - 54