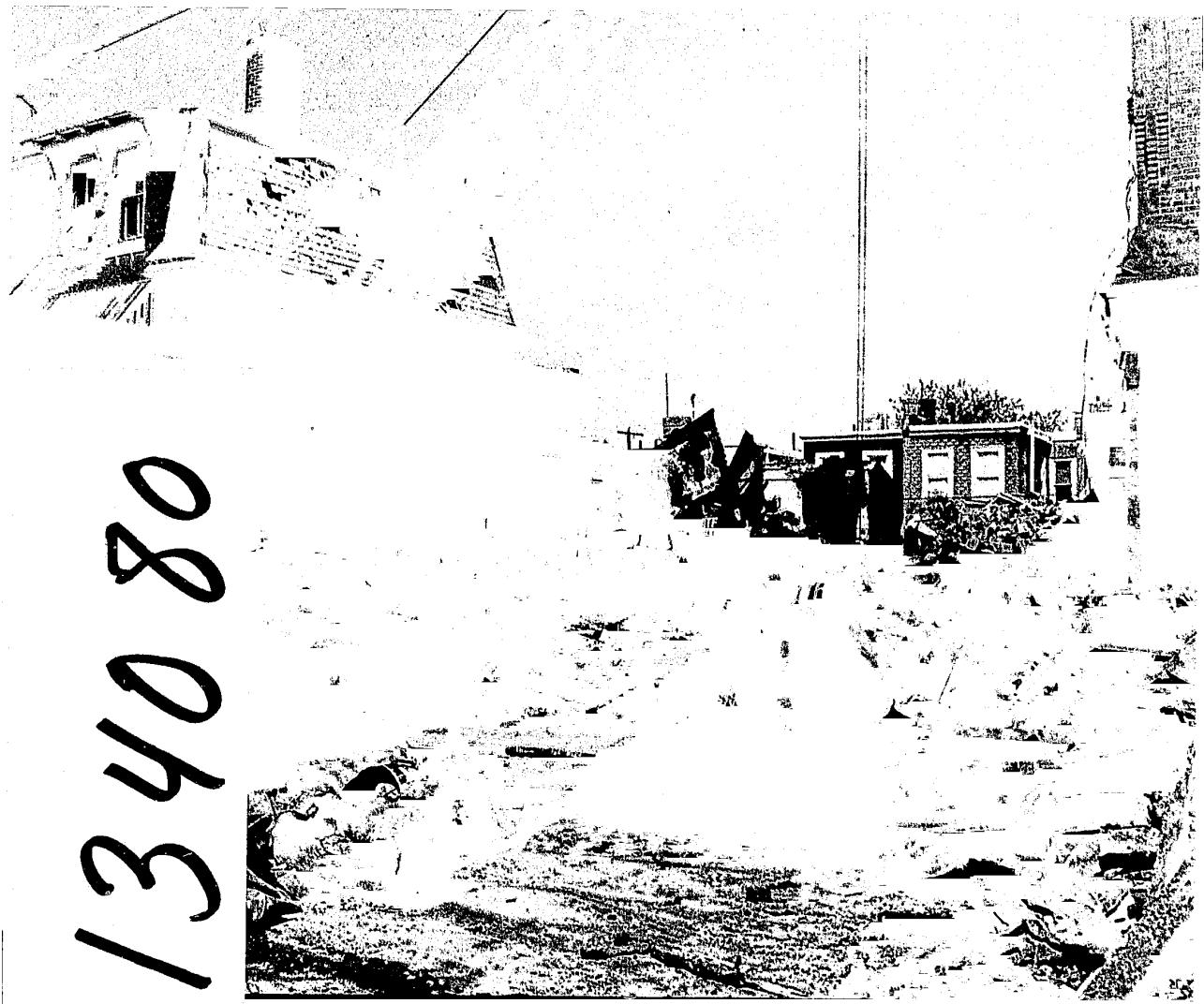




BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO,
AND FIREARMS

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO,
AND FIREARMS

EXPOSURE
VOLUME REPO
III



134080

Cover Photo: The scene of a May 12, 1990, explosion that leveled two row houses in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The explosion killed three people, an elderly woman and her grandchildren, and injured two others. The perpetrators pled guilty to State charges in January 1991. Further judicial action is pending.

134080

Dedication

Rockford, Illinois: "Explosion Leaves Three Officers Injured"—Paris, France: "Five Bomb Experts Killed Trying To Defuse World War II Shells"—these news headlines are a reminder of the dangers bomb technicians face when rendering safe an improvised explosive device or military ordnance. There has always been and always will be an element of risk involved in bomb and ordnance disposal, particularly as the devices become more intricate and sophisticated. Yet the civilian and military bomb technicians who accept this responsibility do so faithfully and unequivocably, their mission being to ensure public safety. It is to these professionals that we dedicate this publication. We salute them for their bravery!

134080

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been
granted by
Public Domain/Dept. of
Treasury

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Preface

Agencies providing data incorporated in this report are the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the United States Postal Service (USPS). The information presented should not be considered exhaustive of all explosives incidents that occurred in calendar year 1990. The data is considered highly representative and sufficient to permit valid chronological, geographical, and trend analyses. Categories appearing in this publication are those used by ATF in its intra-agency tracking of explosives incidents. Also, normal rounding-off procedures have been used. Any minor discrepancies between information presented in this report and information previously published may be the result of these rounding-off procedures. Prior to initiating an analysis with this information, we suggest that the reader review the Glossary of Terms and the appropriate Technical Notes Section.



Message From the Director

In the words of a Greek philosopher, "The more things change, the more they remain the same." What more appropriately describes the environment in which Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers work? For decades we have battled insurgency in society and, despite our many efforts, we sometimes feel powerless in the face of a new wave of criminal activities and hostility. Amidst all the uncertainty and bloodshed, however, we have remained steadfast in our resolve to work in close coordination with each other to deter those who perpetrate the violence.

An extension of this nationwide coordination is ATF's Explosives Incidents Report. This report serves as a yardstick of criminal explosives activity by which we can assess the burgeoning threat presented by explosives, particularly in the drug trade, and allocate the resources to combat it. To accomplish this mission, we must respond with increased vigilance and preparedness. We have the necessary skills and tools to do so as the program areas and enforcement initiatives set forth in this publication illustrate. Granted, we all share the frustration that there never seems to be sufficient budgetary resources to enhance our capabilities. But although we cannot ignore this fiscal reality, we can draw upon our ability to work in partnership—combining our expertise, teaching, and learning from each other—to counter the criminal or irresponsible use of explosives.

The end of this century is fast approaching. We have seen many changes, faced many challenges, and become more sensitized to the impact of explosives-related crimes and violence on society. And what will the 21st century hold for law enforcement? The potential for continued misuse of explosives remains. This country may never completely escape the problem. Yet ATF is confident that its Federal, State, and local counterparts share in the vision of a coordinated national strategy aimed at curbing explosives-related acts of violence inflicted on society by those contemptuous of law and order.

Stephen E. Higgins

Director

Table of Contents

Dedication	
Preface	ii
Message From the Director	iii
Part I. SUPPORT PROGRAMS	3
Part II. EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS ANALYSIS	7
Technical Notes	9
Table I. Types of Explosives Incidents, 1986-90	11
Table II. Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1986-90	12
Table III. Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1986-90 ..	14
Figure I. Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State for 1990	15
Figure II. Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1986-90 ..	16
Table IV. Analysis of Bombing Incidents by Target as to Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage, 1986-90	17
Table V. Explosives Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1986-90	18
Table VI. Bombing Incidents by Target, 1986-90	19
Table VII. Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1986-90	19
Table VIII. Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1986-90	20
Table IX. Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1986-90	20
Figure III. Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Commercial Targets	21
Figure IV. Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Residential Targets	22
Figure V. Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Vehicular Targets	23
Table X. Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1986-90	24
Table XI. Other Explosives Incidents, 1986-90	25
Part III. STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES	27
Technical Notes	29
Table XII. Quantity of Explosives Stolen by Category, 1986-90	30
Figure VI. Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen by Year, 1986-90	31
Table XIII. Explosives Thefts by State, 1986-90	32
Table XIV. Amount of Explosives Stolen by State, 1986-90	33
Table XV. Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1986-90	34
Table XVI. Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1986-90	35
Figure VII. Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1986-90	35

Figure VIII.	Explosives Thefts by State for 1990	36
Table XVII.	Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1986-90	37
Table XVIII.	Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1986-90	37
Table XIX.	Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen, 1986-90	37
Figure IX.	Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered by Year, 1986-90	38
Table XX.	Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1986-90	39
Table XXI.	Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State by Year, 1986-90	40
Table XXII.	Number of Detonators Recovered by State by Year, 1986-90	41
Figure X.	Explosives Recoveries by State for 1990	42
Part IV.	SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS ..	43
Part V.	PROGRAM INITIATIVES	57
Part VI.	DIRECTORY OF ATF OFFICES	65
Part VII.	GLOSSARY OF TERMS	69

Part I

SUPPORT PROGRAMS





NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT)

ATF has found that a timely, coordinated response to major crime scenes is crucial in determining their cause and origin and apprehending those responsible. In response to this, ATF developed a program to help Federal, State, and local investigators meet the challenges they face at these crime scenes. This program involves specialized response teams that can respond within 24 hours to any scene of a major explosion or a suspected arson. This specialized response concept is the only one of its kind offered by a Federal law enforcement agency. Organized geographically to cover the United States, the four teams are each composed of 10 veteran special agents, a forensic chemist, and an explosives technology expert. Complementing the teams' efforts are cause and origin specialists and technical, legal, scientific, and intelligence advisers. A fleet of fully equipped response vehicles is available for the teams' use. Used to provide logistical support, these vehicles are equipped with ancillary equipment ranging from shovels to hydrocarbon detectors and the most advanced portable color video equipment.

The NRT's responded to 19 incidents in 1990 and have been mobilized 238 times since their inception in 1979. These incidents have involved the loss of 238 lives, injuries to 692 individuals, and over \$1,090,420,000 in property damages. Team members determined the cause and origin of the incident in 91 percent of the cases.



FORENSIC LABORATORY SUPPORT

ATF maintains a laboratory system composed of a National Laboratory Center in Rockville, Maryland, and field laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, and San Francisco, California. The laboratory in Rockville is the second oldest Federal laboratory in the United States. In addition, these laboratories hold the distinction of being the only Federal laboratory system accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors.

These multidiscipline laboratories support the Bureau's explosives and arson programs and ac-

cept requests for assistance from State, local, and military agencies. The laboratories routinely examine arson debris to detect accelerants and intact and functioned explosive devices and explosive debris to identify device components and the explosives used. The laboratories also provide trace evidence comparisons. Fingerprint analysis is used in a majority of the explosives cases submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Gas chromatography is the most widely used analysis for arson cases. In 1990, the laboratories nationwide examined 769 explosives cases and 257 arson cases.

As well as providing the full range of traditional forensic analysis, the National Laboratory Center conducts training for Bureau scientists and for forensic scientists from other governmental and private agencies. One such training program has been in existence for 10 years, and that is the arson accelerant detection course offered to State and local chemists. To date, approximately 385 chemists have been trained in this course. The National Laboratory Center also maintains liaison with explosives manufacturers. The manufacturers provide the laboratory with exemplars of new explosives products on the market. This enables the laboratory to expand its working knowledge of explosives, as it applies to forensic analysis.



COMPUTERIZED SUPPORT

Stolen Explosives and Recoveries (SEAR)

This computerized system, inaugurated in 1976, is the national clearinghouse for all information regarding thefts, losses, and recoveries of explosive materials.

National Explosives Tracing Center

Established in 1973, the National Explosives Tracing Center (NETC) is the focal point for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to initiate traces of recovered, stolen, or abandoned explosives, explosive materials, and criminally or illegally used explosives. The NETC has also developed a tracing capability for foreign commercial and military explosives, ordnance, and munitions. This tracing capability will be enhanced by an agreement with the Department of Defense relative to a reciprocal exchange of information regarding recoveries and thefts of military ordnance. The

NETC can provide documented information concerning the legitimate source of explosives and explosive materials from the manufacturer to the initial distributor, and in an emergency situation, to the user. Where explosives and/or explosive materials have been recovered from a postblast scene, the NETC has been successful in assisting the investigator in determining the origin and identification of the explosive material and by supplying investigative information for use in apprehending the criminal.

The tracing of explosives is made possible by the statute requiring all explosives manufacturers that sell or distribute explosives to legibly identify them with a location, date, and shift of manufacture. This marking, better known as the date shift code, provides the essential link between the manufacturers and the distributors. The explosives manufacturers, distributors, and users are required to maintain records of these explosives by amount, type, and date shift code, thereby permitting a trace of these explosive products. In 1990, ATF initiated 316 traces.

Explosives Incidents System (EXIS)

EXIS is an inherent function of ATF's Explosives Enforcement Program. Developed in 1975, EXIS is a computerized source of all pertinent information from every ATF explosives investigation. To date, there are 119,418 detailed records from 35,125 explosive incidents stored within the computer's memory. Its importance as an investigative tool is considerable, for it provides investigators with readily accessible analyses of bombing incidents relative to their trends, patterns, bomb components, and modus operandi.

International Explosives Incidents System (I-EXIS)

This program was conceived in 1986 as a result of the increased threat posed by terrorism. I-EXIS, like EXIS, is a computerized repository for historical and technical data to aid in investigating and monitoring international explosives incidents. This comprehensive computer program assimilates details from reported international explosives incidents that are helpful in determining motives, patterns, trends, and "signatures." These details include the pre- and postblast indicators, the explosive device used, and the explosive materials used. The technical information captured by the system can also be used for comparison with domestic incidents.



EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT

Complementing ATF's forensic analysis capabilities of explosive devices and debris is one of the Nation's foremost explosives technology branches. This branch supports the Bureau's Explosives and Arson Enforcement Programs by constructing facsimiles of bombs, rendering destructive device determinations for court purposes, and providing expert analyses of intact and functioned explosive/incendiary devices.

The branch is responsible for the evaluation of new explosives developed for sale and distribution within the United States, and provides technical advice on Federal explosives storage regulations. Branch personnel provide explosives training for State and local law enforcement officers. Personnel also train ATF special agents in the handling, transportation, and destruction of explosives to ensure the safe disposal of seized or abandoned explosives. During calendar year 1990, the branch provided onsite investigative technical assistance on 73 occasions. Branch personnel also prepared 668 explosive device determinations for explosives and incendiary incidents. They appeared in court on 50 occasions to provide technical assistance. Branch personnel also participated in all the NRT callouts for the year.



BOMBING/ARSON PROFILING

In 1986, ATF participated in a program sponsored by the FBI at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The program trained law enforcement personnel in the art of conducting criminal investigative analyses, or profiles. Three ATF agents have received this training.

Criminal investigative analysis was originally used to identify murderers, rapists, and other violent criminals, and was expanded to include arsonists and bombers. This identification is based upon a detailed crime analysis of any past case trends, past methods of operation of known/unknown

criminal offenders, and the likelihood of any future occurrences.

Conducting these analyses is the Arson and Bombing Investigative Services Subunit (ABIS). A joint ATF and FBI initiative, the ABIS provides assistance in arson, bombing, terrorist, and related crimes submitted to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime in Quantico by Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. Additional responsibilities of the ABIS include providing case consultations, suspect interviewing techniques, onsite crime scene assessments, courtroom testimony, training, search warrant preparation, proactive suggestions designed to encourage a suspect to confess, and productional strategy development. In 1990, the ABIS analyzed 460 arsons, 6 bombings, and 7 other miscellaneous incidents. Included in these analyses were 19 formal profiles.

Requests for crime analyses will be considered from any legitimate fire service or law enforcement agency. The following information is needed to perform an analysis: (1) summary reports on each incident, including the date, time, cause, and geographic location; (2) a map of the jurisdiction showing the location of each incident; and (3) the name and address of a point of contact for the submitting agency.



EXPLOSIVES/ARSON TRAINING

Training has always been a hallmark of ATF's Explosives and Arson Enforcement Programs. These training programs foster interagency cooperation and promote an advanced level of investigative expertise in the law enforcement community. Among these training programs are:

Advanced Explosives Investigative Techniques—This 2-week course of instruction was developed in conjunction with the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. It is offered three times annually at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynco, Georgia. Enrollment in the course is designed for public safety officials (police and fire investigators) involved and experienced in the investigation of bombings and related explosives incidents. Course material is presented in the classroom and through practical exercises. The subject areas cov-

ered include preplanning, team concept and individual duties, initial and final explosive scene evaluations, crime scene processing, available technical resources, information management, prosecutors' and expert witnesses' roles, informants and undercover techniques, and pathologists' roles. To date, a total of 875 State and local officers have been trained in 27 schools.

Advanced Arson-for-Profit Investigation for State and Local Officers—This 2-week course is offered 3 times annually at FLETC. Applicants must be full-time law enforcement and/or fire service personnel whose workload is focused primarily on the investigation/management of arson-related crimes. Each applicant should be familiar with cause and origin determination. Course material is presented in the classroom and through practical exercises. The subject areas include the arson task force concept, analytical techniques, visual investigative aids, financial investigative techniques and motives, kinesic interviewing, report writing, electronic surveillance techniques, real estate and insurance investigative techniques, laboratory capabilities, and the expert witness role. To date, over 950 State and local officers have been trained.

Arson-for-Profit for Prosecutors—This 1-week course was developed in 1986 and was designed to instruct State and local prosecutors in the prosecution of arson-for-profit cases, which are largely based on circumstantial evidence. Training has also been provided for assistant U.S. attorneys. Guest lecturers are brought in from across the country to instruct in such topics as search and seizure, fire investigation, and trial tactics. To date, over 270 prosecutors have been trained.

Arson-for-Profit for Insurance Claim Supervisors—This 1-week course is designed for insurance company claim supervisors and is conducted once annually at FLETC. The course familiarizes the insurance personnel with ATF's task force concept and the intricacies of investigating an arson-for-profit crime. To date, over 250 insurance claim supervisors have been trained.

Any State or local law enforcement agency can access each of the programs described above through the local ATF offices. Student selection for the various training programs are made based upon recommendations by the special agent in charge (SAC) of each district office. (See the back of this publication for an application for training and for a directory of the addresses of ATF district offices.)

Part **II**

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS ANALYSIS



Photo Courtesy of Oakland Tribune, Photographer Ron Rieser.



A vehicle that was the target of a pipe bombing in September 1990 in Los Angeles, California.



Damage to a vehicle in Florida caused by a large improvised explosive device in August 1990.

Technical Notes

The information provided in this section was derived from statistics reported to and/or contributed by ATF, FBI, and USPS field offices. The categories used are those employed internally by ATF to track and record explosives incidents. If further explanation of categories is desired, please consult the Glossary of Terms in this report.

Table I—Types of Explosives Incidents, 1986–90

This table reflects the reported explosives incidents by type.

Table II—Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1986–90

The categories Bombings and Incendiary include both functioned and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents, respectively.

The category of Other includes incidents previously categorized as Accidental-Noncriminal, Hoax Device, Threats—U.S. Treasury Facilities, Stolen Explosives, and Recovered Explosives.

Table III—Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1986–90

Ranking of States as to the number of explosives incidents by year was determined through the following process (example follows):

1. The number of nonrepetitive totals of explosives incidents for a given year was ascertained.
2. That number established by step 1 above was the rank assigned to the State(s) having the lowest number of explosives incidents reported in the given year.
3. Successively descending ranks were then assigned to States having successively ascending totals. This inverse ranking procedure continued until that State having the highest number of explosives incidents in the given year was assigned ranking number 1.
4. States exhibiting tied totals in a given year were assigned the same rank as was determined appropriate through the foregoing process.
5. This process was independently replicated for each year, 1986 through 1990.

EXAMPLE

19—

State Number of Explosives Incidents Assigned Rank

A	6	7
B	12	3
C	11	4
D	9	5
E	0	8

State	Number of Explosives Incidents	Assigned Rank
F	6	7
G	13	2
H	9	5
I	15	1
J	8	6

Figure I—Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State for 1990

Data in this figure reflect both functioned and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents occurring in 1990.

Table IV—Analysis of Bombing Incidents by Target as to Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage, 1986–90

This table reflects the targets of reported explosives incidents where devices functioned and the resultant deaths, injuries, and property damage. The category Other does not include accidental-noncriminal explosives incidents.

Table V—Explosives Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1986–90

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents where devices functioned and the motive was determined and reported. The motive categories, further explained in the Glossary of Terms, are those employed by ATF for internal tracking. The number of explosives incidents where motive was unreported or undetermined is presented by year in the last row of the table.

The Grand Total is a summation of all reported explosives incidents for which motive was reported.

The Unreported or Undetermined category does not include accidental-noncriminal explosives incidents.

Data under 5-Year Total reflect the number of explosives incidents by motive regardless of type for the period 1986–90.

Estimated property damage is entered in rounded \$10,000 increments.

Figure II—Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1986–90

Data in this figure reflect criminal bombing incidents, whether actual or attempted, that involve explosives or incendiary devices.

Table IV—Bombing Incidents by Target, 1986–90

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (functioned bombings and incendiary bombings) where the nature of the target was also reported. Attempted bombing and attempted

incendiary bombing data are not included for the years 1986-90. This manner of reporting will be continued in the future. Ranking was determined in a like manner as that elaborated upon under the discussion of Table III—Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1986-90.

The category Other is a catch-all category reflecting explosives incidents where a target was reported but where the nature of the target was not compatible with those target categories employed by ATF. No ranking was given the category Other. Totals reflect all explosives incidents in which the nature of the target was reported. The category Other does not include accidental-noncriminal explosives incident data.

Table VII—Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1986-90

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary bombings) where the type of container was also reported.

Table VIII—Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1986-90

This table reflects reported explosives incidents where pipe bombs were used.

Table IX—Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1986-90

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (functioned bombings and incendiary bombings) where the type of filler was also reported.

Figure III—Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Commercial Targets

The reporting of motive, filler, container, and firing system for any explosives incident is independent of one an-

other. For a given incident, all, any, or none of the categories of motive, filler, etc., may have been determined and reported. Therefore, any analysis such as Motive by Filler by Container by Ignitor is not warranted.

Data presented were extracted from incidents of both functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary bombings. Information presented concerns only the three most frequently identified motives, fillers, and containers.

Commercial targets, for the purpose of this analysis only, include all targets previously reported as commercial plus banks, utilities, and airports.

Figure IV—Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Residential Targets

Reference Figure III discussion regarding like analysis of commercial targets.

Figure V—Analysis of Explosives Incidents Directed Against Vehicular Targets

Reference Figure III discussion regarding like analysis of commercial targets.

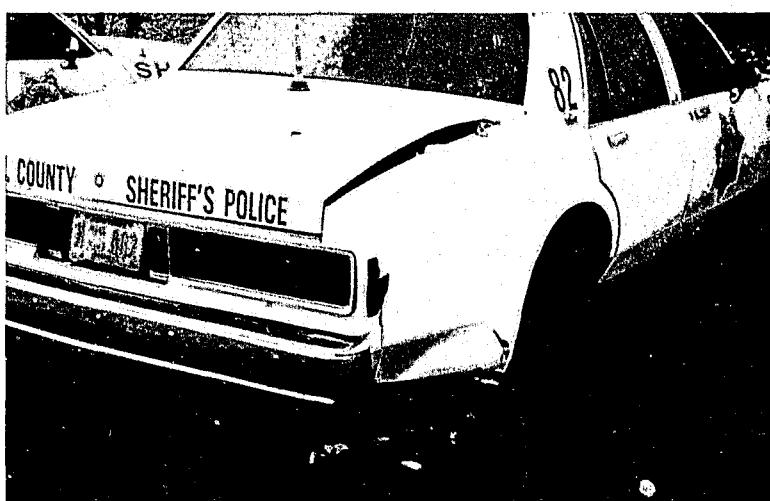
Vehicular targets, for the purpose of this analysis only, include all targets previously reported on as vehicles plus police vehicles and aircraft.

Table X—Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1986-90

The category Other includes all incidents in which the site of an accidental explosion was reported and that site was other than categories utilized by ATF. Property loss is presented in increments of \$10,000.

Table XI—Other Explosives Incidents, 1986-90

This table reflects reported explosives incidents not previously categorized.

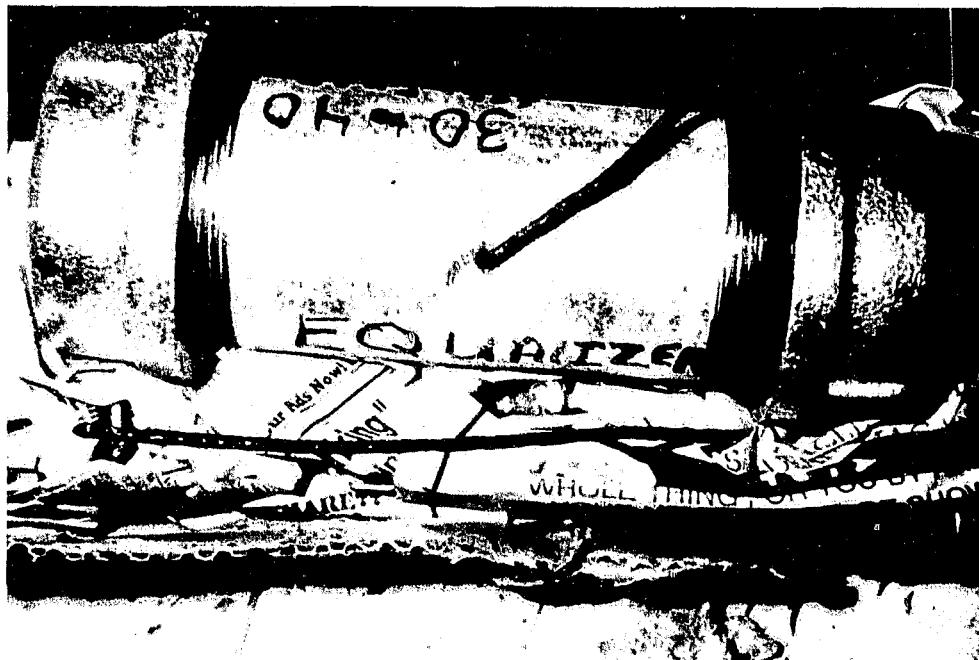


A sheriff's department vehicle that was the target of a pipe bombing on January 5, 1990, in Illinois.

TABLE I.—TYPES OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1986–90

TYPE OF INCIDENT	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	% GT								
BOMBINGS	842	35	816	37	912	36	1065	36	1,275	36	4,910	36
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	167	7	157	7	189	8	268	9	298	8	1,079	8
INCENDIARY BOMBINGS	204	8	169	8	196	8	319	11	389	11	1,277	9
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	58	2	45	2	35	1	47	2	100	3	285	2
STOLEN EXPLOSIVES	170	7	122	5	191	8	126	4	138	4	747	5
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES	879	36	740	33	684	27	769	26	896	25	3,968	29
THREATS TO TREASURY FACILITIES	6	-	10	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	33	-
HOAX DEVICES	75	3	127	6	253	10	317	11	404	11	1,176	9
ACCIDENTAL-NONCRIMINAL	31	2	42	2	40	2	44	1	36	1	193	1
TOTAL	2,432		2,228		2,507		2,960		3,541		13,668	-
REPORTED KILLED	64		57		60		74		64		319	-
REPORTED INJURED	373		384		691		495		385		2,328	-
REPORTED PROPERTY DAMAGE*	\$29.3		\$45.6		\$165.9		\$48.9		\$16.3		\$306.0	-

*Property damage reported in million dollar increments.



A pipe bomb recovered from a suspect on March 9, 1990, in Gallatin, Tennessee. The device was to be used in a contract killing.

TABLE II.—EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY CATEGORY BY STATE, 1986–90

		BOMBINGS*				INCENDIARY**				OTHER***				5-YEAR					
STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	TOTAL
AL	13	11	10	13	7	54	3	4	2	7	7	23	16	20	28	23	24	111	188
AK	6	3	4	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	4	8	22	37
AZ	10	16	28	13	48	115	1	3	0	1	6	11	10	12	9	14	13	58	184
AR	5	9	15	8	15	52	0	4	1	1	1	7	31	23	41	49	38	182	241
CA	154	183	149	203	283	972	38	31	46	46	82	243	126	165	138	133	168	730	1,945
CO	57	31	20	22	39	169	38	15	19	25	43	140	41	22	15	10	17	105	414
CT	9	9	14	13	7	52	4	3	2	5	11	25	14	5	12	15	5	51	128
DE	3	0	5	2	7	17	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	3	8	27
DC	2	0	2	0	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	8	7	9	4	1	5	26	38
FL	60	77	83	119	128	467	10	10	14	12	22	68	39	31	78	72	90	310	845
GA	8	13	15	20	14	70	4	5	4	2	5	20	24	32	40	34	28	158	248
HI	1	4	1	2	2	10	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	1	4	2	14	26
ID	11	2	10	1	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	7	1	6	32	61
IL	72	69	65	53	85	344	23	14	33	97	103	270	71	55	69	39	87	321	935
IN	15	17	38	41	23	134	3	1	2	2	4	12	13	20	23	19	25	100	246
IA	4	1	5	23	22	55	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	11	12	30	88
KS	11	19	15	17	24	86	1	0	4	0	3	8	31	19	20	22	31	123	217
KY	13	9	18	28	23	91	5	4	0	3	1	13	46	33	28	97	97	301	405
LA	10	4	9	11	24	58	11	2	3	0	9	25	24	17	27	17	29	114	197
ME	2	4	10	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	6	20	40
MD	17	18	28	34	40	137	10	6	7	24	11	58	22	12	9	21	24	88	283
MA	12	6	12	17	18	65	4	6	1	5	7	23	8	12	11	23	19	73	161
MI	26	37	28	60	74	225	7	7	4	7	14	39	27	33	21	39	62	182	446
MN	8	13	7	17	25	70	0	6	1	6	5	18	6	13	13	12	16	60	148
MS	9	3	1	7	4	24	3	0	2	4	3	12	9	9	10	25	18	71	107
MO	10	20	11	13	19	73	6	4	2	6	7	25	47	20	23	19	32	141	239

	5	10	3	12	6	36	1	0	1	2	0	4	1	2	5	6	3	17	57
MT	5	10	3	12	6	36	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	8	25
NE	4	3	1	3	5	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	8	25
NV	11	8	12	9	17	57	1	2	3	0	3	9	16	19	18	9	18	80	146
NH	3	2	7	4	8	24	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	5	3	3	1	19	44
NJ	16	22	23	35	24	120	4	1	1	2	3	11	23	14	21	19	34	111	242
NM	12	12	21	16	28	89	6	3	4	3	1	17	14	16	22	16	14	82	188
NY	77	48	66	87	91	369	9	7	11	7	18	52	34	31	46	52	51	214	635
NC	11	12	13	18	16	70	0	3	2	1	4	10	24	25	14	16	31	110	190
ND	4	1	3	2	5	15	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	3	6	2	2	15	33
OH	49	44	41	48	58	240	13	16	12	12	33	86	34	37	37	35	41	184	510
OK	33	22	21	23	25	124	5	3	6	7	3	24	43	24	23	20	27	137	285
OR	2	9	27	26	30	94	0	1	0	2	1	4	2	7	18	25	32	84	182
PA	28	25	46	33	52	184	5	5	10	17	3	40	50	35	80	76	63	304	528
RI	1	5	7	2	5	20	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	0	7	29
SC	10	5	4	6	4	29	3	0	0	0	4	7	8	12	11	14	9	54	90
SD	0	6	5	4	7	22	0	4	0	0	0	4	5	0	8	13	23	49	75
TN	36	16	18	23	29	122	5	3	6	23	23	60	30	33	35	37	39	174	356
TX	44	53	60	75	72	304	8	13	10	13	22	66	132	112	85	90	111	530	900
UT	12	7	5	9	19	52	2	1	0	1	0	4	9	11	5	7	13	45	101
VT	3	1	4	3	2	13	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	7	6	6	0	20	35
VA	45	30	34	75	35	219	14	11	6	14	4	49	30	20	30	34	18	132	400
WA	11	32	40	44	44	171	3	4	3	0	4	14	20	15	25	25	29	114	299
WV	8	1	11	17	8	45	2	1	1	2	4	10	24	10	19	21	20	94	149
WI	4	10	13	10	24	61	0	2	1	0	2	5	4	6	14	15	14	53	119
WY	2	2	6	4	3	17	2	1	1	2	0	6	4	2	4	8	8	26	49
GUAM	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
PUERTO RICO	28	9	7	8	13	65	4	0	3	0	9	16	3	2	2	0	12	19	100
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	
TOTAL	1,009	973	1,101	1,333	1,573	5,989	262	214	231	366	489	1,562	1,161	1,041	1,175	1,261	1,479	6,117	13,668

*Bombings include both actual and attempted.

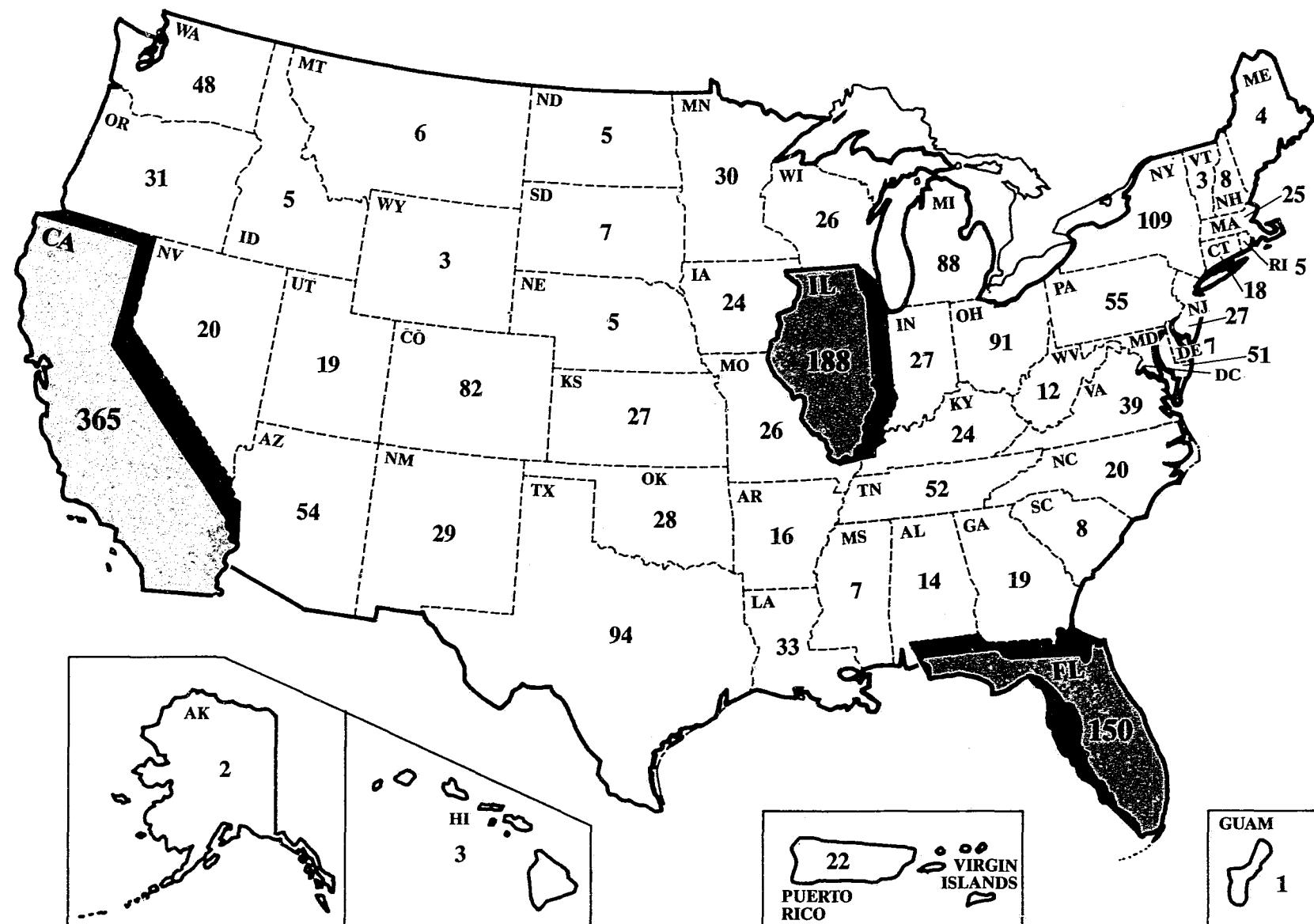
**Incendiary includes both actual and attempted.

***Other includes accidental, hoax devices, threats, stolen and recovered explosives.

TABLE III.—TOTAL EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY STATE, 1986–90

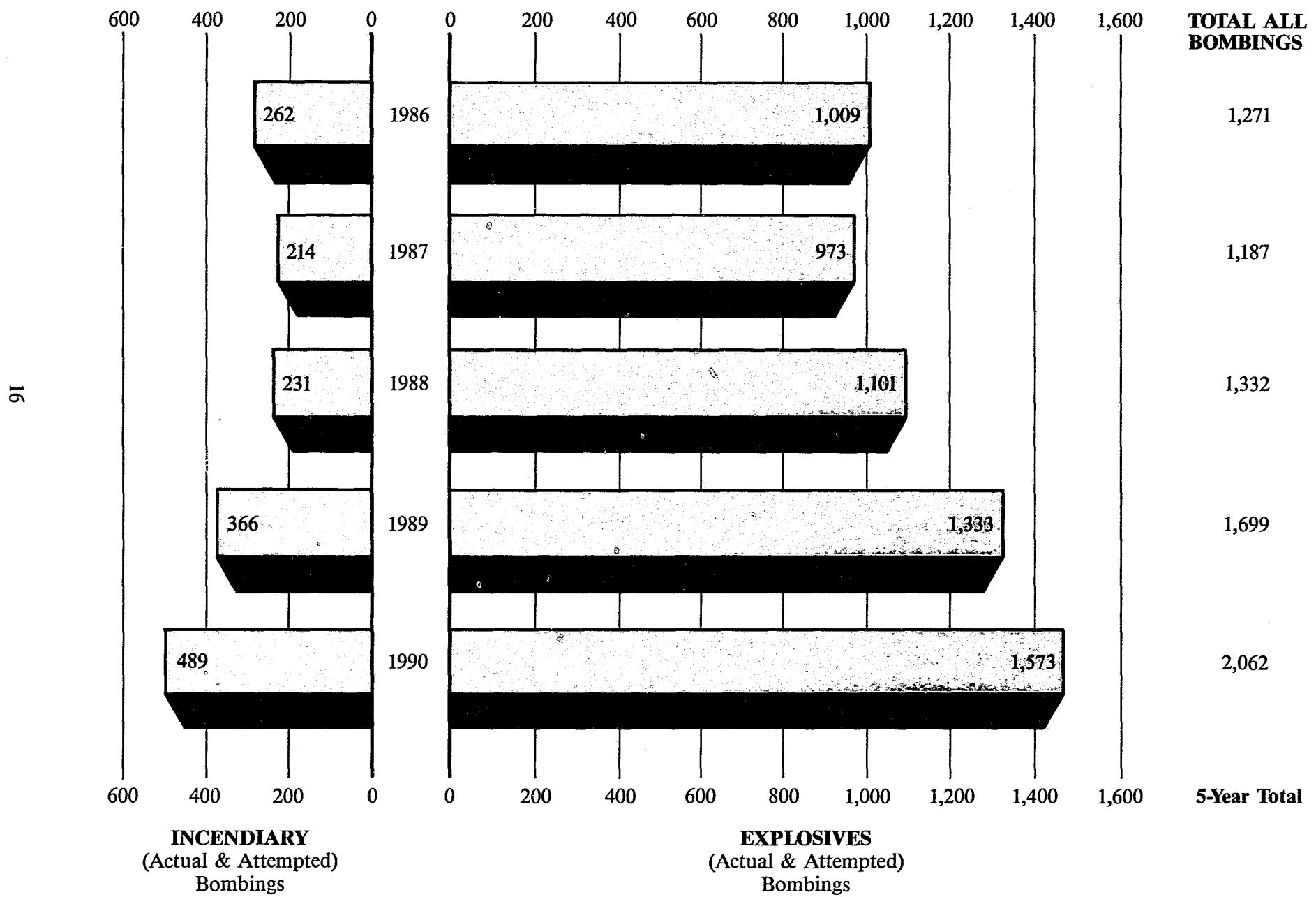
STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	32	35	40	43	38	29	188	24
AK	10	8	5	4	10	38	37	45
AZ	21	31	37	28	67	14	184	25
AR	36	36	57	58	54	21	241	19
CA	318	379	333	382	533	1	1,945	1
CO	136	68	54	57	99	10	414	9
CT	27	17	28	33	23	35	128	31
DE	4	3	8	2	10	38	27	49
DC	11	11	8	3	5	42	38	44
FL	109	118	175	203	240	3	845	4
GA	36	50	59	56	47	24	248	16
HI	7	6	2	6	5	42	26	50
ID	18	13	17	2	11	37	61	39
IL	166	138	167	189	275	2	935	2
IN	31	38	63	62	52	22	246	17
IA	7	5	6	34	36	30	88	37
KS	43	38	39	39	58	18	217	21
KY	64	46	46	128	121	8	405	10
LA	45	23	39	28	62	16	197	22
ME	5	6	14	5	10	38	40	43
MD	49	36	44	79	75	13	283	15
MA	24	24	24	45	44	26	161	27
MI	60	77	53	106	150	6	446	8
MN	14	31	21	35	46	25	147	29
MS	21	12	13	36	25	34	107	33
MO	63	44	36	38	58	18	239	20
MT	7	12	9	20	9	39	57	40
NE	7	4	2	6	6	41	25	51
NV	28	29	33	18	38	29	146	30
NH	10	7	10	8	9	39	44	42
NJ	43	37	45	56	61	17	242	18
NM	32	32	47	35	43	27	189	24
NY	120	86	123	146	160	5	635	5
NC	35	40	29	35	51	23	190	23
ND	6	6	9	5	7	40	33	47
OH	96	97	90	95	132	7	510	7
OK	81	49	50	50	55	20	285	14
OR	4	17	45	53	63	15	182	26
PA	83	65	136	126	118	9	528	6
RI	3	9	9	3	5	42	29	48
SC	21	17	15	20	17	36	90	36
SD	5	10	13	17	30	33	75	
TN	71	52	59	83	91	11	356	12
TX	184	178	155	178	205	4	900	3
UT	23	19	10	17	32	32	101	34
VT	4	9	10	9	3	43	35	46
VA	89	61	70	123	57	19	400	11
WA	34	51	68	69	77	12	299	13
WV	34	12	31	40	32	32	149	28
WI	8	18	28	25	40	28	119	32
WY	8	5	11	14	11	37	49	41
GUAM	0	2	0	0	1	44	3	53
PUERTO RICO	35	11	12	8	34	31	100	35
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4	0	0	0	0	45	4	52
TOTAL	2,432	2,228	2,507	2,960	3,541		13,668	

FIGURE I
BOMBING AND INCENDIARY INCIDENTS^{1/} BY STATE FOR 1990



^{1/}Include both actual and attempted incidents.

FIGURE II
TOTAL CRIMINAL BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1986-90



**TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TARGET AS TO DEATHS, INJURIES,
AND PROPERTY DAMAGE, 1986–90**

TARGET	KILLED				INJURED				PROPERTY DAMAGE*									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	18	10	14	15	10	67	69	54	46	114	64	347	9.0	6.9	12.1	31.1	10.5	69.6
COMMERCIAL	13	2	0	2	1	18	54	16	30	52	69	221	142.0	44.0	29.1	30.0	34.0	279.1
VEHICLES	5	6	7	8	1	27	28	30	36	26	38	158	11.0	8.7	8.1	7.6	0.7	36.1
EDUCATIONAL	1	0	0	0	0	1	95	10	17	15	11	148	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.6	3.7	9.4
MAIL BOXES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	10	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
OPEN AREAS	5	6	4	2	5	22	11	36	41	77	41	206	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1
UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	1.0	1.4	10.0	15.0	11.3	38.7
LAW ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	15	4	2	31	0	10.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	12.8
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	15	1	2	1	20	1.0	10.3	0.3	10.3	3.3	25.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	8	0	0.2	0.0	0.4	40.5	41.1
BANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	14.2	18.2
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.5
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0.2	6.0	0.2	0.0	11.4
OTHER**	1	4	9	6	3	23	12	11	13	14	17	67	7.0	0.7	41.8	13.2	10.4	73.1
TOTAL	43	29	34	33	22	161	283	182	204	305	251	1,225	180.0	85.2	110.8	111.4	129.6	617.0

*Property damage estimates presented in rounded increments of \$100,000.

**Other category does not include accidental-noncriminal explosives incidents.

**TABLE V.—EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY MOTIVE, INCLUDING ESTIMATED DAMAGE¹, 1986–90
(B-BOMBING, I-INCENDIARY)**

												5-YEAR		5-YEAR	
		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		SUBTOTAL		TOTAL	
MOTIVE		B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	GRAND TOTAL	
VANDALISM	NUMBER	224	24	311	20	311	14	351	29	483	24	1,680	111	1,791	
	DAMAGE	0.8	2.2	47.1	19.8	13.7	24.7	8.4	104.6	30.7	0.1	100.7	151.4	252.1	
REVENGE	NUMBER	125	56	123	53	153	63	181	132	181	149	763	453	1,216	
	DAMAGE	9.3	3.4	21.8	76.3	361.3	82.5	52.6	67.3	491.0	174.7	936.0	404.2	1,340.2	
PROTEST	NUMBER	24	5	17	7	11	4	18	10	23	9	93	35	128	
	DAMAGE	4.3	0.2	1.6	5.6	6.3	0.3	11.0	61.3	5.9	0.8	29.1	68.2	97.3	
EXTORTION	NUMBER	20	4	17	2	15	11	13	5	36	3	101	25	126	
	DAMAGE	9.7	0.8	25.9	47.5	13.3	2.7	3.5	75.1	245.7	0.0	298.1	126.1	424.2	
LABOR RELATED	NUMBER	14	12	18	8	21	9	41	7	14	5	108	41	149	
	DAMAGE	5.0	3.1	3.6	7.3	195.0	7.5	268.6	17.4	6.1	100.7	478.3	136.0	614.3	
INSURANCE FRAUD	NUMBER	5	7	1	5	6	3	4	5	2	4	18	24	42	
	DAMAGE	5.5	3.8	0.0	65.0	15.3	42.0	2.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	25.9	122.1	148.0	
HOMICIDE/SUICIDE	NUMBER	22	4	27	2	25	3	27	6	27	5	128	20	148	
	DAMAGE	0.8	0.0	100.3	0.1	77.2	7.0	19.8	27.6	14.3	16.5	212.4	51.2	263.6	
TOTAL	NUMBER	434	112	514	97	542	107	635	194	766	199	2,891	709	3,600	
	DAMAGE	35.4	13.5	200.3	221.6	682.1	166.7	366.0	362.8	796.7	294.6	2,080.5	1,059.2	3,139.7	
UNREPORTED-UNDETERMINED	NUMBER	408	92	459	117	370	196	430	172	509	190	2,176	767	2,943	
	DAMAGE	118.1	14.1	114.7	317.0	96.6	164.2	322.4	65.8	187.1	83.8	838.9	644.9	1,483.8	

*Property damage estimates presented in \$10,000 increments.

**Grand total reflects total of all incidents in which a motive was reported.

TABLE VI.—BOMBING INCIDENTS¹ BY TARGET, 1986–90

TARGET	1986 NUMBER	1987 NUMBER	1988 NUMBER	1989 NUMBER	1990 NUMBER	1990 RANK	TOTAL	% OF GRAND TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	304	232	212	367	372	1	1,487	24%
COMMERCIAL	194	200	202	205	262	4	1,063	17.2%
VEHICLES	208	188	218	284	294	3	1,192	19.3%
EDUCATION	63	59	50	76	86	7	334	5.3%
MAIL BOXES	74	77	205	204	352	2	912	14.7%
OPEN AREAS	51	94	90	81	124	5	440	7.1%
UTILITIES	19	22	14	27	25	8	107	1.7%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	10	14	20	14	17	9	75	1.2%
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	13	18	19	14	17	9	81	1.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	19	15	5	11	7	11	57	-
BANKS	14	7	5	8	16	10	50	-
MILITARY	6	4	4	4	2	12	20	-
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	4	2	4	2	1	13	13	-
OTHER	67	53	60	87	89	6	356	5.7%
TOTAL	1,046	985	1,108	1,384	1,664		6,187	

¹Includes all functioned bombs and incendiary devices. Does not include attempts.

**TABLE VII.—TYPES OF CONTAINERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE
DEVICES, 1986–90**

CONTAINER	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	% GT								
PIPE	541	54	543	52	525	45	577	45	716	42	2902	47
BOTTLE	265	26	235	23	265	23	429	33	623	37	1817	29
DYNAMITE STICKS	40	4	37	4	32	2	44	3	26	1.5	179	3
CANS	43	4	37	4	39	3	53	4	61	4	233	4
BOXES-METAL/CARDBOARD	27	3	26	2	30	3	31	2	25	1.5	139	2
OTHER	93	9	158	15	274	23	155	12	232	14	912	15
TOTAL	1,009		1,036		1,165		1,289		1,683		6,182	
UNREPORTED/UNDETERMINED	262		151		167		410		379		1,369	

TABLE VIII.—PIPE BOMB INCIDENTS, 1986–90

	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
BOMBINGS	468	87%	461	85%	446	85%	480	83%	582	81%	2437	84%
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	73	17%	82	15%	79	15%	97	17%	134	19%	465	16%
TOTAL INCIDENTS	541		543		525		577		716		2902	
KILLED	8		10		17		10		8		53	
INJURED	80		72		68		64		90		374	
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,106,740		\$1,771,045		\$635,752		\$1,053,044		\$5,332,728		\$9,899,309	
REMOTE CONTROL	4		5		14		5		11		39	
ELECTRIC	77	27%	69	17%	72	17%	82	18%	88	14%	388	17%
NONELECTRIC	336	73%	346	83%	1	83%	362	82%	528	86%	1894	83%
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	128	-	128	-	131	-	133	-	100	-	620	-

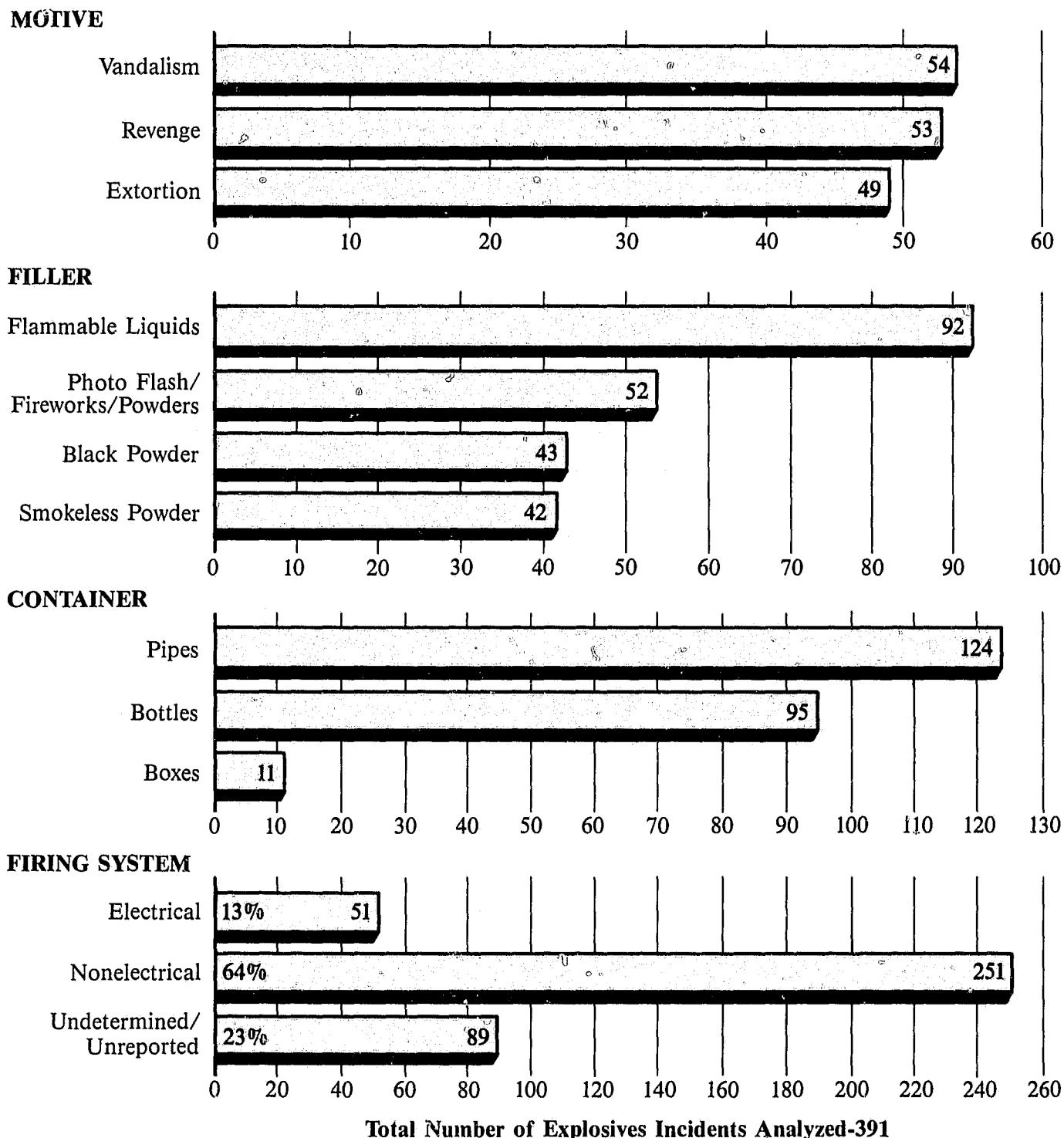
**TABLE IX.—TYPES OF FILLERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES,
1986–90**

	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	265	26%	227	25%	258	25%	380	29%	489	30%	1,619	27
BLACK POWDER	268	26%	229	25%	219	21%	219	17%	289	18%	1,224	21
DYNAMITE	78	7%	56	6%	84	8%	100	8%	54	3%	372	6
SMOKELESS POWDER	163	16%	178	20%	202	20%	216	16%	296	18%	1,035	18
PHOTOFLASH/FIREWORKS POWDERS	110	10%	91	10%	157	15%	245	18%	249	15%	852	14
MILITARY**	51	5%	49	5%	27	3%	46	3%	52	3%	225	4
MATCHHEADS	12	1%	18	2%	15	2%	21	2%	31	2%	97	2
CHEMICALS	38	4%	35	4%	42	4%	64	5%	125	8%	304	5
BLASTING AGENTS	18	2%	9	1%	9	1%	6	-	8	-	50	-
C4	5	1%	3	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	17	-
OTHER	21	2%	12	1%	12	1%	22	2%	41	3%	108	2
TOTAL*	1,029		907		1,031		1,321		1,635		5,923	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	242		280		301		378		427		1,628	

*Total reflects only those incidents where type of filler was reported. Percentage computed using this total.

**Other than C4.

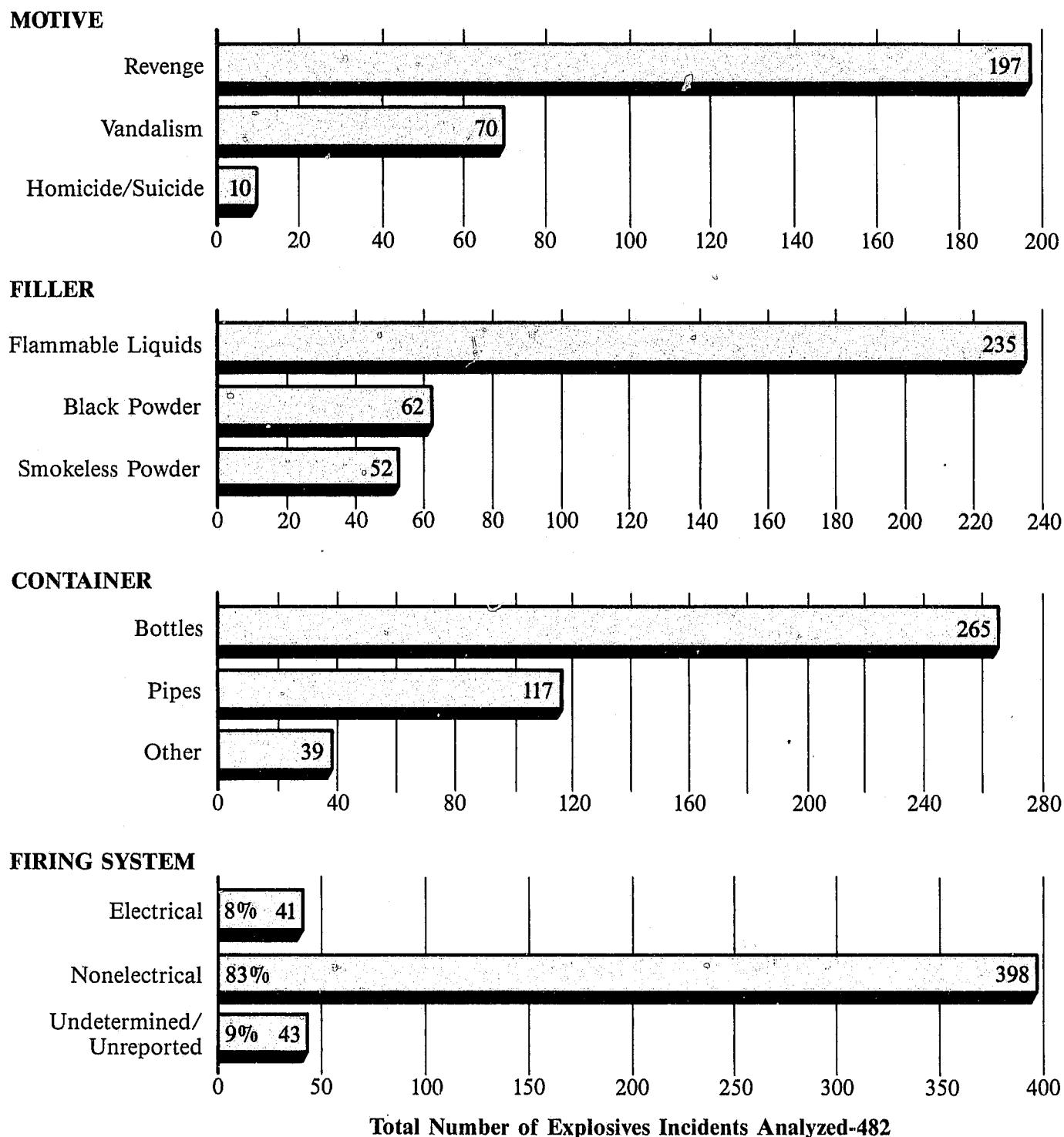
FIGURE III
**ANALYSIS^{1/} OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS DIRECTED
 AGAINST COMMERCIAL^{2/} TARGETS**



^{1/}Only the three more prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both actual and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

^{2/}Commercial targets, for the purpose of this analysis, include all targets previously reported on as commercial plus banks, utilities, and airports.

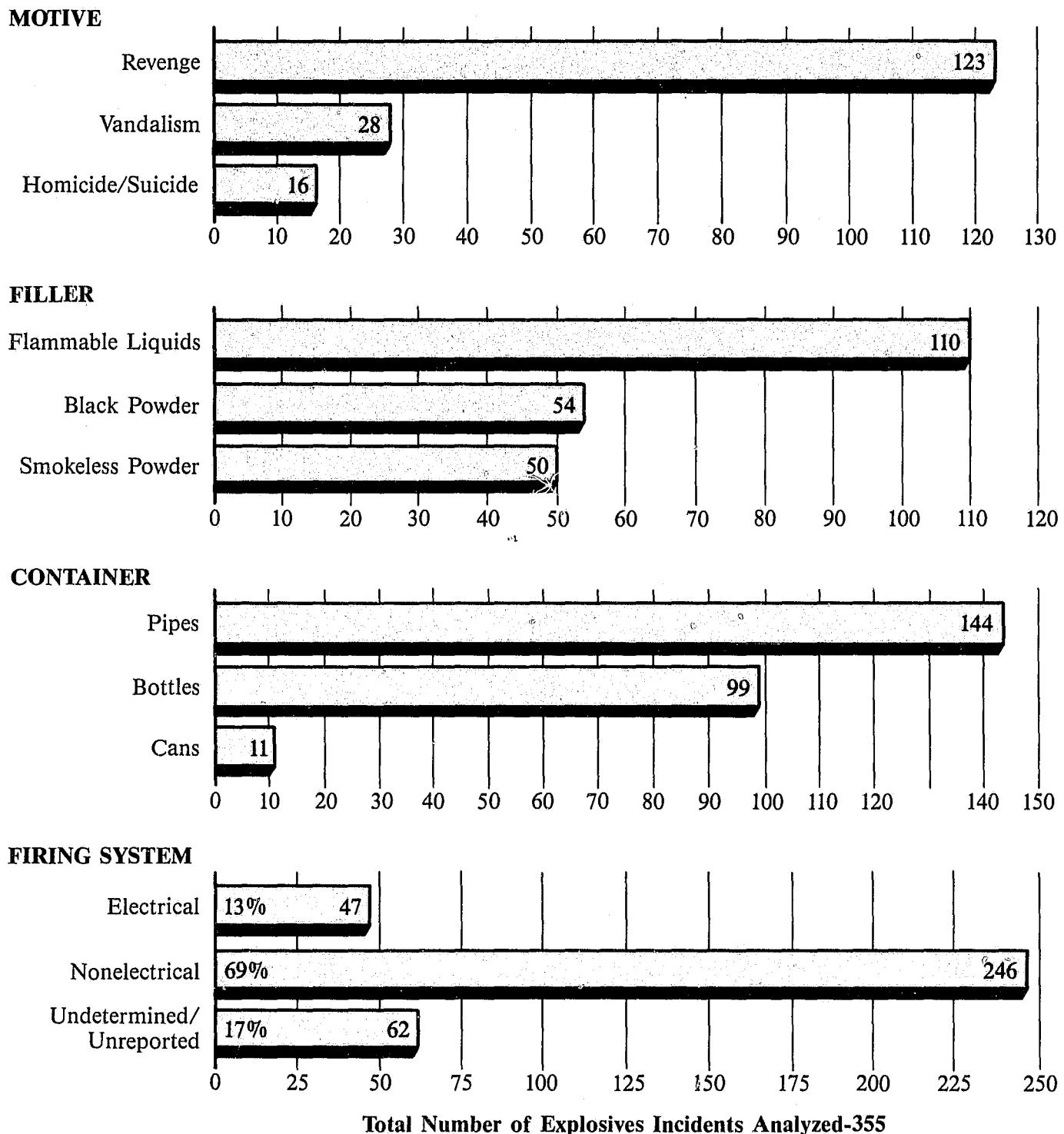
FIGURE IV
ANALYSIS^{1/} OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS DIRECTED
AGAINST RESIDENTIAL^{2/} TARGETS



^{1/}Only the three most prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both actual and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

^{2/}Residential targets, as defined in the Glossary of Terms, include all residences including apartments, hotels, and motels.

FIGURE V
**ANALYSIS^{1/} OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS DIRECTED
 AGAINST VEHICULAR^{2/} TARGETS**



^{1/}Only the three most prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both actual and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

^{2/}Vehicular targets, for the purpose of this analysis, include all targets previously reported on as vehicular plus police vehicles and aircraft.

TABLE X.—ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS BY TYPE OF TARGET, 1986–90

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL
COMMERCIAL	TOTAL	18	23	20	21	13	95
	KILLED	17	18	23	32	24	114
	INJURED	57	187	451	150	86	931
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	1,037.0	3,356.3	15,437.3	37,557.0	193.3	57,580.9
VEHICLES	TOTAL	1	5	3	4	3	16
	KILLED	0	3	1	3	2	9
	INJURED	2	3	1	6	4	16
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	-	6.0	6.4	151.2	10.0	173.6
RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL	4	3	6	8	7	28
	KILLED	0	0	0	3	1	4
	INJURED	3	4	6	15	8	36
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	10.2	0.1	22.0	45.0	0.5	77.8
EDUCATION	TOTAL	1	4	0	0	0	5
	KILLED	0	2	0	0	0	2
	INJURED	1	6	0	0	0	7
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	20.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.0
UTILITIES	TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	1
	KILLED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INJURED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPEN AREAS	TOTAL	3	1	6	4	3	17
	KILLED	1	1	0	1	1	4
	INJURED	18	0	15	5	7	45
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
GOV'T.-STATE/LOCAL	TOTAL	0	3	1	1	0	5
	KILLED	0	1	1	0	0	2
	INJURED	0	1	0	1	0	2
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
MILITARY	TOTAL	2	1	0	0	0	3
	KILLED	3	3	0	0	0	6
	INJURED	7	0	0	0	0	7
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER*	TOTAL	2	1	4	6	10	23
	KILLED	0	0	1	2	14	17
	INJURED	2	1	14	13	29	59
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	40.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	60.0	110.0
TARGET	TOTAL	31	42	40	44	36	193
	KILLED	21	28	26	41	42	158
	INJURED	90	202	487	190	134	1103
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,107.2	\$3,712.4	\$15,475.7	\$37,753.2	\$264.5	\$58,313.0

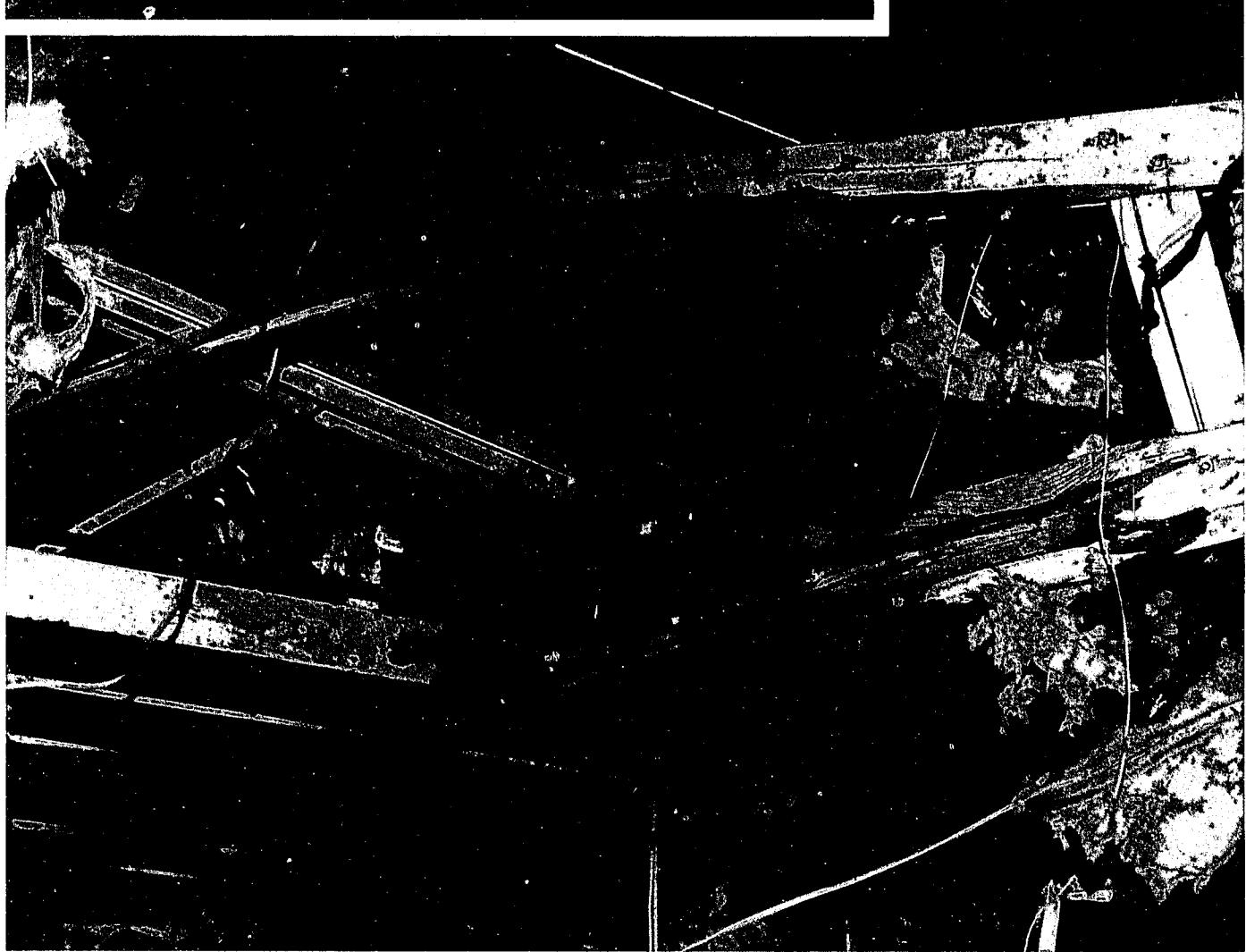
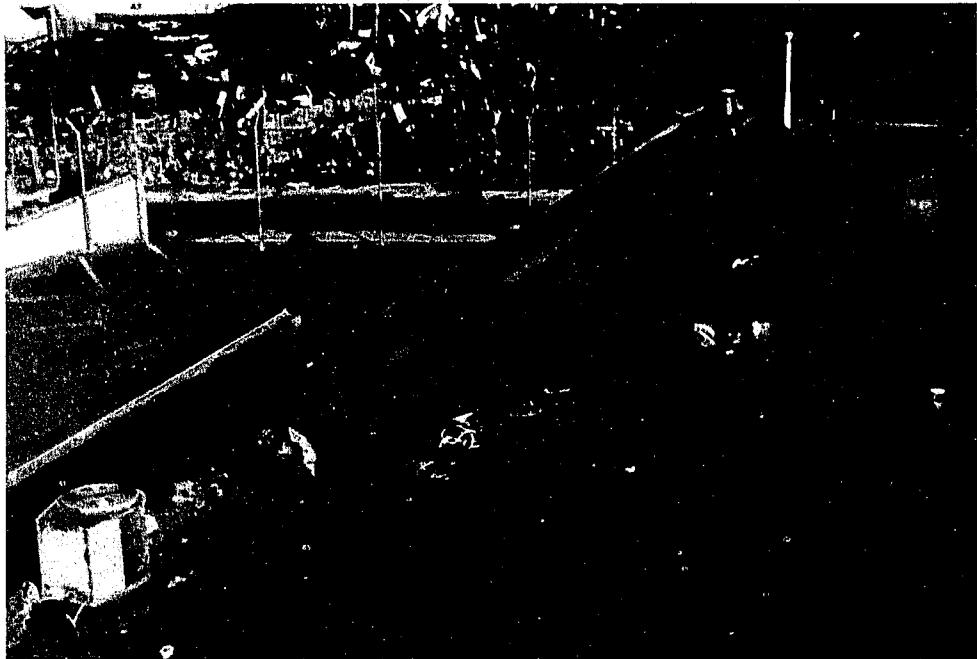
*Other includes all incidents in which target was reported and was other than those listed above.

NOTE: Property damage presented in increments of \$10,000.

TABLE XI.—OTHER EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1986–90

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	5-YEAR TOTAL
DRUG-RELATED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS		4	25	47	45	121
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS		2	3	15	6	26
INCENDIARY		1	8	17	16	42
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY		0	2	2	7	11
TOTAL		7	38	81	74	200
KILLED		1	4	13	1	19
INJURED		18	21	17	13	69
PROPERTY DAMAGE		\$1,000,000	\$299,500	\$701,800	\$4,487,400	\$6,488,700
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS		26	103	158	143	430
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES		224	384	877	8033	9518
NUMBER OF DETONATORS		116	255	417	623	1411
GRENADES		0	38	91	143	272
SIMULATORS		3	13	25	53	94
ILLEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	5	5	3	2	2	17
KILLED	11	1	1	3	1	17
INJURED	26	8	2	19	2	57
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$10,268,000	\$151,000	\$195,000	\$1,000,000		\$11,614,000
LEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	1	6	3	2	4	16
INJURED	0	2	1	2	2	7
KILLED	0	31	5	1	12	49
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$400,000	\$11,000	\$145,000	\$2,000	\$1,058,000	\$1,616,000
OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	9	11	16	7	8	51
KILLED	4	1	1	0	1	7
INJURED	1	11	1	3	8	24
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$35,000	\$82,000	\$90,200	\$10,750	\$100,000	\$317,950
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	16	24	19	24	14	97
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	249	336	232	55	32	904
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	7	15	14	40	30	106
GRENADES	12	9	0	17	2	40
INCIDENTS INVOLVING MILITARY EXPLOSIVES AND/OR COMPONENTS						
BOMBINGS	62	58	54	54	64	292
KILLED	3	7	2	1	0	13
INJURED	12	30	39	25	8	114
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$146,850	\$56,850	\$162,300	\$58,300	\$18,722	\$443,022
RADIO REMOTE CONTROLLED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	11	15	28	29	31	114
NUMBER OF BOMBING INCIDENTS WHERE HOME COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS WERE USED TO OBTAIN INSTRUCTIONS ON MAKING BOMBS	0	1	2	1	4	8
MAILED BOMBING INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	14	12	10	20	15	71
KILLED	0	0	2	2	0	4
INJURED	8	4	1	17	8	38
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$2,000	\$3,030	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$31,530

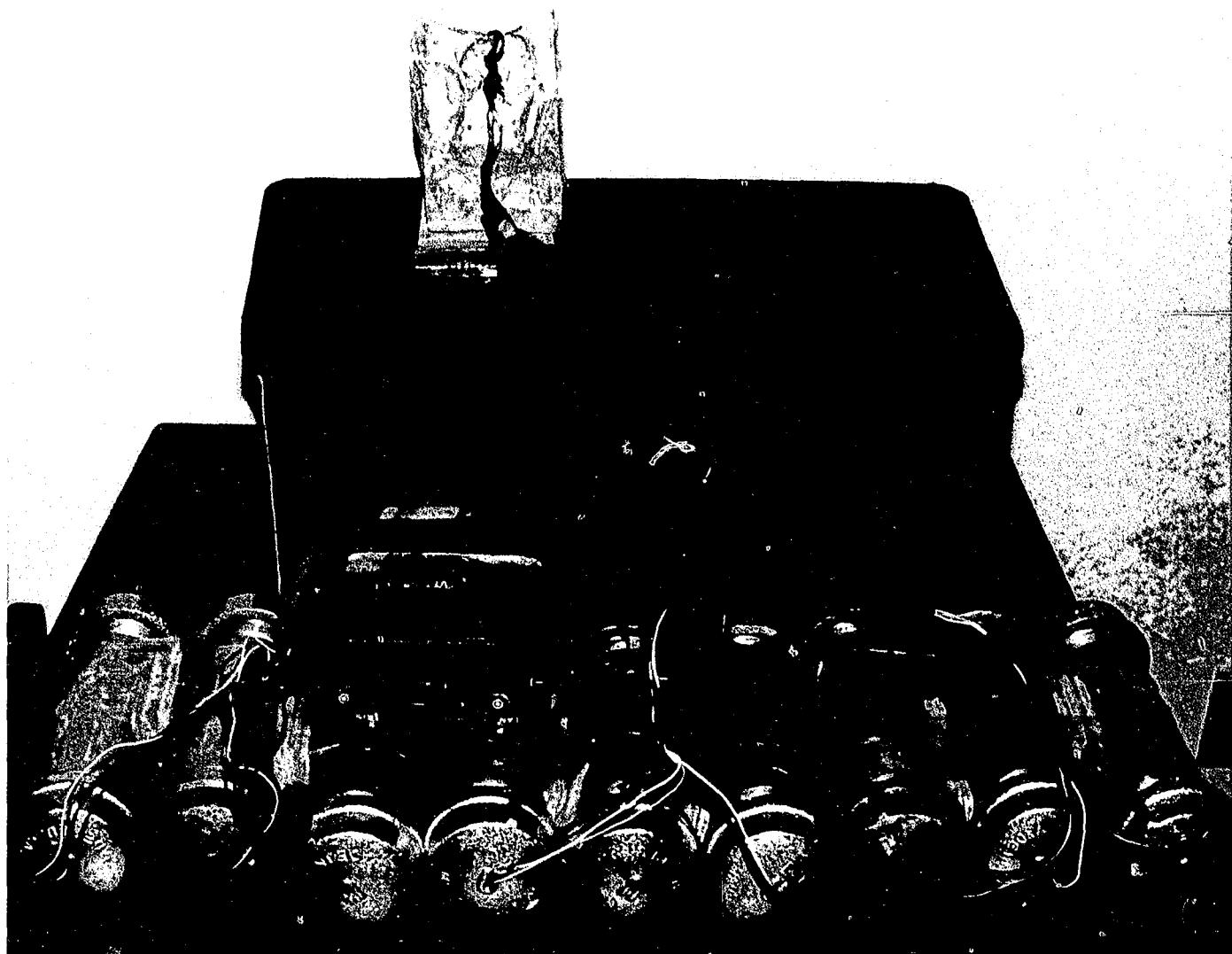
*Data not available for 1986.

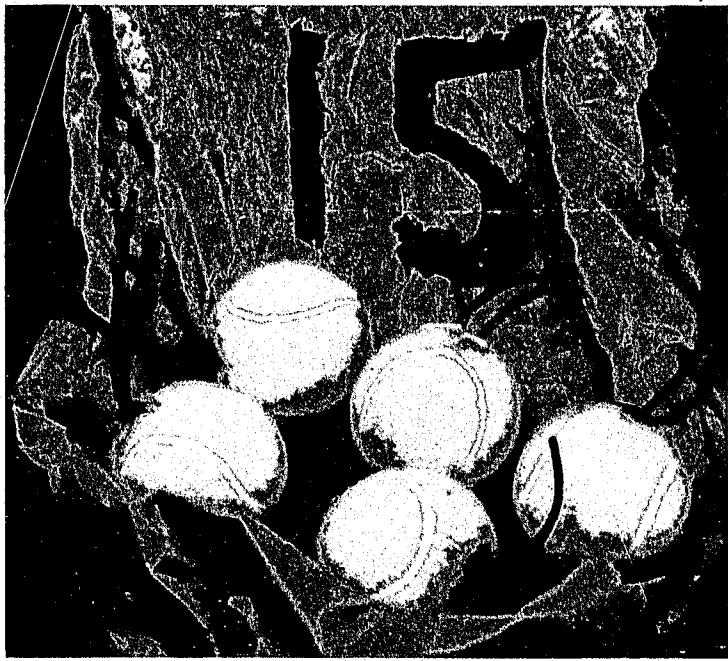


The aftereffects of an October 1990 bombing that occurred at a bar in Kansas. The device had been lowered through a vent on the roof.

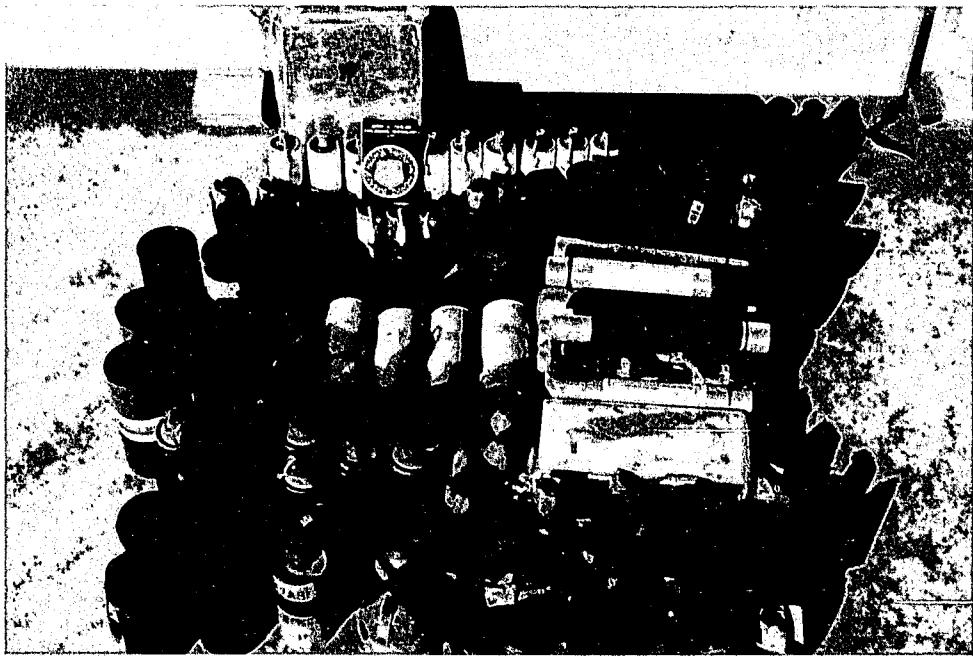
Part **III**

**STOLEN EXPLOSIVES
AND RECOVERIES**





Improvised explosive devices seized from two individuals operating an illegal explosive device manufacturing facility.



Military ordnance recovered in rural California in December 1990.

Technical Notes

The information provided in this section was derived from statistics reported to and/or contributed by ATF field offices. The categories used are those employed internally by ATF to track and record stolen and recovered explosives.

Table XII—Quantity of Explosives Stolen by Category, 1986–90

This table reflects the categories and quantities of explosives reported stolen.

Figure VI—Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen by Year, 1986–90

Comparison computations presented in this figure were obtained by dividing individual year totals by 5-year totals for specific categories.

Abbreviations of HE for high explosive, LE for low explosive, and BA for blasting agent were used. The category HE + LE + BA therefore reflects information regarding thefts of all explosives (whose unit of measure was the pound).

Table XIII—Explosives Thefts by State, 1986–90

For an explanation of the procedures used in ranking of States, Modal Rank, please reference Technical Notes, Section I, Table III.

Table XIV—Amount of Explosives Stolen by State, 1986–90

Data listed under columns headed 1986 through 1990 reflect the number of pounds of explosives (high explosives, low explosives, and blasting agents) stolen in a given year for a given government entity.

Data listed under the heading "5-Year" reflect the total number of pounds of explosives stolen for the period 1986 through 1990 for a given government entity.

For an explanation of the procedures used in ranking, please reference Technical Notes, Section I, Table III.

Table XV—Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1986–90

For an explanation of percentage computations in this table, consult Table XIV directly above.

Table XVI—Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1986–90

Data presented in this table include information from 1986 to present.

Figure VII—Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users

These graphs depict data presented in Table XVI for the year 1990 and an average year computed using data presented for the years 1986 through 1990, inclusive.

Figure VIII—Explosives Thefts by State for 1990

Data in this figure reflect the number of explosives thefts for 1990.

Table XVII—Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1986–90

This table reflects the methods of entry for reported explosives thefts.

Table XVIII—Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1986–90

Recoveries include all explosives reported as taken into law enforcement custody either through seizure, abandonment, or purchased as evidence.

Table XIX—Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen, 1986–90

This table reflects recovery of explosives verified through corroborating evidence as having been previously reported stolen.

Explosives reported as recovered in a given year are not necessarily explosives reported stolen during that same year.

Figure IX—Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered by Year, 1986–90

Comparison calculations were obtained by the same process as elaborated upon under Figure VI above.

Table XX—Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1986–90

The discussion entered for Table XIII above is applicable for this table except that the data in the instant table reflect recoveries as opposed to thefts.

Table XXI—Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State by Year, 1986–90

The discussion entered for Table XIV above is applicable for this table except that the data in the instant table reflect recoveries as opposed to thefts.

Table XXII—Number of Detonators Recovered by State by Year, 1986–90

For an explanation of percentage computations in this table, consult discussion under Table XIV above.

Figure X—Explosives Recoveries by State for 1990

The discussion entered for Figure VII above is applicable for this table except that the data in the instant figure reflect recoveries as opposed to thefts.

**TABLE XII.—QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY CATEGORY,
1986–90**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	24,945	8,372	12,730	10,801	11,599	68,447
TNT, C4 MILITARY	2	1	244	5	1	253
PRIMER	1,676	1,304	339	1,485	563	5,367
BOOSTER	788	696	1,306	544	304	3,638
TOTAL	27,411	10,373	14,619	12,835	12,467	77,705
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	170	150	347	318	25	1,010
SMOKELESS POWDER	115	0	0	0	0	115
TOTAL	285	150	347	318	25	1,125
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)						
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	8,210	4,705	9,439	3,584	3,895	29,833
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	172,588	47,450	57,058	68,807	30,337	376,240
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	143,060
	35	10	1	36	13	95



Two hundred pounds of badly deteriorated dynamite found next to a fuel container in a residential area on June 29, 1990.

FIGURE VI
COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY
YEAR, 1986-90

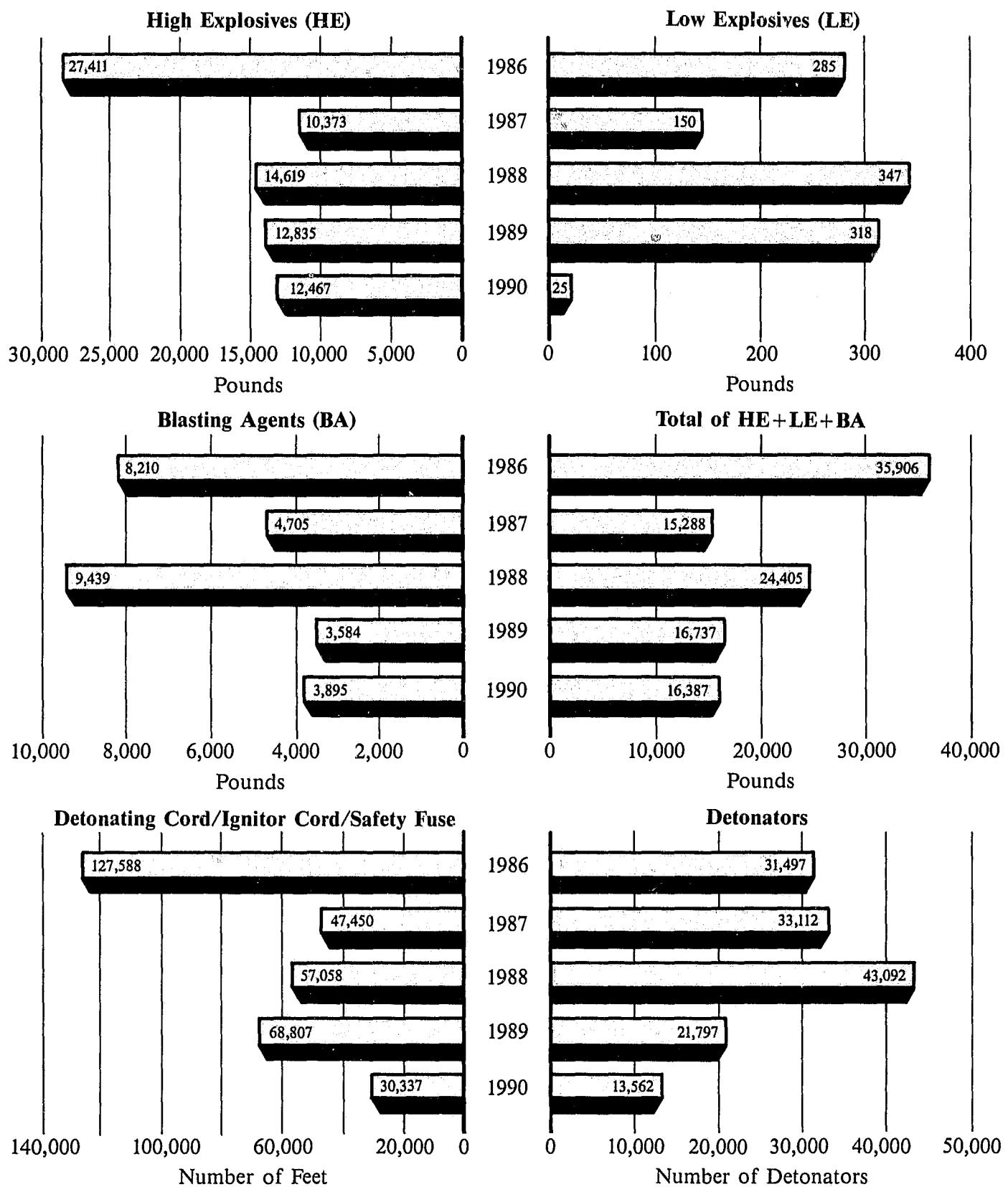


TABLE XIII.—EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE, 1986–90

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	2	6	6	2	5	5	21	11
AK	0	0	1	2	4	6	7	20
AZ	2	3	4	4	1	9	14	15
AR	6	7	9	9	2	8	33	6
CA	14	4	11	5	6	4	40	5
CO	6	0	4	0	3	7	13	16
CT	2	1	0	2	0	10	5	22
DE	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	27
DC	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	27
FL	3	1	3	1	2	8	10	17
GA	0	5	10	5	2	8	22	10
HI	1	1	0	0	0	10	2	25
ID	1	4	1	0	2	8	8	19
IL	7	3	7	2	2	8	21	11
IN	0	2	5	1	6	4	14	15
IA	2	1	1	3	2	8	9	18
KS	6	4	6	4	6	4	26	8
KY	20	13	13	8	5	5	59	1
LA	0	3	3	0	3	7	9	18
ME	1	0	1	1	0	10	3	24
MD	2	0	1	0	3	7	6	21
MA	0	0	0	1	0	10	1	26
MI	1	1	5	0	1	9	8	19
MN	2	1	4	2	1	9	10	17
MS	1	1	3	1	1	9	7	20
MO	9	5	6	5	8	3	33	6
MT	1	0	3	4	1	9	9	18
NE	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	27
NV	0	1	1	1	1	9	4	23
NH	1	1	1	1	0	10	4	23
NJ	2	1	1	0	1	9	5	22
NM	3	0	1	2	1	9	7	20
NY	1	2	1	1	3	7	8	19
NC	3	2	3	4	8	3	20	12
ND	1	1	2	1	0	10	5	22
OH	3	1	5	7	2	8	18	13
OK	7	3	6	1	6	4	23	9
OR	1	1	5	4	3	7	14	15
PA	6	9	16	10	10	2	51	3
RI	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	27
SC	0	0	0	1	1	9	2	25
SD	1	0	1	0	1	9	3	24
TN	8	8	10	8	8	3	42	4
TX	18	11	8	7	13	1	57	2
UT	1	1	1	0	2	8	5	22
VT	0	3	2	1	0	10	6	21
VA	11	3	3	4	1	9	22	10
WA	5	2	6	1	3	7	17	14
WV	7	2	8	9	4	6	30	7
WI	0	2	2	0	2	8	6	21
WY	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	22
GUAM	0	1	0	0	0	10	1	26
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	27
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	25
TOTAL	170	122	191	126	138		747	

**TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY STATE, 1986–90
(TOTAL IN POUNDS)**

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	135	704	233	51	358	9	1,481	23
AK	0	0	0	212	3,500	2	3,712	12
AZ	0	0	127	500	35	21	662	30
AR	1,587	244	2,159	237	8	25	4,235	9
CA	1,647	50	655	1,050	134	16	3,536	13
CO	238	0	425	0	13	24	676	29
CT	200	0	0	137	0	30	337	35
DE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
DC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
FL	2,750	2,250	120	107	60	18	5,287	6
GA	0	854	1,595	906	25	22	3,380	14
HI	1	0	0	0	0	30	1	45
ID	30	400	100	0	55	19	585	32
IL	4,199	2,083	624	0	175	14	7,081	4
IN	0	53	590	0	7	26	650	31
IA	400	150	56	503	0	30	1,109	26
KS	211	613	126	333	1,076	3	2,359	17
KY	2,674	743	1,803	3,458	149	15	8,827	2
LA	0	0	100	0	4	27	104	41
ME	0	0	17	50	0	30	67	43
MD	0	0	0	0	202	13	202	38
MA	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
MI	683	2	49	0	1	29	735	28
MN	410	150	986	0	24	23	1,570	22
MS	60	150	95	0	0	30	305	36
MO	904	251	642	445	421	7	2,663	16
MT	25	0	389	69	36	20	519	33
NE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
NV	0	5	230	0	0	30	235	37
NH	2,700	0	5	27	0	30	2,732	15
NJ	56	0	5	0	0	30	61	44
NM	1,005	0	0	1,046	3	28	2,054	19
NY	3	252	65	120	0	30	440	34
NC	898	22	552	158	304	10	1,934	20
ND	0	5	156	2	0	30	163	40
OH	695	900	1,625	1,169	60	18	4,449	8
OK	904	249	2,175	0	414	8	3,742	11
OR	20	108	1,028	471	666	5	2,293	18
PA	411	497	1,990	2,163	234	12	5,295	5
RI	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
SC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
SD	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
TN	1,090	1,977	1,117	789	265	11	5,238	7
TX	3,956	315	2,027	796	423	6	7,517	3
UT	800	0	83	0	100	17	983	27
VT	0	1,365	0	50	0	30	1,415	24
VA	982	155	200	38	0	30	1,375	25
WA	2,017	125	990	10	950	4	4,092	10
WV	2,812	450	1,104	1,840	6,695	1	12,901	1
WI	0	107	62	0	1	29	170	39
WY	0	0	100	0	0	30	100	42
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,680	0	0	0	0	30	1,680	21
TOTAL	36,183	15,229	24,405	16,737	16,398		108,952	

TABLE XV.—NUMBER OF DETONATORS STOLEN BY STATE, 1986–90

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	1,049	808	230	200	468	11	2,755	13
AK	0	0	0	50	815	5	865	28
AZ	44	322	518	180	12	29	1,076	25
AR	8	1,126	1,574	247	43	23	2,998	9
CA	1,894	330	1,596	2,647	765	7	7,232	4
CO	1,098	0	85	0	56	21	1,239	24
CT	174	100	0	40	0	33	314	35
DE	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
DC	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
FL	462	0	95	0	107	20	664	30
GA	0	0	1,211	353	0	33	1,564	21
HI	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
ID	100	13,315	100	0	0	33	13,515	3
IL	0	0	2,595	170	20	27	2,785	12
IN	0	64	809	80	689	8	1,642	20
IA	1,282	165	0	584	39	24	2,070	16
KS	311	204	30	320	867	4	1,732	18
KY	6,326	10,124	1,302	7,417	26	26	25,195	2
LA	0	0	25	0	8	30	33	41
ME	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
MD	245	0	0	0	560	10	805	29
MA	0	0	0	908	0	33	908	27
MI	2,600	2	250	0	1	32	2,853	11
MN	0	0	0	10	0	33	10	44
MS	64	0	0	250	3	31	317	34
MO	728	30	50	875	666	9	2,349	15
MT	0	0	0	360	221	16	581	31
NE	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
NV	0	0	0	30	30	25	60	39
NH	0	0	6	0	0	33	6	45
NJ	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
NM	516	0	0	1,025	0	33	1,541	22
NY	0	1	0	0	282	15	283	36
NC	200	321	5	51	434	12	1,011	26
ND	1	0	394	0	0	33	395	32
OH	45	238	393	865	305	14	1,846	17
OK	412	185	717	46	366	13	1,726	19
OR	0	400	480	500	1,159	3	2,539	14
PA	879	0	1,687	1,661	790	6	5,017	8
RI	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
SC	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
SD	0	0	0	0	13	28	13	43
TN	2,086	675	25,004	837	2,347	1	30,949	1
TX	1,689	2,018	353	613	1,744	2	6,417	6
UT	100	60	0	0	200	19	360	33
VT	0	0	47	0	0	33	47	40
VA	3,426	1,530	490	289	50	22	5,785	7
WA	4,924	50	1,684	0	208	18	6,866	5
WV	709	575	497	994	215	17	2,990	10
WI	0	450	815	0	50	22	1,315	23
WY	0	0	50	195	3	31	248	37
GUAM	0	19	0	0	0	33	19	42
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	46
VIRGIN ISLANDS	125	0	0	0	0	33	125	38
TOTAL	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562		143,060	

**TABLE XVI.—EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES,
PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1986–90**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
MANUFACTURER	7	6	9	3	9	7%	34	5%
DEALER	16	16	29	30	24	17%	115	15%
PERMITTEE	51	34	58	34	41	30%	218	29%
USER	96	66	95	59	64	46%	380	51%
TOTAL	170	122	191	126	138	100%	747	100%

FIGURE VII
**PERCENTAGE GRAPH OF EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED
BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1986–90**

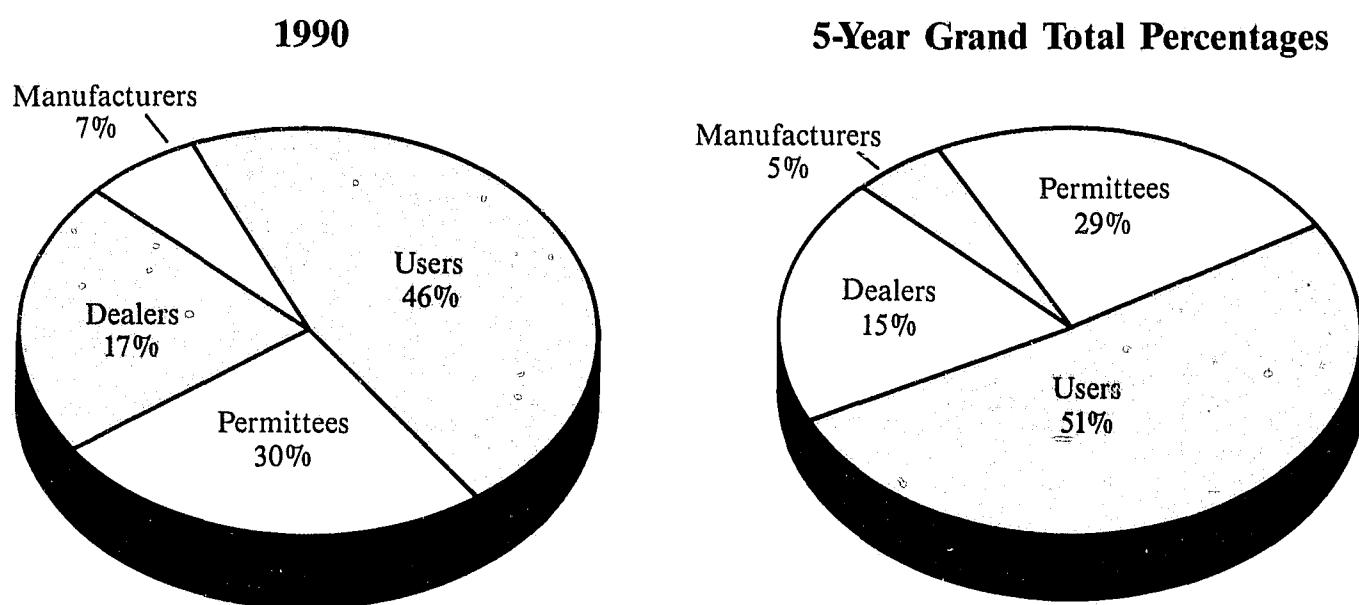
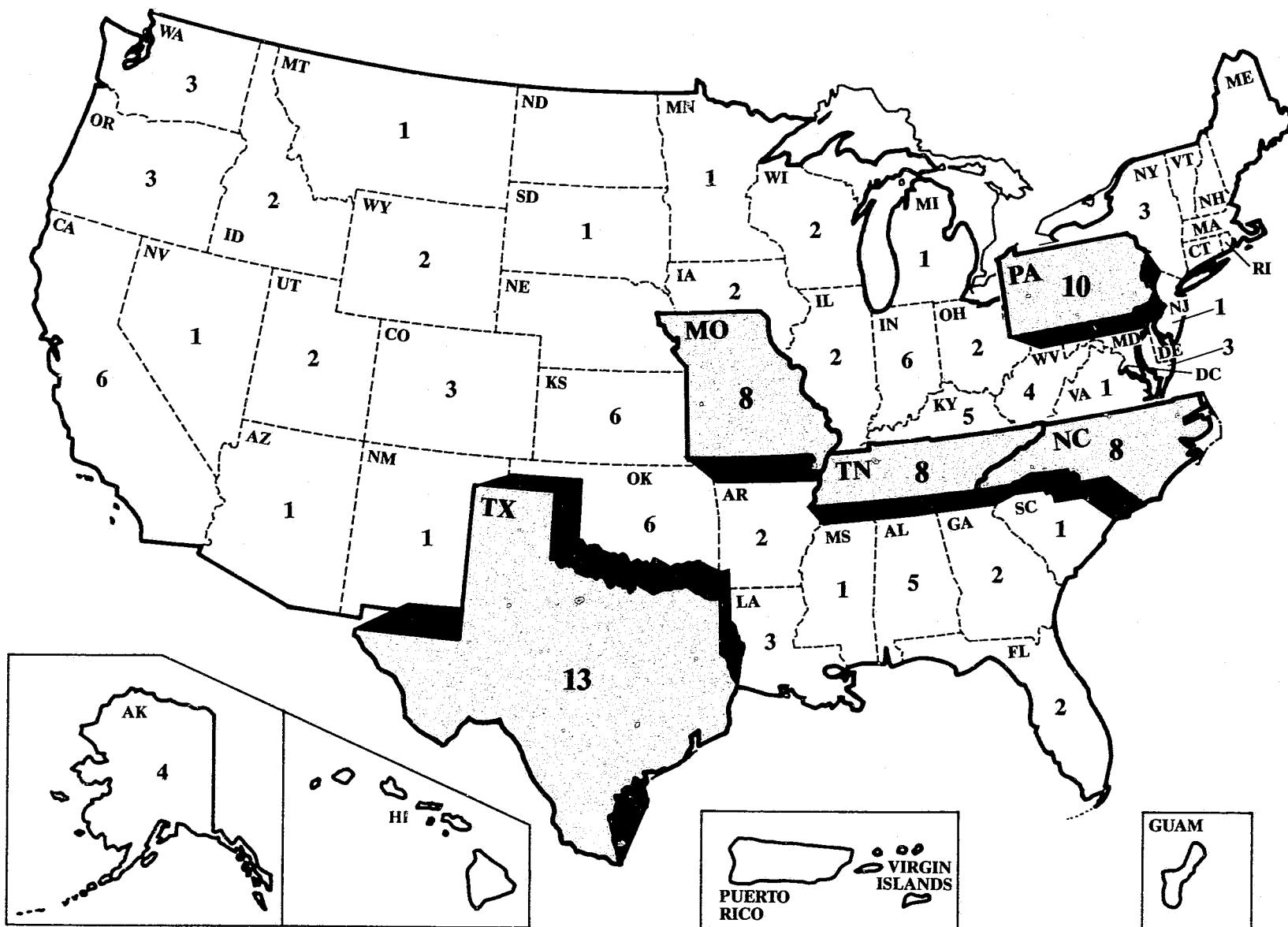


FIGURE VIII
EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE FOR 1990



**TABLE XVII.—METHODS OF ENTRY FOR EXPLOSIVES THEFTS,
1986–90**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
LOCKS CUT AND PRIED	72	27	55	43	37	27%	234	31%
DOORS PRIED AND BLOWN OPEN								
	7	11	7	6	5	4%	36	5%
KEYS USED	13	11	12	8	9	7%	53	7%
WALL ENTRY	7	5	8	3	1	1%	24	3%
ROOF ENTRY	1	3	3	3	2	1%	12	2%
WINDOW AND VENT ENTRY								
	3	2	3	3	2	1%	13	2%
FLOOR ENTRY	0	0	0	2	0	0%	2	0%
"INSIDE" HELP	0	4	0	0	1	1%	5	1%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	67	59	103	58	81	59%	368	49%
TOTAL	170	122	191	126	138	100%	747	100%

**TABLE XVIII.—QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY
CATEGORY, 1986–90**

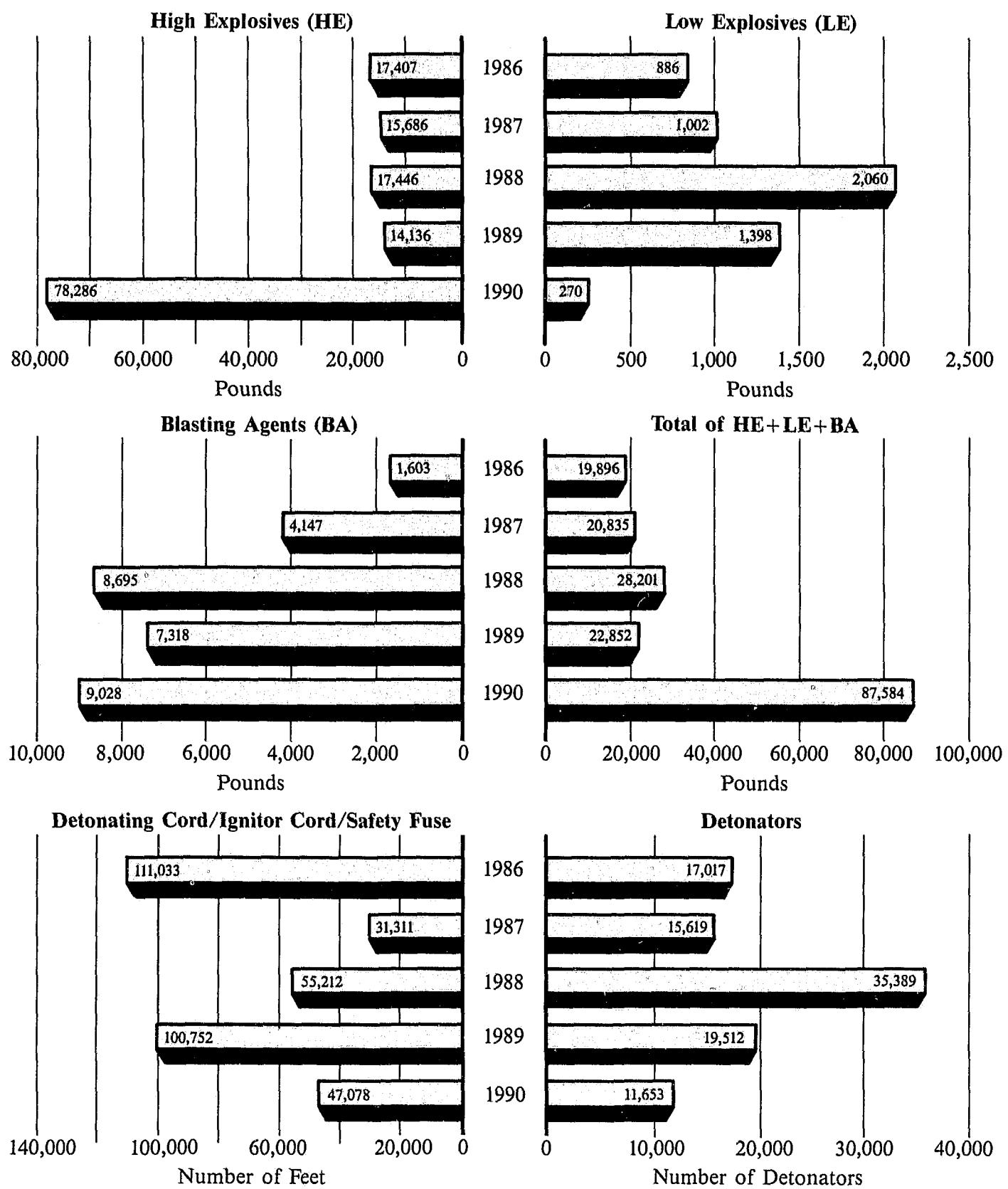
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	16,635	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005	119,676
TNT,C4 MILITARY	424	285	377	1,955	350	3,014
PRIMER	148	1,004	219	0	90	1,461
BOOSTER	200	171	1,545	371	841	3,128
TOTAL	17,407	15,686	17,446	14,136	78,286	142,961
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	261	588	1,720	1,224	149	3,942
SMOKELESS POWDER	625	414	340	174	121	1,674
TOTAL	886	1,002	2,060	1,398	270	5,616
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	1,603	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028	30,791
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	111,033	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078	345,386
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	99,190
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	295	299	144	356	461	1,555

**TABLE XIX.—INCIDENTS OF RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES PREVIOUSLY
REPORTED STOLEN¹, 1986–90**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	88	53	68	64	55	328
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	9,411	8,060	5,460	9,065	15,236	47,232
DETONATORS	11,716	3,210	8,711	12,128	4,711	40,476
FEET OF DETONATING CORD/SAFETY FUSE	45,488	7,208	26,170	64,378	20,754	163,998

¹/Recovered explosives may have been reported stolen in years other than in years recovered.

FIGURE IX
COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED
BY YEAR, 1986-90



**TABLE XX.—INCIDENTS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE,
1986–90**

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	14	13	20	16	15	17	78	16
AK	4	3	0	1	3	27	11	37
AZ	6	8	4	6	6	24	30	32
AR	24	16	30	39	35	7	144	7
CA	91	108	65	52	70	3	386	2
CO	31	15	6	3	7	23	62	21
CT	12	3	10	9	5	25	39	29
DE	1	2	2	0	3	27	8	39
DC	4	2	0	0	1	29	7	40
FL	33	24	32	38	45	5	172	6
GA	22	25	26	24	20	12	117	9
HI	3	1	1	4	1	29	10	38
ID	6	6	5	1	4	26	22	33
IL	55	38	51	27	63	4	234	3
IN	12	16	17	13	17	15	75	18
IA	1	2	0	5	6	24	14	36
KS	23	11	10	15	19	13	78	16
KY	26	20	13	74	77	1	210	4
LA	20	14	18	12	15	17	79	15
ME	2	2	3	3	5	25	15	35
MD	18	11	5	10	10	21	54	23
MA	7	8	3	12	13	19	43	26
MI	23	29	8	25	37	6	122	8
MN	4	8	8	8	7	23	35	30
MS	6	4	5	20	13	19	35	24
MO	36	15	15	12	18	14	96	12
MT	0	2	2	2	2	28	8	39
NE	3	0	1	2	0	30	6	41
NV	16	15	13	6	14	18	64	20
NH	6	4	1	2	1	29	14	36
NJ	17	12	8	5	12	20	54	23
NM	10	13	15	6	10	21	54	23
NY	30	21	24	23	24	8	122	8
NC	20	20	10	9	17	15	76	17
ND	0	1	3	1	1	29	6	41
OH	26	24	19	12	23	9	104	11
OK	32	18	13	13	18	14	94	13
OR	1	6	9	13	18	14	47	25
PA	39	22	50	52	45	5	208	5
RI	1	3	1	1	0	30	6	41
SC	7	10	5	13	7	23	42	27
SD	3	0	6	10	21	11	40	28
TN	19	21	20	25	21	11	106	10
TX	104	90	63	68	75	2	400	1
UT	6	9	3	5	10	21	33	31
VT	1	4	4	5	0	30	14	36
VA	16	16	18	12	10	21	72	19
WA	14	10	16	21	22	10	83	14
WV	15	8	8	12	16	16	59	22
WI	4	4	12	15	8	22	43	26
WY	3	1	3	7	5	25	19	34
GUAM	0	1	0	0	0	30	1	43
PUERTO RICO	2	1	0	0	1	29	4	42
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
TOTAL	879	740	684	769	896		3,968	

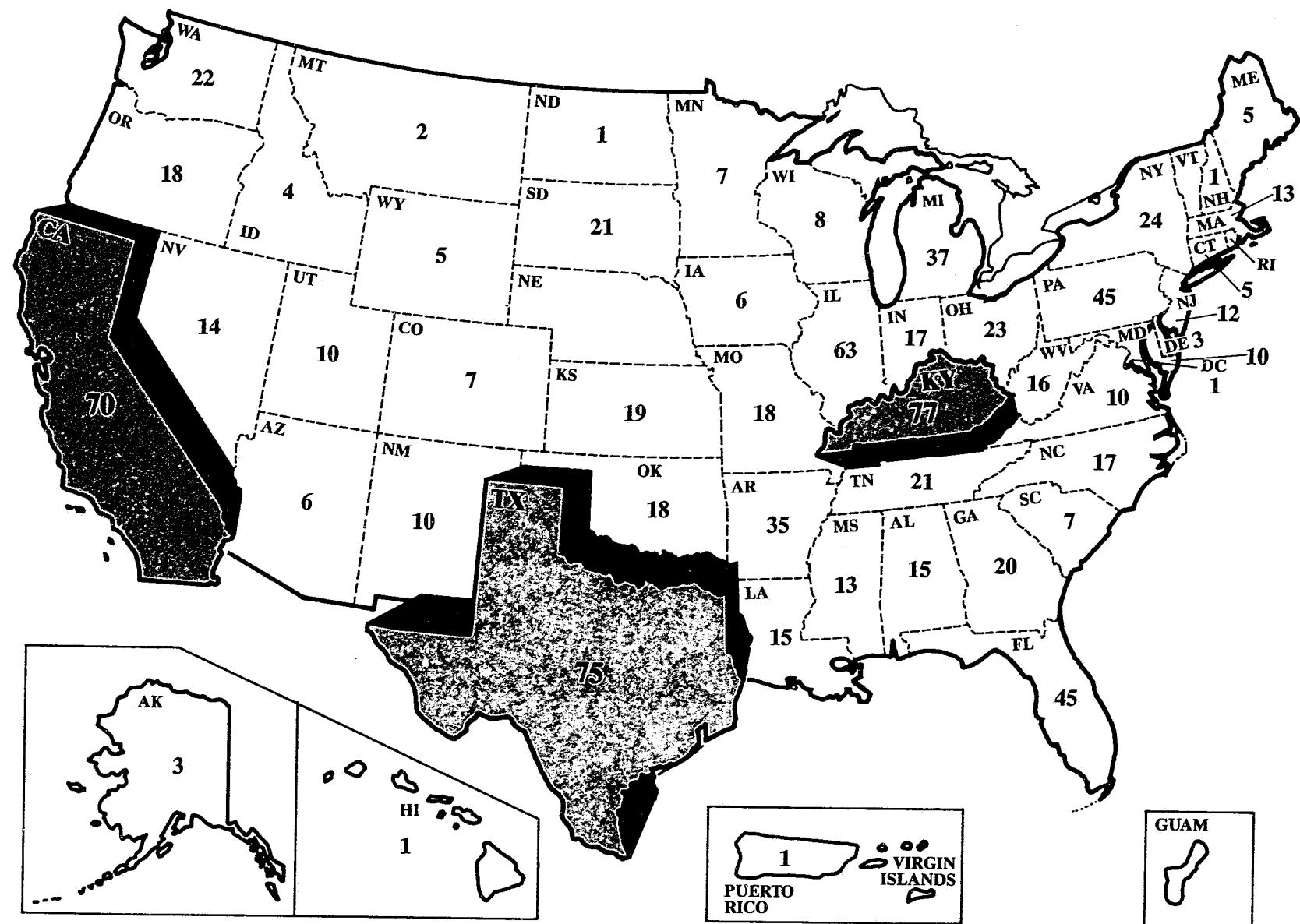
TABLE XXI.—POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY STATE BY YEAR, 1986–90 (TOTAL IN POUNDS)

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	183	1,038	6,385	229	73	22	7,908	4
AK	4	5	0	0	885	6	894	24
AZ	12	6	0	52	39	25	109	42
AR	83	255	469	747	601	8	2,155	14
CA	1,014	177	618	833	35	26	2,677	12
CO	2	281	46	372	0	37	701	27
CT	397	18	5	1	2	35	423	31
DE	161	0	0	0	0	37	161	41
DC	17	0	0	0	0	37	17	45
FL	5	52	32	17	337	12	443	30
GA	428	674	1,266	601	452	10	3,421	8
HI	0	3	0	1	0	37	4	50
ID	223	0	256	1	1	36	481	29
IL	18	13	2,703	13	25	28	2,772	11
IN	239	50	543	64	9	31	905	23
IA	0	1,282	0	0	0	37	1,282	18
KS	160	30	89	175	334	13	788	25
KY	741	1,721	571	7,093	925	5	11,051	2
LA	30	7	6	157	115	19	315	38
ME	3	0	0	5	0	37	8	47
MD	228	1	0	0	505	9	734	21
MA	0	19	317	647	8	32	991	22
MI	2,634	42	263	250	79	21	3,268	9
MN	0	13	2	9	54	24	78	43
MS	111	4	45	286	134	17	580	28
MO	736	83	2,584	26	29	27	3,458	7
MT	0	3	0	3	0	37	6	48
NE	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	51
NV	683	37	12	1	365	11	1,098	20
NH	8	400	0	0	0	37	408	33
NJ	1	3	0	1	0	37	5	49
NM	131	760	415	1,026	3	34	2,335	13
NY	98	13	16	3	292	15	422	32
NC	37	99	41	80	11	30	268	39
ND	0	0	374	0	0	37	374	35
OH	50	110	199	639	307	14	1,305	17
OK	56	87	153	12	89	20	397	34
OR	2	0	51	103	1,335	1	1,491	15
PA	627	102	656	407	1,255	2	3,047	10
RI	11	0	0	0	0	37	11	46
SC	10	39	105	0	868	7	1,022	21
SD	0	0	12,652	110	1,105	3	13,867	1
TN	367	5,904	2,345	840	18	29	9,474	3
TX	1,367	1,138	1,466	2,545	942	4	7,458	5
UT	0	399	44	0	0	37	443	30
VT	0	199	41	0	0	37	240	40
VA	119	44	18	1,194	0	37	1,375	16
WA	5,858	0	56	473	217	16	6,604	6
WV	139	169	506	251	128	18	1,193	19
WI	0	320	39	8	6	33	373	36
WY	24	0	0	237	70	23	331	37
GUAM	0	19	0	0	0	37	19	44
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	51
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	51
TOTAL	17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653		99,190	

**TABLE XXII.—NUMBER OF DETONATORS RECOVERED BY STATE
BY YEAR, 1986–90**

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1990	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	46	2,691	136	1,306	170	20	4,349	12
AK	754	2	0	0	62,231	1	62,987	1
AZ	112	188	91	220	29	32	640	34
AR	201	1,159	1,828	758	848	6	4,794	11
CA	694	1,038	455	1,085	216	17	3,488	17
CO	119	54	32	575	3	39	783	28
CT	802	159	43	4	0	42	1,008	26
DE	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
DC	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
FL	1,162	3,192	3,190	67	482	12	8,093	5
GA	320	201	2,113	1,008	187	18	3,829	16
HI	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
ID	11	579	77	1	32	31	700	31
IL	570	279	302	18	28	33	1,197	24
IN	199	206	211	41	3	39	660	33
IA	0	330	0	401	0	42	731	30
KS	1,463	173	83	164	373	14	2,256	20
KY	910	1,918	921	1,938	713	9	6,400	8
LA	265	232	120	60	60	27	737	29
ME	9	0	17	55	2	40	83	45
MD	50	169	30	2	446	13	697	32
MA	139	1	0	0	64	26	204	41
MI	758	59	177	581	22	34	1,597	22
MN	8	485	69	1,618	94	23	2,274	19
MS	258	52	32	351	161	21	854	27
MO	552	201	4,946	79	42	30	5,820	10
MT	0	3	280	36	0	42	319	37
NE	8	0	0	1	0	42	9	48
NV	207	211	91	229	840	7	1,578	23
NH	19	200	0	1	0	42	220	40
NJ	8	37	141	0	1	41	187	43
NM	142	2,559	467	736	44	29	3,948	15
NY	72	296	35	149	9	37	561	35
NC	322	345	170	259	11	36	1,107	25
ND	0	0	250	0	20	35	270	39
OH	613	198	1,996	915	274	15	3,996	14
OK	1,396	502	7	12	243	16	2,160	21
OR	2	6	63	372	2,693	3	3,136	18
PA	1,931	208	2,996	881	553	11	6,569	6
RI	0	23	0	0	0	42	23	47
SC	121	18	65	26	67	25	297	38
SD	9	0	8,116	200	1,494	5	9,819	3
TN	3,032	827	1,009	931	711	10	6,510	7
TX	3,075	1,537	1,930	2,174	716	8	9,432	4
UT	160	382	94	5,105	180	19	5,921	9
VT	0	50	0	0	0	42	50	46
VA	24	63	63	180	140	22	470	36
WA	1,722	204	74	279	2,055	4	4,334	13
WV	880	301	178	44	11,670	2	13,073	2
WI	8	52	78	29	5	38	172	44
WY	16	0	0	102	75	24	193	42
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
PUERTO RICO	1	0	0	0	0	42	1	49
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
TOTAL	23,170	21,390	32,976	22,993	88,007		188,536	

FIGURE X
EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE FOR 1990



Part **IV**

**SIGNIFICANT
EXPLOSIVES
INVESTIGATIONS**





Damage to a residence in Texas as a result of a pipe bomb that detonated in February 1990.

What remains of the inner wall of an explosives transport vessel after an improvised explosive device prematurely detonated in November 1990 in Rockford, Illinois.



On December 16, 1989, a package bomb exploded at the residence of a circuit court judge in Mountain Brook, Alabama. The judge was killed instantly by the blast, and his wife was seriously injured. Agents responded to the scene and, after an initial examination of the scene, determined that the package had been delivered by the U.S. mail and that it had contained a pipe bomb. Finishing nails were used in the device to provide additional shrapnel. On December 18, a suspect package was discovered at the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Georgia. The device was rendered safe, and it was determined that the device was similar to the device used in the December 16 incident. Later this same date, a package bomb exploded at a law office in Savannah, Georgia. An attorney to whom the package was addressed was severely injured as a result of the blast and subsequently died. Again, similarities between the devices were identified. On December 19, a second suspect package was discovered, this time at the NAACP office in Jacksonville, Florida. The package was remotely opened, and it was determined that it contained a device similar to the others used in the earlier incidents. Consequently, a task force of personnel from ATF, the U.S. Postal Service, the FBI, and the U.S. Marshal's Service, as well as officers from numerous State and local law enforcement agencies was formed. As the investigation ensued, an individual emerged as a suspect when an ATF chemist recalled a 1972 ATF investigation in which an individual was subsequently convicted for the possession of an explosive device similar in design and construction to the mailed devices. This recollection led to an extensive query of the Explosives Incidents System (EXIS), which revealed no devices containing similar components. This helped to substantiate that this individual was the only person to make these unique devices. Moreover, laboratory records substantiated that the individual's 1972 device was similar to the mailed devices in 12 areas. Further investigation revealed that the individual had cases pending before the deceased judge and the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. In the months that followed, the task force obtained other circumstantial evidence that could be used to prove the individual committed the bombings. Task force members also uncovered additional, though unrelated evidence against the individual regarding his conviction for possession of the 1972 device and his subsequent 1986 appeal of the charge. This additional evidence resulted in the individual's indictment and arrest on charges of obstructing justice and perjury. The task force continued to solidify its case on the mailed-package bombings, and on November 7, 1990, a Federal grand jury returned a 70-count indictment against the individual. The indictment charged him with the mail bombing deaths of the judge and the attorney, as well as with sending explosive materials and injurious articles through the mail. On December 14, 1990, after a 5-day trial, the individual was found guilty of the charges stemming from the ancillary obstruction case. He was subsequently found guilty in June 1991 of the charges relating to the mailed-package

bombings. Sentencing of the individual, who is appealing his conviction, has not yet been scheduled.



On February 19, 1990, two explosive devices detonated at food stores in a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia. Responding agents and local police officers found that minimal property damage had resulted and that no deaths or injuries had occurred. This same date, two other food stores received bomb threats, to which agents and local police officers responded. But, after a search conducted by a local canine unit, no devices were found. On February 19, 1990, following up on the belief that there were, in fact, devices at the stores that had received the bomb threats, agents and police officers returned to the stores and, after extensive searches, research conducted by a local canine unit, no devices were found. On February 19, 1990, following up on the belief that there were, in fact, devices at the stores that had received the bomb threats, agents and police officers returned to the stores and, after extensive searches, recovered two additional devices. These devices were identical to the ones that detonated. The investigation continues.



On May 31, 1990, a 3 1/2-pound dynamite bomb was found attached to a vehicle parked at a pulp and paper complex in Columbus, Mississippi. The Lowndes County Sheriff's Department was notified, who in turn

requested the assistance of ATF and Army EOD personnel. Subsequent investigation led to the arrests of two suspects on the same date. The suspects had intended to kill the targeted victim, who had married a former girlfriend of one suspect. ATF laboratory examination found both suspects' fingerprints and palmprints on tape and dynamite wrappers used in constructing the device, as well as on containers and wrappers from a case of dynamite purchased by one of the suspects. On July 18, 1990, both suspects pled guilty to unlawfully manufacturing and possessing a destructive device. On October 5, 1990, the suspects were sentenced to 21 and 23 months' imprisonment.



On September 6, 1990, an explosive device functioned under a car that was parked on the street in Chicago, Illinois. The vehicle was occupied when the explosion occurred. The occupant, a member of a local union, sustained second- and third-degree burns over 57 percent of his body but is expected to live. Subsequent investigation by the Chicago Fire Department's Office of Fire Investigation and ATF revealed that the device had apparently been placed in the left rear wheel well of the car. When the device detonated, it scattered most of that portion of the car. The gas tank of the car ruptured and the resulting fire burned the rest of the car and caused extensive damage to a building located on the street. Several other buildings and six vehicles were also damaged. The investigation continues.



On November 12, 1990, a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang discovered what appeared to be a large fire extinguisher/pipe bomb against the back door of the gang's clubhouse in Rockford, Illinois. A bomb technician team consisting of two Rockford Police Department officers and one Winnebago County officer responded with a trailer carrying a double-walled explosives transport vessel. The team successfully removed the device remotely and placed the device onto the net inside the

inner wall of the vessel. As the team was preparing to transport the device, it detonated, resulting in a massive explosion that broke windows two blocks away. Fortunately, none of the three officers suffered serious injuries other than being knocked to the ground by the concussion of the blast. The main force of the blast was directed vertically through the open top of the vessel. The bottom of the vessel was breached and several frame rails on the trailer were bent. The investigation continues.



On January 23, 1990, three explosive devices detonated at a home in Crown Point, Indiana, causing more than \$15,000 damage. The house was occupied by five people at the time of the explosion, three of whom were children, but no injuries were sustained. Personnel from the Crown Point Police and Fire Departments and the Lake County Police Department Crime Laboratory responded to the scene. ATF assistance was subsequently requested. On January 31, 1990, investigators developed information on the incident and a suspect. During electronically monitored conversations, the suspect provided a detailed account of the incident. On February 13, 1990, ATF executed Federal search and arrest warrants at the suspect's residence. Two incomplete pipe bombs along with the components necessary to manufacture additional explosive devices were seized. During questioning, the suspect admitted to the bombing. He further stated, without remorse, that the bombing was committed as a matter of principle for alleged derogatory statements that the victim had made about a close friend of the suspect. On May 2, 1990, the suspect pled guilty to maliciously damaging property by means of an explosive device. On November 9, 1990, the suspect was sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment.



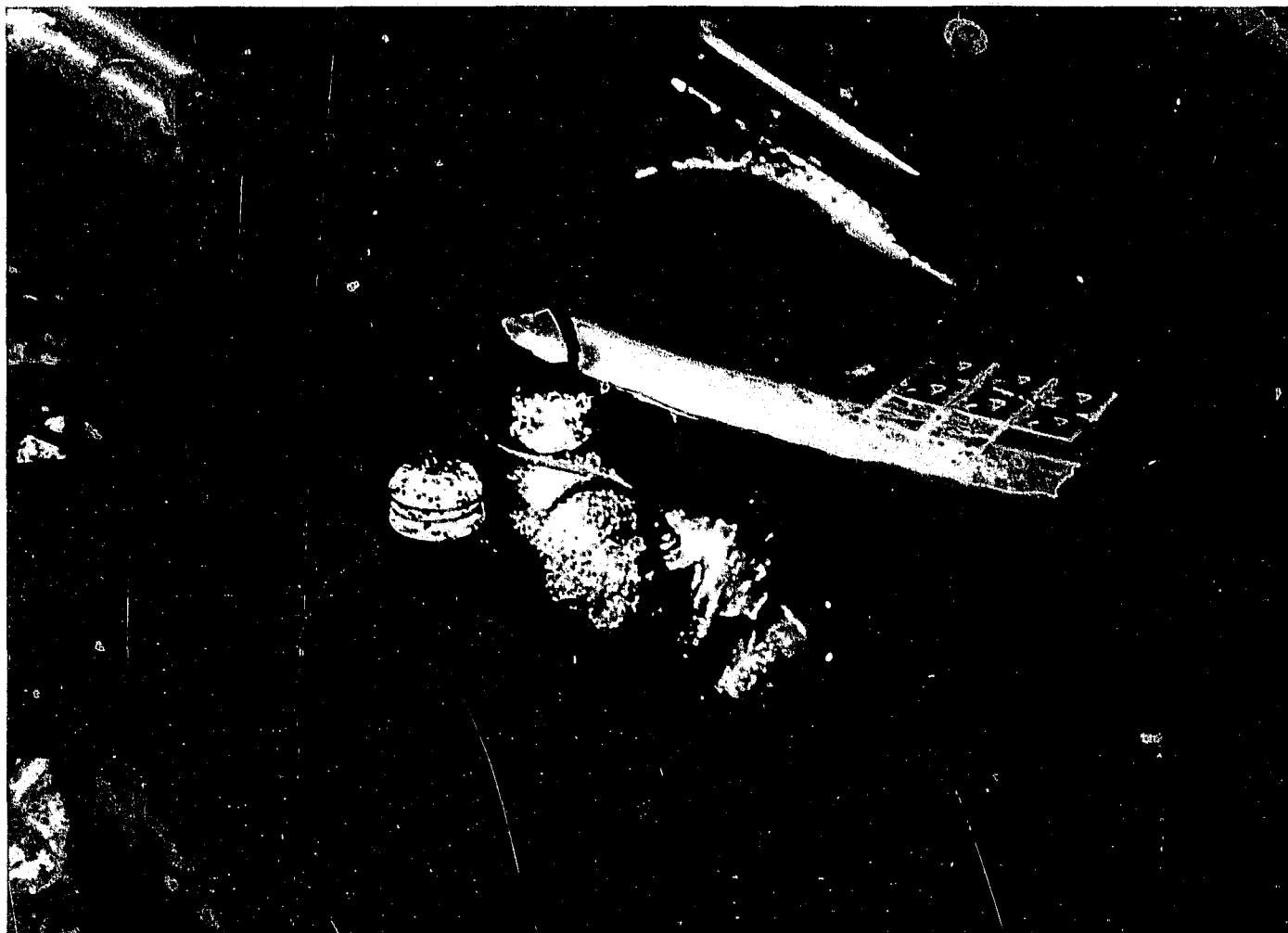
On August 4, 1990, an explosive device detonated under a vehicle parked in a commercial complex in Buffalo Grove, Illinois. The vehicle sustained extensive damage as a result of the blast. Subsequent investigation by Buf-

falo Grove police officers and ATF agents resulted in the development of four suspects, all of whom were juveniles. The four juveniles were later indicted and charged with State violations. On October 4, 1990, one juvenile pled guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 30 days' incarceration and 30 months' felony probation. On October 17, 1990, the three remaining juveniles pled guilty and were each sentenced to 60 days' incarceration and 36 months' felony probation.



On November 26, 1990, a woman received a package through the mail at her Galion, Ohio, residence. She became suspicious of the package when she felt its weight and did not recognize the name of the company in the return address. Upon partially opening the package, she noticed wires and immediately called her step-father. The stepfather notified the Galion Police Department of a possible bomb, but before the officers arrived, he lifted a flap on the package and partially

detonated the contents, which was a device constructed with five Pepsi bottles, four containing black powder and one containing gasoline. The device had been rigged to detonate by an electronic trigger. The stepfather sustained facial cuts and flash burns as a result of the detonation. ATF was subsequently notified by the police and responded after notifying U.S. postal inspectors. Based on statements made by the woman, her ex-husband, an electronics engineer, became the prime suspect. Probable cause led to the execution of a search warrant at the ex-husband's residence. Seized from the residence was evidence such as wire, glue, and tape similar to that used in the device, and a drill bit with residue that appeared to be from the plastic Pepsi bottle caps used on the device. The ex-husband gave a written confession to the agents stating that he built the device at his residence and then mailed it to his ex-wife. He was subsequently arrested on charges relating to the manufacture, possession, and mailing of an explosive device with the intent to kill or maim. Further judicial action is pending.





On October 11, 1990, an explosion occurred at a residence in Fort Worth, Texas. The explosion blew a 2-foot hole in the roof and knocked a 15-foot slab of brick and mortar off the house and into the front yard. The explosion occurred while a 34-year-old man was constructing a pipe bomb in his bedroom. The man, who lives with his father, was severely burned over 40 percent of his body and face. The father was in another room at the time of the explosion and was uninjured. On the day following the explosion, the victim was scheduled to begin serving a jail sentence for a 1988 assault conviction.

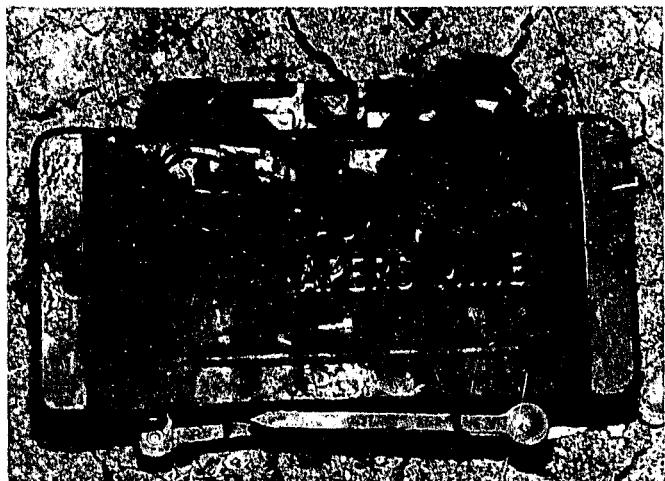


On November 13, 1990, a replica cast iron cannon filled with paper and smokeless powder detonated in the driveway of a residence in Southlake, Texas, causing injuries to four male juveniles and one 18-year-old female. The Southlake Police and Fire Departments responded to the scene and requested ATF assistance. The victims had allegedly loaded a quantity of powder and paper in the cannon and then lit a match to the contents, which then exploded. The injuries were caused by flying debris and the shock wave.



On August 20, 1990, a defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment as a result of her involvement in the pre-meditated bombing death of her husband. Her co-conspirator and lover was sentenced to life imprisonment on June 18, 1990. During the course of the investigation, the investigators learned of the affair, which led them to the residence of the woman's lover where a consent search was conducted shortly after the bombing. Incriminating evidence retrieved from a bag of garbage at the residence was submitted for laboratory examination. The examination of the evidence concluded that the bag of garbage contained components consistent with the components used in the pipe bomb that killed the woman's husband.

On March 22, 1990, a licensed firearms dealer was arrested on charges of possessing improvised explosive devices. The arrest stems from an investigation predicated on information received that the dealer was involved in selling machineguns and manufacturing unregistered explosive devices. The information was corroborated through several conversations with the dealer and one undercover contact at the dealer's residence. There, the undercover agent observed dynamite, handgrenades, and a mine. The dealer also demonstrated the effects of one of the homemade grenades. Investigators subsequently executed a search warrant, which resulted in the confiscation of 1 grenade, 1 live military claymore mine, 1 live homemade claymore mine, 39 packets of unstable high explosives, simulators, initiators, and illegal firearms. Further judicial action is pending.



On June 13, 1990, a defendant was sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment following his March 27, 1990, guilty plea to charges of unlawfully possessing explosives. The charges arose when the defendant possessed a pipe bomb that was subsequently placed and detonated at the home of a Troy, Michigan, police officer. The explosion resulted in approximately \$2,000 damage to the officer's home. The defendant's apparent motive was revenge for the officer's prior investigation of the defendant in other criminal matters.



On September 12, 1990, ATF, assisted by the Detroit Police Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, executed a Federal search warrant at a residence in Detroit. Probable cause for the search warrant was based on an investigation during which undercover agents purchased several pipe bombs from individuals who lived at the residence. Seized as a result of the search were four pipe bombs as well as other evidence of the illegal manufacture of explosive devices.

Federal arrest warrants were also executed for two males who are reported to be members of a street gang in Detroit. The gang is believed responsible for the sale of destructive devices in the Detroit area.



On January 10, 1990, three pipe bombs taped to containers of gasoline exploded on the campus of Oakland University, Rochester Hills, Michigan. Subsequent investigation by ATF, the Michigan State Police, and the FBI resulted in the identification of two suspects. The suspects were later arrested and charged with possessing and manufacturing destructive devices and using explosive devices to damage a federally funded university. The suspects' motive for the bombings was to divert attention from their armed robbery attempt at the university's cash office. However, pressured by the immediate response of police and fire personnel, coupled with the fact that the cash office did not close at the normal time, the defendants had to abort the robbery attempt. On January 10, 1991, the suspects were sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment.

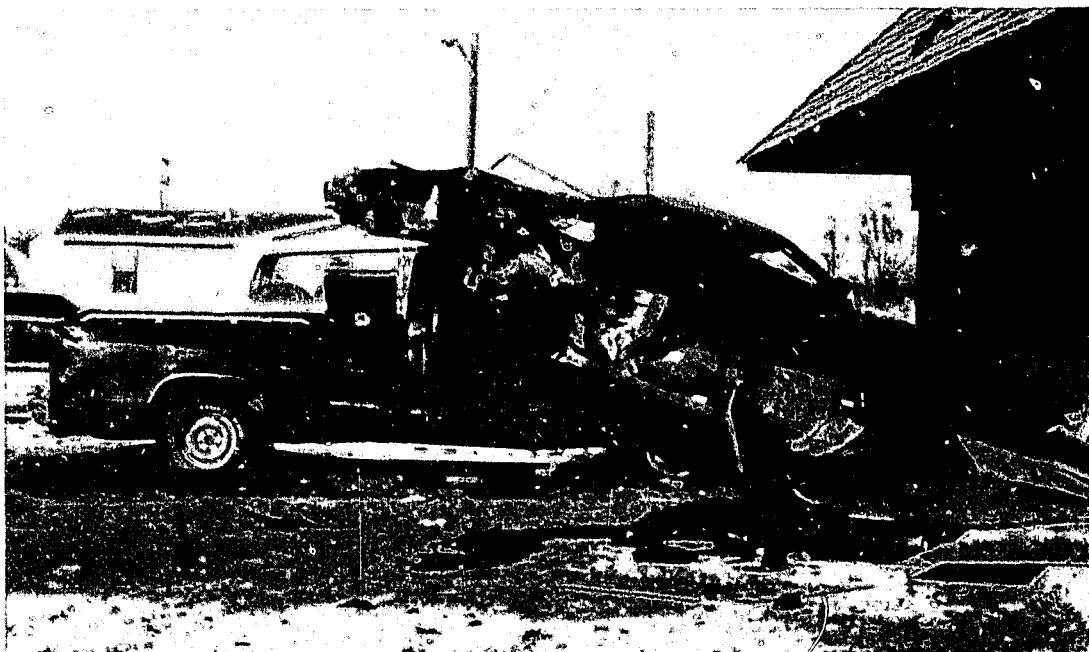


On February 14, 1990, an explosive device detonated beneath a vehicle parked in an apartment complex. The vehicle was unoccupied at the time of the explosion. The owner of the vehicle later identified her estranged boyfriend as a suspect. Probable cause was developed, and on February 16, 1990, investigators from ATF and the Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office executed a

search warrant at the suspect's residence. Taken as evidence were several incriminating items such as duct tape, smokeless powder, and store receipts. Subsequent laboratory examination concluded that this evidence was consistent with that recovered from the blast seat. On April 2, 1990, the suspect was indicted, and on April 10, he was arrested. The suspect admitted to making the device but denied placing it, which he said was done by an accomplice. On May 2, 1990, investigators obtained a confession from the accomplice, who said that he had placed the bomb on the vehicle in exchange for 1/4 pound of marijuana. This same date, the suspect pled guilty to Federal explosives violations, and on August 3, 1990, he was sentenced to 57 months' imprisonment. Federal prosecution against his accomplice is pending.



On May 22, 1990, a suspect was indicted on charges of the malicious destruction of property by means of explosives. The indictment was the result of an investigation into the detonation of an explosive device beneath a vehicle parked in a lot adjacent to a club in Liberal, Kansas. There were no injuries, but the force of the explosion had lifted the car into the air high enough so that it landed on top of a pickup truck parked next to it. The investigation by the Liberal Police Department and ATF determined that the device had probably been placed under the right rear portion of the vehicle. Based on the size of the blast seat, investigators determined that the device consisted of high explosives. These explosives were later identified as being 18 to 23 sticks of dynamite. Interviews led to the identification and arrest of the suspect. A sentencing date has not been set.

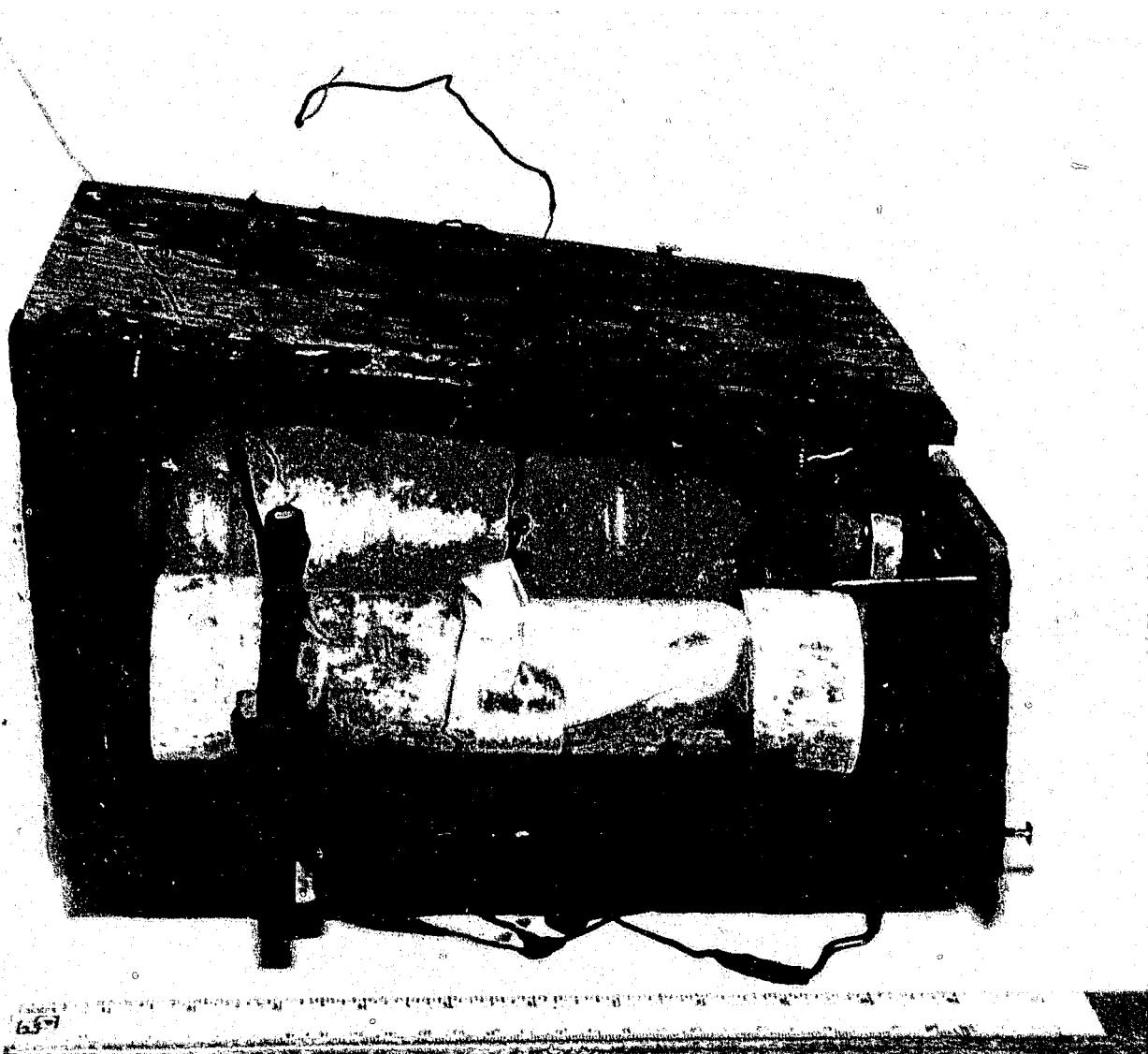


On June 19, 1990, an explosive device detonated inside a vehicle parked in a lot by a fire department in Kentucky. The vehicle's occupant, a firefighter who had just completed a 24-hour shift, was killed, having sustained massive trauma to his chest. Initial investigation determined that the device, situated at approximately shoulder level, detonated when the firefighter started the vehicle. The investigation continues.



On October 10, 1990, a defendant was convicted of conspiracy, the illegal manufacture and possession of a destructive device, and the bombing of interstate prop-

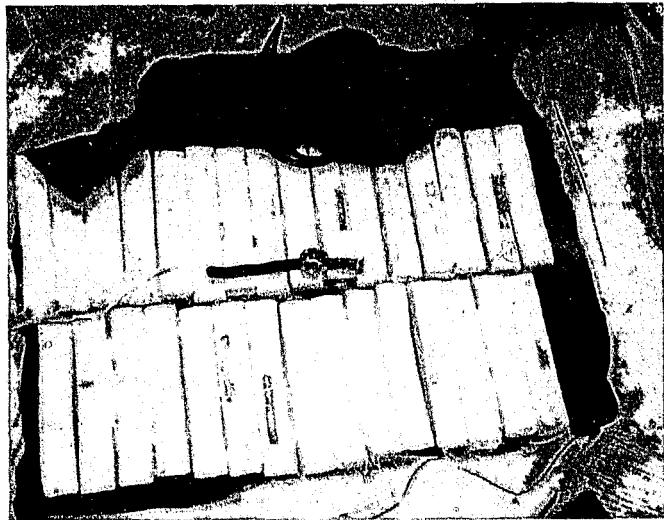
erty. A codefendant in the case had previously pled guilty to charges of conspiracy and the manufacture of a destructive device. The conviction and guilty plea were the result of an investigation into a mailed-package bombing that occurred on December 7, 1987, in Tempe, Arizona. The defendant had paid the codefendant to build a boobytrapped package bomb, disguise it as a UPS package, and deliver it to a woman's residence in Tempe. On December 8, the woman opened the package and it detonated, causing her severe bodily injury. The woman was targeted because she was dating the defendant's ex-boyfriend. The codefendant was sentenced on November 20, 1990, to 65 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. Sentencing of the defendant is pending.



On January 12, 1990, four insurgents were arrested in West Palm Beach, Florida, and held without bond. Investigators from ATF and the U.S. Customs Service had infiltrated this group who wanted to procure military armament and explosives to use against their political adversaries in Europe. Included among the items desired were STINGER missiles, C-4 plastic explosives, and sniper rifles. The arrests were made after one of the suspects had taken possession of a STINGER missile transferred during an undercover transaction. Further judicial action is pending.

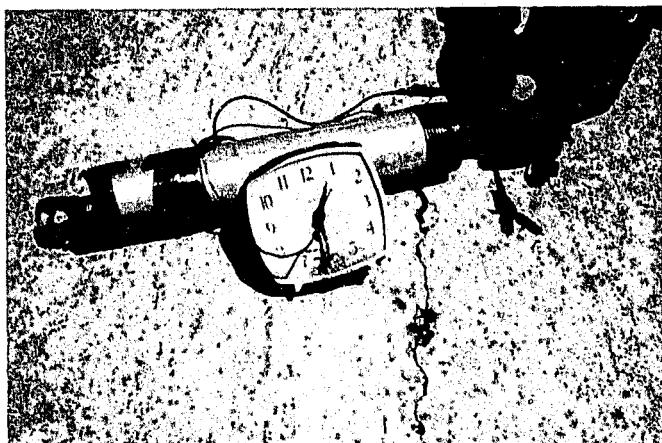


On November 16, 1990, ATF agents from Jacksonville, Florida, and officers of the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office arrested an individual for possession of a small arsenal of weapons and explosives, which included hand-grenades, mines, blasting caps, 45 pounds of C4, and 8 pounds of military TNT. An arsenal almost identical to this was previously seized. This individual advised that he and others had transported the items from a residence in Tennessee. Investigators subsequently learned that this was the residence of one of two suspects in an armed robbery of two soldiers. The individual further advised that the brother of this suspect had additional stolen explosives, destructive devices, and illegal firearms. Searches failed to produce the items described.



On December 29, 1990, another cache of weapons and explosives was found in Clay County, Florida. This cache made up the balance of the items that had been transported from the residence in Tennessee. Since the start of this investigation, the suspects in the armed robbery have been indicted for that offense as well as on charges of conspiracy, possession of unregistered Title II weapons, and the interstate transportation of stolen explosives. The coconspirators who were involved in the transfer and concealment of the weapons and explosives have been indicted on like charges.

On January 27, 1990, a pipe bomb that had been concealed in an electric radio exploded inside a correctional facility in Tennessee. The explosion severely injured an inmate. The agencies represented in the investigation were ATF, the Tennessee Department of Corrections, the Nashville Police Department Bomb Squad, and the Tennessee Highway Patrol Bomb Squad. On April 22, 1990, a second pipe bomb was discovered in a cardboard box on the floor of a cell block in the same facility. The device was removed and rendered safe by the Nashville Police Department Bomb Squad. ATF submitted the device to an ATF laboratory where fingerprints were found on interior parts of the device. Consequently, a Federal court order was issued requiring an inmate to submit to fingerprinting. Further laboratory analysis determined that the inmate's fingerprints were consistent with those found on the device. Also, materials having the same physical and chemical characteristics of those used to make the device were recovered from the inmate's cell. He was subsequently indicted on charges of the manufacture and possession of a destructive device. The bombing and attempted bombing appear to be connected to prison gangs.



On January 19, 1990, in Meraux, Louisiana, a pipe bomb detonated beneath a vehicle parked at a health club. The owner of the vehicle and his family were inside the health club at the time of the detonation. On April 10, 1990, a second device was placed beneath the family's car, which was parked in front of their residence. The device failed to detonate, however. ATF and the New Orleans Police Department Bomb Squad responded to the scene where the device was rendered safe. The perpetrators were subsequently identified, one of whom was a reserve sheriff's deputy who had been having an affair with one of the intended victims. Two search warrants were executed and physical evidence, specifically a wire cutter, was found, linking the sheriff's deputy to the manufacture of the second device. Consequently, the second perpetrator confessed and furnished a written statement as to his participation. Judicial action is pending.

On March 9, 1990, the Nashville Metro Police Department contacted ATF and advised that an undercover police officer had been contacted by a suspect who wanted to enter into a contract with the officer to have him kill an individual with a bomb. The suspect advised that he already had the bomb constructed. Subsequently, investigators executed a search warrant at the suspect's residence and recovered a fully operable 2- by 6-inch pipe bomb. Further investigation revealed that the suspect and the intended victim were involved in an organized crime gambling ring. On November 14, 1990, the suspect was indicted on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. He was arrested on November 16. Further judicial action is pending.



On February 21, 1990, an individual was arrested in Eunice, Louisiana, by an undercover ATF agent for Federal explosives and firearms violations. The arrest occurred when the individual traded nine homemade handgrenades and five machineguns for 50 pounds of C-4. The individual had previously supplied the undercover agent with four sticks of dynamite, two demolition blocks of C-4, seven homemade handgrenades, and three machineguns. Following the individual's arrest, ATF agents executed three Federal search warrants and recovered three additional machineguns, three silencers, a LAW rocket tube with six practice rockets, stolen military property, stolen explosives, and explosive devices. On March 22, 1990, a Federal grand jury indicted the individual on 15 counts of Federal explosives and firearms violations. Further judicial action is pending.



ATF agents obtained a Federal search warrant regarding the illegal possession of explosives by a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang. Found in his possession were four improvised explosive devices, 8 1/2 ounces of a potassium chlorate and black powder mixture, as well as assorted paraphernalia for manufacturing improvised explosive devices. The gang member was arrested, tried, and convicted. He was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised probation.



On May 28, 1990, ATF initiated an investigation into the bombing of a New Orleans Police Department undercover vehicle assigned to a narcotics detective. The bombing had occurred earlier that day while it was parked in front of the officer's residence. Initial investigation revealed that a pipe bomb containing a quantity of pyrodex had been placed under the rear of the vehicle. Further information was developed, which led to the identification and subsequent arrest of the perpetrator by ATF agents and New Orleans police officers. After

the arrest, investigators executed a Federal search warrant at the suspect's residence where investigators seized tools and materials used in the manufacture of the device. The suspect apparently targeted the officer in revenge for an ongoing feud between him and another individual, who, in addition with three others, was identified as a coconspirator in the bombing. Federal indictments against all five coconspirators are pending.



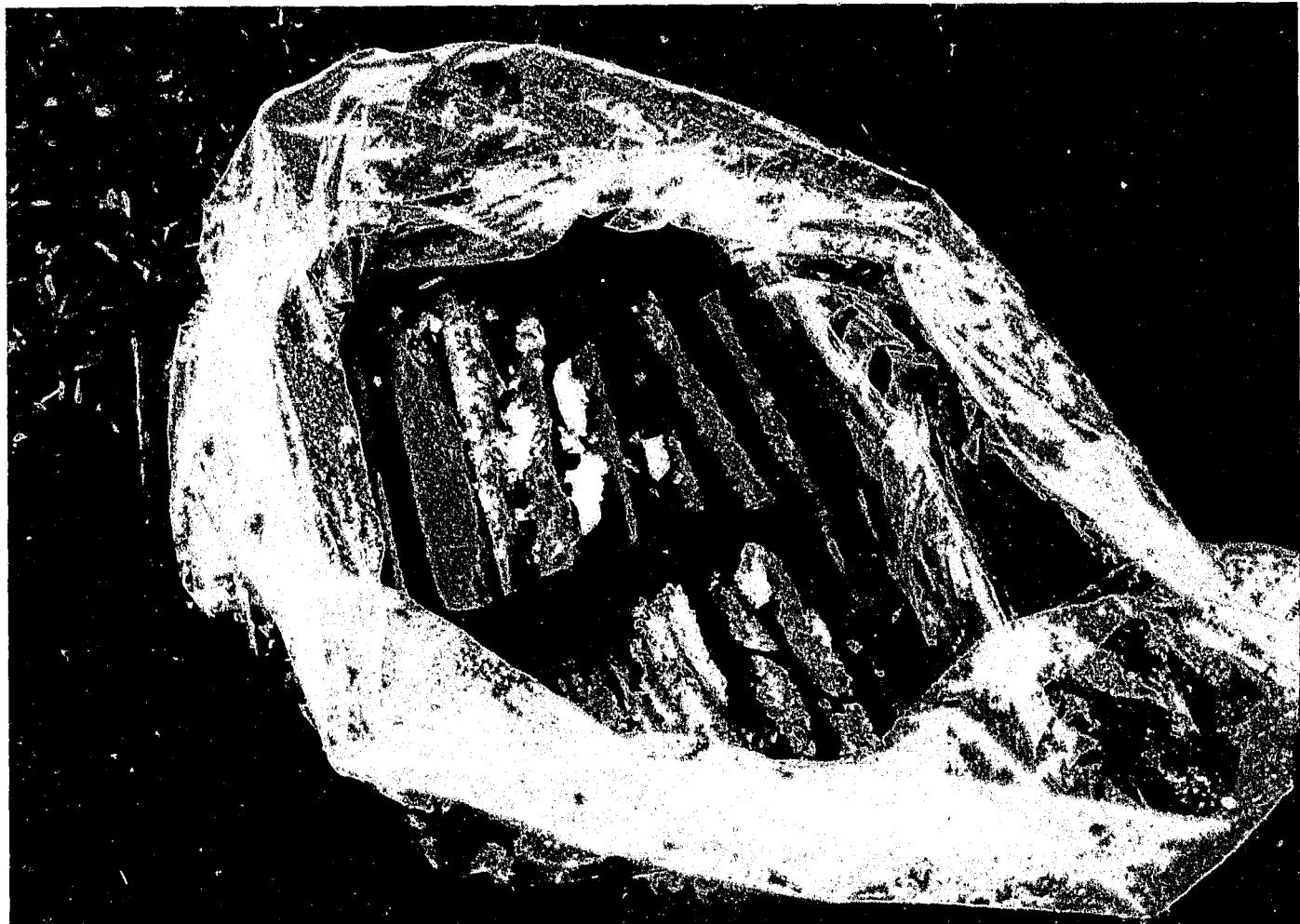
On January 4, 1990, an incendiary device exploded in a dormitory restroom on the campus of the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, New York. Damage to the restroom was minimal. The Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, Poughkeepsie, New York, notified ATF of the incident, and a joint investigation ensued. It was soon learned that a similar incident had previously occurred at the institute, and after further investigation, a suspect was identified. He was subsequently arrested on State charges, to which he pled guilty in February 1990 and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and 5 years' probation. During the investigation of these incidents, investigators developed information that linked the suspect to an additional bombing at the Queensborough Community College in Queens, New York. The Arson/Explosion Squad, New York City Police Department, joined in the investigation. This collateral investigation resulted in the suspect's arrest in July 1990 on State charges. The suspect pled guilty to these charges in January 1991. His sentencing is pending.



On August 15, 1990, an explosive device detonated at the residence of an individual in Wilmington, Delaware. The device, which consisted of a pipe bomb filled with black powder, a 5-gallon kerosine can, flammable liquid, and electrical wires, detonated after it was touched by the victim. He subsequently died as a result of the injuries he sustained in the blast. Investigative efforts by ATF, the New Castle County Police Department, the Delaware State Police, the Delaware State Fire Marshal, the Chester, Pennsylvania, Police Department, and the Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Criminal Investigation Division resulted in the identification of a suspect who had been feuding with the victim for over a year. Investigators who went to question the suspect at his residence received consent to search the residence from his girlfriend. In the basement, the investigators found tools and equipment that were needed to construct an explosive device similar to that used in the bombing. They also found device components. A State search warrant was obtained, pursuant to which the investigators seized the incriminating evidence. Subsequent laboratory examination determined that the tools and equipment were consistent with marks found on evidence recovered at the scene. On September 12, 1990, the suspect was indicted. He was ordered held without bond pending his trial, which was scheduled for April 1991.

On April 13, 1990, 1,100 pounds of stolen dynamite was purchased from a suspect in Roseburg, Oregon. The dynamite was part of a 4,000-pound theft from a construction company in Oregon. Some of the explosives from this theft were also used in a 50-pound explosive device that was recovered at the scene of an attempted bombing of a county health services building in Oregon. Further investigation resulted in the execution of a search warrant at the suspect's residence. Assisting ATF in the execution of the warrant were the Roseburg Police and Fire Departments, the Douglas County Sheriff's Department, the Salem and Portland Police Departments, and the Oregon State Police. Found buried in the backyard of the suspect's residence was a 55-gallon plastic barrel containing 131 2-pound sticks of dynamite. Because the dynamite was crystallized and in a hazardous condition, sections of the residential neighborhood were evacuated while the dynamite was removed and safely

disposed of. Consequently, the suspect was arrested, and on July 5, 1990, he was indicted and charged with concealing stolen dynamite. Based on information obtained from the suspect, ATF and local authorities served a second search warrant at the residence of the suspect's brother-in-law. A search of a shed on the property resulted in the recovery of 650 pounds of dynamite, 7,400 feet of detonating cord, and 441 electric blasting caps. Investigators determined that these explosives were also part of the explosives theft. A substantial portion of the stolen explosives was still hidden in the woods near the area of the original theft. A search of this location resulted in the recovery of two separate caches of dynamite from underneath hollowed-out logs that had been covered with brush and tree limbs. Combined, these two caches totaled 1,250 pounds. The dynamite was subsequently traced to the explosives theft. Further judicial action is pending.



The principal defendant had illegally manufactured, detonated, and sold CO₂ bombs, handgrenades, pill container bombs, and PVC pipe bombs since 1985. Two codefendants had conspired with him to assist him in the sale of these bombs, particularly to students of a vocational school in Chester County, Pennsylvania. A search warrant executed on April 20, 1990, at the principal defendant's residence resulted in the seizure of 38 CO₂ bombs, 42 partially assembled CO₂ bombs, 5 PVC pipe bombs, 1 metal pipe bomb, 1 handgrenade, and 10 pounds of a homemade explosive/incendiary mixture. The defendant also had the materials to construct 400 additional explosive devices, to include CO₂ bombs, handgrenades, PVC and pill container bombs, as well as anti-personnel, time-delayed, and anti-disturbance bombs. ATF's assistance was requested by the Pennsylvania State Police because of the complexity of the factory and the numerous types of explosive devices and bombs recovered. On October 15, 1990, one of the two codefendants was sentenced to 5 years' probation. The second codefendant was sentenced on November 15, 1990, and was also sentenced to 5 years' probation. The principal defendant was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release.



On May 7, 1990, the Muskego, Wisconsin, Police and Fire Departments responded to the scene of an explo-

sion at a residence in Muskego. Upon their arrival, the units found a van parked 50 yards from the residence that had been completely destroyed. A fire that had resulted was quickly extinguished. No one was at the residence or on the property at the time of the explosion. ATF was contacted and responded to the scene. Subsequent interviews with the owner of the van revealed that he had been manufacturing explosive materials for large display-type fireworks and that he had been using the van as a storage facility for all his explosive materials and raw chemicals. This individual did not have a manufacturer's license. There was no evidence, however, of M-80 type explosives at the scene, and no indication that the individual was selling the fireworks he manufactured. Prosecution is pending.



On January 11, 1990, the seventh in a series of incendiary devices was recovered from a major department store in San Francisco, California. The device was discovered by security personnel in the furniture department. It was subsequently rendered safe. Six similarly constructed devices had been recovered previously in other large department stores in the San Francisco area. Three of these devices detonated, causing minimal damage and no injuries. The investigation continues.



On March 6, 1990, an explosion occurred at a bank in Crested Butte, Colorado, killing 3 employees and injuring 17 others. ATF assistance was requested, and the National Response Team was activated. Subsequent examination of the scene indicated that the damage was caused by a fuel/air-type explosion, not an explosive device. The nature of the explosion and the type of damage observed indicated that the explosion was caused by the rapid build up and subsequent ignition of a flammable gas, which was later determined to be naturally occurring methane. It was further determined through interviews, research, and laboratory examination that the methane gas was generated by an underground peat bog dating back hundreds, possibly thousands, of years.

On December 27, 1990, an illegal explosive device detonated while it was being assembled in a vehicle in Moberly, Missouri. The right side of the vehicle was blown out, and one of three occupants sustained extensive burns to his upper body. The two other occupants were apparently not injured. Fourteen cans of black powder were recovered from the vehicle by Moberly police officers, who requested ATF assistance in the investigation. One of the uninjured occupants is a member of a family who has been the target of an investigation involving the large-scale manufacture and distribution of illegal explosive devices.



On March 19, 1990, an electrically initiated pipe bomb detonated inside a vehicle in Montgomery County, Maryland. The detonation occurred as two occupants in the vehicle were returning home from a shopping trip. The two occupants sustained only minor injuries. The blast from the pipe bomb blew the whole rear section off the vehicle. The vehicle's trunk apparently redirected the force of the blast, which ripped the 30-pound trunk lid from its hinges and hurled it about 150 feet. This investigation continues.

On December 4, 1990, a Federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, returned a five-count indictment that charged a woman and her male conspirator with violations of the Federal explosives and firearms laws. Both individuals were charged with conspiracy and possession of an unregistered destructive device in connection with a May 10, 1990, bombing of a pickup truck belonging to the woman's estranged husband. The husband was inside the vehicle at the time of the explosion but escaped unharmed. When this attempt on his life failed, the woman, acting alone, sent another bomb to him.

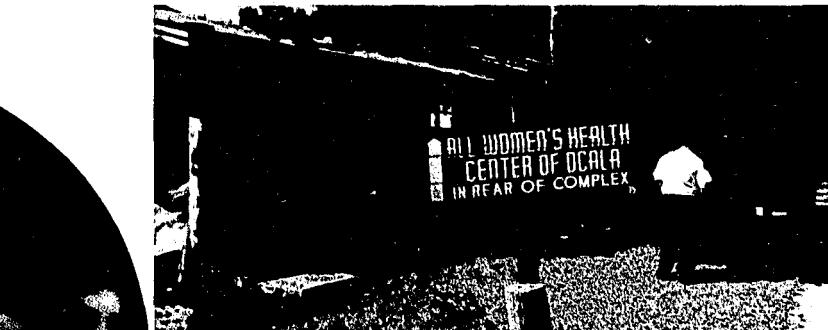
this time through the U.S. mail. The device was intercepted in transit, however. The woman was also charged in the indictment for this incident, which occurred on or about October 2, 1990. ATF conducted a comparison of the components of these devices and concluded that they were similar in initiation system design. The woman's conspirator, who had fled the area, was arrested in San Jose, California. She was already in custody, undergoing psychiatric evaluation. Further judicial action is pending.



A 10-pound fire extinguisher modified to be used as a destructive device in an attempted bombing on November 12, 1990, in Illinois.

Part V

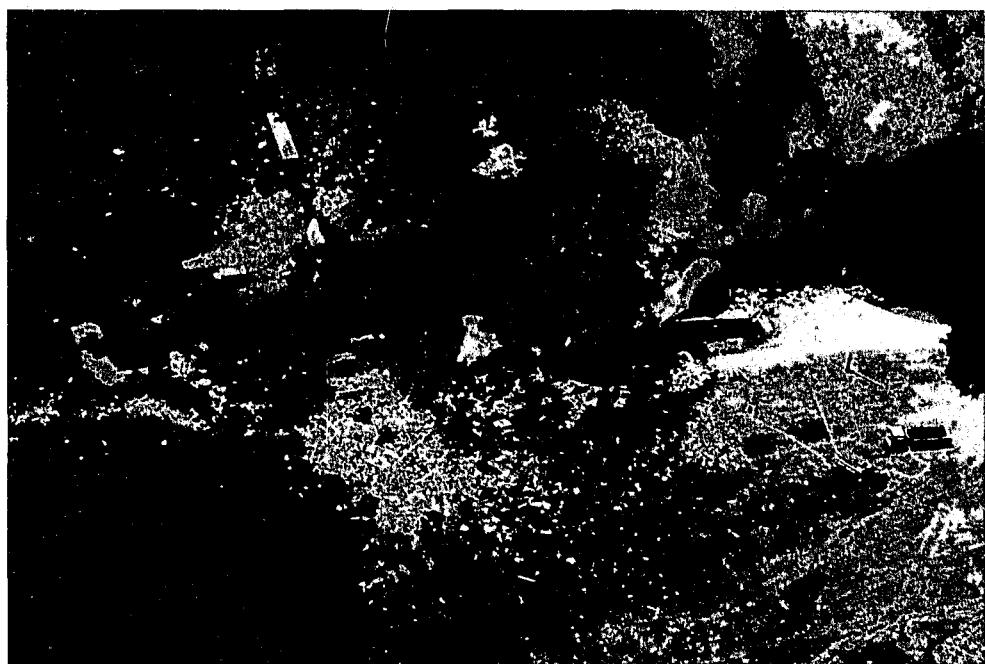
PROGRAM INITIATIVES



Drug-related photographs courtesy of the Kentucky State Police.



Mushroom cloud resulting from the destruction of illegal explosive devices.



Aftermath of an explosion and fire that occurred on June 12, 1990, at a pyrotechnic manufacturing operation in Columbus, Mississippi. The explosion and fire resulted in two deaths and two injuries.



EXPLOSIVES INTERDICTION

Familiar targets of ATF's enforcement actions are the manufacturers and distributors of illegal destructive devices such as M-80's. ATF has been conducting such investigations since the passage of the explosives laws promulgated in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

In 1984, after a careful assessment of the threat to public safety posed by the unregulated production of these devices, ATF initiated its Illegal Explosives Interdiction Project. Investigations monitored under the project were directed at the disruption of the illegal and/or unsafe practices of the manufacturers and distributors of M-80's and like devices. This has been accomplished through the establishment of informal task forces across the United States. Efforts were also directed at educating the public on the hazards presented by the explosives. This has been achieved through liaison, through television, radio, and newspapers, news releases, and through training programs. In one district office alone, 27 radio and television stations were used to broadcast public service announcements, and 20 publications with a high readership were used to print news releases. The media coverage was targeted at both English- and Spanish-speaking citizens. Moreover, the involvement of many of the districts in programs for school-age children has enabled them to educate the children about the dangers of illegal explosives.

ATF's efforts continue to have a positive effect. In 1990, 50 cases involving 78 defendants were perfected. Nonetheless, the illegal explosive device market remains active. Narratives highlighting ATF's efforts in disrupting this activity follow.

Florida. On June 16, 1990, ATF and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department responded to the site of an illegal explosives manufacturing laboratory. Seized in connection with the response were 250 aerial mortars, 12 devices measuring 4 inches by 1 1/4 inches, 500 devices measuring 2 1/4 inches by 1 inch, 400 devices measuring 3 inches by 3/4 inch, and 2,000 devices measuring 1 1/4 inches by 3/4 inch. Also recovered were 800 devices in various stages of production and 5,250 tubes in various sizes. In the interest of public safety, the investigating officers cleared the residence in which the laboratory was located and the surrounding homes. The bomb squad was called, which transferred the recovered

explosives to a range where they were destroyed. The investigation continues.

Illinois. On June 5, 1990, following prior undercover purchases of illegal explosive devices from two individuals, ATF agents and Will County sheriff's deputies arrested the sources of the explosives at a restaurant in Bolingbrook, Illinois. Seized in connection with the arrests were 12 cartons of quarter sticks, 2 cartons of three-quarter sticks (M-1000's), 3 gross of cluster bombs, and 1 case of M-80's. Based on this seizure and additional information received during the course of the investigation, investigators executed a second search warrant at a residence in Alsip, Illinois. There, investigators seized 12 cartons of clusters, 22 cartons of three-quarter sticks, 96 cartons of quarter sticks, and 44 cases of M-80's. All total, there were 88,384 illegal explosive devices either seized or purchased in the investigation, which continues.

Illinois. Following surveillance by ATF agents and Palos, Illinois, police officers, a suspect was arrested for possession and distribution of fireworks and illegal explosive devices. The individual identified his source for the explosives, who was located in Chicago. Investigators surveilled this individual's residence and observed him and two other individuals carrying boxes to vehicles parked in a nearby parking lot. When confronted, the individual consented to a search of the premises. From there, the investigators, now joined by Chicago police officers, seized 80 gross of M-80's, 1 gross of quarter sticks, 40 cartons of Class B fireworks, and 80 cartons of Class C fireworks. These explosives were valued at over \$100,000. Judicial action is pending.

Kentucky. On June 27, 1990, officers from the Lewis County, West Virginia, Sheriff's Office seized a quantity of M-80's, M-1000's, and Class C explosives from an individual who was attempting to sell the explosives. ATF assistance was subsequently requested. The source of the explosives was identified, from whom an undercover agent purchased 25 M-80's and M-1000's, as well as a variety of Class C explosives. At the time of the purchase, the undercover agent observed a large quantity of illegal explosives in a store room. Probable cause was developed, and on June 28, 1990, agents, accompanied by investigators from the Lewis County Sheriff's Office and the West Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office, executed a State search warrant at the premises. Seized pursuant to the warrant were approximately 2,500 M-80's and 1,400 M-1000's. Also seized were 90 cases of Class C explosives. The estimated street value of the explosives seized was \$125,000. Federal prosecution is pending. The investigation continues.

Massachusetts. ATF, along with the Cape Cod Drug Task Force, initiated an investigation of three family members in Massachusetts who were manufacturing and storing illegal explosive devices at their residence. A search warrant executed at the residence on July 6, 1990, resulted in the recovery of 329 cases of explosive devices and over \$12,000 in U.S. currency. The recovered cases filled a 40-foot trailer. The family was subsequently arraigned on State charges of manufacturing, possessing, and storing Class B explosives. The case is pending adjudication.

Massachusetts. In July 1990, ATF received information that three individuals in Worcester, Massachusetts, had received explosives by suspicious means from a manufacturer in Colorado. Contact was made with one individual who advised the undercover agent of a friend who manufactured and sold illegal explosive devices. Consequently, the agent purchased 19 illegal explosive devices from the individual on October 27, 1990. The agent later requested additional devices. On December 11, 1990, ATF agents, accompanied by Worcester police officers, executed a Federal search warrant at the residence where the devices were manufactured. Seized from a pantry area off the kitchen were 16 assembled devices with fuse, 26 assembled devices without fuse, 1 large device consisting of a cardboard tube and fuse, aluminum powder, potassium chloride, and miscellaneous items used in the manufacture of these devices. The investigators were commended for their actions in thwarting a potentially dangerous situation in a heavily populated area of the city.

Michigan. On May 3, 1990, illegal explosive devices were seized from a residence in Michigan during the execution of a DEA search warrant. It was later learned that the explosives had been manufactured by an individual who was a licensed firearms dealer and manufacturer of low explosives. Having obtained probable cause, investigators executed a search warrant at this individual's residence. Seized pursuant to the warrant were 1,805 M-80 type explosive devices, 1,026 incomplete M-80 devices, assorted M-80 and M-100 components, 2 firearms, and approximately 2 ounces of marijuana. This investigation continues.

Minnesota. On May 4, 1990, ATF agents, assisted by Minnesota State Fire Marshal investigators and Ramsey County sheriff's deputies, executed a Federal search warrant at a storage locker in Minnesota. Seized pursuant to the warrant were 20,160 M-80's and 1,440 M-250's. The seizure is the result of an ongoing investigation into the manufacture and distribution of illicit explosive devices in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The storage locker had been rented by an individual who was previously identified as a

large supplier of these illegal explosive devices. A search of the individual's residence resulted in the recovery of five additional cases of M-80's. The investigation continues.

Missouri. On July 2, 1990, pursuant to information received from a confidential informant, agents arranged for the purchase of four cases of M-1000's from a fireworks stand in Missouri. The manager of the stand subsequently delivered 504 M-1000's to an undercover agent. In addition, a surveillance plane followed an employee of the stand to a separate storage site, which allowed agents to seize additional explosive devices, to include 1,150 M-80's, 91 M-100's, 55 M-1000's, and 40 homemade aerial bombs. The owner of the stand had been convicted previously by ATF on charges of dealing in explosives without a license. As a result of this case, the Missouri State Fire Marshal closed the 50 stands operated by this individual. The investigation continues.

Pennsylvania. On March 19, 1990, having information that an individual in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, had purchased 200 pounds of chemicals, investigators followed the chemicals to their destination. Probable cause was developed, and on April 5, 1990, ATF and the Beaver Falls Police Department executed a search warrant at the individual's residence. The individual was found in the process of inserting fuses into otherwise finished M-80's. He was doing so in the living room, creating holes in the tube bodies with an awl, while smoking a cigarette and watching television in the presence of his 73-year-old mother. Approximately 900 M-80's were on the floor before him, and 320 additional devices were found on the unsecured front porch of the residence. A further search of the residence revealed an explosives manufacturing laboratory in the basement. Heavy powder residue was present throughout the basement and in the air. Because of the dust conditions, the search had to be halted twice. Consequently, the county health department declared the building uninhabitable. The individual was subsequently charged with the State violation of risking a catastrophe. He is currently in custody undergoing psychiatric examination. Judicial action is pending.

Washington. On September 19, 1990, an undercover agent made a controlled delivery of 475 pounds of precursor explosive chemicals to an individual and his associate who had been under investigation for the manufacture and distribution of illegal explosive devices in Washington. After the delivery, agents surveilled the individual as he transported the chemicals to another location. Consequently, the agents obtained a Federal search warrant for the building at this location and seized the chemicals. The agents also learned of the location of the individual's manufacturing laboratory for the devices. They obtained con-

sent to search the laboratory as well as a storage facility leased by the individual. Pursuant to the searches, the agents seized 8,500 illegal explosive devices, 75,000 pyrotechnic tubes, 25 pounds of cut fuse, and other explosives manufacturing paraphernalia. The estimated street value of the explosives was in excess of \$131,000. Federal prosecution of the individual and his associate is pending. This investigation continues.



ARSON ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

Combating the crime of arson is an integral part of ATF's overall enforcement responsibilities. Congress defined ATF's jurisdictional role in the investigation of arson crimes with the passage of the Anti-Arson Act of 1982. This role is partially predicated on the fact that potentially explosive accelerants are often used to cause the fires. By fulfilling the congressional mandate to investigate crimes associated with these materials as well as other arson crimes, ATF is confident that its investigative efforts will promote the Federal role in combating arson crimes.

Statistically, ATF investigates only a small percentage of arsons that occur in the United States each year. While statistics on the total of incendiary and suspicious fires are not yet available for 1990, in 1989, the National Fire Protection Association reported 97,000 structure fires of incendiary and suspicious origin that caused an estimated \$1.697 billion in damage. By comparison, in 1990, ATF initiated 480 investigations into arson fires that killed 123 individuals and injured 176. ATF's arson efforts, however, have had a substantial monetary impact on the insurance industry and the general public. This year, it is estimated that the insurance industry has "saved" more than \$29.4 million as a direct result of ATF's law enforcement. The money has been saved in the sense that in the absence of these effective law enforcement efforts, the insurance industry could have potentially paid out that amount for arson-related crimes, thus creating a greater burden on the premium-paying general public and the national economy as a whole. Since 1980, these savings have amounted to \$411.8 million.

ATF's past and continuing efforts to combat arson crimes include the use of many investigative tech-

niques. One very successful technique is the arson task force approach. Task forces involve the pooling of ATF's talents and resources with those of State and local agencies to attack arson in those areas experiencing significant problems. ATF currently has 15 formal task forces in operation in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh. Typically, each task force is comprised of several ATF special agents, arson investigators from the local police and/or fire service agencies, representatives from the U.S. attorney's office, and prosecutors at the State and local level. Traditionally, ATF has relied on the local investigators to provide cause and origin determinations and expert testimony, while having all other member agencies provide additional investigative talents and assist in other support areas. Over the past 5 years, however, ATF has conducted its own cause and origin training program to augment the assistance provided by its State and local counterparts. ATF has graduated over 40 special agents from this rigorous 2-year training program. Training for 25 more agents is being developed. These agents have not only assisted in the detection of arson crimes by making an average of over 1,300 crime scene determinations each year, they have also been a critical part of the prosecution team by testifying in both Federal and State courts as expert witnesses.

The auditor from ATF's Office of Compliance Operations is yet another valued member of the task force. In the past, auditors were used primarily to assist in the collection of revenues from the alcohol and tobacco industries. As ATF's arson program grew, so too did the auditor's involvement, and their expertise in profit-related arsons has proven very valuable.

Accelerant-detecting canines is another investigative technique that has proven beneficial. ATF, in conjunction with the Connecticut State Police, developed and standardized the training program for these canines. In furtherance of this initiative, ATF seeks to select 10 of the canines trained in this joint program to assist the NRT's. The canines' placement with the NRT's will provide investigators with an additional investigative tool and will create greater accessibility to the canines for State and local agencies around the country. ATF also seeks to standardize the certification process of the canines trained by other law enforcement agencies to ensure a standard level of proficiency.

The following is a sampling of ATF's work in the area of arson investigation:

Georgia. On September 3, 1985, a business in Dalton, Georgia, was destroyed by fire. ATF's National

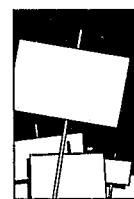
Response Team, in conjunction with independent fire investigators, initiated an investigation of the fire scene and determined the fire to be incendiary in origin. The owners of the business had suffered a similar fire loss at the same location in 1978, for which they received a \$500,000 insurance settlement. The 5-year investigation of the second fire showed that the owners had a financial motive for destroying the business. On August 20, 1990, a Federal grand jury returned an indictment charging the owners with violations of the Federal arson, conspiracy, and mail fraud laws. The owners, in a subsequent plea agreement, pled guilty to mail fraud. In return for the plea agreement, one owner admitted in court to starting the fire, and the other owner admitted to conspiring with him. As a result, the court sentenced the owners to 6 months' imprisonment and 5 years' probation, and fined them \$101,000, to be divided equally.

Louisiana. On March 12, 1990, ATF received information that the business manager of a local union in Shreveport had solicited an individual to help him in burning the union hall. Based on probable cause developed through the use of electronic surveillance and information obtained during the course of the investigation, agents executed two Federal search warrants and recovered eight cans of turpentine to be used in setting the fire. They also recovered the cash register ticket for the turpentine and financial records. Subsequent laboratory analysis of latent fingerprints discovered on the turpentine cans determined that the fingerprints belonged to the business manager. Consequently, the wife of the business manager, an accomplice in the attempted arson, was arrested at the union hall. The business manager was arrested as he was boarding a train destined for Chicago. On October 3, 1990, the wife pled guilty to conspiracy to commit arson, and on December 12, 1990, she was sentenced to 3 years' supervised probation. Her husband pled guilty to conspiracy to commit arson and embezzlement and is scheduled to be sentenced in June 1991.

Texas. On April 17, 1990, a fire occurred at a funeral home in Pittsburg, Texas. A report of the fire published in a funeral home directors' publication was read by the owner of another funeral home that had been damaged by fire. He became suspicious of the fire because he knew that an ex-employee of his worked for the funeral home. ATF was notified and along with the Pittsburg Fire Department and the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office determined that this employee had previously been employed by three other businesses that had been destroyed by fire. Given the absence of physical evidence or witness testimony, investigators knew that they had to obtain a confession. An arson profile was prepared and suspect interviewing techniques were provided to assist the investigators in obtaining a confession. During

the interview, the employee became emotional and gave a tearful confession to all four fires. He also provided a written confession as to the cause and origin of each fire. On December 19, 1990, the employee pled guilty to two counts of arson, and was subsequently sentenced to 5 year's imprisonment.

Texas. On October 11, 1990, the ATF National Response Team was activated to Austin, Texas, to assist in the investigation of a fire that destroyed a 25-unit apartment complex. Damage to the building and its contents was estimated to be in excess of \$1 million. Five persons were injured in the fire, and the body of a 15-month-old baby and a human hand were recovered at the scene. One of the injured persons, the mother of the baby, subsequently died from the burns she sustained in the fire. ATF, in conjunction with the Austin Police Department, subsequently identified an individual as a suspect in the arson. The suspect, a multiconvicted felon, was the subject of another ATF ongoing investigation in which he allegedly manufactured an incendiary device to use in an attempted firebombing of a residence. According to witnesses, the suspect was observed at the apartment complex moments before the fire started. The suspect allegedly purchased narcotics from a resident at the apartment complex, then entered the nearby apartment of a former girlfriend where he allegedly poured a flammable liquid through her apartment. Having probable cause, officers of the Austin Police Department, assisted by ATF agents, arrested the suspect at his residence on State charges of first-degree arson. He remains in State custody. Homicide charges are also pending.



ABORTION CLINIC INITIATIVES

Indicative of ATF's successes in its explosives enforcement efforts are those statistics memorializing ATF's investigation of explosives- and arson-related violence at abortion clinics. Since 1982, a total of 94 abortion-related bombings/arsons or attempted bombings/arsons have been investigated by ATF. Sixty of these investigations have successfully been concluded, and 38 defendants have been prosecuted. Twenty-nine of those convicted were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 18 months to 30 years.

The abortion issue will remain an emotionally charged one in the future. As such, ATF will continue its vigilant pursuit of any person or group who would jeopardize the lives and properties of others and violate the Federal explosives laws to promote its own cause. Highlighted below is a recent success in ATF's enforcement efforts with regard to abortion clinic violence.

Ohio. On September 24, 1990, a defendant pled guilty to charges of arson and was subsequently sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. This sentencing culminated a 4 1/2-year investigation into arson fires at two abortion clinics in Ohio, and an attempted bombing at the temporary location of one of these clinics. During the course of this investigation, agents received information that the defendant was in possession of explosives and was en route to Pensacola, Florida, to destroy an abortion clinic there. Agents in Pensacola established surveillance and subsequently arrested the defendant for possessing a destructive device. He was later convicted of this charge and sentenced to 33 months' imprisonment and 3 years' probation. A Federal search warrant executed at the defendant's residence resulted in the recovery of additional evidence that linked the defendant to the arsons and attempted bombing.

These regional task forces are located in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

Provided below are recent drug-related explosives investigations.

Florida. On August 17, 1990, a large explosive device detonated inside a vehicle. An individual who is a known narcotics trafficker and several of his family members were seriously injured in the blast. ATF developed three suspects who are allegedly enforcing a contract on the individual's life. The investigation continues.

Florida. On March 17, 1990, an incendiary bombing occurred at a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) office building. Damage was estimated at \$4 million. Investigators subsequently identified two defendants who had been under investigation for operating a large cocaine trafficking ring. As a result of their earlier indictment, the defendants had allegedly threatened to blow up or burn down the DEA office building. Arrests were made and confessions were obtained as to the defendants' involvement in the incendiary bombing.



DRUG-RELATED INITIATIVES

The ever-changing criminal environment, particularly the violence associated with drug trafficking, places new demands on law enforcement efforts. Drug traffickers have a proclivity for using explosives, and as such, they are continually targeted in ATF's explosives investigations. In 1990, ATF investigated 80 actual bombings and 10 attempted bombings known to be drug related. These incidents resulted in 1 death, 19 injuries, and \$4.5 million in property damage. ATF also made 147 explosives recoveries during drug-related explosives investigations.

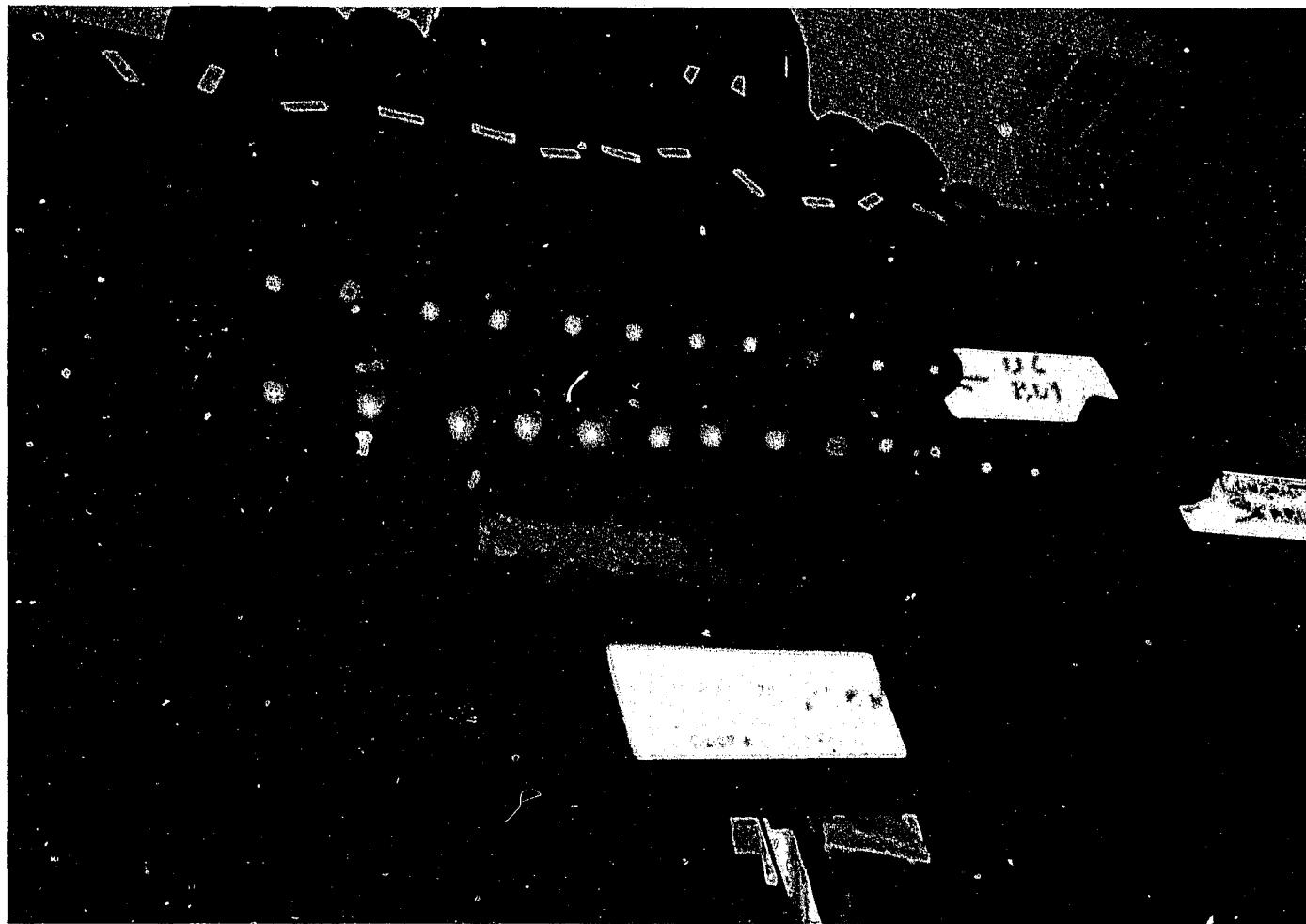
ATF's enforcement of the Federal explosives laws gives an added dimension to law enforcement's efforts against drug trafficking operations. ATF is promoting this enforcement role by participating in 11 regional task forces designed to combine the investigative efforts of Federal agencies and State and local narcotics units.

Kentucky. On November 19, 1990, three suspects were arrested by ATF agents and Kentucky State Police officers. The arrests followed an undercover purchase of 30 pounds of marijuana. The arrests stem from an ATF investigation of stolen explosives that targeted one of the three suspects, a narcotics dealer, who had sold three cases of the stolen dynamite to undercover Kentucky State Police officers. A subsequent transaction occurred that resulted in the undercover purchase of dynamite, blasting caps, and safety fuse from the suspects, who were told that the explosives were to be used to blow up a competing drug dealer. The undercover officers had also purchased several pounds of marijuana. The suspects were arraigned on November 20. Further judicial action is pending.

Michigan. On January 28, 1990, an explosion occurred at a residence in Detroit, killing an individual. ATF agents and Detroit police officers responded and recovered three improvised explosive devices and one pipe bomb. It is believed that the victim was manufacturing one of these devices when it detonated prematurely, killing him. Also recovered were approximately 50 rocks of crack cocaine. The explosive devices manufactured by the victim were allegedly supplied to narcotics traffickers in the Detroit area.

North Carolina. On October 12, 1990, ATF undercover agents arrested an individual who had sold them 11 fragmentation grenades and 1 LAW rocket. Following his arrest, the individual led the agents to a house from

which they seized 18 additional fragmentation grenades. According to the arrestee, the source of these devices is a major drug trafficker in North Carolina. The investigation continues.



Military ordnance recovered in October 1990 in North Carolina. The source of the ordnance is an alleged drug trafficker.

Part VI

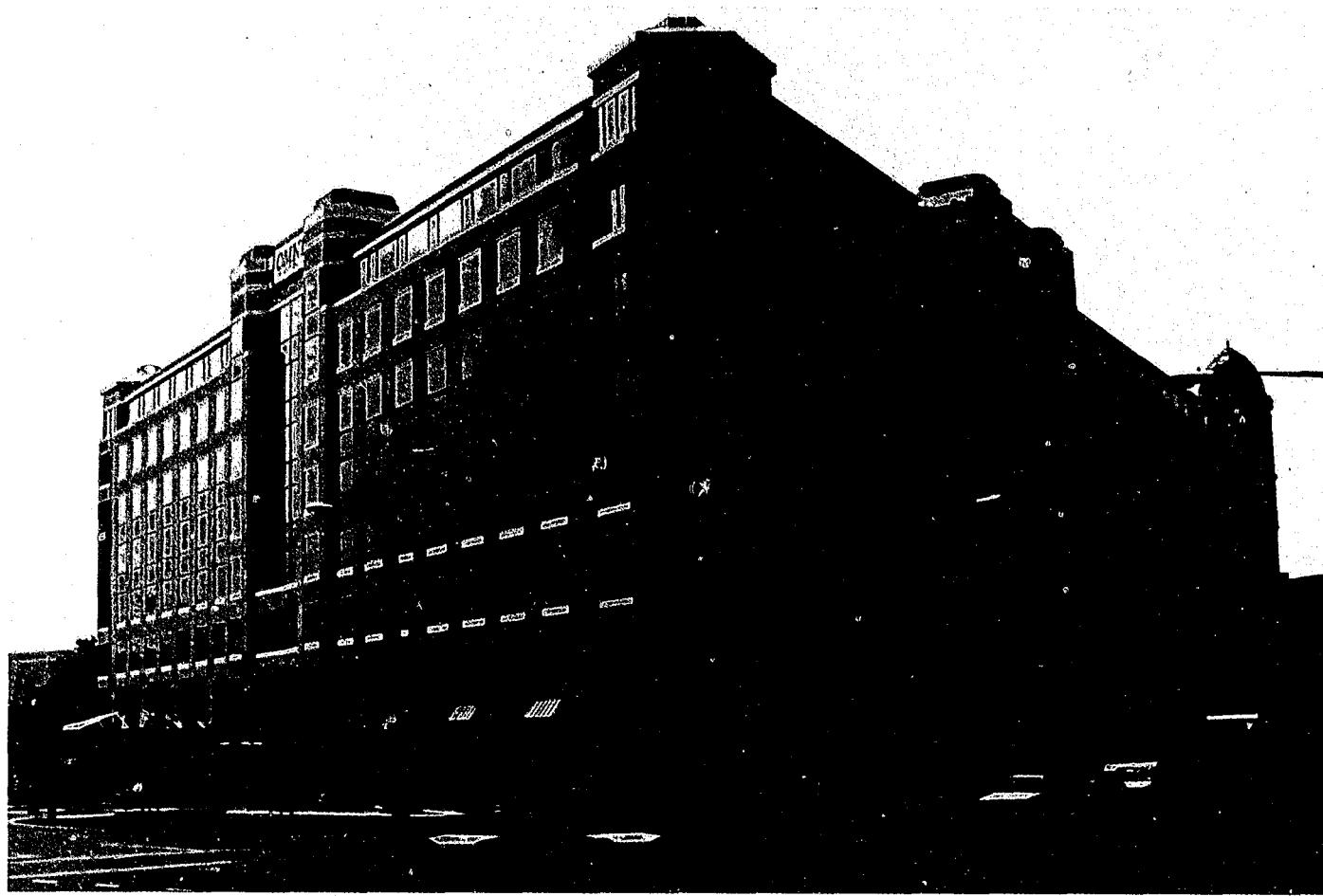
DIRECTORY OF ATF OFFICES

ATF Headquarters

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Associate Director, Law Enforcement
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20226

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Chief, Explosives Division
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20226
(202) 566-7159

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Special Agent in Charge
Explosives Enforcement Branch
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20226
(202) 566-7395



ATF District Offices

All addresses given below should be preceded by:

**Special Agent in Charge
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

State	Address		
Alabama	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205	Florida	8420 NW., 52nd Street Suite 120 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 536-4368
Alaska	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485	Georgia	101 Marietta Street, NW., Suite 406 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 331-6526
Arizona	P.O. Box 1991, Main Office Los Angeles, CA 90053-1991 (213) 894-4812	Hawaii	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
Arkansas Counties of Mississippi and Crittenden	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 736-5412	Idaho	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
All other counties	10001 Lake Forest Blvd. Room 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	Illinois Northern and Central	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Room 250 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-0960
California Southern	P.O. Box 1991, Main Office Los Angeles, CA 90053-1991 (213) 894-4812	Illinois Southern	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560
Northern and Central	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	Indiana Northwest counties	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Room 250 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-0960
Colorado	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
Connecticut	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	Iowa	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
Delaware	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	Kansas	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
District of Columbia	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543	Kentucky Counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210

All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	New Hampshire	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040
Louisiana	10001 Lake Forest Blvd. Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	New Jersey Northern	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657
Maine	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	Southern	U.S. Custom House Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
Maryland	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543	New Mexico Northern and Central	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
Massachusetts	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	Southern	16630 Imperial Valley Drive Suite 263 Houston, TX 77060 (713) 449-2073
Michigan	231 W. Lafayette 533 Federal Building Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 226-4830	New York	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657
Minnesota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092	North Carolina	4530 Park Rd. Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 371-6125
Mississippi	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205	North Dakota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092
Missouri Eastern	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560	Ohio Counties immediate to tri-State area	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
Western	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	All other counties	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210
Montana	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485	Oklahoma	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
Nebraska	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	Oregon	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
Nevada	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001		

Pennsylvania	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	Vermont	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040
Rhode Island	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	Virginia	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543
South Carolina	4530 Park Rd. Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 371-6125	Washington	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
South Dakota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092	West Virginia	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
Tennessee	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 736-5412	All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
Texas Northern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250	Wisconsin	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092
Southern	16630 Imperial Valley Drive Suite 263 Houston, TX 77060 (713) 449-2073	Wyoming	Jackson Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
Utah	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001		

Part VII

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accidental Explosion: An unplanned or premature detonation/ignition of explosive/incendiary material or material possessing explosive properties. The activity leading to the detonation/ignition had no criminal intent. Primarily associated with legal, industrial, or commercial activities.

Attempted Bombing/Attempted Incendiary Bombing: Incidents in which a device designed or purposefully contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. Pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices.

Blasting Agents: Any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition), provided that the resulting material or mixture of materials cannot be detonated by a number 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

Bombing/Detonation/Functioned Device: Any incident in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. These terms also refer to incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed.

Boosters: An explosive charge, usually of high strength and high detonation velocity, used to increase the efficiency of the initiation system of the main charge.

Dealer: Any person legally engaged in the business of explosive material distribution.

Delivery Method: The manner in which an explosive/incendiary device was transported/positioned at the site of an explosives incident (e.g., hand carried or mailed).

Detonating Cord: A flexible cord containing a center cord of high explosives used to detonate other explosives with which it comes in contact.

Detonator: Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive. This term includes, but is not limited to, electric and nonelectric detonators (either instantaneous or delayed) and detonating connectors.

Explosive: Any chemical compound mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, ignitor cord, and ignitors.

High Explosives: Explosive materials which can be used to detonate by means of a blasting cap when unconfined (e.g., dynamite).

Low Explosives: Explosive materials which deflagrate rather than detonate (e.g., black powder, safety fuses, and "special fireworks" as defined as Class B explosives).

Explosives Incident: Any explosives-involved situation impacting on ATF jurisdiction. This term encompasses bombings, incendiary bombings, attempted bombings, attempted incendiary bombings, stolen and recovered explosives, threats to U.S. Treasury facilities involving explosives, hoax devices, and accidental noncriminal explosions.

Extortion: The wrongful taking of a person's money or property through use of violence or intimidation. The elimination of competition or bettering of one's position through use or threat of violence.

Filler: Type of explosive/incendiary/chemical substance which, in combination with a detonating/ignitor system and container, constitutes an improvised explosive device (e.g., dynamite, matchheads, gasoline).

Hoax Device: An inactive or "dummy" device designed and intended to appear as a bomb or explosive material.

Ignitor Cord: A small cord which burns progressively along its length with a short, hot external flame used to ignite safety fuses in the execution of multiple shot patterns.

Improvised Explosive Device: A homemade device consisting of an explosive/incendiary and firing components necessary to initiate the device. Similar in nature to a grenade, mine, or bomb.

Incendiary Bombing/Functioned Incendiary: Any criminally motivated bombing incident in which

an incendiary/chemical device which induces burning is used (e.g., Molotov cocktail).

Insurance Fraud: The purposeful destruction or damaging of property with the intent of collecting insurance monies for same.

Labor Related: Acts related to strikes, job actions, lockouts, etc., perpetrated by management, organized labor, or others to increase one side's bartering leverage over another.

Manufacturer: Any entity legally engaged in the business of making explosives for distribution or personal use.

Other: Subcategory of a general category reserved to reflect all reported incidents of the general category that do not conform to one of the other subcategories enumerated in a specific analysis. Unless otherwise specified, the subcategory "other" will not contain data of a general nature (e.g., bombing incidents) for which categorical information (e.g., type of container) was either listed as "unknown" or "not reported."

Permittee: Any person possessing a federally issued permit authorizing acquisition and interstate transport of explosives for personal use.

Primer: A unit, package, or cartridge of explosives used to initiate other explosives or blasting agents.

Property Damage: The monetary loss resulting from explosives/incendiary incidents. In that estimates of property damage are generally reported during the initial stages of an investigation, these estimates may not reflect in totality all property damage that occurred. Property damage in this report has on various charts and figures been presented in \$10,000, \$100,000, and \$1 million increments. Please note the appropriate footnotes and/or Technical Notes section to determine increments used.

Protest: This motive category includes any expression of objection, disapproval, or dissent manifested through the use of explosive/incendiary devices. Political- and terrorist-type incidents are also included in this category.

Recovered Explosives: Any seized, abandoned, or purchased (undercover) explosive material taken into custody by ATF or other law enforcement agencies.

Safety Fuse: A flexible cord containing an internal burning medium by which fire or flame is conveyed at a uniform rate from point of ignition to point of use, usually a detonator.

Targets: The following categories are mutually exclusive.

Commercial: Any structure whose principal purpose is to facilitate the generation of revenues in the private industry sector. This category does not include airports or those industries involved with furnishing temporary or permanent housing. Included in this category are factories, banks, office buildings, bars, theaters, and restaurants.

Federal Government: This category does not include information regarding education or law enforcement targets.

Law Enforcement: This category includes all law enforcement facilities, vehicles, and personnel regardless of State, local, or Federal affiliation.

Military: This category includes Reserves-and National Guard-type facilities, vehicles, and personnel, but does not include ROTC facilities located at a college or university.

Residential: Any structure whose principal purpose is to house individuals on a permanent or temporary basis. This category includes private residences, hotels, motels, and apartments.

State/Local Government: This category does not include information regarding education or law enforcement targets.

Vehicles: This category includes all forms of transport either private or commercial in nature (e.g., tractor-trailers, automobiles, buses, trains, and boats). This category does not include aircraft, law enforcement vehicles, or military vehicles.

Users: Individuals who acquire and use explosives in the same State for legitimate purposes through legal means.

National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, Georgia



REGISTRATION REQUEST

Program Title	Preferred Program Date(s)	
Applicant's Name	SSN	Sex
Department/Agency	Duty Telephone No.	
Address/Agency	City, State, Zip Code	
Applicant's Rank/Title	Length of Time in Present Assignment	Total Years' Experience
Name and Title of Authorizing Official		
Signature	Date	

FEE: _____ per student

Program costs include tuition, meals, lodging, and course materials. Fees will be collected on the first day of class, and may be paid by cash, check or money order. Make checks payable to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

CONFIRMATION: A confirmation letter with full details on housing, transportation, and schedules will be provided upon acceptance to the program.

Questions may be directed:

Assistant Director
Office of State/Local Training
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Building 262
Glynco, Georgia 31524
912-267-2345

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Permit No. G-86

ATF P 3320.4 (7/91)