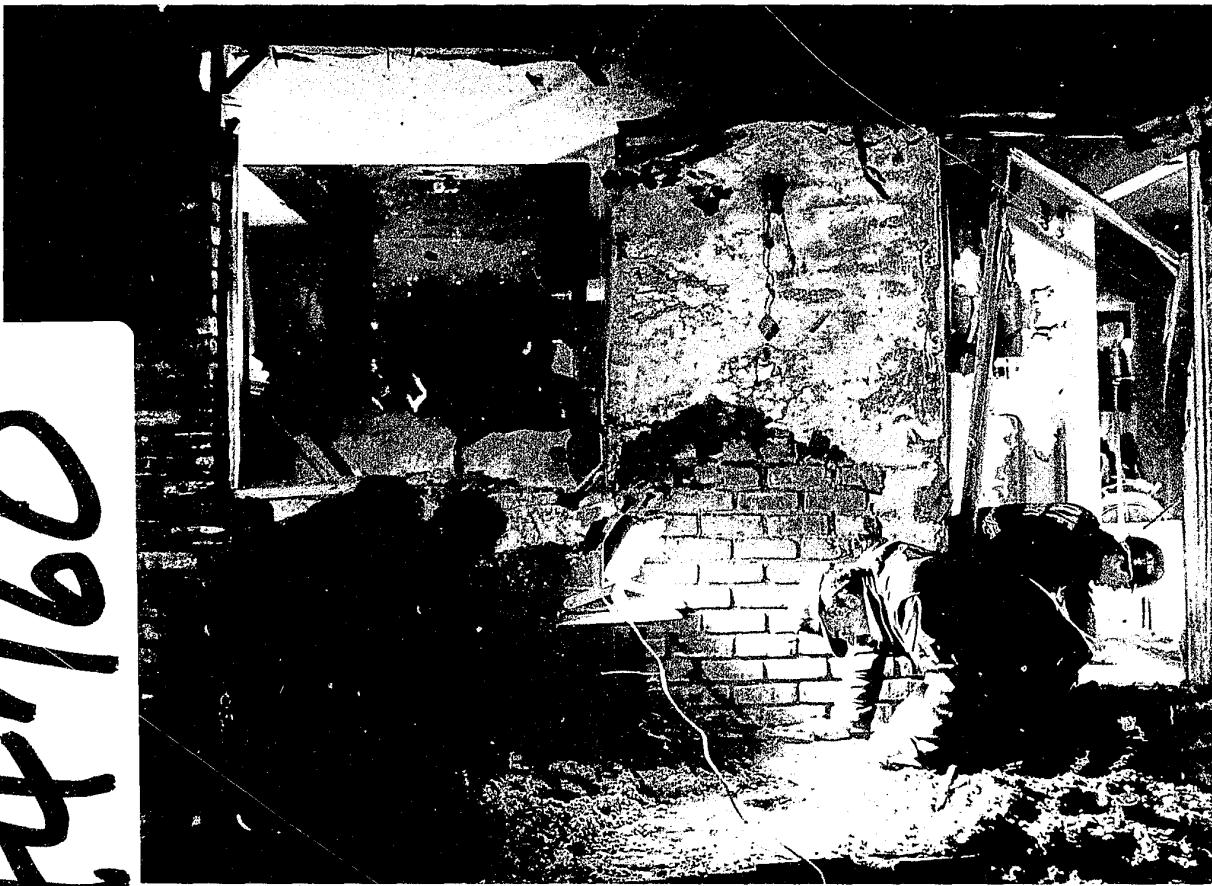




Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

1992
**EXPLOSIVES
INCIDENTS REPORT**

44-160



144760

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

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Cover Photo:

Investigators working the scene of a bombing at a residence in California. The bombing resulted in serious injuries to two of the occupants, and minor injuries to a third. Shrapnel from the blast shattered windows in eight other homes, broke windows in vehicles, and flattened tires.



Dedication

This dedication is written in tribute of Special Agent Johnny A. Masengale who served this agency with dedication and commitment to duty and honored it with his courage.

On May 6, 1992, Special Agent Masengale, a 3-year veteran with ATF and a 9-year veteran with Air Force EOD, was assisting in the destruction of approximately 6,000 illegal explosive devices and over 300 pounds of explosive chemicals that were seized pursuant to the investigation of an illegal explosives factory. An accidental explosion occurred during the process, killing the 36-year-old agent.

Special Agent Masengale's death was a sudden, tragic loss to the ATF family, and one that will not be long forgotten. Yet it should serve, too, as a grievous reminder to all in law enforcement as to the destructive capabilities of these devices and chemicals.

Preface

Agencies providing data incorporated in this report are the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearmis (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 1992. 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 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.

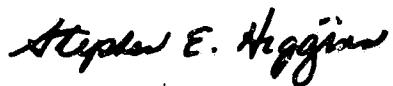


Director's Message

"Crime," as it was described by former President Ronald Reagan, "is not a statistic: It is an outrage and a sin . . ." Crime is what the numbers do not convey, and that is the consequences suffered by the American public--the lives lost, the property destroyed, and the mental and physical wounds that last a lifetime.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than with explosives-related crimes, and there is no magic, one-step solution to the problem. But where ATF can act, it will, to help strengthen the capacity of State and local law enforcement in their efforts to fight the criminal violence associated with explosives. The 1992 Explosives Incidents Report is an extension of this commitment.

Certainly, law enforcement officers view the explosives-related violence from different angles and take different paths when investigating it. But it is this diversity that gives us strength, knowing that we ultimately share the same goal: to ensure domestic tranquility and reduce the incidence of explosives crimes. This unity of purpose has guided us in the past, and I am confident it will continue to guide us in the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "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	9
Technical Notes.....	11	
Table I. Types of Explosives Incidents, 1988-92	13	
Table II. Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1988-92	14	
Table III. Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1988-92	16	
Figure I. Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State for 1992	17	
Figure II. Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1988-92	18	
Table IV. Analysis of Bombing Incidents by Target as to Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage, 1988-92	19	
Table V. Bombing Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1988-92.....	20	
Table VI. Bombing Incidents by Target, 1988-92.....	21	
Table VII. Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1988-92	21	
Table VIII. Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1988-92.....	22	
Table IX. Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1988-92	22	
Table X. Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1988-92	23	
Table XI. Other Explosives Incidents, 1988-92	24	
Part III.	STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES	25
Technical Notes.....	27	
Table XII. Quantity of Explosives Stolen by Category, 1988-92	29	
Figure III. Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen, 1988-92	30	
Table XIII. Explosives Thefts by State, 1988-92	31	
Table XIV. Amount of Explosives Stolen by State, 1988-92	32	
Table XV. Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1988-92	33	
Table XVI. Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1988-92	34	
Figure IV. Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1988-92.....	34	
Figure V. Explosives Thefts by State for 1992	35	

Table XVII.	Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1988-92	36
Table XVIII.	Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1988-92	37
Table XIX.	Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen, 1988-92	37
Figure VI.	Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered, 1988-92	38
Table XX.	Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1988-92	39
Table XXI.	Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State, 1988-92	40
Table XXII.	Number of Detonators Recovered by State, 1988-92	41
Figure VII.	Explosives Recoveries by State for 1992	42
Part IV.	SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS	43
Part V.	SIGNIFICANT ARSON INVESTIGATIONS	63
Part VI.	PROGRAM INITIATIVES	75
Part VII.	DIRECTORY OF ATF OFFICES	83
Part VIII.	GLOSSARY OF TERMS	89

Part I

SUPPORT PROGRAMS





Blast seat of a large vehicle bomb and the resultant damage to the Israeli Embassy in Argentina.





National Response Team (NRT)

In 1978, ATF developed a national response capability to assist Federal, State, and local investigators in meeting the challenges faced at the scenes of significant arson and explosives incidents. This capability, the National Response Team, involves four teams organized geographically to cover the United States. Each team can respond within 24 hours to assist State and local law enforcement/fire service personnel in onsite investigations. This specialized response concept is the only one of its kind offered by a Federal law enforcement agency. Although the NRT has been used predominately to assist in the investigation of suspicious commercial fires, it has also been activated to the scenes of criminal bombings as well as explosions at explosives and ammunition manufacturing plants, legal fireworks factories, and illegal explosive device manufacturing operations.

In 1992, the NRT responded to 16 incidents. Since its inception, the NRT has been mobilized 266 times. These incidents involved the loss of 251 lives, injuries to 1,874 individuals, and over \$1.65 billion in property damages.

The teams are each composed of veteran special agents having postblast and fire cause and origin expertise, a forensic chemist, and an explosives technology expert. The team works alongside State and local officers in reconstructing the scene, identifying the seat of the blast or origin of the fire, conducting interviews, and sifting through debris to obtain evidence related to the bombing/arson. Further complementing the team's efforts are technical, legal, and intelligence advisors. Moreover, a fleet of fully equipped response vehicles strategically located throughout the United States is available to provide logistical support.

law enforcement. The IRT is the product of such evolutionary change. An offshoot of the concept behind the NRT, the IRT is the result of an agreement with the Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service. The agreement originally provided for ATF's investigative assistance at select fire and postblast scenes on U.S. property where the Diplomatic Security Service has investigative responsibility. The agreement has since been expanded to include responses where ATF would provide technical/forensic assistance and oversight to foreign governments on foreign territory. Such requests for assistance are relayed through the State Department after receiving authorization from the U.S. ambassador of the affected country.

The IRT is comprised of four supervisory special agents and a cadre of fire cause and origin specialists and explosives specialists having postblast expertise. These individuals are supplemented by a number of explosives technology experts and forensic chemists.

To date, there have been three responses to international explosives-related incidents. Two were to Peru, and involved large vehicle bombings and improvised explosive devices never before seen. The third was to Argentina, and involved the bombing attack on March 17, 1992, that destroyed the Israeli Embassy, killed 32 individuals, and injured 258 others. Estimated damages exceeded \$3 million.



Forensic Laboratory Support

ATF's laboratory system is composed of the National Laboratory Center (NLC) in Rockville, Maryland, and the regional laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, and San Francisco, California. The NLC is the second oldest Federal laboratory in the United States. In addition, the 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. The laboratories routinely examine arson debris to detect accelerants as well as intact and functioned explosive devices and explosive debris to identify device components and the explosives used. The laboratories also provide trace evidence comparisons. In 1992, the laboratories nationwide examined evidence from 734 explosives cases and 257 arson cases.



International Response Team (IRT)

Support programs such as the NRT have undergone considerable refinement and evolutionary changes in response to the needs of

As well as providing the full range of traditional forensic analysis, the NLC maintains liaison with explosives manufacturers, who provide the laboratories with exemplars of new explosives products on the market.



Computerized Support

Stolen Explosives and Recoveries (SEAR)

ATF initiated SEAR in 1976 in an effort to combat the problem of explosives thefts and losses, to aid in the recovery of such materials, to determine trends and establish patterns of thefts, to assist in the investigative process of criminal bombings or accidental explosions, and to assist State, local, foreign, or other Federal agencies in their investigation of such matters. Reporting an explosives theft, loss, or recovery can be accomplished by contacting ATF, 24 hours a day, through a toll-free telephone number (800-800-3855). This number may be used by licensees, permittees, carriers, or any person having knowledge of a theft, loss, or recovery of explosive material. Through this reporting system, ATF establishes itself as the central clearinghouse for all information regarding such incidents.

Explosives Tracing

ATF's explosives tracing capability enables other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to initiate traces of recovered, stolen, or abandoned explosives, explosive materials, and criminally or illegally used explosives. This capability is also applicable to foreign commercial and military explosives, ordnance, and munitions. In 1992, ATF conducted 224 traces.

Through a trace, ATF can assist investigators in determining the origin and identification of explosive materials and can provide investigative information for use in apprehending criminals. An explosives trace request can be initiated through any ATF field office, or through ATF Headquarters directly at (202) 927-8030.

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 regarding explosives incidents reported to or investigated by ATF. Additionally, all arson incidents reported to ATF are entered into this system.

The incidents are divided into specific categories such as targets, locations, motives, explosive components, and manufacturers. EXIS can be used to match targets and motives as well as similar explosive devices, and can show trends or patterns in a given area, State, or throughout the Nation. EXIS currently contains 159,077 detailed records from 46,805 explosives-related investigations. As new investigative information is received, EXIS is updated. The information contained in EXIS is made available to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies via confirmed communication or by written request.

International Explosives Incidents System (IEXIS)

This program was conceived in 1986 as a result of the increased threat posed by terrorism. IEXIS, like EXIS, is a computerized repository for historical and technical data to aid in monitoring and investigating 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

Within ATF is a small cadre of personnel who have a unique capability. These individuals offer unequaled technical expertise in the explosives and bomb disposal fields and have an average of over 25 years' experience among them. They construct facsimiles of explosive and incendiary devices, render destructive device determinations for court purposes, provide expert analyses of intact and functioned explosive/incendiary devices, and provide onsite investigative technical assistance at bombing or arson scenes. They keep ATF abreast of

the latest technology related to explosives and issue classifications for new explosives and incendiary devices and materials. In addition, they provide technical advice on Federal explosives storage regulations, and provide training in all aspects of explosives handling, destruction, and instruction for Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement officers.

In 1992, these personnel provided onsite technical investigative assistance on 208 occasions, and prepared 731 explosive device determinations for explosives and incendiary incidents. They appeared in court on 80 occasions to provide technical assistance, and participated in all the NRT callouts for the year.



Explosives-Detecting Canines

ATF's explosives-detecting canine training program was established in 1992 at the request of the State Department. The training program, which covers a period of 3 years, is the product of a joint ATF/Connecticut State Police endeavor that resulted in the development of a unique methodology to hone the explosives identification/discrimination capabilities of canines deployed overseas.

Thus far, canines from Cyprus and Greece have been trained. This training exposes them to the five basic explosives groups, which include chemical compounds that are incorporated in over 12,000 explosives formulas. Of significance is the fact that because of their conditioning to smokeless powder and other types of explosive fillers defined with these groups, the canines have been able to detect firearms and ammunition hidden in luggage and buried underground.



Criminal Investigative Analysis

The Arson and Bombing Investigative Services Subunit (ABIS) of the National Center for the Analysis

of Violent Crime (NCAVC) is a joint ATF and FBI initiative through which criminal investigative analyses of serial arsonists and bombers are provided to Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies to assist them in their enforcement efforts. Other services provided by the ABIS include investigative techniques and strategies, interviewing strategies, prosecutorial analyses, testimony, and onsite crime scene assistance.

In 1992, the ABIS handled 84 cases, 42 of which involved arson and 14 of which involved bombings. Formal reports of analysis were prepared and provided to requesting agencies on 15 occasions.

ATF and the FBI are continuing their interviews with convicted arsonists and bombers, the information from which will be used to identify possible suspects based upon characteristics particular to a fire/bombing or a series of fires/bombings. To date, 90 convicted arson offenders have been interviewed.

Unique to 1992 was a training program sponsored by the ABIS for ATF and FBI agents. This training covered various aspects of the criminal investigative analysis process. The agents would apply these aspects to arson and explosives incidents currently under investigation by their offices, separating those that would require a formal analysis by the ABIS.



Explosives/Arson Training

ATF remains committed to perfecting its mutual enforcement efforts with State and local law enforcement through innovative training programs. Among these training programs are:

Advanced Explosives Investigative Techniques - This 2-week course 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) in Glynco, Georgia. The course is designed for 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 covered include crime scene processing, undercover techniques, and information management. To date, approximately 1,100 State and local officers have been trained in 34 schools. Similar specialized

training is regularly provided to State Department and embassy officials worldwide, as well as to foreign security officials and investigators.

Advanced Arson-for-Profit Investigation for State and Local Officers - This 2-week course, unavailable anywhere else, is offered three 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, financial investigative techniques and motives, and real estate and insurance investigative techniques. To date, over 1,150 State and local officers have been trained.

Advanced Cause and Origin/Court Techniques - This 2-week course for State and local investigators was offered for the first time in 1992. It is a more advanced course that focuses on courtroom performance and highly sophisticated elements of fire cause and origin. Thus far, 30 investigators have received training.

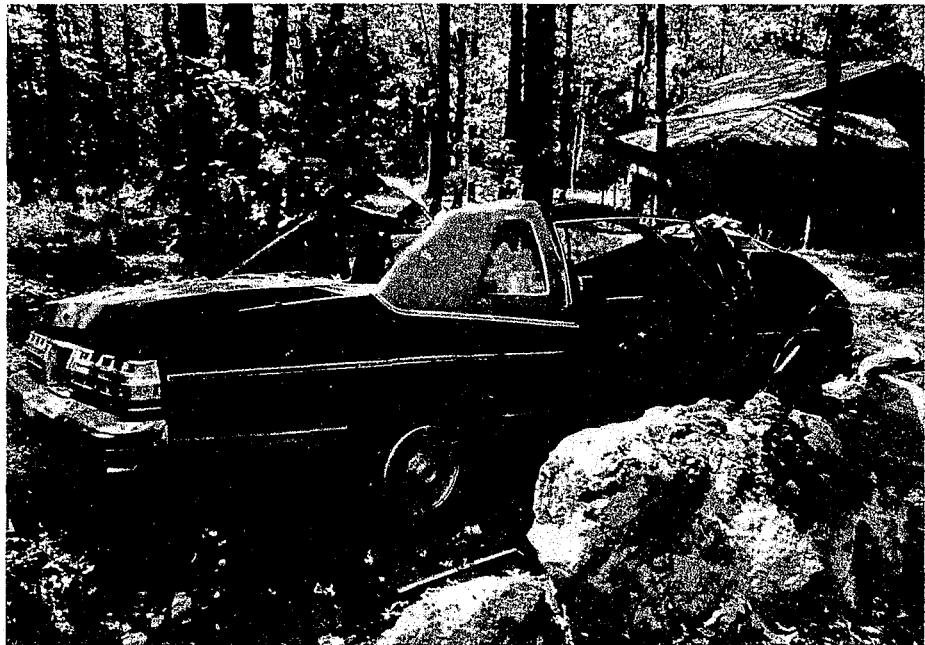
Arson-for-Profit for Prosecutors - This 1-week course was developed in 1986 and was designed to educate prosecutors at both the Federal and State level on the crime of arson. The course acquaints the prosecutor with the cause and origin determination of a fire as well as with the legal considerations necessary to successfully prosecute a case that is based primarily on circumstantial evidence. To date, over 350 prosecutors have been trained.

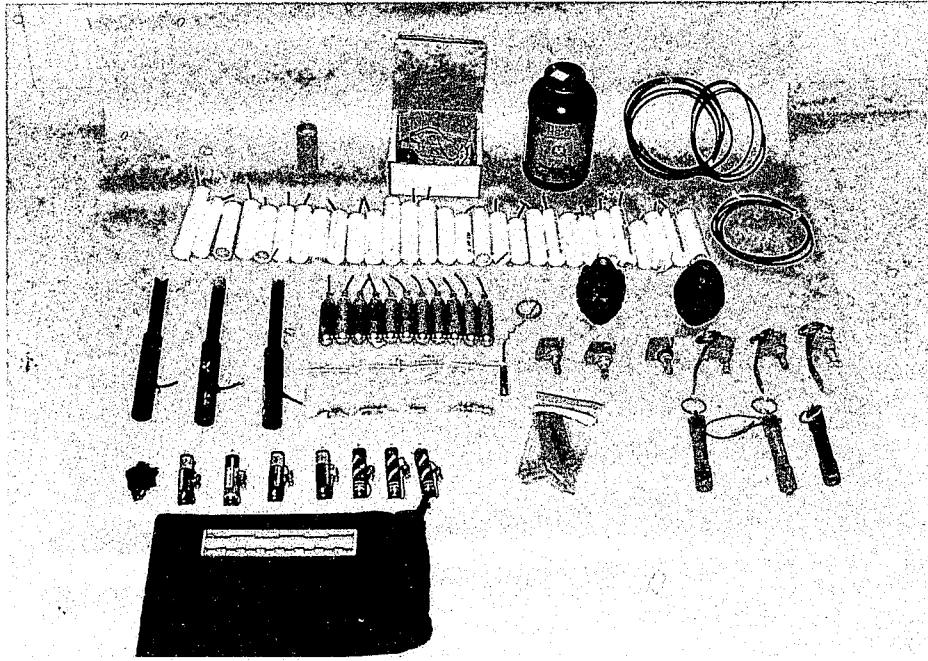
Arson-for-Profit for Insurance Industry Personnel - This 1-week course is designed for insurance industry personnel and is conducted once annually at FLETC. The course familiarizes the insurance personnel with ATF's task force concept and the intricacies of investigating an arson-for-profit crime. To date, over 300 insurance industry personnel 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 ATF field division. (See the back of this publication for an application for training and for a directory of the addresses of ATF field divisions.)

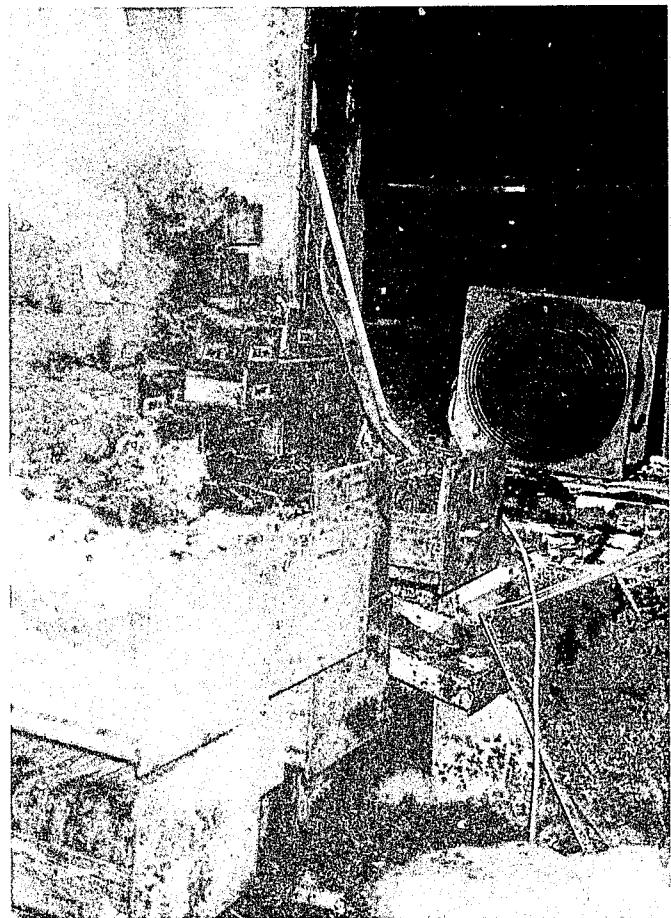
Part **III**

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS ANALYSIS





Destructive devices and other explosive materials seized from a defendant who purportedly used the devices in "war games" to make the games more realistic. The defendant received a 30-month sentence.



Damage to college research facility perpetrated by animal rights activists using an incendiary device.

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, 1988-92

This table reflects the reported explosives incidents by type.

Table II--Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1988-92

The categories Bombings and Incendiary encompass both actual and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents, respectively.

The category or 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, 1988-92

This table reflects the total number of explosives incidents by State and the corresponding rank for the year and for a 5-year period.

Figure I--Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State for 1992

Data in this figure reflect both functioned and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents that occurred in 1992.

Figure II--Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1988-92

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

Table IV--Analysis of Bombing Incidents by Target as to Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage, 1988-92

This table reflects the targets of reported explosives incidents where devices functioned and the resultant deaths, injuries, and property damage. Apartments, religious facilities, energy facilities, parks, and medical

facilities have been added to the target categories for 1992 and will be included for each succeeding year. The category Other does not include accidental/noncriminal explosives incidents.

Table V-- Bombing Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1988-92

Information presented in this table for the years 1988-1992 was extracted from reported bombing incidents where devices functioned and the motive was determined and reported. Included in the statistics for 1992 are attempted bombing and attempted incendiary incidents. This manner of reporting will be continued in the future.

The motive categories, further explained in the Glossary of Terms, are those employed by ATF for internal tracking. The number of bombing incidents where the 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 incidents for which motive was reported.

The Unreported or Undetermined category does not include accidental/noncriminal bombing incidents.

Data under the 5-year Total reflect the number of incidents by motive regardless of type for the period 1988-92.

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

Table VI-- Bombing Incidents by Target, 1988-92

Information presented in this table for the years 1988-1992 was extracted from reported bombing incidents where the device functioned and where the target was reported. Included in the statistics for 1992 are attempted bombing and attempted incendiary incidents. This manner of reporting will be continued in the future. In addition, apartments, religious facilities, energy facilities, parks, and medical facilities have been added to the target categories for 1992 and will be included for each succeeding year.

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 bombing incidents in which the nature of the target was reported. The category Other does not include accidental/noncriminal bombing incident data.

Table VII--Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1988-92

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

Table VIII--Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1988-92

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

Table IX--Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1988-92

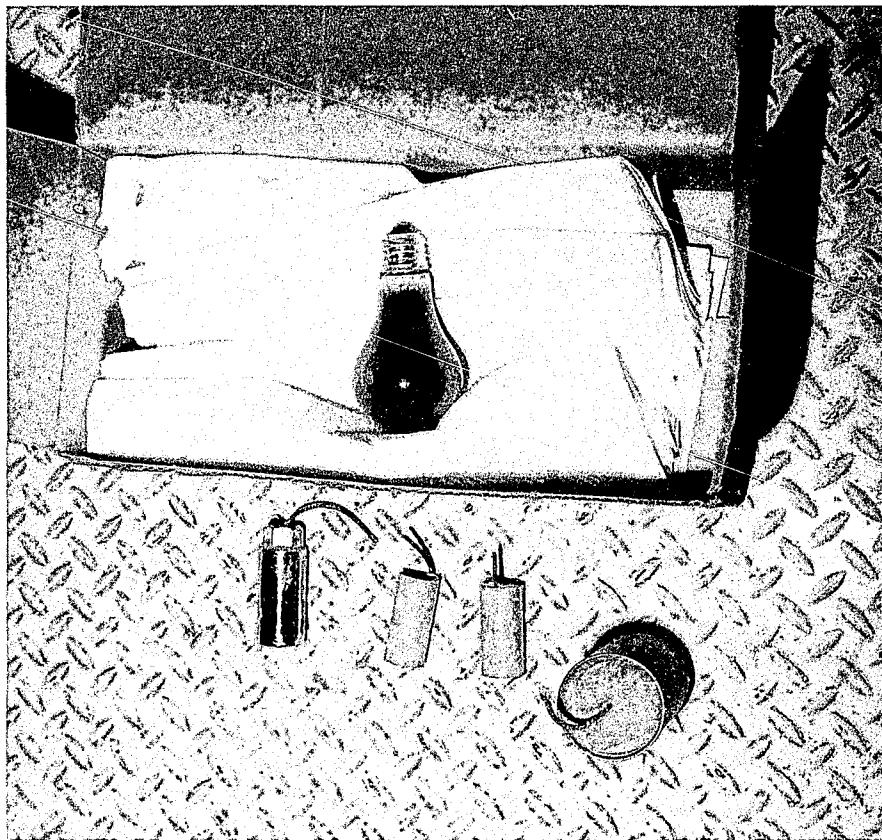
Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (actual and attempted bombings and incendiary bombings) where the type of filler was also reported.

Table X--Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1988-92

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, 1988-92

This table reflects reported explosives incidents not previously categorized.



An improvised explosive device recovered from a defendant in New Jersey.

TABLE I. - TYPES OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1988-92

TYPE OF INCIDENT	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT								
BOMBINGS	912	36	1065	36	1,275	36	1,585	40	1,911	41	6,748	38
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	189	8	268	9	298	8	380	10	384	8	1,519	9
INCENDIARY BOMBINGS	196	8	319	11	389	11	414	10	582	13	1,900	11
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	35	1	47	2	100	3	111	3	112	2	405	2
STOLEN EXPLOSIVES	191	8	126	4	138	4	127	3	93	2	675	4
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES	684	27	769	26	896	25	848	21	1,066	23	4,263	24
THREATS TO TREASURY FACILITIES	7	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	22	-
HOAX DEVICES	253	10	317	11	404	11	438	11	448	10	1,860	11
ACCIDENTAL-NONCRIMINAL	40	2	44	1	36	1	56	1	39	-	215	1
TOTAL	2,507		2,960		3,541		3,961		4,638		17,607	
REPORTED KILLED	60		74		64		75		45		318	
REPORTED INJURED	691		495		385		695		469		2,735	
REPORTED PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹	\$165.9		\$48.9		\$16.3		\$27.1		\$22.6		\$280.8	

¹ Property damage reported in million-dollar increments.



Perpetrators used a pipe bomb to make entry into a safe stored at a fast food restaurant. The thieves absconded with \$4,000.

TABLE II. - EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS¹ BY CATEGORY BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	BOMBINGS				INCENDIARY				OTHER				5-YEAR						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	
AL	10	13	7	10	8	48	2	7	7	9	12	37	28	23	24	29	23	127	212
AK	4	0	2	4	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	3	6	22	33
AZ	28	13	48	65	191	345	0	1	6	1	4	12	9	14	13	17	33	86	443
AR	15	8	15	12	37	87	1	1	1	0	2	5	41	49	38	25	23	176	268
CA	149	203	283	382	326	1,343	46	46	82	116	149	439	138	133	168	155	262	856	2,638
CO	20	22	39	50	46	177	19	25	43	36	48	171	15	10	17	25	18	85	433
CT	14	13	7	19	26	79	2	5	11	4	5	27	12	15	5	22	29	83	189
DE	5	2	7	3	7	24	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	4	4	13	39
DC	2	0	0	9	4	15	2	2	0	1	3	8	4	1	5	6	7	23	46
FL	83	119	128	166	191	687	14	12	22	16	19	83	78	72	90	83	80	403	1,173
GA	15	20	14	21	31	101	4	2	5	4	6	21	40	34	28	31	32	165	287
HI	1	2	2	7	2	14	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	2	11	5	23	38
ID	10	1	5	8	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6	2	7	23	53
IL	65	53	85	122	202	527	33	97	103	158	167	558	69	39	87	94	91	380	1,465
IN	38	41	23	39	49	190	2	2	4	1	6	15	23	19	25	23	23	113	318
IA	5	23	22	42	64	156	0	0	2	4	7	13	1	11	12	6	7	37	206
KS	15	17	24	22	20	98	4	0	3	4	7	18	20	22	31	17	20	110	226
KY	18	28	23	33	18	120	0	3	1	4	6	14	28	97	97	111	96	429	563
LA	9	11	24	17	40	101	3	0	9	12	9	33	27	17	29	18	12	103	237
ME	10	0	4	7	4	25	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	3	25	52
MD	28	34	40	46	50	198	7	24	11	11	10	63	9	21	24	41	19	114	375
MA	12	17	18	23	13	83	1	5	7	4	4	21	11	23	19	21	17	91	195
MI	28	60	74	102	109	373	4	7	14	8	19	52	21	39	62	61	85	268	693
MN	7	17	25	27	30	106	1	6	5	1	9	22	13	12	16	9	15	65	193
MS	1	7	4	8	4	24	2	4	3	4	7	20	10	25	18	26	12	91	135
MO	11	13	19	23	39	105	2	6	7	3	18	36	23	19	32	28	39	141	282

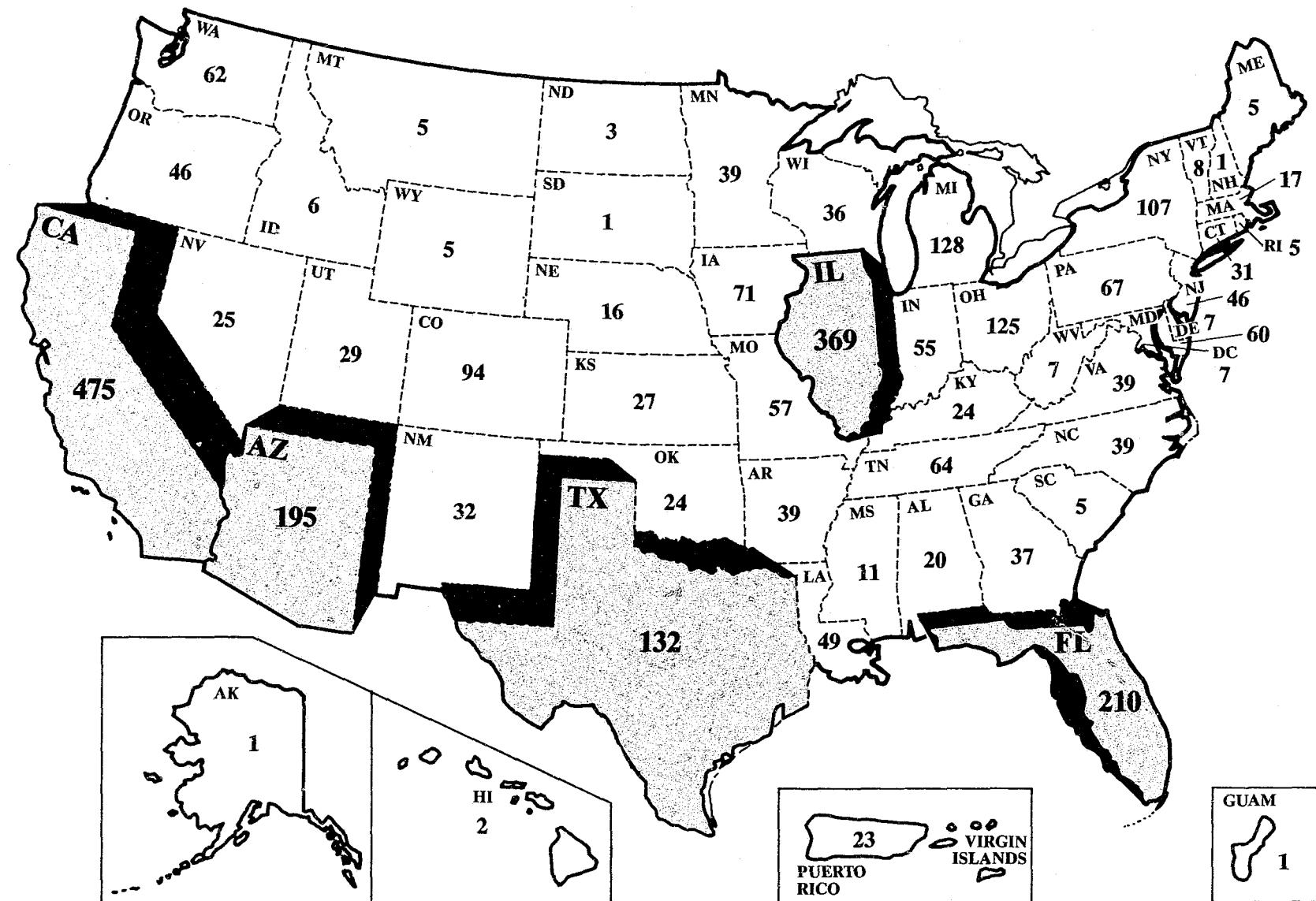
MT	3	12	6	6	5	32	1	2	0	0	0	3	5	6	3	1	4	19	54
NE	1	3	5	7	15	31	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	10	44
NV	12	9	17	20	19	77	3	0	3	2	6	14	18	9	18	26	26	97	188
NH	7	4	8	6	1	26	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	3	2	12	39
NJ	23	35	24	54	44	180	1	2	3	1	2	9	21	19	34	30	37	141	330
NM	21	16	28	44	31	140	4	3	1	1	1	10	22	16	14	15	43	110	260
NY	66	87	91	98	84	426	11	7	18	12	23	71	46	52	51	62	97	308	805
NC	13	18	16	14	30	91	2	1	4	8	9	24	14	16	31	33	26	120	235
ND	3	2	5	4	3	17	0	1	0	1	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	12	31
OH	41	48	58	59	90	296	12	12	33	19	35	111	37	35	41	47	38	198	605
OK	21	23	25	24	17	110	6	7	3	3	7	26	23	20	27	37	16	123	259
OR	27	26	30	47	39	169	0	2	1	8	7	18	18	25	32	12	26	113	300
PA	46	33	52	44	54	229	10	17	3	4	13	47	80	76	63	52	84	355	631
RI	7	2	5	9	3	26	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	5	33
SC	4	6	4	7	5	26	0	0	4	1	0	5	11	14	9	10	7	51	82
SD	5	4	7	2	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	23	11	11	66	85
TN	18	23	29	31	54	155	6	23	23	14	10	76	35	37	39	37	42	190	421
TX	60	75	72	51	109	367	10	13	22	23	23	91	85	90	111	92	99	477	935
UT	5	9	19	10	25	68	0	1	0	3	4	8	5	7	13	11	18	54	130
VT	4	3	2	6	8	23	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	6	0	1	3	16	40
VA	34	75	35	45	34	223	6	14	4	4	5	33	30	34	18	30	27	139	395
WA	40	44	44	51	47	226	3	0	4	8	15	30	25	25	29	22	31	132	388
WV	11	17	8	18	7	61	1	2	4	4	0	11	19	21	20	20	10	90	162
WI	13	10	24	17	35	99	1	0	2	1	1	5	14	15	14	29	16	88	192
WY	6	4	3	15	5	33	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	8	8	4	7	31	67
GUAM	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PUERTO RICO	7	8	13	8	12	48	3	0	9	4	11	27	2	0	12	6	6	26	101
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,101	1,333	1,573	1,965	2,295	8,267	231	366	489	525	694	2,305	1,175	1,261	1,479	1,471	1,649	7,035	17,607

¹ The categories Bombings and Incendiary encompass both actual and attempted bombings. The category Other encompasses accidental/noncriminal incidents, hoax devices, threats, and stolen and recovered explosives.

TABLE III. - TOTAL EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY STATE, 1988-92

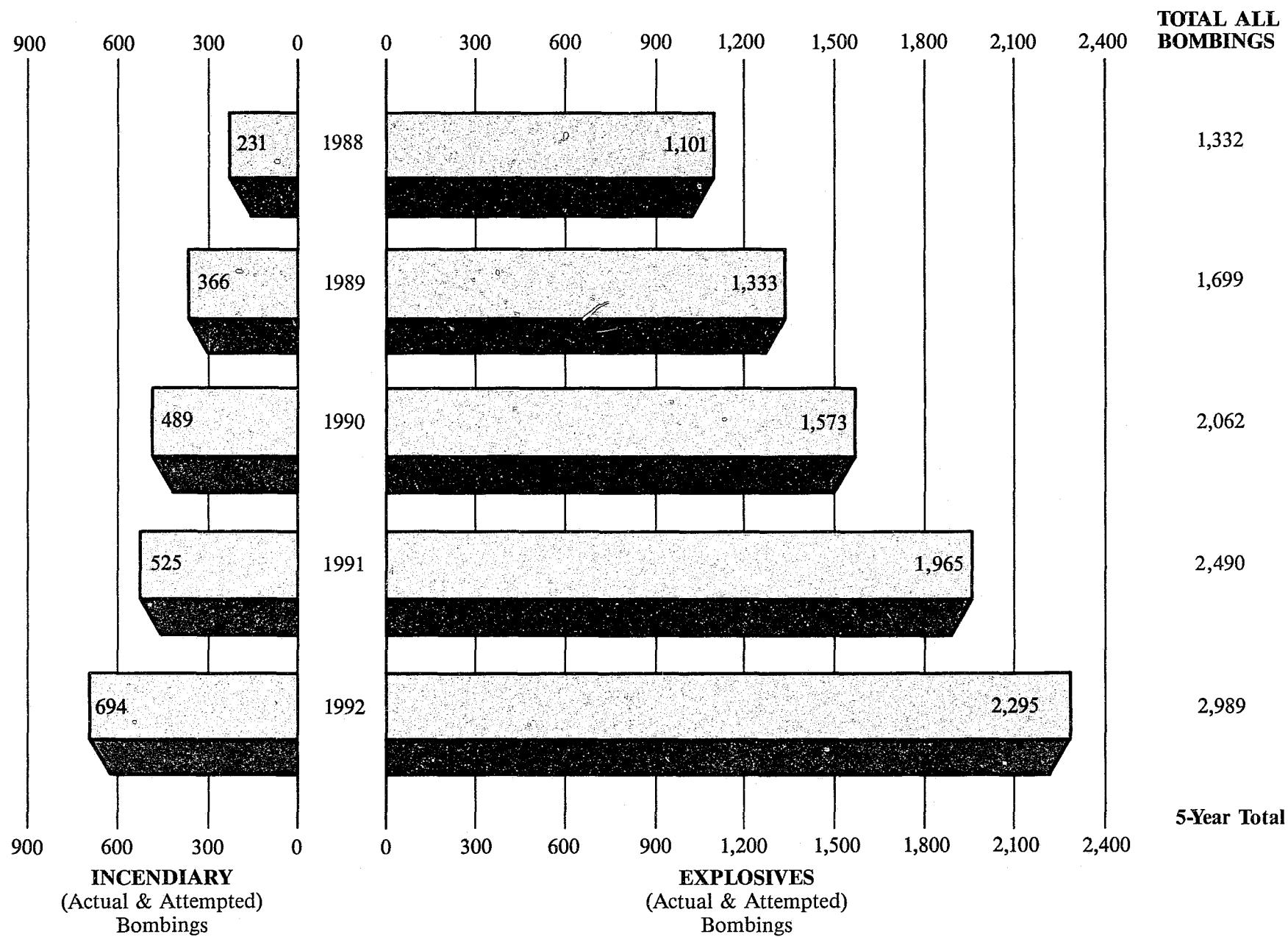
STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	40	43	38	48	43	32	212	27
AK	5	4	10	7	7	48	33	49
AZ	37	28	67	83	228	5	443	10
AR	57	58	54	37	62	24	268	21
CA	333	382	533	653	737	1	2,638	1
CO	54	57	99	111	112	11	433	11
CT	28	33	23	45	60	26	189	32
DE	8	2	10	8	11	44	39	47
DC	8	3	5	16	14	39	46	44
FL	175	203	240	265	290	3	1,173	3
GA	59	56	47	56	69	21	287	19
HI	2	6	5	18	7	48	38	48
ID	17	2	11	10	13	40	53	42
IL	167	189	275	374	460	2	1,465	2
IN	63	62	52	63	78	17	318	17
IA	6	34	36	52	78	17	206	28
KS	39	39	58	43	47	30	226	26
KY	46	128	121	148	120	10	563	9
LA	39	28	62	47	61	25	237	24
ME	14	5	10	15	8	47	52	43
MD	44	79	75	98	79	16	375	15
MA	24	45	44	48	34	34	195	29
MI	53	106	150	171	213	6	693	6
MN	21	35	46	37	54	27	193	30
MS	13	36	25	38	23	36	135	35
MO	36	38	58	54	96	13	282	20
MT	9	20	9	7	9	46	54	41
NE	2	6	6	9	21	37	44	45
NV	33	18	38	48	51	29	188	33
NH	10	8	9	9	3	51	39	47
NJ	45	56	61	85	83	15	330	16
NM	47	35	43	60	75	19	260	22
NY	123	146	160	172	204	7	805	5
NC	29	35	51	55	65	23	235	25
ND	9	5	7	7	3	51	31	31
OH	90	95	132	125	163	8	605	8
OK	50	50	55	64	40	33	259	23
OR	45	53	63	67	72	20	300	18
PA	136	126	118	100	151	9	631	7
RI	9	3	5	11	5	50	33	49
SC	15	20	17	18	12	41	82	39
SD	13	17	30	13	12	41	85	38
TN	59	83	91	82	106	12	421	12
TX	155	178	205	166	231	4	935	4
UT	10	17	32	24	47	30	130	36
VT	10	9	3	7	11	44	40	46
VA	70	123	57	79	66	22	395	13
WA	68	69	77	81	93	14	388	14
WV	31	40	32	42	17	38	162	34
WI	28	25	40	47	52	28	192	31
WY	11	14	11	19	12	41	67	40
GUAM	0	0	1	1	1	53	3	51
PUERTO RICO	12	8	34	18	29	35	101	37
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	52
TOTAL	2,507	2,960	3,541	3,961	4,638		17,607	

FIGURE I. - BOMBING AND INCENDIARY INCIDENTS¹ BY STATE FOR 1992



¹ Encompasses both actual and attempted incidents.

FIGURE II. - TOTAL CRIMINAL BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1988-92



**TABLE IV. - ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TARGET AS TO DEATHS,
INJURIES, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE, 1988-92**

TARGET	KILLED						INJURED						PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	14	15	10	13	15	67	46	114	64	84	112	420	12.1	31.1	10.5	10.3	22.3	86.3
COMMERCIAL	0	2	1	1	0	4	30	52	69	34	60	245	29.1	30.0	34.0	35.5	71.4	200.0
VEHICLES	7	8	1	8	5	29	36	26	38	27	22	149	8.1	7.6	0.7	6.0	8.5	30.9
EDUCATIONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	11	41	73	157	2.7	0.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	9.8
MAIL BOXES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	3	14	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.5
OPEN AREAS	4	2	5	3	0	14	41	77	41	26	26	211	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0
UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	10.0	15.0	11.3	0.5	0.1	36.9
LAW ENFORCEMENT	0	0	1	0	0	1	15	4	2	3	4	28	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.0
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	6	0.3	10.3	3.3	0.6	2.7	17.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0.0	0.4	40.5	1.1	2.6	44.6
BANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	0.2	0.2	14.2	0.1	3.3	18.0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.7
APARTMENTS ²	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	35	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.5
RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ENERGY FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
PARKS ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
MEDICAL FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8
OTHER ³	9	6	3	2	2	22	13	14	17	25	6	75	41.8	13.2	10.4	4.2	0.3	69.9
TOTAL	34	33	22	27	26	142	204	305	251	246	349	1,355	110.8	111.4	129.6	63.4	125	540.2

¹ Property damage estimates presented in rounded increments of \$100,000.

² New target category added in 1992.

³ Other category does not include accidental/noncriminal explosives incidents.

**TABLE V. - BOMBING INCIDENTS BY MOTIVE, INCLUDING ESTIMATED DAMAGE,
1988-92
(E-EXPLOSIVES, I-INCENDIARY)**

MOTIVE	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992 ¹		5-YEAR SUBTOTAL		5-YEAR TOTAL	
	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	GRAND TOTAL ²	
VANDALISM	NUMBER	311	14	351	29	483	24	665	38	1,069	61	2,879	166.0	3,045
	DAMAGE ³	13.7	24.7	8.4	104.6	30.7	0.1	17.9	27.6	24.0	32.5	94.7	189.5	284.2
REVENGE	NUMBER	153	63	181	132	181	149	214	167	259	247	988	758	1,746
	DAMAGE	361.3	82.5	52.6	67.3	491.0	174.7	70.6	163.9	107.0	91.9	1,082.5	580.3	1,662.8
PROTEST	NUMBER	11	4	18	10	23	9	22	16	16	49	90	88	178
	DAMAGE	6.3	0.3	11.0	61.3	5.9	0.8	1.3	79.3	1.2	405.0	25.7	546.7	572.4
EXTORTION	NUMBER	15	11	13	5	36	3	29	2	36	5	129	26	155
	DAMAGE	13.3	2.7	3.5	75.1	245.7	0.0	5.8	0.2	36.0	8.0	304.3	86.0	390.3
LABOR RELATED	NUMBER	21	9	41	7	14	5	8	1	10	5	94	27	121
	DAMAGE	195.0	7.5	268.6	17.4	6.1	100.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.2	470.7	127.8	598.5
INSURANCE FRAUD	NUMBER	6	3	4	5	2	4	1	4	1	6	14	22	36
	DAMAGE	15.3	42.0	2.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	0.0	60.9	2.0	121.0	22.4	235.2	257.6
HOMICIDE/ SUICIDE	NUMBER	25	3	27	6	27	5	19	4	20	5	118	23	141
	DAMAGE	77.2	7.0	19.8	27.6	14.3	16.5	39.1	0.0	16.5	11.5	166.9	62.6	229.5
TOTAL	NUMBER	542	107	635	194	766	199	958	232	1,411	378	4,312	1,110	5,422
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	DAMAGE	682.1	166.7	366.0	362.8	796.7	294.6	135.4	333.9	187	670.1	2,167.2	1,828.1	3,995.3
	NUMBER	370	196	430	172	509	190	627	182	884	316	2,820	1,056	3,876
	DAMAGE	96.6	164.2	322.4	65.8	187.1	83.8	95.6	70.0	74.3	21.0	776.0	404.8	1,180.8

¹ Statistical information for 1992 encompasses actual and attempted bombings.

² Grand total reflects all incidents in which a motive was reported.

³ Property damage estimates presented in \$10,000 increments.

TABLE VI. - BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TARGET, 1988-92

TARGET	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 ¹	CURRENT FIGURES		% OF GRAND TOTAL
						RANK	TOTAL	
RESIDENTIAL	212	367	372	453	662	2	2,066	23%
COMMERCIAL	202	205	262	297	369	4	1,335	15%
VEHICLES	218	284	294	286	426	3	1,508	16%
EDUCATION	50	76	86	93	151	5	456	5%
MAIL BOXES	205	204	352	495	789	1	2,045	22%
OPEN AREAS	90	81	124	91	126	7	512	6%
UTILITIES	14	27	25	37	38	5	141	2%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	20	14	17	15	38	9	104	1%
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	19	14	17	38	50	8	138	2%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5	11	7	9	11	12	43	-
BANKS	5	8	16	17	16	11	62	-
MILITARY	4	4	2	8	5	13	23	-
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT ²	4	2	1	3	2	14	12	-
APARTMENTS ²	0	0	0	0	146	6	146	2%
RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	14	11	14	-
ENERGY FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	4	13	4	-
PARKS ²	0	0	0	0	45	6	45	-
MEDICAL FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	12	10	12	-
OTHER	60	87	89	157	85	3	478	5%
TOTAL	1,108	1,384	1,664	1,999	2,989		9,144	

¹The year 1992 reflects all actual and attempted bombings. The years prior reflect only functioned bombs and incendiary devices.
²New target category added in 1992.

TABLE VII. - TYPES OF CONTAINERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, 1988-92

CONTAINER	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	% GT
PIPE	525	45	577	45	716	42	815	42	851	35	3,484	41
BOTTLE	265	23	429	33	623	37	778	40	1,209	50	3,304	39
DYNAMITE STICKS	32	2	44	3	26	1.5	25	1	16	-	143	2
CANS	39	3	53	4	61	4	59	3	69	3	231	3
BOXES-												
METAL/CARDBOARD	30	3	31	2	25	1.5	29	2	27	1	142	2
OTHER	274	23	155	12	232	14	233	12	235	10	1,129	13
TOTAL	1,165		1,289		1,683		1,939		2,407		8,483	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	167		410		379		551		582		2,089	

TABLE VIII. - PIPE BOMB INCIDENTS, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR
	NUMBER %	NUMBER %	NUMBER %	NUMBER %	NUMBER %	TOTAL %GT
BOMBINGS	446 85%	480 83%	582 81%	644 79%	694 82%	2846 82%
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	79 15%	97 17%	134 19%	171 21%	157 18%	638 18%
TOTAL INCIDENTS	525	577	716	815	851	3484
KILLED	17	10	8	12	7	54
INJURED	68	64	90	85	85	392
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$635,752	\$1,053,044	\$5,332,728	\$713,671	\$881,958	\$8,617,153
REMOTE CONTROL	14	5	11	5	9	44
ELECTRIC	72 17%	82 18%	88 14%	86 14%	71 11%	399 15%
NONELECTRIC	322 83%	362 82%	528 86%	516 86%	589 89%	2,317 85%
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	131 -	133 -	100 -	213 -	191 -	768 -

TABLE IX. - TYPES OF FILLERS¹ USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR
	NUMBER %	TOTAL %GT				
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	258 25%	380 29%	489 30%	572 30%	721 30%	2,420 29%
BLACK POWDER	219 21%	219 17%	289 18%	295 16%	333 14%	1,355 16%
DYNAMITE/WATER GELS	84 8%	100 8%	54 3%	39 2%	26 1%	303 4%
SMOKELESS POWDER	202 20%	216 16%	296 18%	294 16%	311 13%	1,319 16%
PHOTOFIREWORKS POWDERS	157 15%	245 18%	249 15%	312 15%	349 15%	1,312 16%
MILITARY ²	27 3%	46 3%	52 3%	70 4%	46 2%	241 3%
MATCHHEADS	15 2%	21 2%	31 2%	22 1%	43 2%	132 2%
CHEMICALS	42 4%	64 5%	125 8%	229 12%	504 21%	964 12%
BLASTING AGENTS	9 1%	6 -	8 -	7 -	6 -	36 -
C4 - TNT	6 -	2 -	1 -	5 -	6 -	20 -
OTHER	12 1%	22 2%	41 3%	42 2%	48 2%	165 2%
TOTAL	1,031	1,321	1,635	1,887	2,393	8,267
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	301	378	427	603	596	2,305

¹ Reflects only those incidents where type of filler was reported. Percentage computed using this total.

² Other than C4 and TNT.

TABLE X. - ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS BY TYPE OF TARGET, 1983-92

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR TOTAL
COMMERCIAL	TOTAL	20	21	13	20	15	89
	KILLED	23	32	24	23	4	106
	INJURED	451	150	86	356	47	1,090
	PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹	15,437.3	37,557.0	193.3	996.9	186.4	54,370.9
VEHICLES	TOTAL	3	4	3	1	2	13
	KILLED	1	3	2	0	3	9
	INJURED	1	6	4	0	1	12
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	6.4	151.2	10.0	4.2	2.5	174.3
RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL	6	8	7	14	10	45
	KILLED	0	3	1	9	3	16
	INJURED	6	15	8	6	34	69
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	22.0	45.0	0.5	61.5	157.1	286.1
EDUCATION	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
UTILITIES/ENERGY	TOTAL	0	0	0	2	4	6
	KILLED	0	0	0	3	5	8
	INJURED	0	0	0	9	29	38
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.0	660.0
OPEN AREAS	TOTAL	6	4	3	3	2	18
	KILLED	0	1	1	1	0	3
	INJURED	15	5	7	3	2	32
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
GOV'T.-STATE/LOCAL	TOTAL	1	1	0	1	1	4
	KILLED	1	0	0	0	0	1
	INJURED	0	1	0	1	7	9
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MILITARY	TOTAL	0	0	0	2	3	5
	KILLED	0	0	0	2	2	4
	INJURED	0	0	0	7	0	7
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER ²	TOTAL	4	6	10	13	2	35
	KILLED	1	2	14	10	2	29
	INJURED	14	13	29	67	0	123
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	10.0	0.0	60.0	1,021.2	2.5	1,093.7
TARGET	TOTAL	40	44	36	56	39	215
	KILLED	26	41	42	48	19	176
	INJURED	487	190	134	440	120	1,371
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$15,475.7	\$37,753.2	\$264.5	\$2,083.8	\$1,008.5	\$56,585.7

¹ Property damage presented in increments of \$10,000.

² Other encompasses all incidents in which a target was reported and was other than those listed above.

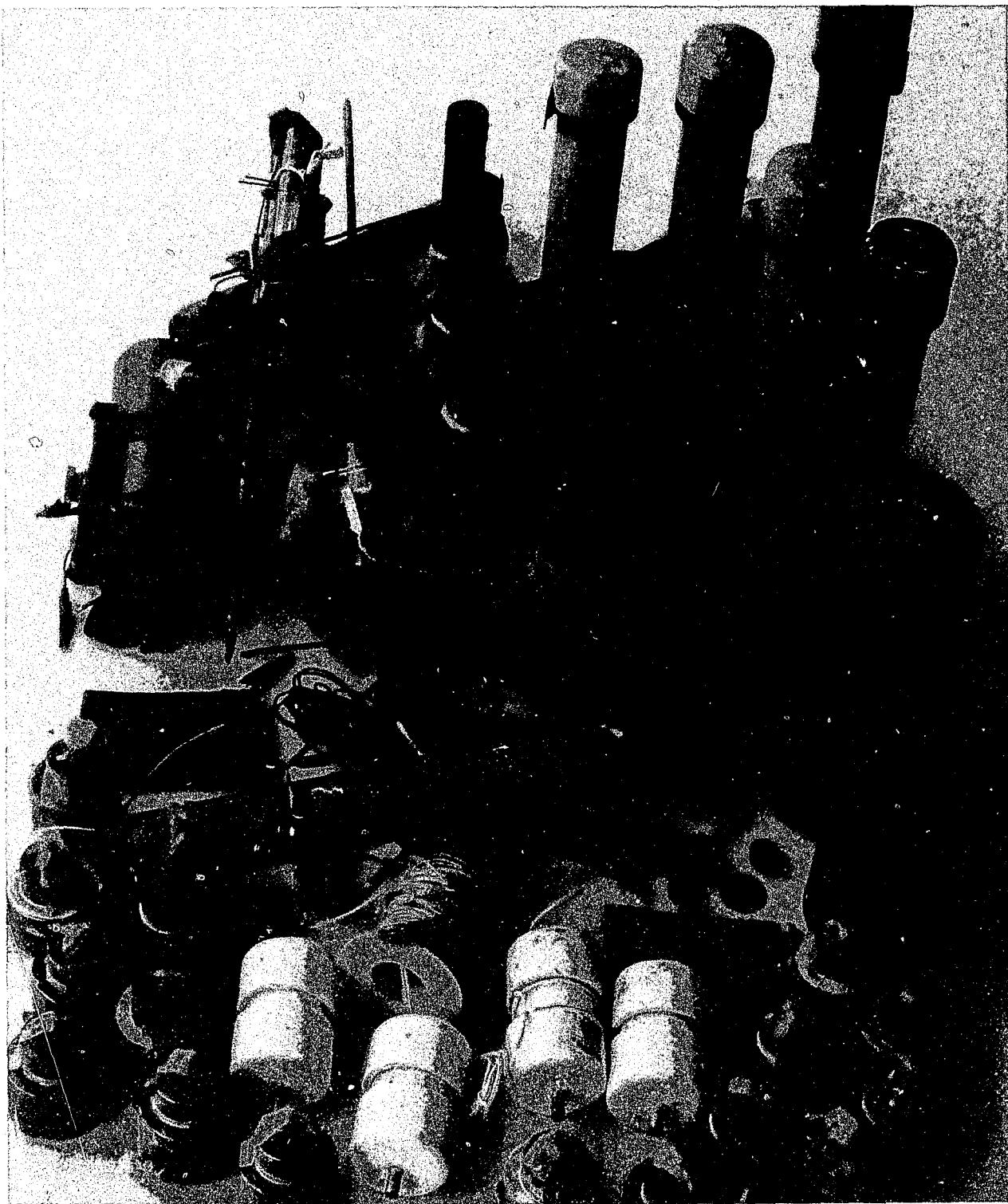
TABLE XI. - OTHER EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1988-92

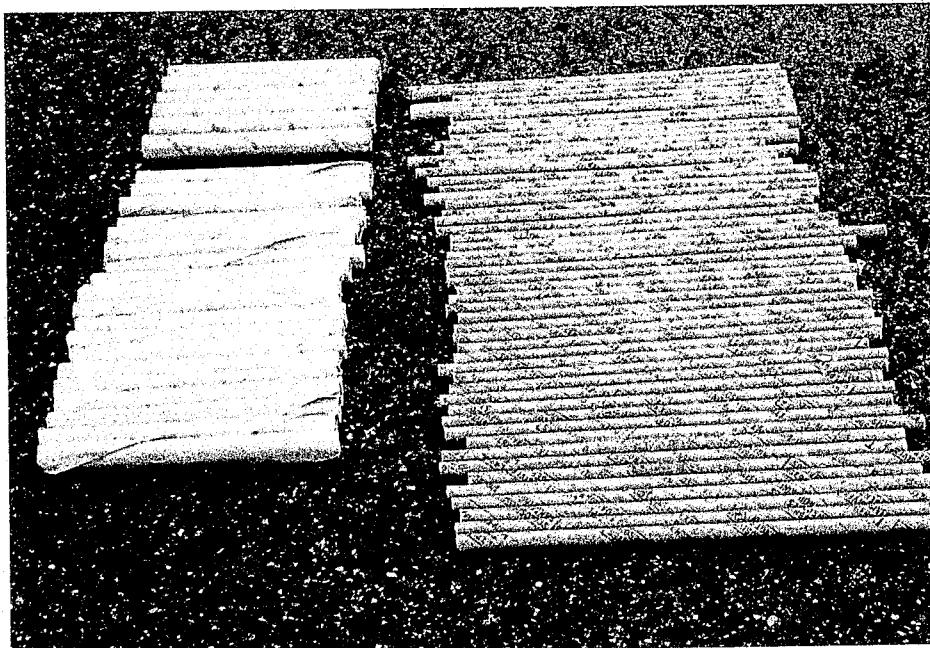
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR TOTAL
DRUG-RELATED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	25	47	45	40	31	188
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	3	15	6	9	16	49
INCENDIARY	8	17	16	22	41	104
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	2	2	7	1	2	14
TOTAL	38	81	74	72	90	355
KILLED	4	13	1	2	10	30
INJURED	21	17	13	22	12	85
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$299,500	\$701,800	\$4,487,400	\$287,050	\$513,260	\$6,289,010
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	103	158	143	166	223	793
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	384	877	8,033	973	971	11,238
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	255	417	623	584	535	2,414
GRENADES	38	91	143	90	124	486
SIMULATORS	13	25	53	23	60	174
ILLEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	3	2	2	2	1	10
KILLED	1	3	1	0	0	5
INJURED	2	19	2	6	1	30
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$195,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$1,215,000
LEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	3	2	4	3	5	17
KILLED	1	2	2	3	1	9
INJURED	5	1	12	4	13	35
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$145,000	\$2,000	\$1,058,000	\$7,000	\$33,500	\$1,245,500
OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	16	7	8	10	11	52
KILLED	1	0	1	1	3	6
INJURED	1	3	8	6	9	27
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$90,200	\$10,750	\$100,000	\$25,600	\$34,200	\$260,750
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	19	24	14	13	22	92
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	232	55	32	7	383	709
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	14	40	30	4	22	110
GRENADES	0	17	2	7	8	34
INCIDENTS INVOLVING MILITARY EXPLOSIVES AND/OR COMPONENTS						
BOMBINGS	54	54	64	98	72	342
KILLED	2	1	0	1	3	7
INJURED	39	25	8	20	19	111
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$162,300	\$58,300	\$18,722	\$22,800	\$86,716	\$348,838
RADIO REMOTE CONTROLLED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	28	29	31	22	11	121
NUMBER OF BOMBING INCIDENTS WHERE HOME COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS WERE USED TO OBTAIN INSTRUCTIONS ON MAKING BOMBS	2	1	4	3	2	12
MAILED BOMBING INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	10	20	15	13	11	69
KILLED	2	2	0	1	0	5
INJURED	1	17	8	4	2	32
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$150,250	\$0	\$176,750

Part

III

STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES





Fifty-five pounds of dynamite stolen by a defendant from a magazine at a quarry in New Jersey, and chemicals seized from his residence for use in making bombs. The defendant received a sentence of 5 years' probation and 5 months' house arrest, a downward departure from the sentencing guidelines due to the defendant's mental state.



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, 1988-92

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

Figure III--Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen, 1988-92

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, 1988-92

This table reflects the total number of explosives thefts by State and the corresponding rank for the year and for a 5-year period.

Table XIV--Amount of Explosives Stolen by State, 1988-92

Data listed under columns headed 1988 through 1992 reflect the number of pounds of explosives (high explosives, low explosives, and blasting agents) stolen in a given year.

Data listed under the heading "5-Year" reflect the total number of pounds of explosives stolen for the period 1988 through 1992 and the corresponding ranking for that given period.

Table XV--Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1988-92

This table reflects the total number of detonators stolen by State and the corresponding rank for the year and for a 5-year period.

Table XVI--Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1988-92

Data presented in this table include information from 1988 to the present.

Figure IV--Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1988-92

These graphs depict data presented in Table XVI for the year 1992 and an average year computed using data presented for the years 1988 through 1992, inclusive.

Figure V--Explosives Thefts by State for 1992

Data in this figure reflect the number of explosives thefts for 1992.

Table XVII--Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1988-92

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

Table XVIII--Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1988-92

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, 1988-92

This table reflects recovered 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 VI--Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered, 1988-92

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

Table XX--Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1988-92

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, 1988-92

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, 1988-92

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

Figure VII--Explosives Recoveries by State for 1992

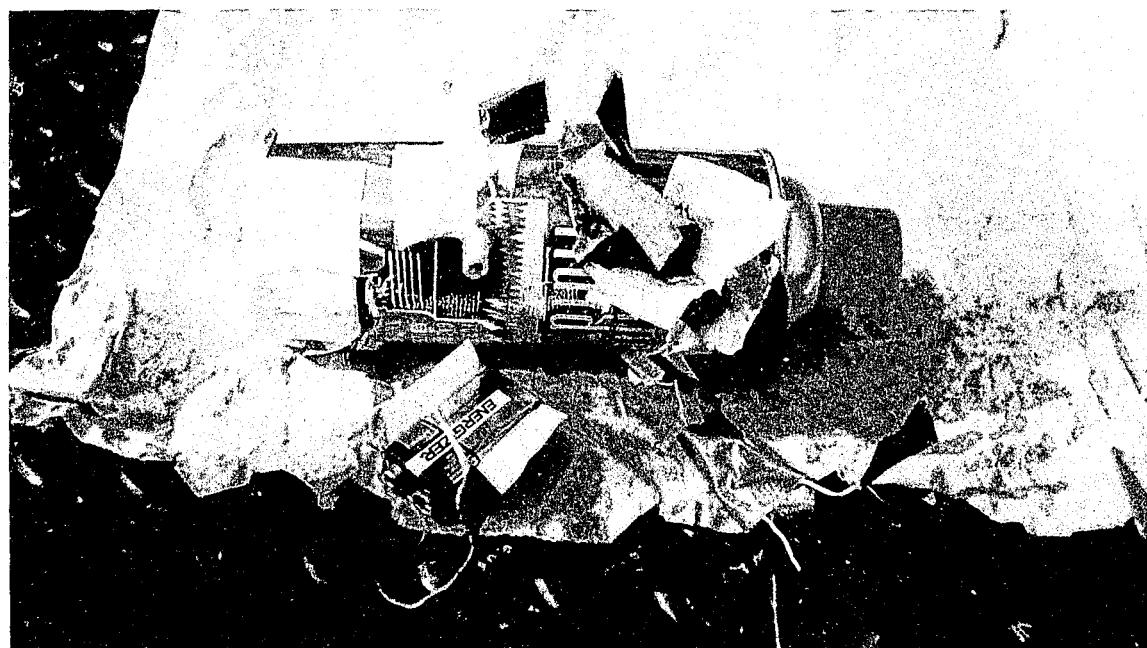
The discussion entered for Figure V above is applicable for this table except that the data in the instant figure reflect recoveries as opposed to thefts.



Assorted grenades, military simulators, and high-caliber ammunition recovered from a Federal firearms licensee.

TABLE XII. - QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY CATEGORY, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	12,730	10,801	11,599	6,023	7,983	49,136
TNT, C4 MILITARY	244	5	1	85	2	337
PRIMER	339	1,485	563	0	89	2,476
BOOSTER	1,306	544	304	487	531	3,172
TOTAL	14,619	12,835	12,467	6,595	8,605	55,121
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	347	318	25	158	0	848
SMOKELESS POWDER	0	0	0	30	20	50
TOTAL	347	318	25	188	20	898
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)						
DET CORD/IGNITOR	9,439	3,584	3,895	9,576	1,063	27,557
CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	57,058	68,807	30,337	60,397	29,640	246,239
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,067	101,045
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	1	36	13	6	0	56



Investigators discovered this boobytrap device rigged to the door of a suspect's room at a boarding house in New Jersey. The device was discovered following the suspect's killing rampage at the residence of his former postal supervisor and at a local post office.

FIGURE III. - COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN, 1988-92

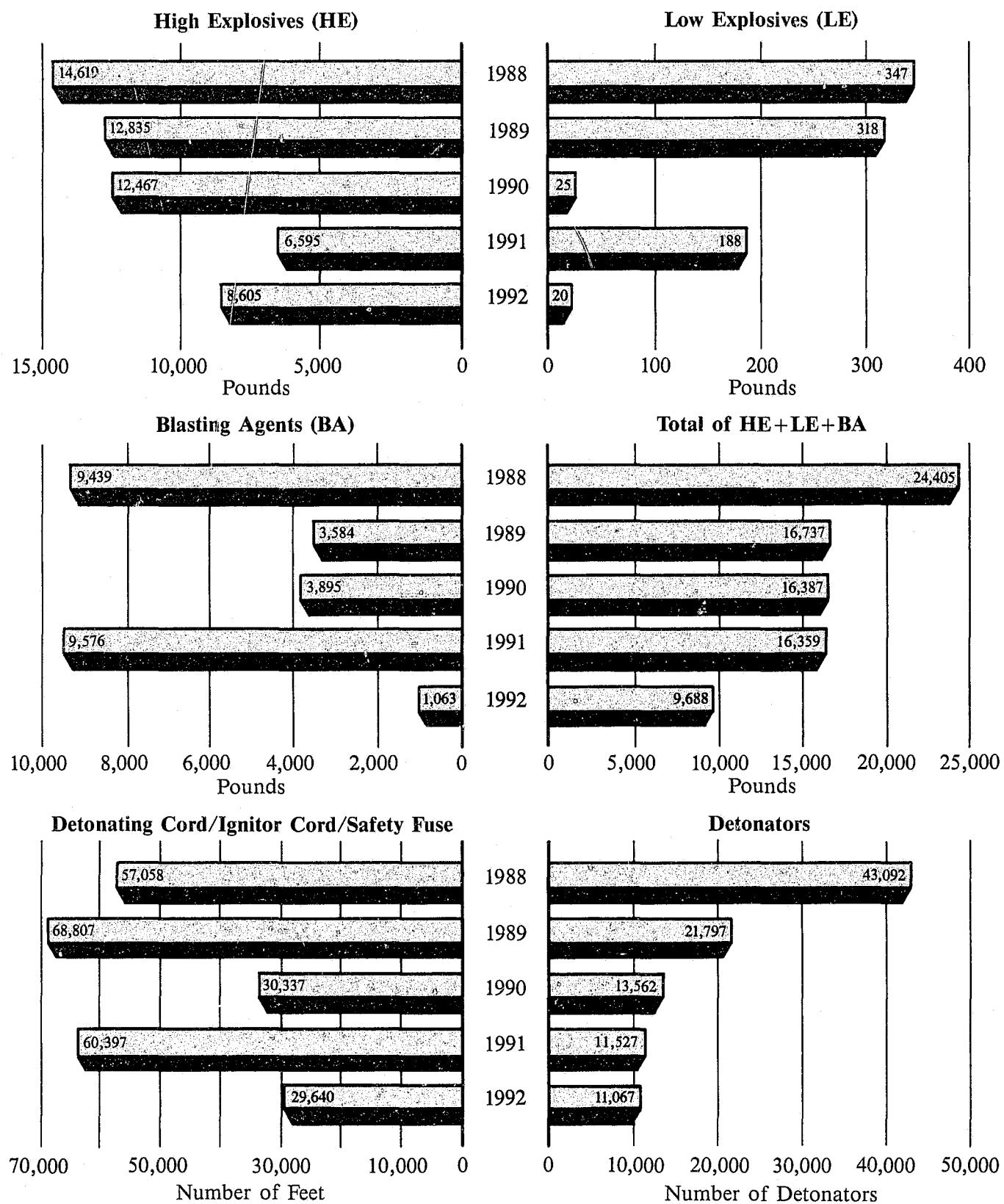


TABLE XIII. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	6	2	5	3	5	4	21	10
AK	1	2	4	2	1	8	10	17
AZ	4	4	1	4	1	8	14	15
AR	9	9	2	5	4	5	29	8
CA	11	5	6	8	3	6	33	5
CO	4	0	3	2	1	8	10	17
CT	0	2	0	0	1	8	3	24
DE	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
DC	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
FL	3	1	2	0	2	7	8	19
GA	10	5	2	2	0	9	19	12
HI	0	0	0	2	1	8	3	24
ID	1	0	2	0	2	7	5	22
IL	7	2	2	6	2	7	19	12
IN	5	1	6	3	2	7	17	14
IA	1	3	2	0	0	9	6	21
KS	6	4	6	2	2	7	20	11
KY	13	8	5	6	3	6	35	4
LA	3	0	3	1	0	9	7	20
ME	1	1	0	2	0	9	4	23
MD	1	0	3	3	0	9	7	20
MA	0	1	0	1	0	9	2	25
MI	5	0	1	1	0	9	7	20
MN	4	2	1	0	3	6	10	17
MS	3	1	1	2	1	8	8	19
MO	6	5	8	6	7	3	32	6
MT	3	4	1	0	0	9	8	19
NE	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
NV	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	22
NH	1	1	0	1	0	9	3	24
NJ	1	0	1	1	1	8	4	23
NM	1	2	1	0	4	5	8	19
NY	1	1	3	1	2	7	8	19
NC	3	4	8	9	3	6	27	9
ND	2	1	0	0	0	9	3	24
OH	5	7	2	3	3	6	20	11
OK	6	1	6	3	3	6	19	12
OR	5	4	3	0	2	7	14	15
PA	16	10	10	7	8	2	51	1
RI	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
SC	0	1	1	0	0	9	2	25
SD	1	0	1	1	0	9	3	24
TN	10	8	8	7	9	1	42	3
TX	8	7	13	11	7	3	46	2
UT	1	0	2	2	2	7	7	20
VT	2	1	0	0	0	9	3	24
VA	3	4	1	3	0	9	11	16
WA	6	1	3	4	4	5	18	13
WV	8	9	4	6	3	6	30	7
WI	2	0	2	5	0	9	9	18
WY	1	1	2	1	0	9	5	22
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	26
TOTAL	191	126	138	127	93		675	

**TABLE XIV. - AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY STATE, 1988-92
(TOTAL IN POUNDS)**

STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	233	51	358	5,100	848	3	6,590	2
AK	0	212	3,500	0	5	23	3,717	9
AZ	127	500	35	141	0	25	803	23
AR	2,159	237	8	921	86	18	3,411	10
CA	655	1,050	134	848	1,559	1	4,246	5
CO	425	0	13	761	0	25	1,199	22
CT	0	137	0	0	0	25	137	37
DE	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
DC	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
FL	120	107	60	0	2	24	289	31
GA	1,595	906	25	106	0	25	2,632	13
HI	0	0	0	3	0	25	3	44
ID	100	0	55	0	550	9	705	24
IL	624	0	175	653	25	21	1,477	18
IN	590	0	7	50	589	8	1,236	21
IA	56	503	0	0	0	25	559	25
KS	126	333	1,076	125	0	25	1,660	16
KY	1,803	3,458	149	590	254	13	6,254	3
LA	100	0	4	55	0	25	159	35
ME	17	50	0	294	0	25	361	30
MD	0	0	202	24	0	25	226	33
MA	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
MI	49	0	1	31	0	25	81	42
MN	986	0	24	0	425	11	1,435	19
MS	95	0	0	40	0	25	135	38
MO	642	445	421	273	793	4	2,574	14
MT	389	69	36	0	0	25	494	26
NE	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
NV	230	0	0	100	68	19	398	28
NH	5	27	0	60	0	25	92	41
NJ	5	0	0	0	115	17	120	39
NM	0	1,046	3	0	445	10	1,494	17
NY	65	120	0	60	0	25	245	32
NC	552	158	304	270	50	20	1,334	20
ND	156	2	0	0	0	25	158	26
OH	1,625	1,169	60	160	134	15	3,148	12
OK	2,175	0	414	125	653	7	3,367	11
OR	1,028	471	666	0	124	16	2,289	15
PA	1,990	2,163	234	474	245	13	5,106	4
RI	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
SC	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
SD	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
TN	1,117	789	265	1,041	675	6	3,887	8
TX	2,027	796	423	111	770	5	4,127	6
UT	83	0	100	5	6	22	194	34
VT	0	50	0	0	0	25	50	43
VA	200	38	0	129	0	25	367	29
WA	990	10	950	1,692	409	12	4,051	7
WV	1,104	1,840	6,695	1,767	933	2	12,339	1
WI	62	0	1	350	0	25	413	27
WY	100	0	0	0	0	25	100	40
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	45
TOTAL	24,405	16,737	16,398	16,359	9,763		83,662	

TABLE XV. - NUMBER OF DETONATORS STOLEN BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	230	200	468	750	470	9	2,118	13
AK	0	50	815	0	17	22	882	24
AZ	518	180	12	3,262	68	19	4,040	5
AR	1,574	247	43	20	279	12	2,163	11
CA	1,596	2,647	765	463	653	6	6,124	4
CO	85	0	56	753	0	26	894	23
CT	0	40	0	0	200	15	240	37
DE	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
DC	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
FL	95	0	107	0	26	21	228	38
GA	1,211	353	0	0	0	26	1,564	18
HI	0	0	0	57	0	26	57	39
ID	100	0	0	0	166	17	266	33
IL	2,595	170	20	398	12	24	3,195	7
IN	809	80	689	230	232	14	2,040	14
IA	0	584	39	0	0	26	623	29
KS	30	320	867	4	0	26	1,221	19
KY	1,302	7,417	26	536	259	13	9,540	2
LA	25	0	8	8	0	26	41	41
ME	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
MD	0	0	560	21	0	26	581	30
MA	0	908	0	164	0	26	1,072	21
MI	250	0	1	10	0	26	261	34
MN	0	10	0	0	791	4	801	26
MS	0	250	3	2	4	25	259	35
MO	50	875	666	251	284	11	2,126	12
MT	0	360	221	0	0	26	581	30
NE	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
NV	0	30	30	625	0	26	685	28
NH	6	0	0	0	0	26	6	43
NJ	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
NM	0	1,025	0	0	981	3	2,006	15
NY	0	0	282	0	0	26	282	32
NC	5	51	434	377	116	18	983	22
ND	394	0	0	0	0	26	394	31
OH	393	865	305	381	16	23	1,960	16
OK	717	46	366	175	551	7	1,855	17
OR	480	500	1,159	0	190	16	2,329	10
PA	1,687	1,661	790	392	2,602	1	7,132	3
RI	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
SC	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
SD	0	0	13	0	0	26	13	42
TN	25,004	837	2,347	267	1,427	2	29,882	1
TX	353	613	1,744	879	395	10	3,984	6
UT	0	0	200	15	527	8	742	27
VT	47	0	0	0	0	26	47	40
VA	490	289	50	40	0	26	869	25
WA	1,684	0	208	446	750	5	3,088	8
WV	497	994	215	782	51	20	2,539	5
WI	815	0	50	219	0	26	1,084	20
WY	50	195	3	0	0	26	248	36
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	44
TOTAL	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,067		101,045	

**TABLE XVI. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES,
AND USERS, 1988-92**

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
MANUFACTURER	9	3	9	9	8	9%	38	6%
DEALER	29	30	24	21	17	18%	121	18%
PERMITTEE	58	34	41	39	25	27%	197	29%
USER	95	59	64	58	43	46%	319	47%
TOTAL	191	126	138	127	93	100%	675	100%

**FIGURE IV. - PERCENTAGE GRAPH OF EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY
LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1988-92**

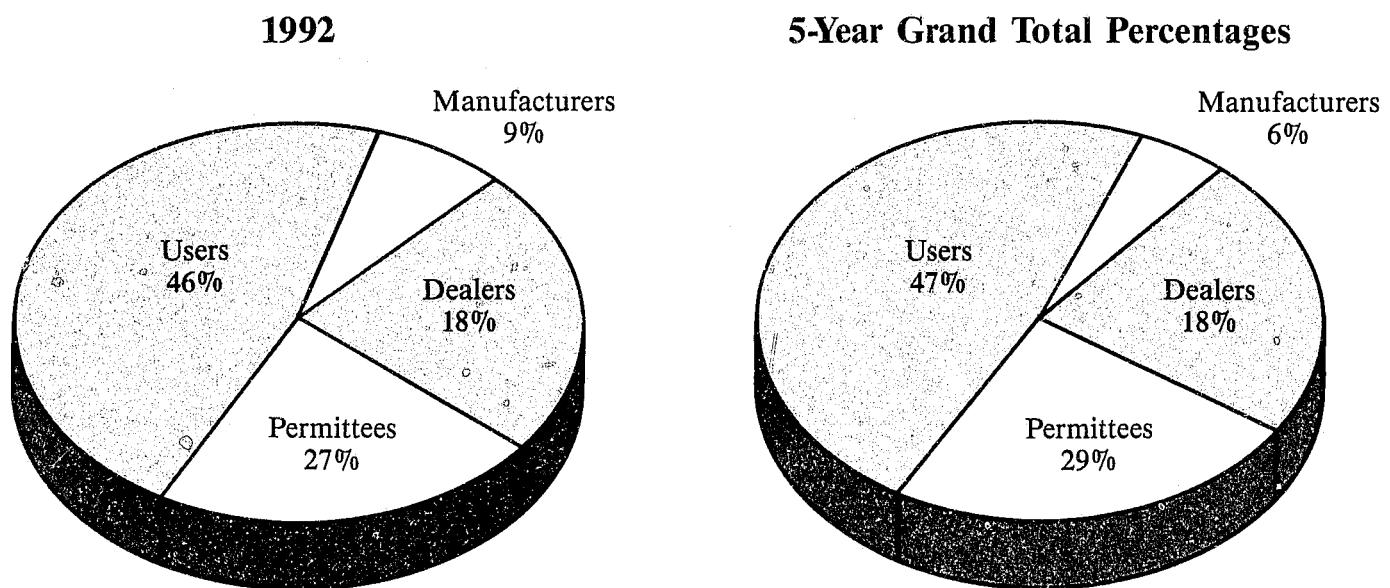


FIGURE V. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE FOR 1992

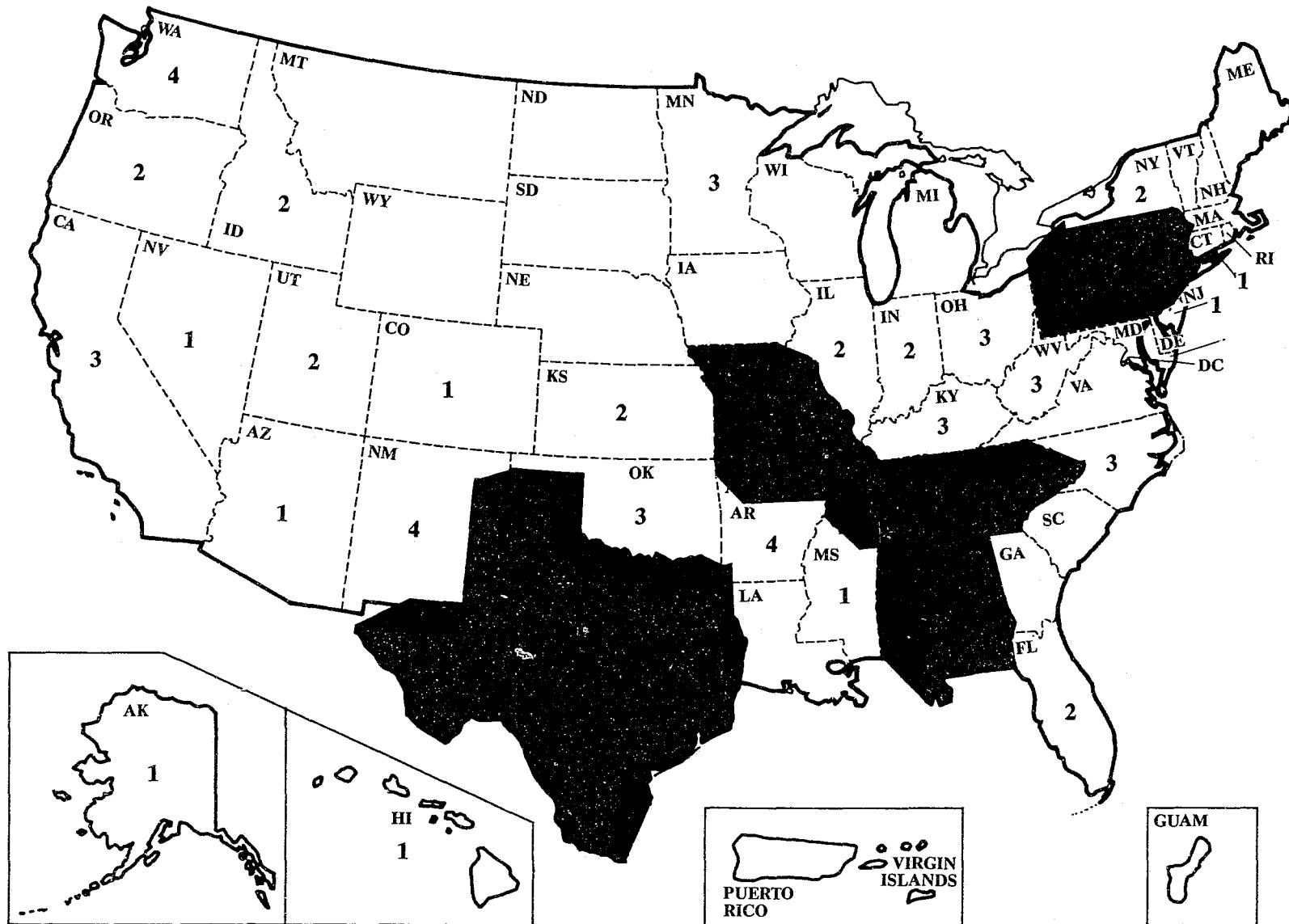
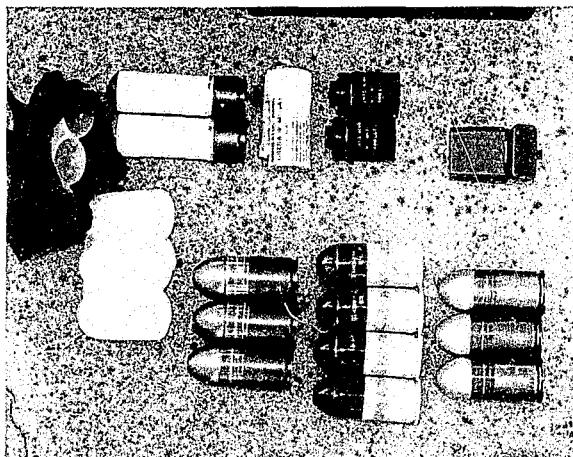


TABLE XVII. - METHODS OF ENTRY FOR EXPLOSIVES THEFTS, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
LOCKS CUT AND PRIED	55	43	37	39	34	37%	208	31%
DOORS PRIED AND BLOWN OPEN	7	6	5	5	7	8%	30	4%
KEYS USED	12	8	9	4	6	6%	39	6%
WALL ENTRY	8	3	1	3	1	1%	16	2%
ROOF ENTRY	3	3	2	3	1	1%	12	2%
WINDOW AND VENT ENTRY	3	3	2	1	3	3%	12	2%
FLOOR ENTRY	0	2	0	1	0	0%	3	-
"INSIDE" HELP	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	-
OTHER/UNKNOWN	103	58	81	71	41	44%	354	52%
TOTAL	191	126	138	127	93	100%	675	99%



40mm grenades and improvised explosive devices recovered following the execution of a State arrest warrant for an individual in Texas on charges of cocaine possession.

TABLE XVIII. - QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY CATEGORY, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	15,305	11,810	77,005	9,498	5,694	119,312
TNT, C4 MILITARY	377	1,955	350	363	223	3,268
PRIMER	219	0	90	1	28	338
BOOSTER	1,545	371	841	746	233	3,736
TOTAL	17,446	14,136	78,286	10,608	6,178	126,654
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	1,720	1,224	149	281	276	3,650
SMOKELESS POWDER	340	174	121	285	80	1,000
TOTAL	2,060	1,398	270	566	356	4,650
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	8,695	7,318	9,028	1,960	7,369	34,370
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	55,212	100,752	47,078	57,606	32,802	293,450
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382	94,068
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	144	356	461	461	661	2,083

TABLE XIX. - INCIDENTS OF RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES¹ PREVIOUSLY REPORTED STOLEN, 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	68	64	55	42	35	264
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	5,460	9,065	15,236	4,184	2,085	36,030
DETONATORS	8,711	12,128	4,711	1,787	2,403	29,740
FEET OF DETONATING CORD/SAFETY FUSE	26,170	64,378	20,754	25,063	735	137,100

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

FIGURE VI. - COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED, 1988-92

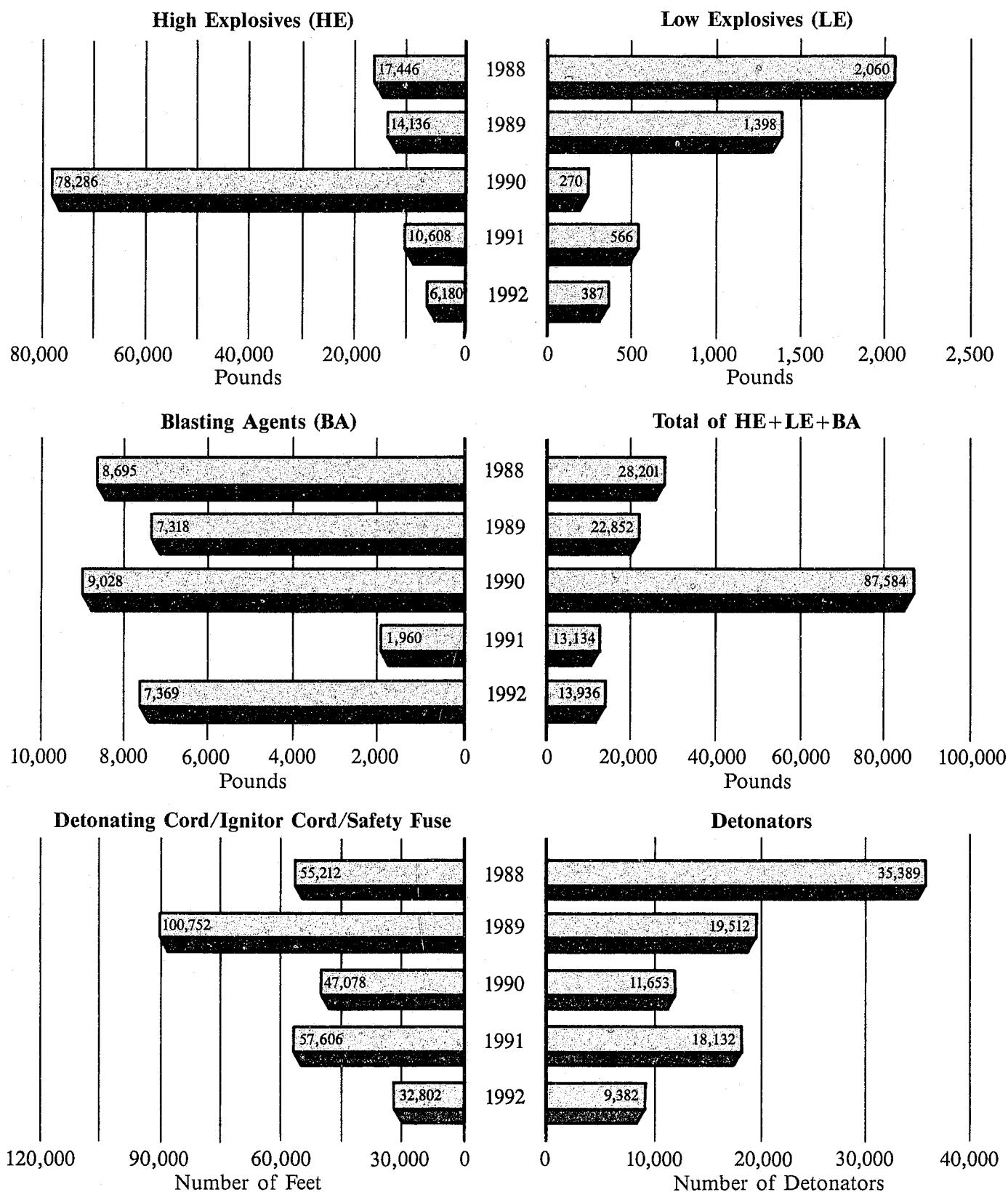


TABLE XX. - INCIDENTS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	20	16	15	21	14	16	86	12
AK	0	1	3	0	4	24	8	39
AZ	4	6	6	9	13	17	38	30
AR	30	39	35	15	17	13	136	8
CA	65	52	70	55	145	1	387	1
CO	6	3	7	12	14	16	42	28
CT	10	9	5	12	19	11	55	25
DE	2	0	3	4	2	26	11	37
DC	0	0	1	3	2	26	6	41
FL	32	38	45	41	52	7	208	6
GA	26	24	20	23	27	9	120	9
HI	1	4	1	8	4	24	18	34
ID	5	1	4	2	4	24	16	35
IL	51	27	63	73	70	4	284	4
IN	17	13	17	13	16	14	76	15
IA	0	5	6	2	6	23	19	33
KS	10	15	19	8	15	15	67	20
KY	13	74	77	97	88	2	349	2
LA	18	12	15	11	7	22	63	22
ME	3	3	5	4	3	25	18	34
MD	5	10	10	17	6	23	48	27
MA	3	12	13	14	10	19	52	26
MI	8	25	37	32	53	6	155	7
MN	8	8	7	6	6	23	35	31
MS	5	20	13	19	10	19	57	23
MO	15	12	18	10	22	10	77	14
MT	2	2	2	1	3	25	10	38
NE	1	2	0	1	3	25	7	40
NV	13	6	14	21	14	16	68	19
NH	1	2	1	2	1	27	7	40
NJ	8	5	12	17	22	10	64	21
NM	15	6	10	8	34	8	73	16
NY	24	23	24	25	59	5	155	7
NC	10	9	17	19	17	13	72	17
ND	3	1	1	1	0	28	6	41
OH	19	12	23	26	22	10	102	11
OK	13	13	18	24	9	20	77	14
OR	9	13	18	6	18	12	64	21
PA	50	52	45	25	52	7	224	5
RI	1	1	0	1	0	28	3	43
SC	5	13	7	7	7	22	39	39
SD	6	10	21	10	8	21	55	25
TN	20	25	21	20	19	11	105	10
TX	63	68	75	56	71	3	333	3
UT	3	5	10	9	15	15	42	28
VT	4	5	0	0	3	25	12	36
VA	18	12	10	12	19	11	71	18
WA	16	21	22	12	14	16	85	13
WV	8	12	16	13	7	22	56	24
WI	12	15	8	16	12	18	63	22
WY	3	7	5	3	6	23	24	32
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	44
PUERTO RICO	0	0	1	2	2	26	5	42
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	44
TOTAL	684	769	896	848	1,066		4,263	

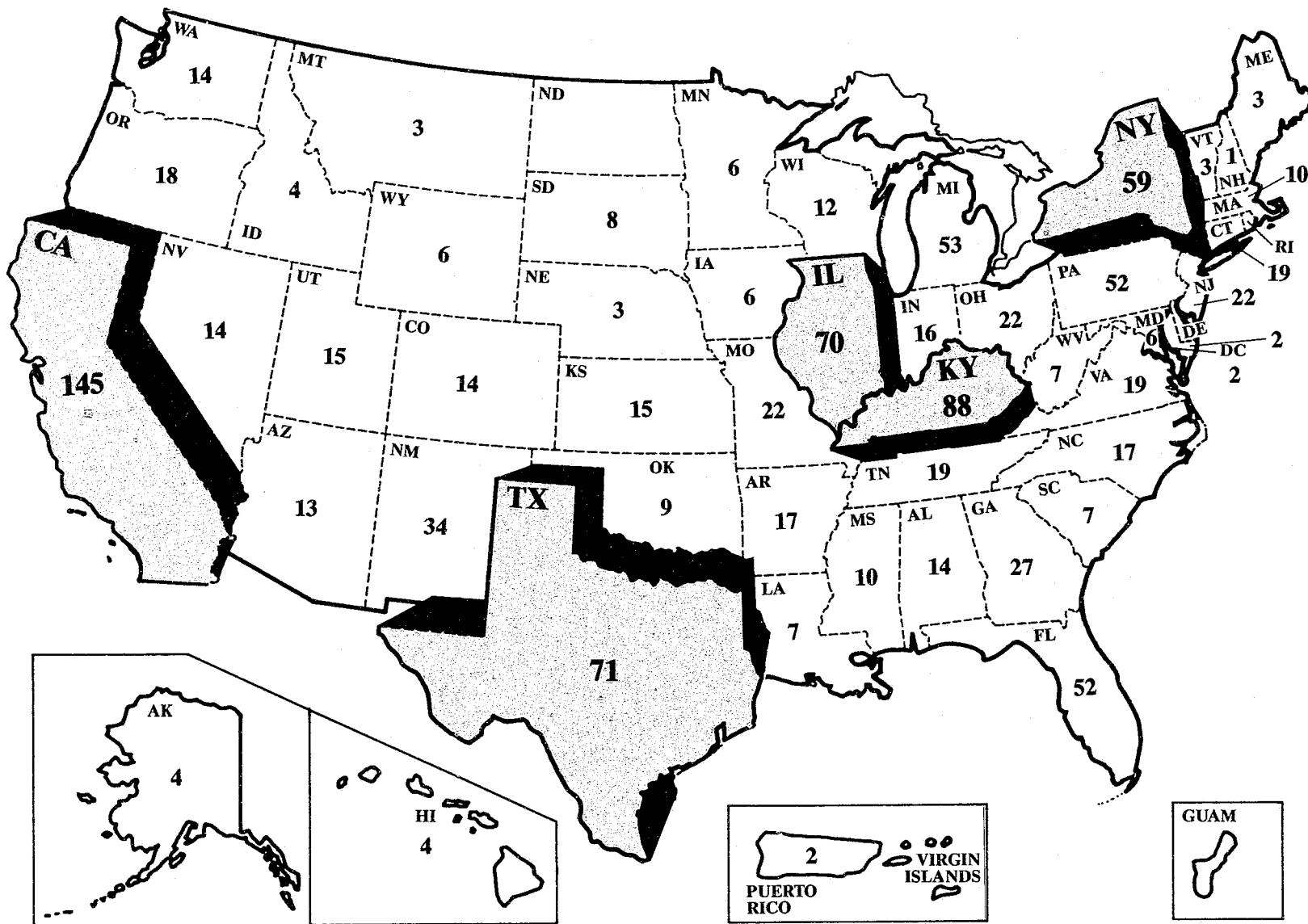
TABLE XXI. - POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	1988	1989	1990	1991	CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
					1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	136	1,306	170	478	345	10	2,435	17
AK	0	0	62,231	0	149	14	62,380	1
AZ	91	220	29	0	1	38	341	33
AR	1,828	758	848	282	181	13	3,897	12
CA	455	1,085	216	206	568	6	2,530	16
CO	32	575	3	283	15	34	908	23
CT	43	4	0	4	37	27	88	43
DE	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	49
DC	0	0	0	6	0	39	6	47
FL	3,190	67	482	243	181	13	4,163	10
GA	2,113	1,008	187	131	104	18	3,543	13
HI	0	0	0	3	50	25	53	45
ID	77	1	32	150	219	12	479	29
IL	302	18	28	489	363	9	1,200	21
IN	211	41	3	50	0	39	305	38
IA	0	401	0	275	1	38	677	26
KS	83	164	373	77	993	2	1,690	20
KY	921	1,938	713	1,570	543	7	5,685	9
LA	120	60	60	37	31	30	308	37
ME	17	55	2	334	0	39	408	32
MD	30	2	446	58	3	36	539	27
MA	0	0	64	263	0	39	327	35
MI	177	581	22	42	52	24	874	24
MN	69	1,618	94	1	3	36	1,785	19
MS	32	351	161	528	53	23	1,125	22
MO	4,946	79	42	277	385	8	5,729	8
MT	280	36	0	0	145	15	461	30
NE	0	1	0	2	0	39	3	48
NV	91	229	840	12	28	31	1,200	21
NH	0	1	0	60	0	39	61	44
NJ	141	0	1	4	56	22	202	40
NM	467	736	44	104	794	3	2,145	18
NY	35	149	9	240	76	21	509	28
NC	170	259	11	106	255	11	801	25
ND	250	0	20	17	0	39	287	39
OH	1,996	915	274	107	38	26	3,330	14
OK	7	12	243	73	2	37	337	34
OR	63	372	2,693	72	6	35	3,206	15
PA	2,996	881	553	1,570	85	20	6,085	6
RI	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	49
SC	65	26	67	14	16	33	188	41
SD	8,116	200	1,494	164	126	16	10,100	4
TN	1,009	931	711	650	745	4	4,046	11
TX	1,930	2,174	716	2,129	573	5	7,522	5
UT	94	5,105	180	141	6,419	1	11,939	3
VT	0	0	0	0	24	32	24	46
VA	63	180	140	12	36	28	431	31
WA	74	279	2,055	3,306	92	19	5,806	7
WV	178	44	11,670	193	35	29	12,120	2
WI	78	29	5	105	108	17	325	36
WY	0	102	75	0	0	39	177	42
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	49
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	49
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	49
TOTAL	32,976	22,993	88,007	14,868	13,936		172,780	

TABLE XXII. - NUMBER OF DETONATORS RECOVERED BY STATE, 1988-92

STATE	CURRENT FIGURES					5-YEAR		
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	6,385	229	73	165	3	29	6,855	3
AK	0	0	885	0	0	32	885	24
AZ	0	52	39	2,492	165	12	2,748	9
AR	469	747	601	24	349	8	2,190	15
CA	618	833	35	420	350	7	2,256	14
CO	46	372	0	22	19	24	459	31
CT	5	1	2	0	175	11	183	40
DE	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
DC	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
FL	32	17	337	36	12	26	434	33
GA	1,266	601	452	5	20	23	2,344	12
HI	0	1	0	59	31	20	91	41
ID	256	1	1	1	1	31	260	38
IL	2,703	13	25	38	412	6	3,191	8
IN	543	64	9	0	500	5	1,116	22
IA	0	0	0	79	0	41	79	42
KS	89	175	334	3	2	30	603	27
KY	571	7,093	925	1,813	3,604	1	14,006	2
LA	6	157	115	86	19	24	383	35
ME	0	5	0	0	0	32	5	44
MD	0	0	505	8	0	32	513	29
MA	317	647	8	342	2	30	1,316	21
MI	263	250	79	30	12	26	634	26
MN	2	9	54	2	673	4	740	25
MS	45	286	134	34	1	31	500	30
MO	2,584	26	29	57	14	25	2,710	10
MT	0	3	0	0	50	17	53	43
NE	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
NV	12	1	365	1,421	7	27	1,806	16
NH	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
NJ	0	1	0	1	1	31	3	45
NM	415	1,026	3	0	1,206	2	2,650	11
NY	16	3	292	26	94	13	431	34
NC	41	80	11	271	32	19	435	32
ND	374	0	0	0	0	32	374	37
OH	199	639	307	294	56	15	1,495	18
OK	153	12	89	280	1	31	535	28
OR	51	103	1,335	19	26	22	1,534	17
PA	656	407	1,255	12	0	32	2,330	13
RI	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
SC	105	0	868	15	5	28	993	23
SD	12,652	110	1,105	73	182	10	14,122	1
TN	2,345	840	18	449	46	18	3,698	7
TX	1,466	2,545	942	698	219	9	5,870	5
UT	44	0	0	2,906	870	3	3,820	6
VT	41	0	0	0	50	17	91	41
VA	18	1,194	0	111	20	23	1,343	20
WA	56	473	217	553	51	16	1,350	19
WV	506	251	128	5,158	3	29	6,046	4
WI	39	8	6	129	28	21	210	39
WY	0	237	70	0	71	14	378	36
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	46
TOTAL	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382		94,068	

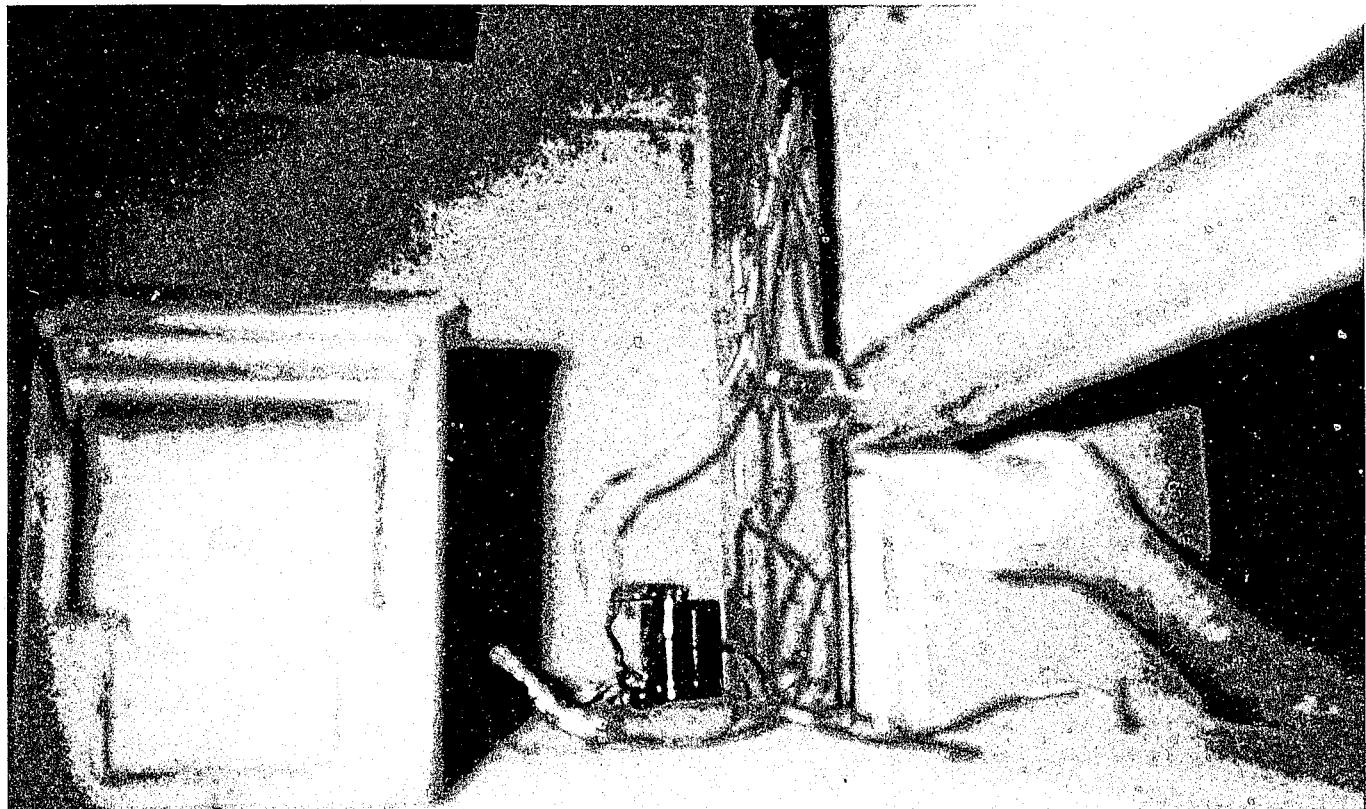
FIGURE VII. - EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE FOR 1992



Part IV

SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS





A warehouse door rigged by two boobytrap devices made from a pipe bomb and an ammo can. The operator of the warehouse was under investigation for manufacturing and selling hand grenades and other destructive devices.



Blocks of C-4 recovered in addition to TNT military grenades and detonators that had been stored at a residence in California where two individuals operated an illicit methamphetamine laboratory.

Alabama

On March 6, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to two consecutive 99-year prison sentences, fined \$2,000, and ordered to pay over \$147,000 in restitution. This sentencing concludes an investigation into a vehicle bombing that left the defendant's wife burned over 60 percent of her body. The joint ATF and Cullman County Sheriff's Department investigation revealed that the defendant and his wife's two sons had been involved in an ongoing effort to kill her. His motive was to collect on a \$200,000 insurance policy. Evidence substantiating the case included detonator wires found in the vehicle during the postblast examination and traces of smokeless powder and gasoline. The defendant, who worked for a construction company, had previously stolen explosives from the construction site. Detonators were among the items stolen. ATF subsequently determined who the manufacturer of the detonators were, and obtained an exemplar of one. The exemplar was later forwarded with the recovered wires to the ATF laboratory for a toolmark examination. At the trial the toolmark examiner testified that the exemplar and the recovered detonator wires were manufactured on the same machine, to the exclusion of all others. The device is believed to have been connected to the vehicle's air conditioning system.



In August 1992, a 1 1/2-year long undercover operation involving ATF, the FBI, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, the Birmingham Police Department, the Pelham Police Department, and the Shelby County Sheriff's Department came to a close with the arrests of several members of white supremacist groups in Alabama. During the undercover operation, investigators were also able to identify four active duty military personnel who were the source of military explosives, ammunition, and other military property for the groups. Ultimately, enough information was gathered to execute search warrants at two miniwarehouses and a residence in Georgia. Items seized included 1 1/4 pounds of military TNT, 12 military handgrenade simulators and artillery simulators, assorted boobytrap flares, and 36 stolen M-16 barrels. Simultaneous to the searches were the arrests of the military personnel.

On September 15, 1992, the Bibb County Sheriff's Department notified ATF that several improvised explosive devices had been discovered along a highway. A complete search by ATF revealed that nine devices had been placed along an approximate 200-300 yard distance. After Alabama State trooper bomb technicians rendered the devices safe, ATF collected evidence and took the items into custody. During the collection of evidence, 14 rounds of spent ammunition and 1 unfired round were discovered. Curiously, the rounds found were of the same caliber that had been used in an earlier shooting of an armored car travelling the same stretch of highway. The FBI is investigating this incident. A cursory examination of the devices and components has revealed similarities in construction and design to devices found in September 1991 on a bridge of another interstate highway. This investigation with the Bibb County Sheriff's Department, the Alabama Bureau of Investigation, the Alabama State Police, and the Centerville Police Department continues.

Alaska

On November 20, 1992, one of five defendants in an investigation was sentenced to 21 years, 10 months' imprisonment. Two codefendants later pled guilty to Federal firearms, explosives, and postal violations, for which one subsequently received life imprisonment. Prosecution against the fourth codefendant is pending, and the fifth has been named in an indictment. The sentencing stems from an investigation into a bombing that killed a man and seriously injured his wife. The bomb, which had been sent through the mails, exploded at the victims' residence. The bomb was intended for the victims' son, who had previously testified against two youths in a murder trial. The intended victim and the two youths were involved in a random drive-by shooting that resulted in a homicide, for which the two youths received lengthy prison terms. The apparent motive for the bombing was the convicted youths' hopes that they would receive a new trial with the death of the major witness in their case, the intended victim. The participating agencies in this investigation were the U.S. Postal Service, ATF, the Anchorage Police Department, and the FBI.

Arizona

On August 26, 1992, six individuals were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Tucson. Four were later arrested by the FBI in New York. The indictment stems from a 2-year investigation that began in Florida when two of the defendants attempted to purchase a Stinger missile from undercover ATF and Customs agents. They were subsequently convicted on conspiracy charges and imprisoned. A collateral investigation later revealed the purchase of approximately 3,000 blasting caps by another defendant. Allegedly, these blasting caps were purchased as part of an ongoing conspiracy to ship the explosives to a country overseas where they could be used by a radical organization. The two incarcerated defendants will be transferred to Tucson to face the new charges.

Arkansas

On January 9, 1992, a subject met with an Arkansas State Police undercover agent to make arrangements for the undercover agent to kill the subject's brother-in-law with a pipe bomb. The subject instructed the agent how to attach the bomb to his brother-in-law's vehicle, and stated that one pipe bomb would be enough to kill him but that he had enough materials to make three pipe bombs. The subject further stated that he would pay the undercover agent with marijuana. Later this date, the undercover agent met with the subject to retrieve the device and was shown a "bomb" in a brown paper sack. Consequently, a State search warrant was executed at the subject's residence by the Searcy Police Department, the Arkansas State Police, and ATF. The subject was arrested and charged with criminal solicitation to commit murder. The device components-- various powders and BB's--were retained for evidence. The subject has since pled guilty to Federal charges of possession of an unregistered destructive device and is scheduled for sentencing in June 1993.

On December 7, 1992, a subject was arrested by the Pine Bluff Police Department and held on bond until he could be taken into Federal custody. He was later arrested by ATF and charged in connection with a series of pipe bombings and firebombings that occurred in Pine Bluff during the previous 3 months. The subject, a Federal firearms licensee, was developed as a suspect when investigators learned that he had purchased several books on making homemade bombs. He was subsequently placed under surveillance. Consequently, ATF agents and Pine Bluff police officers witnessed the subject place a pipe bomb in the street, where it exploded. When confronted with the incident, the subject agreed to a consent search of his vehicle and his residence. Recovered in the search of the subject's residence were pipe bomb components, to include nipples and end caps, string to make fuse, and quantities of smokeless powder. The subject subsequently confessed to the bombings and provided information as to the location of two pipe bombs that he had placed but had failed to explode. A U.S. Army EOD unit rendered these devices safe. The suspect has since been indicted and is currently undergoing psychiatric evaluation.

California

On March 13, 1992, after a 2 1/2-week trial and 2 days of deliberation, a jury convicted a defendant on charges of making and possessing a destructive device. The destructive device was used in the bombing of a Federal courthouse that caused \$30,000 damage but no injuries. The defendant was acquitted of the actual bombing, however. He was also found guilty of making and possessing another device, which was confiscated from his garage. This verdict culminated an intense investigation by ATF, the FBI, the Escondido Police Department, the San Diego County Bomb and Arson Squad, and the Metro Arson Strike Team. The sentencing

of the defendant, who is currently serving a 4-year term on State charges, is pending.

On September 29, 1992, in Pinole, a pipe bomb exploded, causing second- and third-degree burns and other serious wounds to a 20-year-old. He was alive when transported from the scene, but later died. The Pinole Police Department requested ATF assistance in conducting the postblast scene investigation and providing laboratory analysis. The scene examination uncovered threaded end caps, pieces of a flashlight, electrical components with solder, and explosive powder. This is the third bombing incident at the residence. The first bomb was dismantled by the University of California, Berkeley, Bomb Squad after the family reported a suspicious package. The second bomb exploded just 6 weeks prior to the September 29 incident, but caused no injuries. All leads are being pursued by ATF, the Pinole Police Department, and the California State Fire Marshal's Office. The investigation continues.

On October 8, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to first-degree murder and arson causing great bodily injury. The guilty plea stems from an investigation of a March 2 firebombing of an apartment in Fresno. There were three occupants inside the apartment when the device was thrown: a woman, her boyfriend, and her 16-year-old son. The boyfriend was killed and the other two were injured in their escape when they jumped from a second-story window. The ensuing investigation was conducted by ATF and the Fresno Police and Fire Departments. Evidence of a flammable liquid and a container were recovered during the scene examination. Further investigation led to the identification of the defendant, who committed the crime in retaliation for an altercation he had with the 16-year-old.

Colorado

On October 27, 1992, two high school students discovered a device under bleachers in a school gymnasium where a speech was to be given by the Democratic vice presidential candidate. Subsequent interviews led investigators to a suspect, a student at the school. After being confronted with information obtained during previous interviews, the student confessed to making and placing the device. He said that the device he placed in the gym was made from fireworks he had purchased. He further stated that this was not a politically motivated incident. A search conducted at his residence resulted in the recovery of evidentiary items, including a soldering iron, solder, pop bottle rockets, a receipt for batteries, and a wire cutter. The student was arrested on State charges prohibiting the possession or use of explosives and was booked into a detention facility. On December 18, as part of a plea agreement, the student received a 3-year deferred sentence, and was ordered to pay \$2,000 in restitution, to perform 200 hours of community service, to write letters of apology, and to plead guilty to reckless endangerment. This investigation was worked jointly with the Ft. Collins Police Department, the U.S. Secret Service, and the FBI.

Connecticut

On March 13, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of interstate transportation of explosives with intent to kill or injure. This sentencing stems from an undercover investigation into a murder-for-hire plot. The target was the defendant's 15-year-old daughter, who had filed a complaint against her father for sexual assault. The sentence is to run consecutively to State sentences rendered in connection with the defendant's guilty pleas to attempted murder and sexual assault in the first degree. This investigation was worked jointly with the Bristol Police Department.

Florida

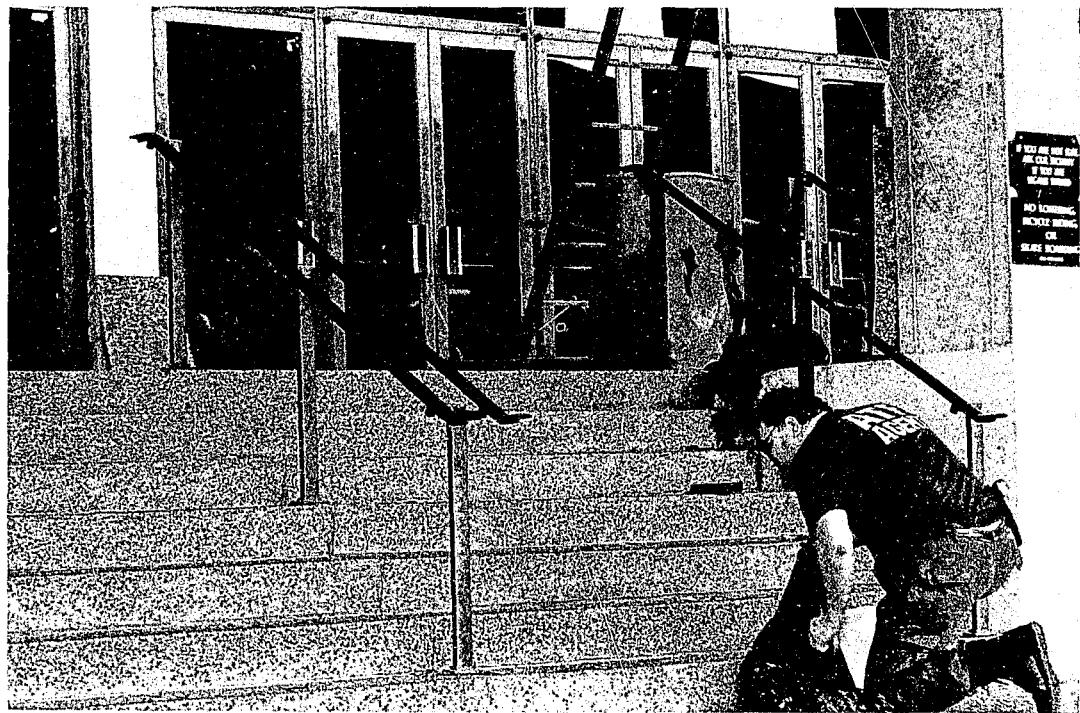
On February 1, 1992, a Florida Highway Patrol trooper was killed as a result of an explosion caused by a boobytrapped microwave oven containing a pipe bomb. The incident occurred during a search and inventory of the trunk area of a vehicle seized by the trooper following the arrest of two passengers on traffic violations. The crime scene investigation revealed that the microwave contained a pipe bomb set to explode when the door was opened. The investigation revealed that the bombing incident resulted from the activities of a Jamaican-led cocaine and crack cocaine trafficking organization operating in Florida. As a result of investigative efforts by ATF, DEA, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Highway Patrol, the Broward County Sheriff's Office, the Marianna Police Department, and the Jackson County Sheriff's Office, 18 defendants were charged with numerous offenses that included first-degree murder, making and possessing a destructive device, robbery, witness tampering, possessing and using an explosive device and firearms during drug trafficking activities, money laundering, and other drug distribution offenses.

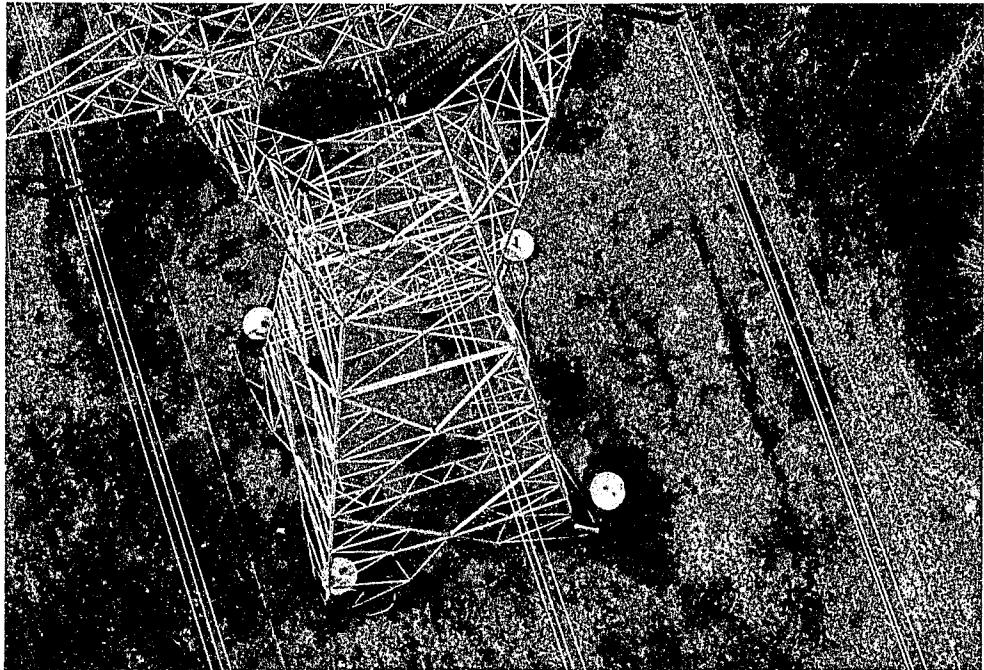
Eight of the defendants have been convicted, eight have pled guilty, and two are fugitives. Further judicial action is pending.

On March 16, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment on seven charges stemming from violations of Federal firearms and explosives laws. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into injuries sustained by a Washington County deputy sheriff following the explosion of a pipe bomb. The pipe bomb had been concealed in a garbage bag that had been placed in the flower bed in front of the sheriff's office in Chipley. The bomb exploded as the deputy sheriff attempted to pick up the bag. It is anticipated that the defendant will appeal his sentence.

Georgia

On October 1, 1992, two defendants pled guilty to charges of conspiracy and damaging or attempting to damage property used in interstate commerce. They were subsequently sentenced to 24 months' imprisonment each. The charges stem from an investigation that began in April 1992 following a bombing at a design school in Savannah. A month later, three additional bombings and an attempted bombing occurred, the targets being a pick-up truck, a theater company, a civic center, and a carriage house. The defendants, students at the design school, allegedly purchased military-type books on explosives from a gun and knife show. They then manufactured devices using CO₂ cartridges and pipes welded together to look like military rounds. The defendants apparently committed the bombings for entertainment. The Savannah Police and Fire Departments and the Ft. Stewart EOD Unit assisted in this investigation.





On November 3, 1992, two defendants were sentenced to 6 years' and 2 years' imprisonment as a result of their guilty pleas to conspiracy and aiding and abetting charges stemming from their part in a bombing conspiracy. The defendants were members of a longstanding national and international cocaine and marijuana smuggling and distribution organization in the Southeastern United States. The conspiracy was part of an elaborate plan devised by the organization to obtain the release of its leader, who was serving a 30-year sentence in prison for narcotics violations. Before it was uncovered, the plan had included the bombing of a nuclear power plant, a dam, an airport, and a naval vessel. The only bombings that were carried out were the bombings of two high-tension electrical transmission towers near Atlanta, which caused approximately \$180,000 in damage. The organization leader was then to attempt to obtain his freedom from prison in exchange for his identification of the bomber, a "duped" person. Ultimately, he was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for his part in the scheme. His son, his brother, and an associate, all members of the organization, were also sentenced to 18 years, 14 years, and 17 years, respectively.

On October 28, 1992, two suspects were indicted on explosives and firearms charges stemming from an investigation into their unlawful manufacture of destructive devices. They and a third suspect were subsequently arrested. During the course of the investigation, six destructive devices, five of which were pipe bombs, were purchased by an undercover agent. This same agent was also fronted four machineguns and 30 grams of methamphetamine. Following the indictment, ATF, DEA, and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation executed three Federal search warrants at two of the suspects' residences. Explosive materials, two suspected machineguns, two receivers, suspected destructive devices, and materials used in the manufacture of M-80's

and like devices were recovered from the first two residences. At the third suspect's residence, investigators discovered a small methamphetamine laboratory. They also found one-half pint of nitroglycerin and an additional destructive device. Both were later destroyed. The investigation continues.

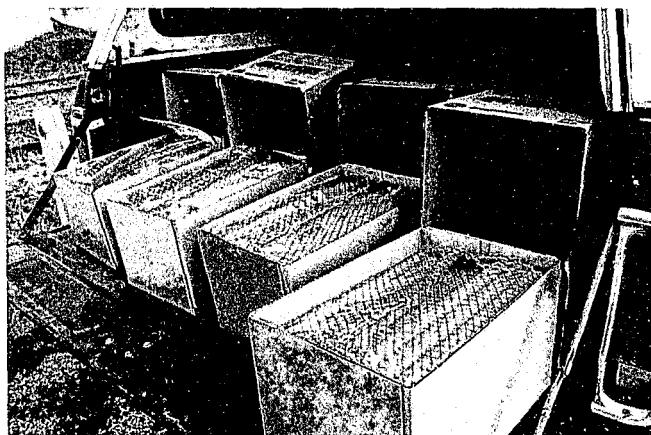
Illinois

On November 3, 1992, four defendants were sentenced for their participation in a plot to bomb a number of adult bookstores in Chicago. One defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The three others received sentences of 9 years, 8 years, and 3 years. The sentencing stem from an ATF, Chicago Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit, and FBI investigation that began on April 15, 1992. On that date, a pipe bomb prematurely exploded, killing one of the coconspirators in the plot. The deceased, along with the defendants, had traveled from California to Chicago where they were in the process of placing



remote control pipe bombs at the bookstores. One device had been placed in the parking lot of a bookstore prior to the explosion, but was recovered intact. Three other devices similar in construction were found at the scene. A fourth device planted by the group exploded, but caused no injuries. Additional evidence, to include device components and related materials, was recovered from the deceased's residence. The investigation revealed that one of the defendants had apparently been hired by an unidentified person who promised to pay \$60,000 to commit the bombings. The defendant was reportedly given a \$20,000 down payment from the unidentified individual. He then recruited the others.

On November 10, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. His codefendant was sentenced this same date to 24 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. The sentencing are the result of an ATF investigation with the Chicago Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit and the Schiller Park Police Department into the defendants' sale of stolen explosives. During the course of the investigation, undercover agents purchased over 400 sticks of dynamite and 375 nonelectric detonators. Investigators also learned that the defendant had used the stolen explosives to bomb a pizza parlor to avenge an earlier altercation with unknown local gang members. It was further determined that the explosives had been acquired by the codefendant, who had access to explosives used by a contractor working on an underground project in the Chicago area.



On January 8, 1992, after experiencing a string of pipe bombings, Park Ridge police, assisted by ATF special agents, announced the arrests of four suspects. The four suspects, ranging in ages 15 to 17, were taken into custody, questioned, and subsequently confessed to their individual participation in the incidents. The suspects also admitted to additional bombings in Niles. Targets of the pipe bombings included a playground, a privately owned vehicle, and a railroad viaduct. There were no injuries resulting from any of the incidents. Three of the suspects, one of whom was tried as an adult, subsequently pled guilty to charges of criminal damage to property and possession of explosives, felonies in

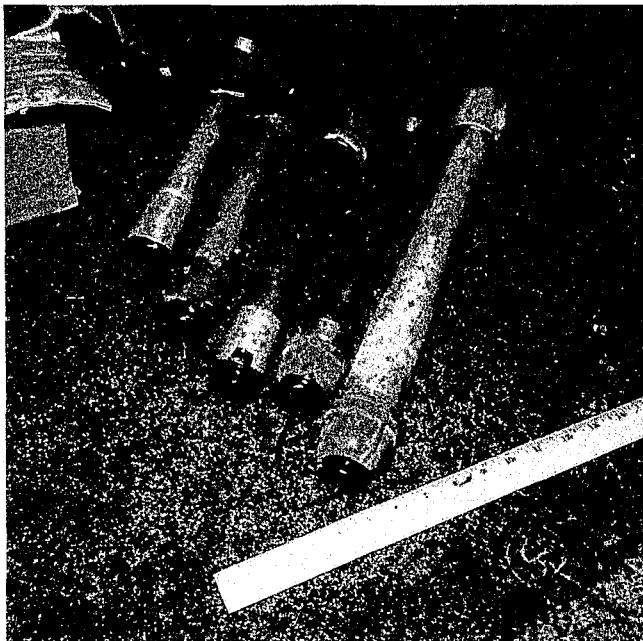
Illinois. They were sentenced to 3 years' probation, lengthy terms of community service, and were ordered to pay restitution to those who had been victimized. Charges against the fourth juvenile were dismissed.

Indiana

On March 18, 1992, ATF agents, along with officers of the Hammond Police Department, executed Federal arrest warrants for several defendants, capping an intense 3-month investigation by ATF and the Hammond Police Department into five bombings that occurred in the Hammond area between December 23, 1991, and January 5, 1992. The first bombing resulted in the death of a 65-year-old woman. The investigation revealed that the bombings were used by the group as diversions while they committed burglaries. On June 9, 1992, one defendant entered into an agreement with authorities and pled guilty to Federal firearms and explosives violations, for which he faces 15 years' imprisonment. Another defendant, a former Hammond police officer, also agreed to cooperate with authorities and pled guilty on June 10 to the firearms and explosives charges. The former police officer admitted to providing the technical assistance needed to make the devices and the idea of using them as diversions. He faces a life sentence. The two principal defendants, who were responsible for making and placing the devices, were convicted on July 1 on 14 counts of a 21-count indictment and were sentenced on September 4 to life in prison with no parole. A fifth defendant, who cooperated with law enforcement since the intense investigation began, faces a 10-year sentence with no State prosecution. State charges for murder are pending for the other four defendants.



On January 23, 1992, as part of an ongoing investigation in northwest Indiana of violent street gang activity, undercover agents made a purchase of a sawed-off shotgun. During this contact, arrangements were made for the following day for agents to purchase five pipe bombs. As scheduled, agents met with the gang member and purchased the devices for \$500. Agents then negotiated for 25 additional pipe bombs. On February 3, the gang member delivered 15 pipe bombs measuring 12 to 18 inches long and 2 inches in diameter and filled with gun powder and nails. The agent counted the devices and made the arrest. Consequently, the gang member pled guilty to transferring an unregistered destructive device. He was later sentenced to 84 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release.

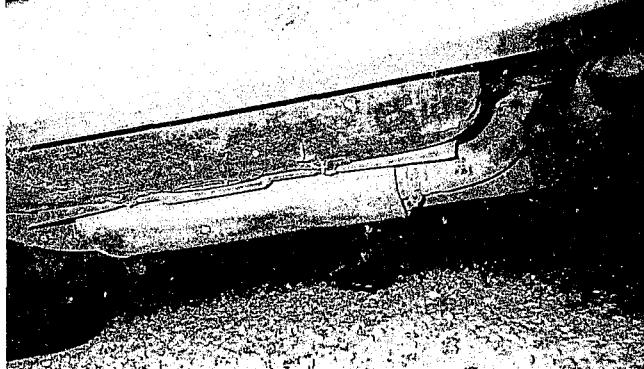
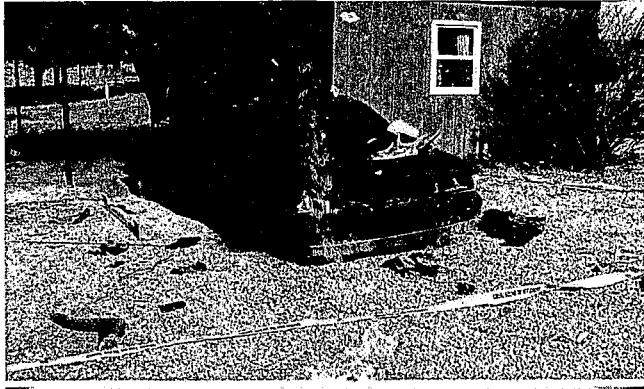


On September 26, 1992, an ATF gang task force member from the East Chicago Police Department received information that the leader of a gang had ordered the firebombing of an apartment building that was the hangout for a rival gang. This order was in retaliation for a shooting incident that had occurred earlier that date between the two gangs. Based on the information provided, police officers were able to locate the subjects ordered to commit the crime and found them in possession of two intact molotov cocktails. They were arrested and the devices were taken into custody. ATF's assistance was subsequently requested in pursuing Federal prosecution. ATF's followup in this investigation is part of an ongoing investigation into firebombing incidents in the area that are directly related to gang violence stemming from a battle over gang territory.

On October 13, 1992, ATF assistance was requested by the Madison County Sheriff's Office when it was learned that a suspect out on bond for possessing stolen goods wanted to place a bomb on the vehicle belonging to the police officer responsible for the suspect's arrest. After

the suspect delivered component parts to use in the construction of the device, he met with an undercover agent to discuss the agent's manufacture and placement of the device. He also solicited assistance in eliminating another witness who had agreed to testify against him. During the recorded meeting, the suspect detailed his plans and subsequently left with a device to place on the police officer's vehicle, at which time he was arrested. The Indiana State Police also assisted in this investigation.

On March 19, 1992, a defendant, a South Bend police officer/bomb technician was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised probation on charges of possessing a destructive device. The sentencing stems from an investigation ATF conducted with the South Bend Police Department into the defendant's manufacture and placement of destructive devices in and around the city of South Bend. The defendant confessed his involvement to ATF when confronted with evidence from the ATF laboratory. The laboratory linked the South Bend Police Department's crimper as a tool used in making one of the recovered devices.



On October 8, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment on charges of manufacturing and possessing a destructive device, using explosives to destroy property used in interstate commerce, and using a destructive device in furtherance of a crime of violence. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into the defendant's attempted bombing of a Clark County Sheriff Department detective's unmarked vehicle. The device, a 12- by 4-inch pipe bomb, was observed by the detective dangling beneath his vehicle. ATF, the Clark County Sheriff's Department, the Henryville Fire Department, the Louisville Police Department Bomb Squad, and the

New Albany Police Department responded to the scene. As the bomb squad was attempting to disrupt the device, it exploded and totally destroyed the vehicle. There were no injuries. The defendant was identified as a prime suspect after investigators learned that his prior employer manufactured similar pieces of pipe and metal nuts that were found in the bombing debris. Subsequent searches produced additional evidentiary items that were consistent with the materials used in the pipe bomb. The detective was targeted by the defendant for his investigation of him for narcotics violations.

On May 26, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit arson to defraud. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into a murder-for-hire scheme. ATF initiated its investigation with the Auburn and Garrett Police Departments when it was learned that the defendant had approached fellow workers about obtaining explosives to kill someone, and that he would pay up to \$5,000 to have the job done. Several undercover contacts were subsequently made that established the defendant's intent to kill his sister-in-law, whom he blamed for being cheated out of part of his family's estate. The defendant had suggested that the undercover agent place the device in her vehicle and detonate it with a remote transmitter while she traveled to work. To help him pay the \$5,000, the defendant had also devised a plan to have his house blown up for the insurance money, for which the undercover agent would receive an additional \$5,000.

Kansas

On September 10, 1992, the Wichita Fire Department received a call of a vehicle fire involving a critically burned passenger. ATF responded, and it was subsequently learned that a device had activated inside the vehicle and caused the fire. Officers from the Wichita Police Department Bomb Squad responded to assist; no secondary devices were found. The scene examination revealed that a destructive device had activated in the front seat of the vehicle and caused the ignition of the interior finish of the vehicle. Evidence collected at the scene included a 9-volt battery, wires, smokeless powder, and an electric match. A search warrant executed at the victim's residence resulted in the seizure of numerous items, including seven improvised devices utilizing butane/propane as fuel, a cardboard tube containing matchheads, and other components believed to be used in the construction of incendiary devices. Based on the information obtained, it is believed that the victim is the manufacturer of the device that caused his injuries. This investigation continues.

Louisiana

On March 23, 1992, four individuals set out to destroy beaver dams in Sondheimer with explosives. A device consisting of dynamite and a detonator that was constructed by one of the individuals was placed into a barrel. When charged, the device detonated, and shrapnel from the barrel struck and killed the individual. None of

the other three were injured. Additional explosives were later located. One of the uninjured individuals informed the Madison Parish Sheriff's Office that the deceased had learned to set off explosives at an explosives seminar he attended. The Louisiana State Police also assisted in the investigation.

Maryland

On December 14, 1992, a State grand jury returned a 16-count indictment against a subject on charges that include attempted murder, as well as explosives and property crime violations. The indictment is the result of an investigation into a November 5, 1992, bombing of a Baltimore County police officer's residence, which was occupied at the time of the explosion. Approximately 5 minutes before the bombing, the windshield of a parked Maryland State Police cruiser was blown out with an M-80 type explosive device. There were no deaths or injuries. The subject was developed as a suspect based on several encounters with the police immediately prior to the bombing. Investigators from ATF and the Baltimore County Police Department also determined that the pipe used in the bomb was an unusual brand carried by a hardware store that the subject frequented. Search warrants executed at the subject's residence, his automobile, and his girlfriend's residence resulted in the recovery of 92 quarter-sticks, narcotics, and 5 firearms. The subject has been arrested.

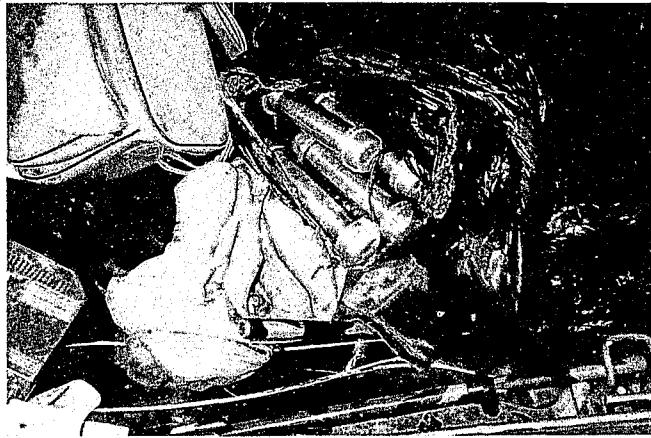
Massachusetts

On December 16, 1992, a Federal grand jury indicted two suspects for violations of the explosives, firearms, and conspiracy laws. The suspects were later arrested without incident. The indictment is the result of an investigation by ATF and the Boston Police Department Homicide Unit into an explosion of a remote control improvised explosive device. The explosion killed a 23-year veteran of the Boston Police Department and seriously injured his partner. The police officers, who were members of the bomb squad, had responded to a residence in Roslindale to investigate the device, which had fallen from underneath the vehicle of the intended victim. It was during their examination of the device that the explosion occurred. The principal in this case, the intended victim's son, allegedly conspired with the other suspect in this case to manufacture the device used in the bombing. The investigation continues.

Michigan

On December 23, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to charges of transferring an unregistered firearm. His codefendant had previously pled guilty to possessing an unregistered firearm. The guilty pleas are the result of an investigation that began when ATF received information as to the defendants' sale of stolen property, including firearms. It was subsequently learned that the defendants were involved in the manufacture, possession, and sale of pipe bombs. During the course of the investigation, undercover agents purchased 11 pipe bombs from the

defendants. The execution of two search warrants at the defendants' homes resulted in the seizure of Pyrodex, fuse, and tools used to construct pipe bombs. In addition, one firearm was seized at the residence of one defendant, who is a convicted felon. Their sentencing is pending. Assisting ATF in this investigation was the Michigan State Police Bomb Squad and Firearms Unit, Grand Rapids.



On June 26, 1992, an explosion occurred at the office of an attorney in West Bloomfield Township, causing \$5,000 damage. Shortly before the bomb exploded, a suspect had been observed running from the site. He was later apprehended. On June 27, ATF interviewed the suspect and an associate about the bombing and both acknowledged their involvement. The suspect stated that he was hired by another individual to commit the bombing in exchange for high technology scanning radios, and that this individual provided the pipe bomb. The suspect and his associate also admitted to numerous burglaries in suburban Detroit. Consequently, the suspect and the individual who had hired him pled guilty to charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. They were later sentenced to 70 months' imprisonment and 80 months' imprisonment, respectively. Their associate is awaiting indictment. The bombing was in retaliation for the attorney's representation of a woman who was involved in a property dispute with the individual

who orchestrated the bombing. This investigation was conducted in cooperation with the Michigan State Police and the West Bloomfield Township Police Department.

On July 24, 1992, a defendant was sentenced on Federal firearms and explosives charges to 34 years' imprisonment and 6 years' supervised release. A codefendant had previously been sentenced on like charges to 21 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. The sentencing of a third defendant is pending. The sentencing are the result of a joint investigation with the Calhoun County Sheriff's Department and the Marshall Police Department into a series of bombings that occurred in the city of Marshall. When the defendants learned of the investigation, they fled the State and were subsequently arrested in Mississippi on unrelated charges.

On May 8, 1992, law enforcement officers of the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department located an automobile that had been reported stolen in Port Huron. A high-speed chase ensued and ended when the driver ran the stolen vehicle off the road. A young male got out of the car and began to walk toward the officers. The officers saw the subject reach into his waistband and then get down onto the ground. A few seconds later, the subject's body was propelled into the air several feet. The subject was killed instantly by an explosive device attached to his body. The body was examined at the scene. Found embedded in the skin were metal nuts and nails, and in the stolen car was a note demanding money in small bills written in anticipation of a robbery. The note advised the reader that the subject was wired with a live bomb. It was later determined that the device was made from a tin can filled with hobby rocket fuel.

On March 8 and 9, 1992, three pipe bombings occurred on the campus of Eastern Michigan University (EMU). A fourth unexploded pipe bomb was discovered after a search of the athletic field. The EMU Police Department requested assistance from the Ypsilanti City Police Department, the Michigan State Police Firearms/Explosives Unit, and ATF. Interviews conducted in conjunction with the EMU Department of Public Safety led to the identification of a suspect, a freshman at the university. The suspect subsequently turned himself in and gave a written statement in regard to the manufacture, possession, and placement of the pipe bombs on campus. Search warrants executed at the dorm rooms of the suspect and his girlfriend resulted in the recovery of evidence of the manufacture of pipe bombs, but no additional devices were recovered. The suspect has since been expelled from EMU and is currently on pretrial diversion.

Minnesota

On September 25, 1992, a woman received a package at her residence in St. Paul. She became suspicious after removing the wrapping and called the South St. Paul Police Department. Police officers and the St. Paul Police Department Bomb Squad responded and removed the

package. An x ray revealed a suspected device, which exploded during render safe procedures. ATF was notified and responded after advising the Postal Inspection Service of the incident. Evidence recovered at the scene revealed that the device was a boobytrap device consisting of a wooden box containing a metal can filled with black powder and BB's. The investigation indicates that the woman who received the device is involved in a family dispute. Several suspects have been developed. This joint investigation continues.

On July 31, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 50 months' imprisonment for his conviction on charges of mailing threatening letters. He had been found not guilty of charges of damaging a building with explosives. The sentencing is the result of a 3-year investigation into two bombings that occurred at the residences of two State district court judges in Minnesota. There were no injuries as a result of the bombings. Damages were \$250,000. The defendant became a prime suspect because of his reputation for having written profane and threatening letters to various law enforcement officials in the area, including the two victims. He had also appeared before both judges. The participating agencies in this investigation were the Steele County Sheriff's Office, the Minnesota State Fire Marshal's Office, the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the Mower County Sheriff's Office, the Blooming Prairie Police Department, and the Austin Police Department.

Mississippi

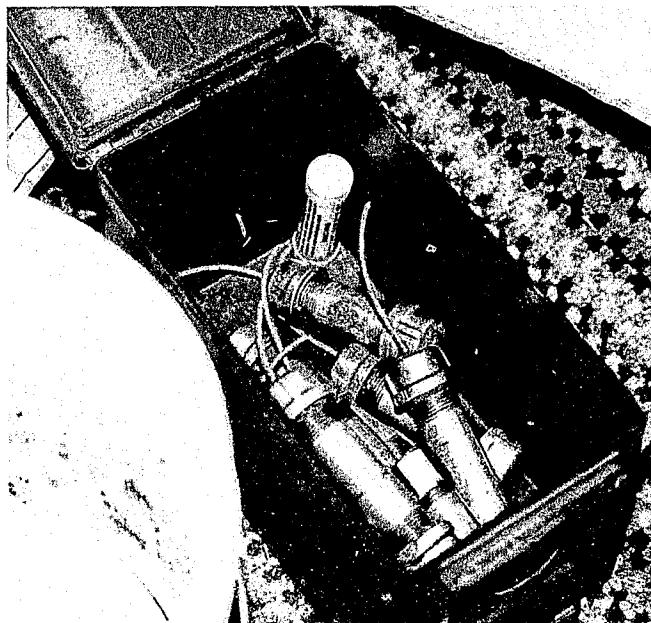
On September 29, 1992, the owner of a gay nightclub was sentenced to 38 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release on conspiracy and arson charges stemming from an attempted firebombing of a competing gay nightclub. His son, the manager of the nightclub, was sentenced on September 23 to 33 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. And a cooperating defendant, the club's bouncer, was sentenced on April 2 to 30 months' imprisonment. The sentencing are the result of an ATF undercover investigation that began with the sale of a destructive device to the bouncer following the failed firebombing attempt. This led to contacts with the manager to arrange for the bombing of



the club, during which his father was implicated. This investigation was worked jointly with the Biloxi Police Department and the Mississippi State Fire Marshal's Office.

Missouri

On July 20, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 33 months' imprisonment on two counts of being a felon in possession of firearms and one count of illegally possessing unregistered Title II weapons. The conviction stems from a joint investigation with the Carroll County Sheriff's Department and the Norborne Police Department. During the execution of a State search warrant for pornography, the police department located military munitions, most in a deteriorated condition. Also located in the residence were several long-guns and handguns. The residence belonged to the defendant, the ex-leader of a right-wing hate/terrorist group active during the 1960's. The defendant was convicted and imprisoned in the past for various Federal violations in connection with his activities with this group. A Federal search warrant was subsequently obtained and executed by ATF at the residence. Army EOD assisted in disposing of the ordnance. The defendant has felony charges pending in Iowa on four counts of exploiting minors, and misdemeanor charges pending in Missouri for child pornography.



On May 19, 1992, an ATF agent was contacted by a chemical store owner who wanted to verify the identification of an individual who identified himself as a Federal agent and had entered his store to purchase chemicals. Preliminary investigation disclosed that the individual was not a Federal agent but a local resident of Anderson. ATF and FBI agents responded to interview the individual and asked to see the chemicals purchased. The individual gave the agents a key to an outbuilding. Upon entry the agents observed 12 galvanized steel pipes

with end caps and fusing that were filled with black powder. Also found were two grenade simulators, six handguns, and four long-guns. The individual has since pled guilty to possession of unregistered destructive devices and sentenced to a term of imprisonment and 2 years' supervised release, 1 year of which will be served under house arrest. Assisting in the investigation was the Anderson Police Department.

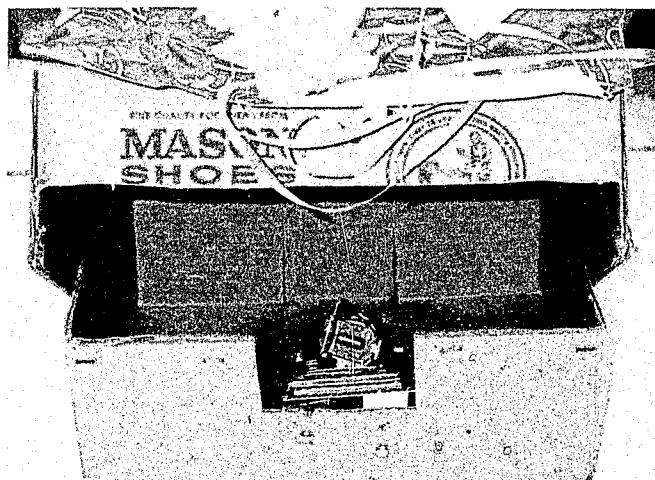
On April 20, 1992, one of seven defendants was arrested in Kansas City on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and first-degree murder. He has been extradited to Florida to stand trial with four other defendants in custody there who were arrested on April 7. The sixth defendant has been arrested but not extradited, and is currently undergoing physical evaluation. An outstanding arrest warrant exists for the seventh defendant. The murder victim in this case was a millionaire from Kansas City who was residing in Florida at the time of his death. It was during the investigation of a vehicle bombing and an attempted residential arson directed at the millionaire's ex-wife that ATF agents in Kansas City uncovered evidence of the plot to murder the millionaire. Two cooperating defendants, both of whom have pled guilty to charges stemming from the bombing and attempted arson, provided sufficient corroborating evidence to lead to the identification and arrests of the six defendants. The motive appears to be monetary. The efforts of the Broward County, Florida, Sheriff's Office were also instrumental to the arrests in this case.

On November 16, 1992, four suspects, two 17-year-olds and two 18-year-olds, were arrested after turning themselves in to the Kansas City Police Department. All had confessed their involvement in three pipe bombings that occurred in Kansas City beginning November 7, 1992. The targets of the bombings were a high school, a fast food restaurant, and a photography store. Information developed during the investigation about numerous teenagers making and exploding pipe bombs led to the identification of the suspects. The bombings were committed as pranks. Disposition on State charges is pending.

Nebraska

On December 21, 1992, a suspect was arrested on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. The suspect also faces State charges of using an explosive device to kill or injure. The arrest is the result of an investigation into an attempted bombing that occurred on December 17, 1992. The incident occurred at the residence of a female student at the University of Nebraska. A package, which had been left on the front porch, was addressed to the victim and was disguised as a gift. The device, which consisted of a military trip flare in a cardboard box, failed to function as designed, however. The victim told investigators that she recognized the

handwriting on the package, and that she recognized string used to construct the device. A Federal search warrant subsequently executed at the suspect's residence resulted in the recovery of a spent military flare canister, tape, and glue. Although the suspect initially denied any involvement, he later admitted his culpability. This investigation was conducted jointly with the Kearney and Lincoln Police Departments and the Nebraska State Patrol.



Nevada

In a 2-week period ending January 2, 1992, four explosive devices were launched via bow and arrow at the carports of an apartment complex in Reno. The exploding devices created 6-inch holes in the carports and damaged automobiles in the area. Information was subsequently obtained by ATF that an individual was manufacturing destructive devices in the apartment complex. The Reno Fire Department Arson Squad was contacted and a joint investigation ensued. Interviews resulted in the execution of a search warrant at a suspect's residence. During the search, a bow, several arrows, black powder, and duct tape were recovered, and investigators obtained a confession from the suspect. The suspect and a coconspirator were subsequently tried as juveniles on State charges and were sentenced to 3 years' probation.

On September 23, 1992, Las Vegas Metropolitan police officers responded to a residence that had been damaged by an exploded pipe bomb. The officers investigated the scene and located a juvenile who confessed to purchasing pipe bombs from a suspect. A joint investigation with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, the Las Vegas Fire Department, the Las Vegas Fire Department Bomb Squad, and ATF ensued. The next day, the suspect was arrested for selling 11 improvised explosive devices to

undercover officers. ATF agents interviewed the suspect, and he confessed to manufacturing over 150 pipe bombs and selling 36. He then assisted investigators in recovering seven more pipe bombs that he had previously sold to juveniles. The suspect further advised investigators that he manufactured the devices at the residence of another suspect. There, seven additional pipe bombs as well as components and tools to manufacture the bombs were recovered. A press release was subsequently issued, espousing the dangers of the devices, and as a result, three devices were abandoned by other individuals. One of the two suspects has since pled guilty to State charges of disorderly conduct and is scheduled for sentencing in July 1993. A preliminary hearing for the second suspect is scheduled for June 1993.

New Mexico

On February 28, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 33 months' incarceration and 3 years' supervised release. The sentencing stems from an investigation into a bombing and an attempted bombing of two vehicles in Albuquerque. It was determined through the investigation that the victims of the incidents were past employees of the defendant. Investigators also discovered evidence of the defendant's purchase of component parts for the devices, and recovered further evidence at the defendant's residence pursuant to the execution of a search warrant. State charges of attempted murder are anticipated. This investigation was conducted with the Albuquerque Police Department.

On July 13, 1992, a 17-year-old male was found dead in his home in Roswell. The body was discovered by his father when he returned from vacation. Results of the autopsy and the scene examination by the Roswell Police Department and ATF revealed that the deceased may have been in the process of dismantling an improvised explosive device when the explosion occurred. A search of the victim's room revealed numerous containers of chemicals, smokeless gun powder, a homemade silencer, a pistol with the serial number removed, and numerous items of stolen property. In addition, several exploded CO₂ containers were found in the garage. The autopsy revealed that the cause of death was a piece of shrapnel that penetrated the heart. The victim had one prior arrest for arson resulting from a chemical explosion at the local high school.

On September 15, 1992, ATF in El Paso, Texas, was notified by the Las Cruces Police Department of three suspects who were allegedly involved in two explosives thefts from a licensee that had occurred on August 7 and September 12. The police department requested ATF assistance in executing a search warrant at the residence of one suspect on September 16. Explosives stolen from the licensee on August 7 consisted of 100 pounds of dynamite and 83 electric detonators. Explosives stolen on September 12 consisted of 300 pounds of dynamite and 898 electric detonators. As a result of the search warrant executed on September 16, 350 pounds of dynamite and 866 electric detonators were recovered. The suspects were arrested and charged with concealing and storing stolen explosives. Information developed following the arrests resulted in the recovery of 26 pounds of dynamite and 20 electric detonators from a fourth suspect, an alleged narcotics trafficker. The three suspects have been indicted.

On December 9, 1992, a suspect was indicted on charges of mailing an injurious article, manufacturing a destructive device, and maliciously conveying false information. He has since pled no contest and is awaiting sentencing. The plea stems from an investigation into information that was received at the Las Cruces Police Department regarding a bomb that had been mailed to a police officer. Officers were dispatched, and a small cylindrical package with no return address was found. The package was addressed to a police detective. ATF agents and an EOD officer from the New Mexico State Police also responded.



The device, believed to be a 6-inch PVC pipe filled with a pyrotechnic mixture and capped on both ends, was subsequently rendered safe. The detective to whom the bomb had been addressed identified a potential suspect whom he had arrested for a drive-by shooting. Further investigation revealed that the defendant, the source of the information on the mailed device, had mailed the device. Recognition and a monetary reward were the defendant's motivation.

New York

On April 14, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and 3 years' probation on charges of damaging property receiving Federal funding, possessing unregistered destructive devices, and illegally manufacturing destructive devices. The sentencing culminates an investigation into two pipe bombings and three firebombings in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls. The defendant, who opposed the eventual resettling of the area, remained as a resident there after the area had been declared a hazardous waste site in 1980. Participating agencies in the investigation were ATF and the Niagara Falls Police and Fire Departments.

On November 3, 1992, the police commissioner for Yonkers sustained minor injuries to his ankles when an improvised explosive device exploded. The device had been underneath his departmental vehicle. Preliminary investigation revealed that the device consisted of a remanufactured handgrenade that was boobytrapped to explode when the door to the vehicle was opened. Evidence collected at the scene by the Westchester County Bomb Squad and the Yonkers Police Department were submitted to the ATF laboratory for examination. ATF and the FBI are assisting the Yonkers Police Department in this investigation.

On November 19, 1992, a team of ATF and FBI agents arrested the alleged kingpin and an associate of a notorious group of burglars. They were arrested pursuant to an 8-count indictment that included the charge of using a firearm (destructive device) in furtherance of a violent crime. The arrests culminated a 2-year investigation into the group's manufacture and use of liquid nitroglycerine to explode safes. The group's kingpin had also devised a method to bypass burglary alarm systems with bootleg electrical devices. An earlier search of the kingpin's residence yielded these bootleg devices as well as evidentiary samples that tested positive for liquid nitroglycerine. It is estimated that over the last 10 years, approximately 60 unsolved burglaries have been committed by this gang in upstate New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. The kingpin's associate has since pled guilty to two charges of the indictment in exchange for leniency at sentencing.

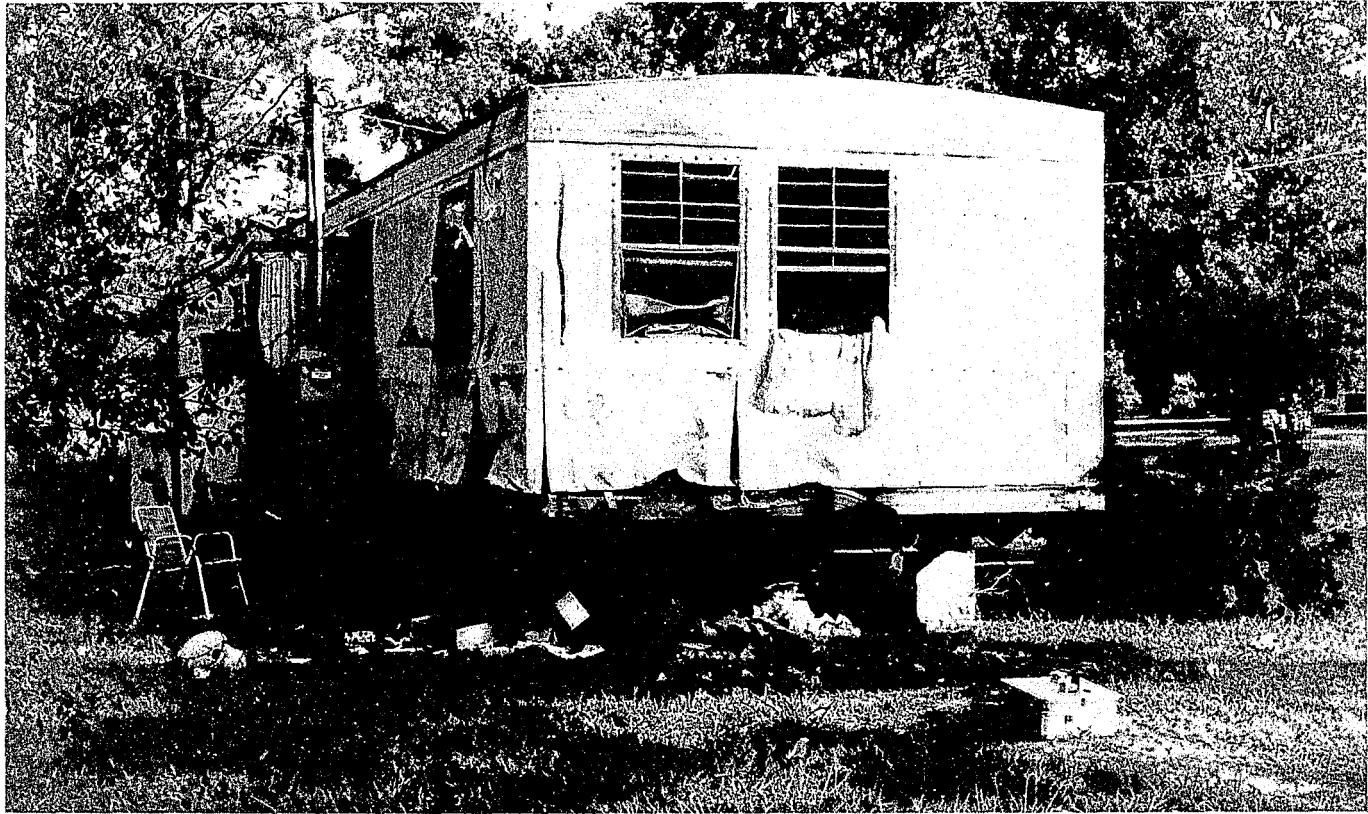
On April 8, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to a total of 28 to 84 years' imprisonment on State charges of attempted murder and possession of a deadly weapon. The sentencing resulted from an investigation ATF conducted jointly with the New York City Police Department into the

defendant's hiring of an unidentified individual to shoot his wife and mother-in-law and shipping of a pipe bomb to his wife's family in Puerto Rico. Federal prosecution on the pipe bomb charge is pending.

North Carolina

In January 1992, ATF agents in Winston-Salem determined that two individuals had manufactured and exploded several pipe bombs and had kept components for additional devices. A subsequent purchase of a pipe bomb was made, which prompted the execution of a search warrant at the residences of the two individuals. Seized were galvanized pipe, smokeless powder, wire, timing devices, and sophisticated mercury switches. The individuals admitted to their manufacture and sale of several pipe bombs, and advised law enforcement officials of two other individuals, both narcotics dealers, who had purchased pipe bombs from them with the intent to injure and intimidate witnesses. Information developed as a result of a search warrant and an undercover narcotics purchase led to the arrests of the dealers and their admissions to purchasing devices. It was further learned that the two dealers and one of the device manufacturers had shipped six pipe bombs to a person in New York. A search warrant was served at this person's residence, where law enforcement officers recovered the devices. He was later arrested. Consequently, the manufacturer of the devices was tried for his role in the conspiracy to manufacture and use pipe bombs. He was sentenced to 76 months' imprisonment, which was reduced to 38 months for his testimony against the others involved in this case. The two drug dealers were later sentenced to 106 months' imprisonment and 25 months' imprisonment. In addition, the person in New York who received the pipe bombs has been convicted on charges of possessing unregistered destructive devices and being a felon in possession of firearms. This investigation was conducted jointly with the Kernersville Police Department, the Greensboro Police Department, the High Point Police Department, the Winston-Salem Police Department, the Guilford County Sheriff's Department, and the New York City Police Department.

On October 13, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to charges of possessing an unregistered device, manufacturing an unregistered device, and using an explosive device to damage real property causing personal injury. He was subsequently sentenced to 87 months' imprisonment. The sentencing is the result of an investigation that began July 15, 1992, when the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department received a call concerning a bomb found at a trailer residence of an individual. EOD assistance from the U.S. Marine Corps at Cherry Point was requested to countercharge the device. After an attempt by EOD to render safe the device, the individual attempted to enter the trailer. He was restrained by two EOD personnel 15 feet from the device when it exploded. The three were taken to the hospital with minor injuries. Further investigation revealed the identification of the defendant, who had allegedly made statements against a second resident of the trailer, the brother of the injured individual.



The combined investigative efforts of ATF, the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department resulted in the execution of a Federal search warrant at the defendant's residence. Seized as a result of the search were explosive device components and related materials.

On December 22, 1992, a suspect was arrested on charges of possessing unregistered destructive devices. The charges stem from an undercover investigation into the suspect's plan to blow up Black Mountain City Hall as a diversion to his commission of a robbery at the local bank. During a meeting with the undercover agent, the suspect explained his plan and took the agent to his residence where he showed him four pipe bombs of various sizes. The pipe bombs were well made and had buckshot attached for shrapnel. The suspect was subsequently taken into custody by the Black Mountain Police Department and the McDowell County Sheriff's Office. The devices were seized pursuant to a search warrant and were transported by Buncombe County bomb technicians for storage. Further judicial action against the suspect is pending.

Oklahoma

On February 10, 1992, the Oklahoma City Police Department Bomb Squad contacted ATF and advised that a pipe bomb had exploded at a residence. Four individuals were hospitalized as a result of the explosion. Subsequent interviews revealed that two of the injured parties had left the house to pick up a car that had been

won in a bet and had noticed a portable stereo near the gas meter. They put the stereo in the back of their pickup. Later, when they returned to the residence, they brought the stereo into the house and plugged it into an electrical socket, at which time it exploded. One of the victims is a known motorcycle gang associate. This investigation continues.

Oregon

On December 30, 1992, two bombs exploded on a railroad trestle near Lake Oswego. The explosions caused \$5,000 in damage to several conduit cables and the railroad track. A concerned citizen contacted ATF and implicated two individuals in the bombings. ATF agents executed a Federal search warrant at one of the individual's residence and located seven pipe bombs and bomb components, including black powder, fuse, pipe, and end caps. Also discovered were receipts for bomb components and firearms. This individual, who has a previous conviction for car theft and conspiracy to make counterfeit money, was subsequently arrested. Others may be indicted at a later date. The motive for the bombings apparently was thrill seeking. Assisting in this investigation was the Oregon State Police and the Clackamas County Sheriff's Office.

Pennsylvania

On September 29, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 30 months' incarceration and 3 years' supervised release.

The sentencing was the result of the defendant's guilty plea to charges stemming from his arrest for possession of a destructive device. The device was recovered from a stolen vehicle the defendant had been driving. During the course of this investigation, which originated from another involving narcotics violations, a Johnson City, New York, police officer was seriously injured when a destructive device exploded. The device was very similar in design to the recovered device. The defendant has been indicted on charges stemming from this incident and will be extradited to New York. Participating agencies in the investigation were the Philadelphia Police and Fire Departments, the New York State Police, and the Johnson City Police Department.

On March 6, 1992, a suspect was arrested when he attempted to retrieve two pipe bombs that had been stashed at a residence. After the suspect's arrest, investigators executed a Federal search warrant at his residence in East Stroudsburg. Among the items discovered during the search were a sawed-off shotgun and pipe bomb components, to include pipe nipples, drilled-out end caps, and antipersonnel shrapnel. The shrapnel appears to be the same as that found in the devices previously recovered. Investigators also discovered narcotics paraphernalia and burglary tools. The suspect was the principal in an investigation ATF conducted with the Pocono Township Police Department into a February 1992 pipe bombing of a vehicle owned by a local resort, and a February 1992 arson of a bar at the resort. He was subsequently charged for being a felon in possession of destructive devices and a sawed-off shotgun and was sentenced to 40 months' imprisonment.

South Carolina

On December 14, 1992, a principal defendant was sentenced to 87 months' imprisonment. This is to be served concurrently to a 25-year sentence he is serving on drug-related charges. A codefendant, his brother, is scheduled for sentencing in June 1993. The defendants had previously pled guilty to charges stemming from an investigation into their attempt to solicit ATF agents to destroy the Horry County Police Department's narcotics office. The principal defendant was attempting to destroy some narcotics evidence that was related to a previous arrest. Undercover contacts established and confirmed the defendant's intent.

Tennessee

On August 13, 1992, a male individual and his girlfriend were killed when he pulled the pin of a handgrenade that he was holding. This followed an apparent altercation between the two at her residence. When she tried to flee, he caught her and detonated the grenade. A second handgrenade with the pin removed was found next to the male individual's body. The Nashville Metropolitan Police Department Bomb Squad remotely detonated the second grenade. A subsequent search of the girlfriend's residence resulted in the recovery of a sawed-off shotgun and narcotics. A search of the boyfriend's residence resulted

in the recovery of several firearms but no explosives. The boyfriend allegedly had ties to an outlaw motorcycle gang. Both victims were convicted felons. Participating agencies in this investigation were ATF, the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Nashville Metropolitan Fire Marshal's Office.

Texas

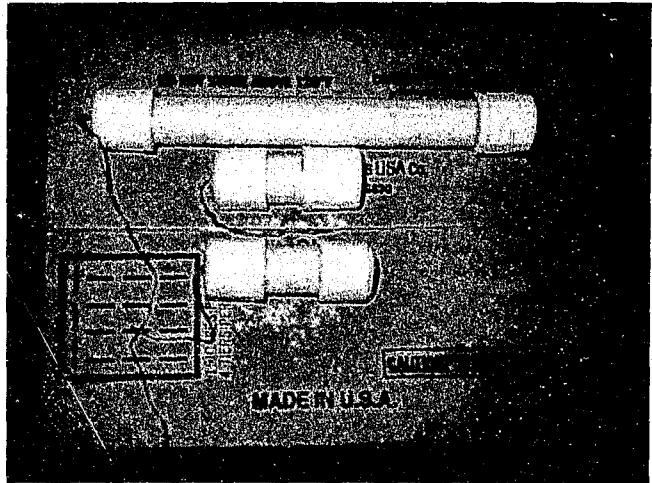
On January 23, 1992, the Houston Police Department notified ATF of a vehicle bombing with a fatality at an apartment complex. ATF responded and assisted the Houston Police Department Bomb Squad and Homicide Unit in processing the scene. The victim of the blast was apparently the driver and sole occupant of the vehicle. The victim, a Vietnamese national, was the maintenance man for the property. The force of the blast tore off the driver's door, the door frame, the vehicle's roof, and caused significant damage to the interior. The apartment complex nearest the vehicle sustained damage to several windows and door frames. Investigators recovered a great deal of physical evidence from the scene, to include pieces of 1/4-inch steel from a suspected welded container measuring 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches. Recovered from the vehicle interior were sections of wire connected to the ignition switch and metal alligator clips. As the investigation progressed, information was developed regarding the identity of the purchaser of the bomb components, specifically the clips and wire. This led investigators to an apartment complex that housed a temple with which the victim was associated. During a search of a workshop at the complex, investigators located an individual with welding experience who could have fabricated the steel box the bomb had been placed in. In a subsequent interview, the individual admitted to making the bomb for another individual, who later admitted to placing the device. He said he wanted to kill the victim because the victim was mean and threatened people at the complex. Both individuals were arrested on March 6, 1992, and charged in an indictment in April with capital murder and possession of a prohibited weapon. Trial is pending.

On September 22, 1992, seven male subjects were in a field near an oil tank farm in Sherman. The subjects were consuming alcohol and had been for several hours. One of the individuals advised the others that he wanted to check one of the tanks to see if it was full. He climbed onto the 500-gallon tank and was able to remove an entry hatch on the top. In an effort to determine the level in the tank, the subject placed a cigarette lighter into the tank and lit it. This caused an explosion that killed the subject and critically injured a second youth. The other five youths, who were not seriously injured, gave this account to the Grayson County Sheriff's Office.

On September 14, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. The sentencing stems from an arrest by the Monahans Police Department, which had responded to a call of a suspicious man carrying a paper bag and

hanging around a storage facility. Found in the bag were three pipe bombs taped together and wired to an electric firing circuit. The larger of the pipe bombs, which contained BB's, was encased in a plastic jar filled with fuel, cotton, and rags. This homemade device allegedly was 1 of 20 the defendant had built and exploded. The device was rendered safe by the Ector County Sheriff's Office Bomb Squad.

On September 8, 1992, a principal defendant was sentenced to 60 months' imprisonment, and his codefendant was sentenced to 45 months' imprisonment. The charges on which they were sentenced included the possession and transfer of unregistered destructive devices. A third defendant was found not guilty. The sentencing are the result of a month-long investigation with the Harlingen Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety Intelligence Division. During the course of the investigation, ATF undercover agents, leading the suspects to believe that they were drug traffickers, negotiated the purchase of 120 pipe bombs. The arrests of two of the defendants were effected when the negotiations were completed and the defendants delivered the devices to the agents. Following the arrests, investigators conducted a search at the apartment of one of the defendants. Present and arrested at the apartment was the third defendant who had previously sold 11 similar pipe bombs to agents. A quantity of smokeless powder and a large number of pipe bomb components were seized from the apartment.



On January 6, 1992, a pipe bomb exploded in a mailbox in El Campo. The El Campo Fire Department requested ATF assistance. While conducting an interview at the local hardware store, investigators uncovered receipts that identified an individual who had purchased black powder and a galvanized pipe on the day of the bombing. The purchase was made in the name of a leasing company. Further investigation revealed that another individual had purchased two end caps on January 3, again on the leasing company account. Investigators located the individuals, who worked for the leasing company. The owner was unaware that purchases had been made on the account. The individuals were interviewed and

confessions were obtained. While there, ATF agents located a live pipe bomb secreted in machinery on the company's property. The device was rendered safe by the Houston Police Department Bomb Squad. The individuals subsequently pled guilty to State charges of felony criminal mischief and possession of a prohibited weapon. They were each sentenced to 1 year's probation and fined \$1,000. The U.S. Postal Service and the Wharton County Sheriff's Department also participated in this investigation.

Utah

On April 26, 1992, a suspect transported an improvised explosive device to a residence in Ogden. The device, a pipe bomb concealed in a clock radio and contained in a box for a digital clock radio, was placed by the suspect on the back porch of the residence. The package was addressed to a resident of the house. The addressee brought the package inside the house and gave it to his daughter. She then opened the package, removed the clock radio, and plugged it into the wall. The clock radio did not work, and when the 21-year-old began to shake it, it exploded. She died instantly and her mother, who was standing nearby, died en route to the hospital. The Ogden Police Department subsequently requested ATF assistance, and a joint investigation ensued. Also assisting in the investigation were the Davis County Sheriff's



Office, the Weber State University Crime Laboratory, and the Ft. Douglas EOD Unit. After thoroughly processing the crime scene and conducting interviews, ATF agents and Odgen police officers obtained a State search warrant for the suspect's residence. During the search, numerous evidentiary items were recovered, including a typewriter ribbon with the name of the addressee on the ribbon. The suspect subsequently confessed to the bombing and was arrested on State charges of capital homicide and construction and possession of an infernal machine. A paternity dispute was the motive behind the bombing. The investigation continues.

Virginia

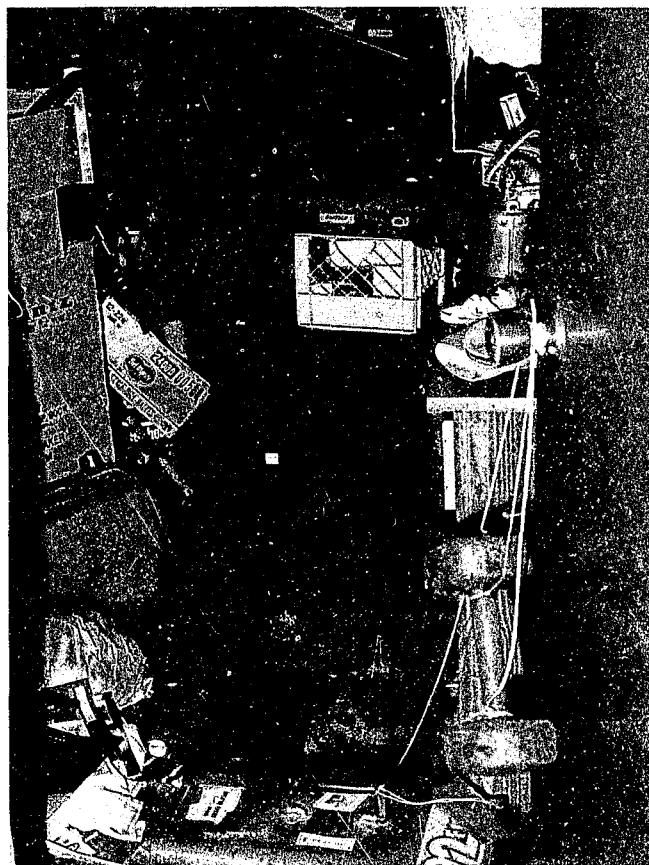
On December 11, 1992, four principal defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 years to 8 years. Four of their codefendants had previously been sentenced, and six others await sentencing. The sentencing stem from an investigation of members of a motorcycle gang and their illegal possession of a destructive device that accidentally exploded and killed a fellow gang member. The investigation revealed that the motorcycle gang had conspired to kill members of a rival gang, using destructive devices and firearms. It was during one such attempt that the accidental explosion occurred. According to the investigation, three of the defendants had attached an improvised explosive device to a rival gang member's vehicle, and the device failed to function. The men retrieved the device and attempted to fix it. The device exploded while one member was trying to arm it, resulting in his death and personal injury to the others. This investigation was conducted jointly with the Fairfax County Police and Fire Departments and the Fairfax County Fire Marshal's Office. The four principal defendants are appealing their sentences.

Wisconsin

On May 26, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment on State charges of recklessly endangering safety. This sentencing is the result of an investigation with the Oshkosh Police Department and the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation into an explosion that occurred at a tavern in Oshkosh. The investigation revealed that an M115A2 ground burst simulator had been dropped down a furnace vent pipe, causing damage to the second floor of the tavern. There were no injuries. This was the second such incident to have occurred at the tavern.

On June 5, 1992, a 38-year-old male subject set fire to his apartment in Madison. He then went to the apartment complex parking lot and began shooting at vehicles and persons in the area, which resulted in a 12-year-old girl being wounded in the arm. The subject was confronted by police and shots were exchanged. He was hit once in the abdomen, and then turned his guns--a .357 caliber revolver and .45 caliber pistol--on himself. He died at the scene from massive head trauma. Following the shooting, the fire was discovered. Upon entry to the apartment,

Madison firefighters noticed what appeared to be boobytraps, at which time the Dane County Sheriff's Department EOD Unit and ATF were requested to assist at the scene. The EOD unit rendered four destructive devices safe in the apartment. Two devices consisting of cans of smokeless powder with M-80's taped to them were found in one area of fire origin, apparently to serve as entrapment devices to kill or injure the firefighters. Investigators also discovered shotguns rigged to explode. Placed between the shotguns was a container of gasoline covered with combustible material. Next to this arrangement were loaded long-guns that pointed toward the doorway. Presumably, the fire from this device would have caused the weapons to discharge in the firefighters' direction as they stood in the doorway.

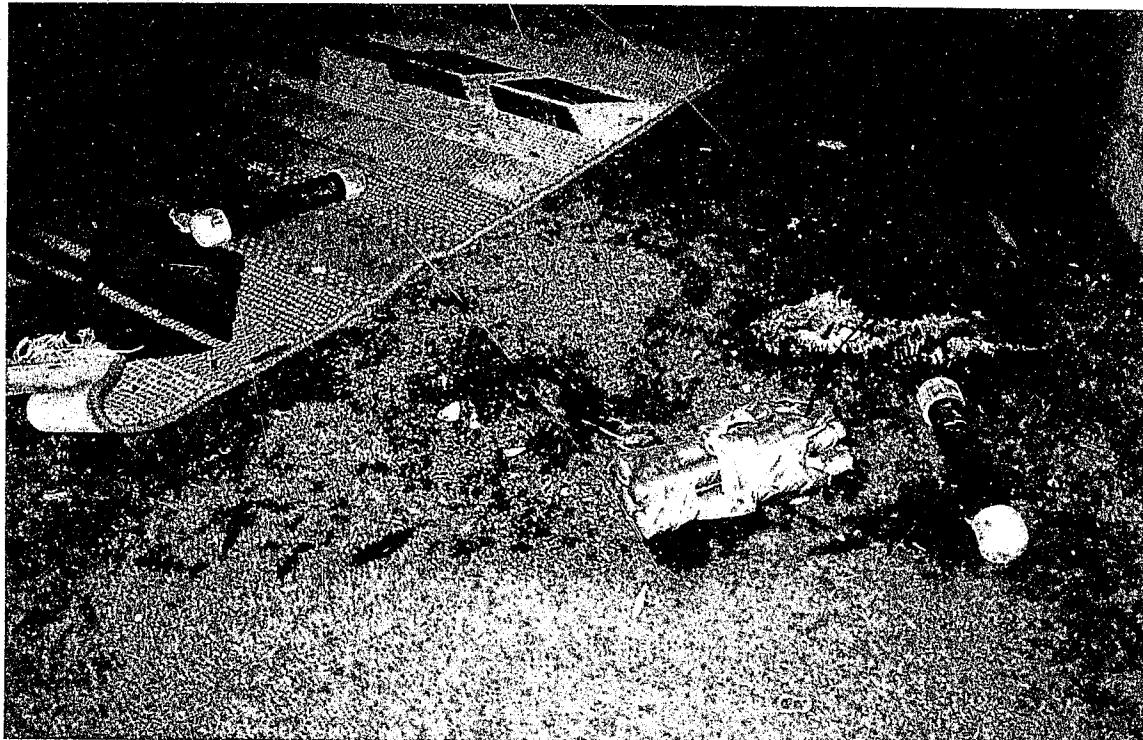


Wyoming

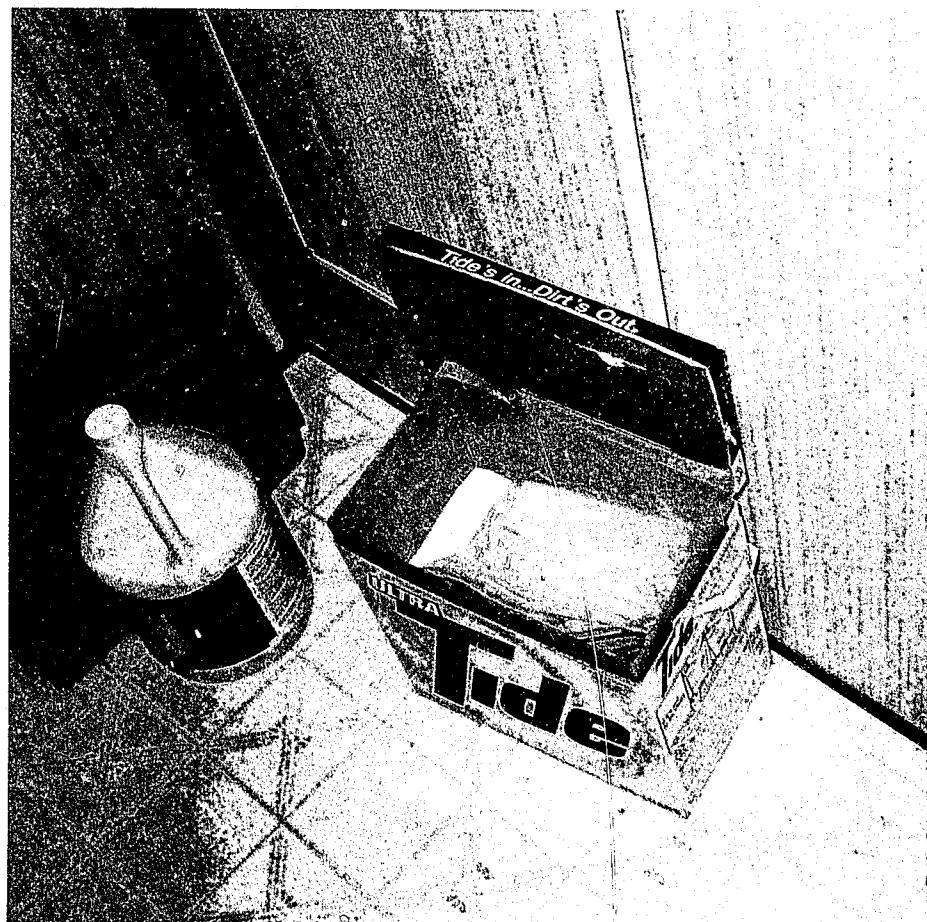
On January 22, 1992, a defendant was executed by the State of Wyoming in connection with an investigation that began in 1977 after an explosion completely destroyed a home in Evanston. The explosion killed an attorney, his wife, their 19-year-old son, and seriously wounded their 27-year-old son. The ensuing investigation revealed that the explosion had been caused by a bomb consisting of multiple sticks of dynamite. During the course of the investigation, another bomb was found in possession of the defendant's coconspirator, who was stopped by police in Utah. The fingerprints of the defendant were on the

bottom of the bomb. The defendant was subsequently convicted in Federal court for the manufacture of the device. While in prison, the defendant learned of the coconspirator's agreement with the Government to testify against him with regard to the bombing in Evanston. In retaliation, the defendant had the coconspirator abducted from his home, tortured, and murdered. The defendant was later tried in State court for the residential bombing and the murder of his coconspirator, for which he received life imprisonment and the death penalty, respectively. He appealed his conviction several times and all appeals were denied.



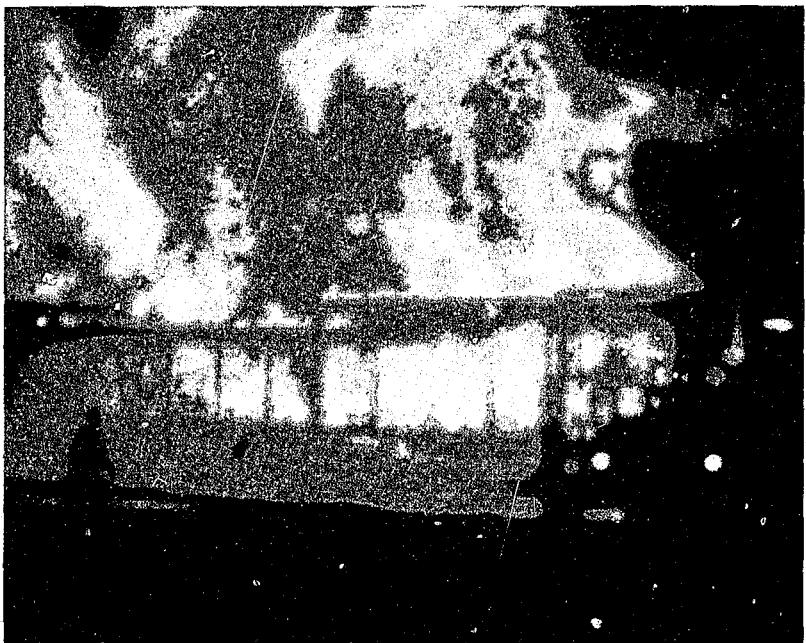


**Scene where an individual was injured while trying to secure an end cap to the depicted device.
A subsequent search of the premises resulted in the recovery of several ounces of cocaine secreted in laundry detergent.**



Part **V**

SIGNIFICANT ARSON INVESTIGATIONS





Investigators working the scene of an arson that destroyed four businesses in Missouri.



The scene following an explosion and fire in a residential neighborhood in Kansas. The defendant purposely caused the fire to burn his home down in order to collect the insurance proceeds.

The statistics for arson in this country are staggering. According to the National Fire Protection Association, 15.3 percent of all structure fires that occurred in the United States in 1991--approximately 98,000 fires--were deliberately set or suspected of having been deliberately set. These fires resulted in the deaths of 490 people and property losses of \$1.531 billion.

The Federal role of assisting State and local authorities in their efforts to reduce the incidence of arson in society was firmly established in 1982. Until that year, ATF had investigated arson under the guideline that a flammable liquid capable of producing an explosive mixture at ambient temperature must have been used to accelerate a fire. In some Federal jurisdictions, this theory was upheld; in others it was not.

Consequently, legislation was introduced, in what is now known as the Anti-Arson Act of 1982, that added the words "or fire" to the existing explosives statutes. In fact, it was because of a National Response Team activation to the scene of a fire that this legislation was enacted. And because two firefighters were killed during fire suppression, additional legislation was introduced to enhance the penalty for the arsonist if a public safety officer was killed or injured in the line of duty. This enhanced penalty may include death.

Although the demand for assistance in investigating arson exceeds its capabilities, ATF is committed to bringing the full force of its enforcement authority to bear against those who perpetrate the crime. In 1992, ATF conducted formal investigations of 533 arson incidents nationwide. These incidents involved 60 deaths, 382 injuries, and \$230.8 million in property damage.

ATF's past and continuing efforts to combat arson include the use of many techniques. One of the most successful methods has been the pooling of ATF and State and local resources into task forces to attack arson in areas experiencing significant problems. In fact, 33 percent of ATF's criminal arson cases are initiated by the task forces. Currently, ATF has formal task forces established in the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Newark, Dallas, and Detroit. Each task force is unique in configuration, reflecting such varying factors as environment, manpower, and management techniques. The typical task force is comprised of ATF special agents and arson investigators from police and/or fire service agencies. In addition, the U.S. attorney's office and the local prosecutor are included from the outset and are available to the task force during each step of the investigation.

Another key member of the task force is the ATF auditor. In that the crimes targeted by the task forces center on incidents involving profit-motivated schemes, the auditors' skills are needed. Their expertise in this regard has proved very valuable, as 82 percent of their time is dedicated to arson-for-profit cases. Currently, ATF has 45 auditors nationwide.

ATF's coordinated efforts with State and local law enforcement are not limited to formalized task forces. Informal task forces may be established as well, as needs dictate. Such is the case in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Seattle, Washington, where they have been plagued by serial arsonists.

Accelerant-detecting canines have also proved to be an invaluable tool to investigators. These canines are a product of a joint ATF/Connecticut State Police training initiative that resulted in the development and standardization of methodologies to hone the identification/discrimination capabilities of canines for accelerants. The accelerant-detecting canines, 20 of which have been trained, are placed with State and local agencies to support their arson investigation activities. These canines may also be called upon to support the efforts of the National Response Team.

The initiative that has put ATF to the forefront of arson investigation is its Certified Fire Investigator (CFI) Program. Through this program, ATF provides experience, training, and education to selected special agents to enable them to determine fire cause and present their findings and opinions in court in a credible manner.

Today, there are 56 CFI's stationed throughout the United States. In 1992, these men and women participated in approximately 1,200 fire scene examinations involving 112 fatalities, 474 injuries, and \$341 million in damages. The vast majority of these incidents were examined in response to requests for assistance from State and local authorities.

Participants of the program are selected primarily on their prior experience in fire/explosives investigations. Other factors considered include their length of service and their prior training.

The CFI Program is rigorous. It is consistent with a college open-learning program and operates on a 2-year training cycle. Each cycle has three phases. Phase I involves basic fire science, investigative methodology, and fireground experience. Phase II begins during the second year of the training cycle and focuses the participants' attention on fire technology. Phase III incorporates the first two phases and focuses on courtroom preparation and testimony. The participants are tested throughout each phase and their projects are graded.

The participants are also required to examine 100 fire scenes and attend arson I and II or similar tested training at a recognized fire academy. College courses are also encouraged, including graduate work in a related field.

During each year of the training cycle, the participants must attend an 80-hour training course provided by ATF. Topics covered during this 80-hour course include fire phenomena, fire growth in compartments, heat release rates, modes of heat transfer, the conservation of energy and mass, and flame spread. In conducting the course, ATF enlisted the assistance of educators from the Fire

Protection Engineering Department of the University of Maryland to instruct the participants.

In order to complete the training and be certified, each participant must conduct research in an area of fire investigation. This requirement is designed to broaden ATF's collective knowledge of fire by encouraging individual agents to become authorities in specific areas of fire investigation, thus better preparing ATF for many situations.

Once the program participants are certified, they must maintain their certification. To do so, the CFI's must conduct a minimum of 25 fire scenes yearly and attend at least 40 hours of tested training.

Their expertise now acknowledged, the CFI's have increasingly been requested to assist in fireground

investigations, serve as consultants for criminal prosecutions, or act as instructors. The CFI's have responded as requested to assist law enforcement in the aftermath of the Los Angeles riots, as well as participate in many arson task force operations across the country such as that in Seattle and Lawrence. In addition, the CFI's have responded to fire and explosion scenes on U.S. property overseas, and have trained foreign fire investigative personnel.

ATF's accomplishments in this area notwithstanding, the CFI Program would not be what it is without the training and knowledge derived from ATF's State and local counterparts. ATF seeks to combine this knowledge with that of the scientific and educational communities, and ultimately share what is learned through training and continued close working relationships.

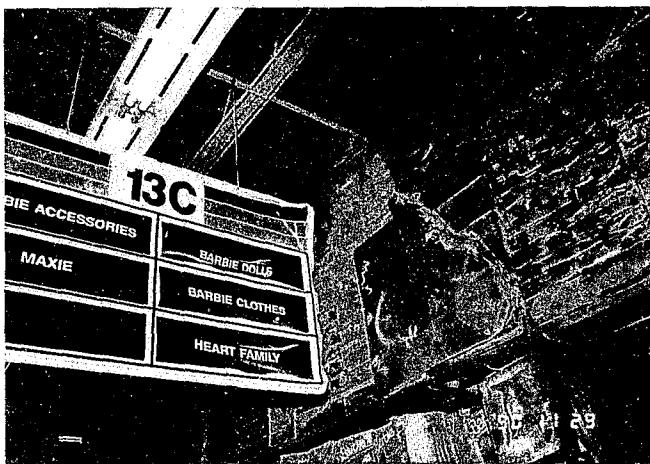
ARSON STATISTICS

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5-YEAR TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	538	489	571	724	567	2,889
NUMBER KILLED	55	49	143	124	52	423
NUMBER INJURED	194	167	218	426	254	1,259
PROPERTY DAMAGE (IN MILLIONS)	\$499.9	\$437.8	\$317.5	\$544.7	\$257.2	\$2,057.1
INSURANCE DOLLARS SAVED (IN MILLIONS)	\$27.8	\$29.7	\$29.4	\$31.7	\$41.3	\$159.9
CASES SUBMITTED	169	165	181	220	288	1,023
DEFENDANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PROSECUTION	389	347	354	423	478	1,991
CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY	19	57	41	67	53	237

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

Arizona

On July 14, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 36 months' imprisonment. This follows his guilty plea to two counts of arson in connection with fires that occurred at grocery stores and discount department stores in Tucson. The defendant was believed to have been involved in as many as 30 arson fires. He was initially identified as a suspect by ATF and the Tucson Police Department as a result of video surveillance and a systematic search of apartments, mobile home parks, hotels and motels in the Tucson area. Subsequent surveillance resulted in the defendant's arrest while he was attempting to set an additional fire. The defendant was also linked to fires that occurred in Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico.



California

The riots in Los Angeles left 53 dead; 2,328 injured, including 59 firefighters, 4 of whom were shot; more than 16,000 arrested; and an estimated \$775 million in damage. The bulk of the damage, \$567 million, was the result of fires to 862 structures. The additional damage was attributed to looting. Assistance from many Federal agencies was immediately sought, and ATF responded. On May 1, 1992, ATF activated 15 of its certified fire investigators to assist the Los Angeles Fire Department in its investigation of the fire scenes. Although thousands of fires were reported, only 615 fires were actually responded to and investigated. The larger number of fires reported was the result of reignition and rekindles. A sense of urgency to evaluate the fire scenes pervaded the investigative teams. This was due in large part to the conditions at the fire scenes. The scenes had been contaminated, either by cleanup crews or by hazardous materials. Moreover, the investigators were faced with potential safety problems brought on by the structural instability of the burned buildings, and were subjected to drive-by shootings as well as harassment by gangs. Investigative efforts ultimately resulted in the arrests of 63 individuals on Federal or State arson charges. One individual was involved in the burning of multiple

commercial buildings, to include 8 businesses and 14 residential apartments. He was subsequently found not guilty of the charges brought against him. A second individual was developed as a suspect in a separate fire that occurred at a liquor store and a strip mall. This individual, a member of a street gang, was later tried and convicted in State court and received a 4-year prison term. Prosecution against a third individual indicted for his role in a fire that damaged another liquor store resulted in a mistrial. And a fourth individual, an associate member of a Latin street gang who was witnessed setting a fire that ultimately consumed an entire shopping center, has pled guilty to six counts of arson.

On April 27, 1992, an 18,000-square-foot residence in the Napa Valley was completely destroyed by an explosion and subsequent fire. The explosion and fire resulted after unknown persons released propane gas into the residence and set it off with a timing device. There were no injuries. A joint investigation with the Napa Valley Sheriff's Department, the California State Fire Marshal, and the California Department of Forestry ensued. Preliminary investigation revealed that the residence was for sale for \$8 million and that the owner had been involved in civil court proceedings with various parties. The investigation continues.

On December 17, 1992, three suspects were indicted on Federal arson and conspiracy charges. The two principal suspects were previously arrested by ATF agents on November 20. The third suspect remains at large and is believed to be in hiding abroad. The indictment is the result of an investigation into a September 1, 1992, fire that destroyed the two principal suspects' 9,600-square-foot residence in Sacramento, the value of which was estimated at \$4 million. During the course of the investigation, information and evidence was developed that indicated that the fugitive, a family friend, may have perpetrated the arson on behalf of the principal suspects. The investigation continues in cooperation with the American River Fire Department and the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department.

On March 16, 1992, an investigation was culminated with the arrests of three defendants on charges stemming from a 19-count indictment. The indictment charged the defendants with illegally transporting and exporting hazardous waste to Pakistan after the principal defendant and two coconspirators intentionally set fire to a chemical laboratory as part of a fraudulent scheme to collect over \$205,000 in fire insurance proceeds. The fire at the laboratory, which was owned by the principal defendant, was staged to look like an accident. The indictment is a product of the Federal/State Task Force on Environmental Prosecutions, a joint effort by the U.S. attorney's office, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, ATF, the U.S. Customs Service, the California Highway Patrol, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The defendants have since been found guilty on all counts of the indictment. Sentencing is pending.

On November 2, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison as a result of his conviction in the Eastern

Judicial District on three counts of arson. He has also pled guilty to three additional counts of arson in the Central Judicial District. The defendant, an arson investigator and fire department captain for the city of Glendale, was responsible for using delay incendiary devices to set fires. Losses resulting from these fires approach \$20 million. Evidence critical to the prosecution included a latent fingerprint from a device and the manuscript of a novel written by the defendant. The novel's primary characters were a fireman who set arson fires with delay incendiary devices similar to those recovered during the investigation, and an arson investigator who kills the arsonist in the final chapter of the book. The participating agencies in this investigation were ATF, the Los Angeles Fire Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Bakersfield Fire Department, the Tulare Fire Department, and the Fresno Fire Department.

Connecticut

On November 9, 1992, a suspect and his associate were arrested on State charges of arson and conspiracy to commit burglary. The charges stem from an investigation into a series of arson fires that damaged or destroyed apartment buildings in New Britain. The dwellings were occupied in each instance. Investigative efforts, to include the use of criminal investigative analysis, led to the identification of the suspect. A search warrant executed at the suspect's residence resulted in the recovery of over \$40,000 in stolen property. It was later learned that the suspect's associate was involved in the theft of the property. The associate subsequently admitted his involvement in three of the fires and the burglary of one of the dwellings, and implicated the suspect in the other fires. His statement was corroborated, which led to the arrests. Both were held on bond. The investigation with the New Britain Police Department continues.

Florida

On February 28, 1992, two defendants were arrested pursuant to charges stemming from a 20-count indictment. They are currently awaiting trial. The charges--arson, fraud, and obstruction of justice--are the result of an investigation into a fire that destroyed the accounting and investment firm owned by the defendants in Ft. Lauderdale. Investigators from the Ft. Lauderdale Police and Fire Departments discovered that the burned building had been saturated with gasoline and that an adjacent building also owned by the defendants had been saturated with gasoline but not lit. The defendants subsequently filed proofs of loss with their insurance company claiming losses in excess of \$1.3 million. ATF joined in the investigation, which revealed that prior to the fire, the defendants had suffered major business losses and were defendants in a number of multimillion dollar lawsuits by clients alleging embezzlement and seeking their business records. Additional evidence was uncovered, to include a cigarette lighter belonging to one of the defendants that was found in the fire debris. Further judicial action is pending.

On July 23, 1992, two defendants, a man and his son, were sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of arson resulting in death. They were also sentenced to 140 years' imprisonment each on charges of mail fraud, which was to run concurrent to the other sentence. The sentencing was the result of an investigation by ATF and the Longboat Key Police Department into a fire that caused \$1.2 million damage to the defendant's residence and business office in Longboat Key. This fire resulted in the death of his wife. The investigation subsequently revealed that the defendants had maliciously set the fire as part of a scheme to defraud an insurance company.

In February and March 1992, an itinerant with a history of mental disorders was indicted on violations of the Federal arson laws. The charges were the result of an intense task force investigation into a series of large and small church fires that occurred in Florida and Tennessee. Two National Response Teams and a substantial number of additional ATF investigative personnel were dispatched to assist State and local authorities as the frequency and size of the arson fires rose. The defendant was ultimately charged with 20 fires--16 in Florida, and 4 in Tennessee. He was subsequently tried and found not guilty by reason of insanity, although the judge upheld the arson charges. The defendant has been confined to a Federal mental institution and will remain there until he is no longer deemed a threat to the community.



Georgia

On October 19, 1992, two defendants were sentenced on charges of making false statements to Federal agents and obstructing justice. One defendant received a 13-month sentence, and the other received a 25-month sentence, to be served consecutively to an 8-month sentence for violating probation on a Federal drug conviction. The sentencing stems from an investigation into a fire that occurred at a furniture store in Rossville. Given the estimated property damage at \$1 million, the assistance of ATF and the National Response Team was requested. The ensuing investigation, conducted in conjunction with the Rossville Police and Fire Departments, the Georgia State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, revealed that the fire was an

arson. This was substantiated by the results of a laboratory examination of samples taken at the scene, which revealed the presence of accelerants. Further investigation led to the identification of the two defendants, one of whom was the owner of the property on which the store was located.

Illinois

On December 2, 1992, a defendant and a coconspirator were indicted on charges of arson and conspiracy for a fire that was allegedly set in an attempt to obstruct Federal investigations into corruption. This is the second indictment for the defendant, a prominent and wealthy businessman and political party supporter. He and four others were previously indicted on arson and conspiracy charges stemming from an investigation of a fire that occurred at property owned by the defendant. It was during the course of this investigation that the additional information for the second indictment was developed. Four codefendants in this investigation have agreed to plead guilty and testify on behalf of the Government.

On December 15, 1992, the principal suspect in an arson investigation was indicted on charges of conspiracy and solicitation to commit arson, and was later arrested. A plea agreement was reached, pursuant to which the suspect was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. The sentencing is the result of an investigation by Chicago Police Bomb and Arson detectives and ATF arson task force agents into the suspect's conspiracy with three other individuals to burn a grocery store that was in competition to his own. These three coconspirators, who were indicted and arrested, agreed to plead guilty and provide testimony against the principal suspect. It was the combined testimony of these three individuals that ultimately resulted in the principal suspect's sentencing. The coconspirators have since been sentenced, one to 30 months' imprisonment and the other two to 5 years' probation.



On October 13, 1992, a cooperating defendant was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on charges of conspiracy and arson. His codefendant, the principal in

the case, was later sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment on similar charges. The sentencing was the result of an investigation into a fire that occurred on February 16, 1992, at a tavern owned by the principal defendant in Springfield. When the fire was extinguished, Springfield firefighters smelled a strong odor of gasoline and discovered a partially detonated explosive device. ATF subsequently joined in the investigation with the Metro Arson Squad, which is made up of investigators from the Springfield Police and Fire Departments. Evidence collected during the investigation confirmed the use of flammable materials. Further investigation led to the identification of the principal and her codefendant, who had agreed to set the fire. Her motive was to collect the insurance proceeds.

On November 19, 1992, two conspirators were indicted on Federal arson charges. One subsequently pled guilty to the charges, for which the U.S. attorney has recommended a 20-year sentence. The other conspirator is awaiting trial. The charges are the result of an investigation into a suspicious fire that occurred on October 23, 1992, and destroyed a two-family duplex in Alton. Two Alton firefighters died while fighting the blaze when the structure collapsed on them. A task force consisting of ATF, the Alton Police Department, the Madison County Sheriff's Department, the Illinois State Police, and the Illinois State Fire Marshal's Office was formed to investigate the incident. The State fire marshal and an ATF certified fire investigator subsequently determined that the fire was incendiary. Further investigative efforts led to the identification of one of the conspirators. After being approached and confronted with his suspected involvement, the conspirator confessed to setting the fire for his coconspirator, who was the owner of the property. Recordings were subsequently obtained in which the property owner made incriminating statements regarding his knowledge of the arson scheme. And, during the execution of a search warrant at the owner's residence, an accelerant-detecting canine from the fire marshal's office alerted to the presence of an accelerant. This was the first time that a canine had been used in such an investigation.

Indiana

On December 21, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 12 1/2 years' imprisonment on arson charges. The defendant was sentenced as a result of an investigation into an arson fire that severely damaged a commercial warehouse in Ft. Wayne. A joint investigation by ATF and the Ft. Wayne Police and Fire Departments revealed that the fire was set in a manner consistent with approximately 120 other fires that had occurred in Ft. Wayne since 1989. The defendant, who had previously been diagnosed as suffering from pyromania and a compulsive control disorder, was subsequently identified as a suspect and was arrested. After pleading guilty to the charges, the defendant submitted to an interview by investigators and confessed to 64 fires.

Iowa

On February 6, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and 4 months in prison. He was also ordered to pay restitution totaling approximately \$330,500. The sentencing was the result of an investigation into a fire that destroyed a fitness center in West Burlington. Two West Burlington firefighters lost their lives while fighting the fire. A joint investigation ensued with the Iowa State Fire Marshal's Office, the Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation, the West Burlington Police and Fire Departments, and the Des Moines County Attorney's Office. During the scene examination, investigators identified five separate points of origin. Investigators also determined that the fitness center was in very poor financial shape, which was verified by ATF auditors assisting in the investigation. An appeal is pending.

On July 24, 1992, a defendant was convicted on State charges of arson in the second degree. He was subsequently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The sentencing is the result of an investigation ATF conducted with the Iowa Fire Marshal's Office, the Burlington Fire Department, and the Burlington and West Burlington Police Departments into a February 26 fire that caused an estimated \$1 million in damage to two antique shops in an historic district of Burlington. The fire was started in the defendant's shop, which was located in an annex between the other two. The defendant was confronted with evidence collected during the investigation, which ultimately resulted in his confessing to the crime. The apparent motive was the defendant's intent to collect the insurance proceeds on his store's inventory. The defendant has appealed his sentence.

Kansas

On May 20, 1992, a suspect was indicted on charges of arson and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The charges stem from an investigation with the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office and the Burlingame Police and Fire Departments into a fire that occurred on March 30, 1992, at the historic city hall in Burlingame. The scene examination revealed that the fire was an arson. This was evidenced by the vandalism of the interior and the utilization of available paper products as trailers. The defendant was subsequently tried and convicted on both charges. He was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment on the firearms charge and 124 months' imprisonment on the arson charge.

Kentucky

On November 17, 1992, one of five defendants pled guilty to charges of arson and conspiracy. Two of his codefendants were later found not guilty, and the two others--one of whom was the principal--were found guilty on like charges. The convictions are the result of an investigation with the Kentucky State Fire Marshal's Office, the Kentucky State Police, and the Warren County Sheriff's Office into a fire that destroyed a church. The

investigation revealed that two of the defendants had gone to the church in a stolen vehicle, doused it with Coleman fuel, and set it on fire. This was done at the direction of the principal defendant, a self-proclaimed member of the KKK. The fire is believed to have been started in retaliation for the church pastor speaking out against the KKK.

Louisiana

On April 15, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to commit arson. His father was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on similar charges. These defendants were the remaining two of four defendants sentenced for their roles in an arson that totally destroyed their food store. The two previously sentenced, the torches, received terms of 15 1/2 years and life imprisonment. The NRT was activated to assist in the investigation of this arson, which resulted in one death and five injuries, two of which were severe.

Massachusetts

Since January 1, 1992, Lawrence has been the scene of approximately 120 suspicious fires. The fires have occurred in a high crime, drug trafficking section of the city that has a transient population and over 500 abandoned buildings. Consequently, ATF formed a task force with the Massachusetts State Police, the Lawrence Police and Fire Departments, and the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office to investigate the incidents. Investigative efforts by the task force led to the first arrests on June 10, which involved one adult and a juvenile. The adult was sentenced on December 14 to 37 months' imprisonment. Continued efforts by the task force led to the arrests of two other suspects on July 2, one of whom implicated himself in 26 arson fires. On October 7, two additional arrests were made. One of those arrested was involved in an arson-for-profit scheme in connection with the suspects arrested on July 2. This investigation continues.



Michigan

On September 11, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to one count of arson. His codefendant, the principal in this investigation, was indicted previously on one count of arson and one count of mail fraud. He has been arrested. The guilty plea and indictment were the result of an investigation into a fire that occurred at the principal defendant's ice cream store in Blissfield. When the fire occurred, investigators from ATF, the Blissfield Police Department, and the Michigan State Fire Marshal's Office thought that it was caused by vandals as a demonstration against Arabs, in that the incident occurred during Operation Desert Storm. The defendant is Jordanian but is an American citizen. Moreover, his store had purportedly been the victim of anti-Arab graffiti just prior to the fire. As the investigation progressed, investigators became suspect of the principal defendant. They determined that the fire was an arson, and that the ice cream store was in serious financial trouble. Further investigation resulted in the identification of the torch, who had agreed to burn the store for \$20,000. Further judicial action is pending.

Mississippi

On April 30, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 123 months' imprisonment on charges of arson and conspiracy. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into an arson fire that occurred at the offices of an attorney in Southaven. The investigation by ATF, the Southaven Fire and Police Departments, the Horn Lake Police Department, and the Organized Crime Unit of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department led to the identification of the defendant and his coconspirator. The defendant, who was involved in bankruptcy proceedings, was the subject of a contempt motion filed by the attorney, who was representing one of the defendant's many creditors. The fire occurred on the eve of the hearing on the contempt motion. The investigation further established that the defendant had solicited his coconspirator to commit the arson.

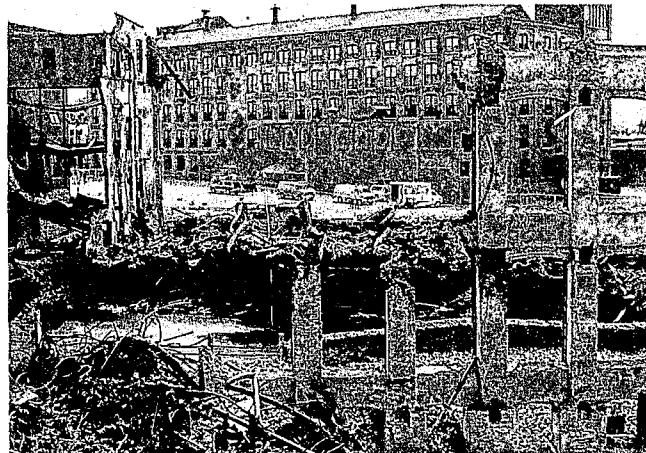
Missouri

On June 17, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 5 years' probation and 60 days' house arrest. Her codefendant was sentenced to 5 years' probation and 90 days' house arrest. The sentencing are the result of an investigation by ATF, the Kansas City Police and Fire Departments, and the Kansas City, Kansas, Fire Department into an arson fire that damaged a women's dress shop in Kansas City. The owner of the shop, one of the defendants, alleged that the fire was racially motivated. The FBI then entered the investigation and, after a preliminary investigation, determined that the charge was baseless. Information was later uncovered that the owner had paid a former Kansas City, Kansas, firefighter to burn the business for the insurance proceeds because she was in serious financial trouble. The firefighter subsequently

entered a plea agreement and became a cooperating witness against the store owner.

New York

On August 28, 1992, a fire destroyed eight buildings and damaged four others at a warehouse complex in Amsterdam. Damage estimates exceeded \$1.5 million. ATF's assistance in the investigation was requested by the Amsterdam Fire Department, and the National Response Team responded. Also assisting in the investigation were the ATF Albany Field Office, the Frauds Bureau of the New York State Insurance Department, the Arson Bureau of the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control, the Amsterdam Police Department, and the New York State Police. The scene examination uncovered evidence of gasoline and components constituting destructive devices in various areas of the complex. Further investigation led to the identification of suspects, the owner of the complex and four accomplices. One of the accomplices was allegedly solicited by two others to destroy the Amsterdam property so that the owner could collect the insurance proceeds. This accomplice then elicited the aid of the fourth accomplice to actually set the fire. The complex, which was purchased for \$690,000, had been insured by the owner for \$14 million. The suspects have been indicted and arrested on charges that include arson, conspiracy to commit arson, and wire fraud. The investigation continues.



On October 21, 1992, a defendant and her husband were convicted in Albany on charges of conspiracy to commit arson, solicitation, and attempted arson. They were subsequently sentenced to 33 months and 30 months' imprisonment, respectively. These convictions are the result of an undercover investigation into the defendant's attempt to hire someone to torch a rental property owned by the family. During the undercover contacts, the defendant and her husband made incriminating statements and documented their conspiracy to defraud an insurance company of \$184,000. The arrests were made following the agent's receipt of a down payment and directions on how to carry out the arson.

Pennsylvania

On September 11, 1992, the principal defendant in an arson investigation was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. His codefendant was sentenced this same date to 5 years' imprisonment. The sentencing stem from an investigation into an eight-alarm fire at a five-story warehouse in Pittsburgh. Six firefighters sustained minor back injuries and suffered heat exhaustion during fire suppression. The building was a total loss, and insurance proceeds paid to the owners exceeded \$5.5 million. ATF, at the request of the Pittsburgh Police and Fire Departments, assisted the Allegheny County Fire Marshal's Office in the cause and origin determination. The investigation revealed 14 areas of origin that, through laboratory analysis, were determined to have been accelerated through the use of gasoline. Further investigation led to the identification of the two defendants. The investigation disclosed that the principal defendant set the fire in an attempt to cover an ongoing pattern of theft. The stolen items were then fenced by the defendants to obtain funds needed to support their cocaine addiction.

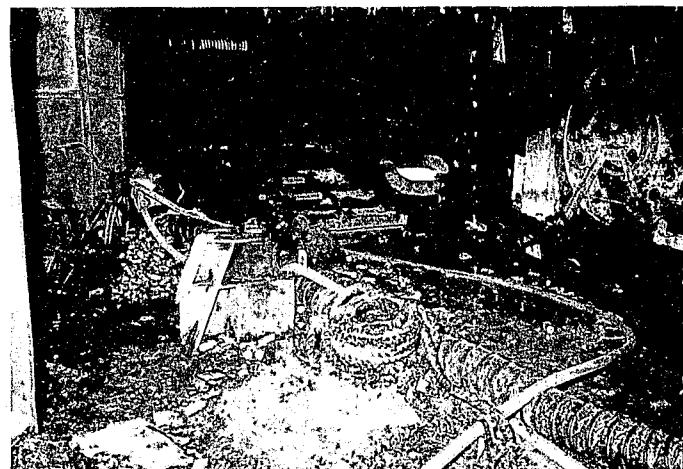
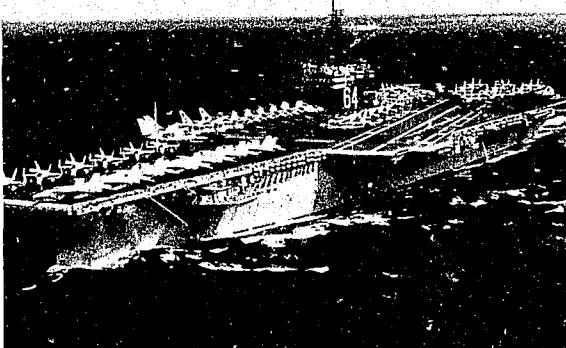
On November 5, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to three counts of first-degree murder and was sentenced to three consecutive life sentences. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into a July 10, 1992, fire that occurred at an apartment complex in Philadelphia. As a result of the fire, one adult and two children were killed. Ten other individuals, including two firefighters, were hospitalized. The Philadelphia Fire Marshal's Office subsequently requested ATF assistance. ATF responded and conducted a cause and origin investigation, which revealed several points of origin and the use of an accelerant. Further investigation with the Philadelphia Police Department Homicide Unit revealed that the defendant, a resident of the apartment complex, had threatened to burn the building and that he had been heard shouting in the hallway before the fire was discovered. He subsequently confessed to homicide detectives.

On September 22, 1992, a fire occurred aboard a U.S. naval vessel docked in Philadelphia. As a result of the fire, 25 sailors suffered smoke inhalation and heat exhaustion. Two sailors also required hospitalization for burns sustained in the fire. Damage to the vessel was

estimated at \$3.5 million. A joint investigation between ATF, the Naval Investigative Service, and the Philadelphia Fire Marshal's Office ensued. The cause and origin examination conducted by an ATF certified fire investigator revealed that flammable/comustible materials were used and that the source of ignition was open flame. Further investigation led to the identification of a suspect, a sailor on the vessel. Interviewing strategies developed through criminal investigative analysis ultimately resulted in a confession from the sailor. The sailor admitted that he used cigarette butts, candy wrappers, and rope to start the fire. This information was consistent with the cause and origin determination rendered by the certified fire investigator. The sailor was later dishonorably discharged and sentenced to 6 years in prison.

Tennessee

On December 23, 1992, one of five defendants was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment with no parole and 5 years' supervised release. Three codefendants were previously sentenced to life plus 30 years' imprisonment, 8 years' imprisonment, and 20 years' imprisonment, respectively. These sentencing stem from an investigation into a March 31, 1992, fire that occurred at a cabin in Hardeman County that was used as a gambling facility. The remains of six people, including the son-in-law of the Tennessee State Fire Marshal, were found in the debris. ATF's joint investigation with the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office, the Hardeman County Sheriff's Department, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, the Bolivar City Police Department, and the Tennessee Highway Patrol revealed that the fire was intentionally set to cover up the robbery and murder of individuals gambling at the cabin. Investigators also learned that the circumstances surrounding the fire were similar to those of a previous fire in Mississippi. Evidence developed during the course of the investigation linked the four defendants to the incident in Mississippi, for which they were arrested and charged in an indictment. Subsequently, investigators recovered a firearm and



associated evidence linking the same individuals to the Hardeman County arson and murders. They were later charged in a superseding indictment, to which they entered guilty pleas.



On December 26, 1992, a fire occurred at a church in Memphis. While firefighters from the Memphis Fire Department were extinguishing the fire, the roof collapsed on two firefighters, trapping them for several minutes. They later died as a result of the injuries sustained. ATF agents subsequently responded to assist Memphis Fire Department Arson Squad investigators. The investigation revealed that the church had been burglarized and then set on fire. Items stolen included audio equipment. A lead was developed through the Crime-Stoppers information network. Investigators pursued the lead and detained the suspect as he was preparing to board a bus to California. The suspect, a seven-time convicted felon on State parole at the time of the fire, subsequently confessed to burglarizing the church and setting it on fire. Evidence found on the suspect included some of the audio equipment stolen from the church. He was arrested and charged with arson. The investigation continues.

Texas

On November 16, 1992, in a plea agreement with the U.S. attorney's office, a defendant pled guilty to the charge of arson resulting in death. He later withdrew his plea and stood trial. He was subsequently found guilty and sentenced to 720 months' confinement and fined \$445,000. The defendant's sentencing is the result of an investigation into a fire that the defendant set in a fit of anger at an apartment complex in Austin. The fire resulted in eight injuries and two deaths, one of which was an infant. The defendant, a five-time convicted felon, was identified as the primary suspect as a result of intense investigative efforts by the National Response Team, the Austin Fire Department's Arson Detail, the Austin Police Department's Homicide Detail, and the ATF Austin Field Office.

On December 15, 1992, a Dallas County grand jury returned 112 separate indictments against 56 individuals on charges relating to the crimes of arson, forgery, and theft. The principal defendant was also charged with organized crime. This indictment is the result of a 2-year task force investigation conducted by the Dallas Police and Fire Departments, the Lancaster Police Department, ATF, the National Insurance Crime Bureau, and the Specialized Crime Division of the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. The 2-year investigation revealed that a group of conspirators were involved in residential arson, residential burglaries, fraudulent automobile accidents, and the submission of fraudulent insurance claims relating to these crimes. Among the members of the group were an insurance claims adjuster, auto dealers, and an owner of a check cashing firm. The investigation continues, and additional indictments are anticipated.

On December 17, 1992, three suspects were indicted on charges of arson, conspiracy to commit arson, and aiding and abetting. Two of the suspects were arrested. The third, the principal in the investigation, is currently serving a 36-month prison term on an ATF firearms conviction. The indictment stems from an investigation into a fire that destroyed a topless nightclub in Odessa only 8 days after it opened for business. Participating in the investigation were ATF, the Odessa Fire Marshal's Office, the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office, the Odessa Police Department, and the Ector County Sheriff's Department. Their investigation revealed that the principal suspect, owner of three competing nightclubs, had paid one of his coconspirators--an employee--\$1,800 to burn his competitor. It was further learned that the destroyed nightclub was owned by two former employees of the principal suspect.

Washington

Beginning in August 1992, over 110 fires occurred in the greater Seattle area, causing an estimated \$10 million damage. A task force consisting of representatives from ATF, the Snohomish County Fire Marshal's Office, the Lynwood Police Department, the King County Police Department, the Snohomish County Sheriff's Department, the Edmonds Police Department, the Mountlake Terrace Police and Fire Departments, the Seattle Fire Department, the Washington State Department of Corrections, and the Washington State Fire Marshal's Office was subsequently formed to investigate the incidents. Most of the fires were similar in the means and location of initiation. Targets were also similar, and included buildings that were under construction, churches, mercantile structures, and occupied dwellings. As the investigation progressed, the task force pursued hundreds of leads and conducted a myriad of interviews. As a result of the information obtained, the task force was able to develop a composite sketch and profile of a suspect, which were released to the media. The task force was later contacted by an individual who thought that his son fit the composite. Task force members then began an

extensive analysis of the suspect and his activities. Sufficient information was collected to confront the suspect in an interview. Through the use of criminal investigative analysis, a format for questioning was developed. The suspect was questioned in detail and subsequently confessed to committing 76 fires since August. He may be responsible for additional arson fires in the area. The investigation will continue to determine the extent of his fire setting activities. State search warrants were also served at the suspect's residence, workplace, and motor vehicle. Phone records, fire scene photographs, fire service manuals, and newspaper clippings pertaining to the area fires were found during the searches. The suspect was arrested and officially charged with three arsons. He subsequently pled guilty to 32 counts of arson, for which he faces 75 years' imprisonment. Four other arrests were made by the task force during the course of this investigation. One defendant has been sentenced to 50 months' imprisonment for his role in three incendiary fires. He is also a suspect in 10 other fires, although these are not part of the fires being investigated by the task force.

Wisconsin

On December 1, 1992, a subject was indicted on charges of arson. He has since been tried and convicted. The conviction stems from an investigation into a fire at an historic building in Waldo that resulted in the deaths of two children, ages 6 and 7. The subject had previously been indicted on charges of arson to commercial property causing death, but at the time of trial, the court declared a mistrial due to a misunderstanding about an earlier court ruling. The building in question housed a commercial enterprise on the first two floors and a residence on the third floor. The investigation by ATF, the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation, the Sheboygan County Sheriff's Department, and the Sheboygan County District Attorney's Office revealed that the fire was an arson and that the subject, the father of the deceased children, was the primary suspect. Investigative efforts disclosed that the subject was on probation for a 1984 conviction involving sexual exploitation of children. It was further discovered that the deceased children were scheduled to appear before county social service representatives on the day of the fire to report a continuing pattern of sexual abuse by the subject. Information developed following the mistrial further substantiated the subject's involvement in the fire.

On January 29, 1992, ATF responded to assist the Sauk County Sheriff's Department and the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation - Arson Bureau (State Fire Marshal) in the investigation of a fire at a bingo hall owned by an Indian tribe in Baraboo. ATF certified fire investigators conducted a cause and origin examination of the scene, and identified five separate points of origin. In addition, agents recovered two intact Molotov cocktails. As the investigation progressed, investigators uncovered evidence, including latent fingerprints, that led to the identification of a suspect, who in subsequent interviews

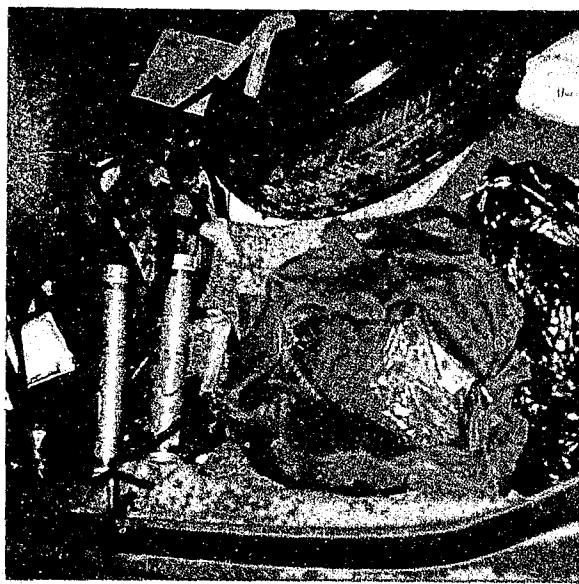
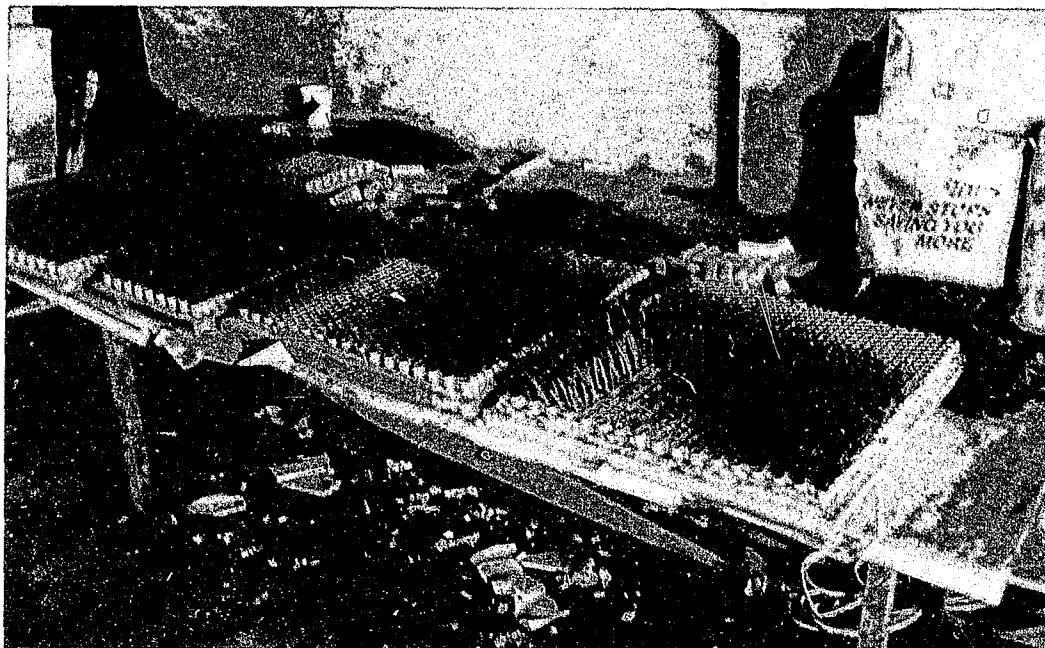
confessed to the fire. The bingo hall had been the focus of a dispute between rival factions of the governing tribal council. The evening before the fire, a confrontation occurred between the two factions, resulting in a shootout that left two members of one faction wounded. The fire was set after a vote by tribal members to burn the building following the shooting in the parking lot the night before. The suspect also implicated 24 members of the tribal faction who were not only present during the discussions regarding the burning of the building, but also participated in the vote to proceed with setting the fire. The suspect was later arrested and charged with arson and the use of a destructive device. He has since been sentenced to 33 months' imprisonment. The investigation continues.

On March 1, 1992, an explosion and fire occurred at a vacant residence in Milwaukee. The ensuing investigation with the Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation revealed that the homeowner had previously reported an odor of gas in the residence and that the cause, a faulty gas connection, had been repaired and secured. But upon examination by investigators, it was determined that the connection was only finger tight, and that this connection was the origin of the fire. Investigators subsequently received a call from the homeowner's wife that her husband had stolen her car and was trying to extort money from her for its return. In a monitored conversation between the wife and her husband, he admitted to stealing the car and setting the fire. He was later arrested on charges of auto theft and arson. Consequently, the husband was tried and convicted on the charges, for which he received a 10-year sentence, an upward departure from the sentencing guidelines. The crime was committed to support his involvement in drug use and drug trafficking.



Part **VI**

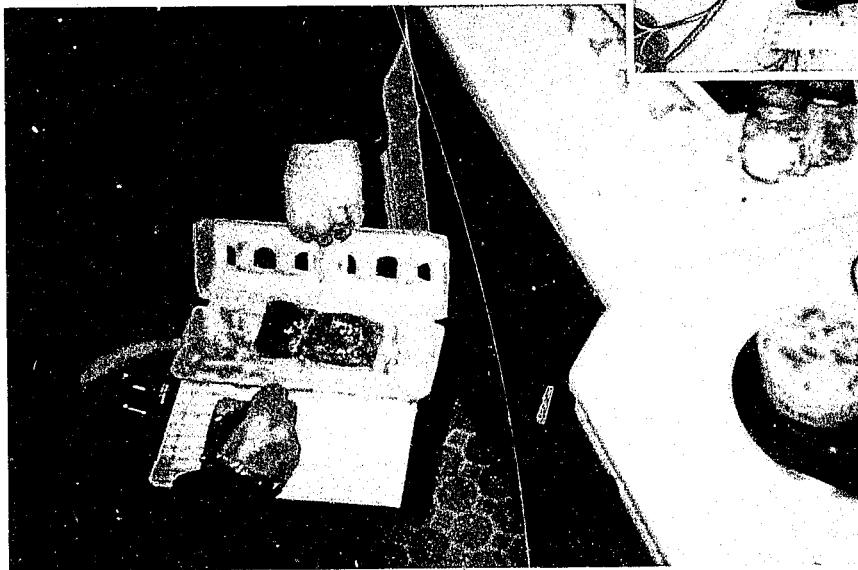
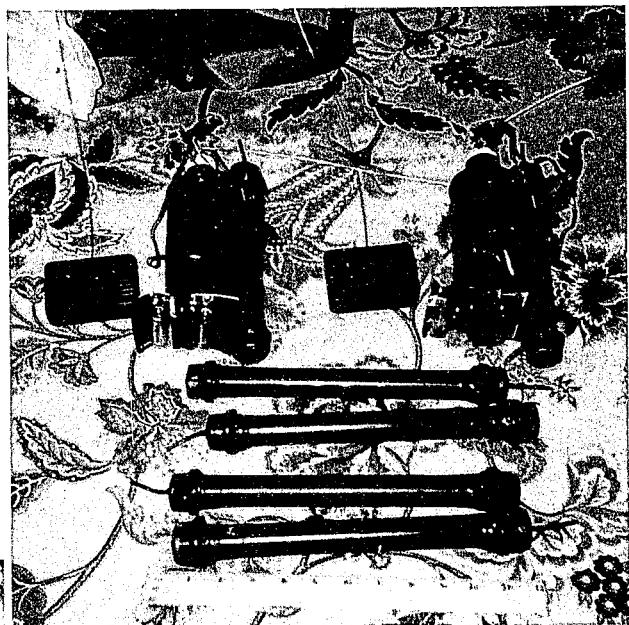
**PROGRAM
INITIATIVES**





Aftereffects of a car bombing that was motivated by a failed drug transaction.

Four pipe bombs, two remote control devices, and 1 pound of marijuana purchased from a defendant in Indiana. The defendant is serving an 11-year sentence for his crimes.





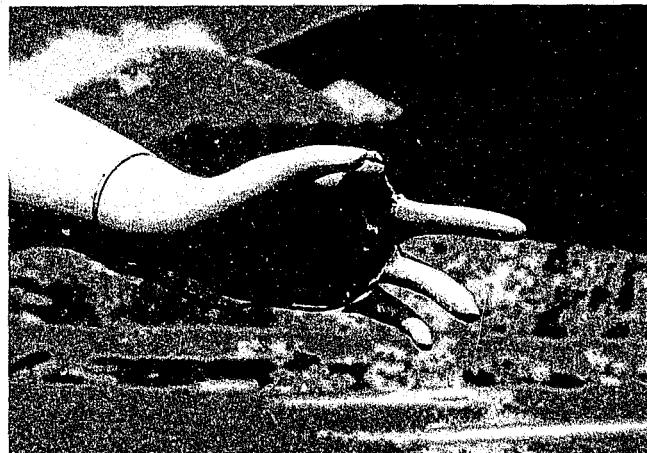
Explosives Interdiction

Since 1970, the illicit manufacturers and distributors of explosive devices have been targets of ATF's explosives enforcement actions. The unregulated production and distribution of these devices presented considerable hazards, both to the investigating agents and the general public. In response to this threat, ATF developed the Illegal Explosives Interdiction Project in 1984, which was designed to monitor investigations concerning the illegal distribution of explosive devices.

Initially, the project solely involved vigorous enforcement efforts; however, since 1984, it has been expanded to better educate the public on the hazards of these devices.

Through television, radio, newspapers, videotapes, news releases, and training programs, ATF continues to increase public awareness as to the dangers and the Federal penalties that exist for the illegal possession, manufacture, and distribution of the explosive devices. Moreover, the involvement of many of ATF's offices in Project Outreach has enabled them to educate school-age children of the dangers associated with these type devices. To complement these public awareness initiatives, ATF has developed informal task forces throughout the country with State and local law enforcement agencies in a continuous effort to disrupt the illegal manufacture and distribution of these devices.

The destructive capability of these devices can be seen in the photographs on this page. These photographs were taken during tests conducted by ATF, the Vermont State Police Bomb Squad, and the Vermont Air National Guard EOD Team. The explosive effects of a single M-80 device and an M-250 device held in the hand, and a quantity of M-80's, M-100's and M-1000's transported in a vehicle are clearly evident.



In 1992, ATF's efforts resulted in the perfection of 60 criminal cases involving 70 defendants and the seizure of nearly 1 million illegal explosive devices. Some of these cases are highlighted below.

Florida

On May 5, 1992, a one-time fireworks display worker on probation for the improper storage of explosive materials was arrested and charged with possessing unregistered destructive devices. This arrest stems from an investigation conducted by ATF, the Tampa Police Department, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, the Sarasota Police Department, the Pasco County Sheriff's Office, and the Tampa Fire Marshal's Office into the subject's illegal manufacture of destructive devices and illegal explosive devices. Four undercover purchases of devices were made during the course of the investigation, the last of which resulted in his arrest. Several of the destructive devices were manufactured to protect a marijuana growing operation. A State search warrant executed at a ministorage facility resulted in the recovery of 13 destructive devices, approximately 1,100 completed M-80's and M-1000's, 1,000 plastic casings, 50 pounds of black powder, 700 M-100's in frames without fuses, approximately 12,000 empty M-80 casings, 3,000 feet of hobby fuse, several pounds of suspected high explosive mixtures, and approximately 400 pounds of Class C fireworks. Further judicial action is pending.

On December 1, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to charges of dealing in explosives without a license and was fined \$700. On June 17, 1992, the defendant had been arrested near Orlando as he attempted to deliver 20 cases of M-1000's to an undercover agent. Following his arrest, the defendant directed agents to a storage facility where he said an associate of his had a large quantity of illegal explosives stored. Agents executed a Federal search warrant at the facility the next day. There, they seized 91 cases of M-100's, 90 cases of M-1000's, 20 cases of M-500's, and 3 cases of Class B aerial salutes. The defendant was previously identified by an individual arrested following an attempt to sell several cases of illegal explosive devices to an undercover agent.

Indiana

On June 15, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and 2 years' supervised release. The sentence was rendered following the defendant's guilty plea to charges of dealing in explosives without a license. The sentencing culminated an undercover investigation during which four purchases of M-80's and M-250's were made from the defendant. The undercover purchases ultimately led to the execution of a search warrant at the defendant's workplace in Hammond, a Class C fireworks business. Seized pursuant to the warrant were four cases of M-250's. Other agencies involved in this investigation were the Porter County Sheriff's Office, the Valparaiso Police Department, and the Lake Station Police Department.

Massachusetts

On June 17, 1992, an 11-year-old Hampden boy lost his right hand, suffered a broken leg, and sustained second- and third-degree burns following an accidental explosion of an explosive device known as a "2 x 4," which is equivalent to about a 1/2 stick of dynamite. Information was obtained that led to the source of the device, an individual from Connecticut known for dealing in fireworks and explosive devices. The joint investigation with the Connecticut State Police, the Massachusetts State Police, and the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office resulted in the execution of a State search warrant at the individual's residence. Found at the residence, primarily in the attached garage, were approximately 85 large cardboard boxes of Class C fireworks, 9 boxes of Class B aerial display explosives, 72 M-80's, 1 pound of black powder, fuse, glue sticks, and price lists. The individual was subsequently arrested on State charges. He pled guilty on September 8, 1992, to possession with intent to distribute Class C fireworks and was fined \$2,000.

Michigan

On July 5, 1992, an 11-year-old youth was observed by Roseville police officers lying in a parking lot. His hand and fingers were severed from his left arm. A second youth, 7 years old, was found to have burns and other injuries to his legs, and a third youth was found to have similar injuries. The Roseville Police Department contacted ATF and requested assistance. The ensuing investigation revealed that the injured boys had found an unexploded M-80 type device in a backyard and had taken it to the parking lot to set it off.

New Jersey

On September 14, 1992, two defendants pled guilty to dealing in explosives without a license. Their sentencing is pending. The guilty pleas are the result of a task force investigation involving ATF, the Narcotics Unit of the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, and the New Jersey State Police Bomb Squad. During its investigation, the task force purchased over 2,000 M-100's from the defendants. The defendants were eventually arrested at a corner store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after attempting to sell an additional 10 cases of M-100's to an undercover officer. Following the arrests, investigators executed a Federal search warrant and found several boxes of illegal explosive devices inside the premises and 10 boxes stored in front of the store under a tarp. Based on information obtained from the defendants, investigators also located a rental truck containing over 233,000 fireworks and illegal explosive devices. Both defendants are known organized crime figures.

Oklahoma

On December 11, 1992, a defendant, a federally licensed explosives dealer, was sentenced to 5 years' probation

with 6 months' home detention on charges of manufacturing explosives without a license. The sentencing stems from an incident involving the explosion of a 5- by 1-inch device in the hands of an individual. The individual lost four fingers on his right hand and sustained severe damage to his left hand. He subsequently relayed to the Oklahoma City Bomb Squad that the source of the device was the defendant. Information obtained from the defendant during the course of this investigation led to two additional investigations, one of a licensee in Kansas that resulted in the seizure of over 100 illegal devices, and another in Missouri.

Pennsylvania

On March 24, 1992, I-95 near Bucks County was closed for 3 hours while authorities from ATF, the Philadelphia Police Department Bomb Squad, and the Philadelphia Fire Marshal's Office removed 4,000 pounds of illegal explosives from two tractor-trailers. As an extra precaution, police officers evacuated all homes and businesses within 1,000 feet of the trailers. The tractor-trailers were used as a covert storefront by a suspect who was arrested this same date on charges of dealing in explosives without a license. He was arrested when he attempted to sell 12 cases of M-80's, quarter-sticks, and blockbusters to an undercover agent for \$5,400. This was the third in a series of undercover purchases made during the investigation. Subsequent to the arrest, a search warrant was served at the suspect's residence. The search of the residence resulted in the recovery of extensive documentation of the suspect's illegal explosives trafficking. The suspect has since been sentenced to 1 year's house arrest. Leniency was granted at sentencing because of the suspect's serious medical condition.

On November 6, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 24 months' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$250,000 in back taxes. The sentencing is the result of an undercover investigation wherein the defendant sold 29 cases of devices such as M-500's, M-1000's, and 2 x 4's for \$5,000 to two ATF undercover agents. Investigators from ATF and the IRS-CID also executed a search warrant at the defendant's residence where they located 57 cases of illegal explosive devices and records relating to the sale of the devices. Also found during the search were large amounts of Class C fireworks that the defendant had stored inside his basement, sheds, and a trailer. These devices were confiscated by the East Pennsboro Police Department.

On December 14, 1992, a suspect and his associate were arrested following a prearranged meeting for an undercover purchase of 12 cases of illegal explosive devices. The suspect is an employee of a fireworks company in Maryland that is licensed to manufacture low explosives. The suspect has been arrested by ATF on two prior occasions for the illegal sale of explosive devices. The investigation continues. Assisting in this investigation is the Philadelphia Police Department.

Washington

On November 20, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 120 months' incarceration on charges of manufacturing explosives without a license, illegally storing high explosives, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The sentencing is the result of an indepth investigation into the defendant's illegal manufacture and sale of explosive devices. Information developed during the course of the investigation, particularly that obtained through surveillance and records of chemical manufacturers, substantiated that the defendant was using his residence as the manufacturing site. A Federal search warrant executed at the residence on May 5, 1992, resulted in the seizure of 5,500 M-80's and like devices, 367 pounds of precursor chemicals, 39 pounds of pyrotechnic fuse, 10 pounds of pre-mixed flash powder, tools used in the manufacturing process, and 2 firearms. The seizure was appraised at \$21,950. On May 6, while investigators were in the process of preparing the explosive materials for destruction, an explosion occurred. The explosion resulted in the death of ATF Special Agent Johnny Masengale.



Drug-Related Initiatives

ATF uses its unique enforcement authority of the Federal arson and explosives laws to target violent drug traffickers and gang members.

Explosives and explosive devices, particularly pipe bombs, continue to be instruments of the violence perpetrated by these individuals. In 1992, 90 actual and attempted bombings known to be drug related were reported to and/or investigated by ATF. These incidents resulted in 10 deaths, 12 injuries, and \$513,260 in property damage. ATF also made 223 recoveries of explosives during drug-related investigations. The States where the majority of the incidents occurred--more than half the number--were California, New York, and Michigan.

Likewise, fire and incendiary devices (molotov cocktails) have become a viable weapon in the drug trafficker's arsenal. To aid in studying the relationship between arson and narcotics-related offenses, ATF joined with the U.S. Fire Administration and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to sponsor a survey. To date, there has not been a definitive study conducted to document the extent of drug-related fires or firebombings.

The survey, which began in November 1992, is being conducted in cooperation with representatives from local police and fire departments in five cities: Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles, California; New Haven, Connecticut; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Preliminary indications are that 22 percent of the arson fires in these cities are directly linked to narcotics trafficking/gang-related activities. The survey, which was originally to be conducted for only a 6-month period, has been extended an additional 6 months to account for any seasonal influences.

ATF continues to promote its enforcement role in combating drug traffickers and gangs by participating in 13 regional task forces designed to combine the investigative efforts of Federal agencies and State and local narcotics units. The 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 highlights of drug-related enforcement efforts:

California

On September 3, 1992, a defendant pled guilty to State charges of possessing a destructive device, igniting a destructive device with intent to intimidate, and possessing explosive materials with intent to make a destructive device. Judicial action against another defendant is pending. This guilty plea is the result of an investigation with the Livermore Police Department into a vehicle bombing that occurred on June 23, 1992. The blast and resultant fire destroyed the targeted vehicle and one other vehicle parked in the driveway. The investigation revealed that the blast had been caused by a cluster of five pipe bombs attached to the bumper of the vehicle. It was subsequently determined that the bombing was committed in an attempt to intimidate the vehicle owner's son relative to a drug transaction.

On July 23, 1992, ATF received information that two suspects were setting up a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory at a motel, and that the two were in possession of a handgrenade. ATF subsequently obtained a Federal search warrant for the motel room to be executed in conjunction with DEA, the Escondido Police and Fire Departments, and the San Diego Sheriff's Department Arson and Bomb Unit. Due to the potential hazards, ATF also requested the assistance of the Escondido Police Department's SWAT team. On July 24, entry was made into the motel room; however, one suspect failed to comply with the officers' commands. He then attempted to throw the suspected grenade at the officers, but it prematurely detonated causing injuries to himself and a police officer. The suspect suffered a collapsed lung and severe injuries to his legs. The police officer sustained lacerations to his face and received several stitches. A subsequent search of the motel room revealed laboratory equipment and chemicals, which were removed by DEA.

Georgia

On March 25, 1992, ATF made arrangements with a convicted felon for the purchase of a quantity of unregistered destructive devices. On March 27, 1992,

ATF and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation executed a Federal search warrant at the subject's residence in Gainesville. As a result of the search, agents seized a .22 caliber rifle, two firearms silencers, a homemade rocket launcher, and 32 destructive devices. The majority of the devices were made from either PVC pipe or cardboard tubes. Several of the PVC devices were threaded to allow them to be attached to an arrow. There were also arrow tip devices that contained a primer which would ignite the explosive upon contact. The search also resulted in the location and seizure of an indoor marijuana growing operation consisting of 65 marijuana plants with an estimated street value of \$120,000, and approximately 2 pounds of dried marijuana valued at over \$4,000. Also located and retained for evidence were several handbooks on the manufacture of destructive devices. The subject was arrested. He has since been committed to a mental institution after being found not competent to stand trial.

On September 29, 1992, a search warrant was executed by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Brooks County Sheriff's Department at a subject's residence. The search resulted in the recovery of approximately 6 pounds of marijuana bagged for resale, 110 mature marijuana plants, a boobytrap device, four long-guns, and one handgun. Further searching revealed holes dug around the marijuana plants. The suspected explosive devices were located near the residence and showed evidence of weathering and dried soil, as if they had been placed in the ground. The devices were disassembled and sent to ATF for examination. The subject was arrested and has since pled guilty to Federal charges. Sentencing is pending.

On July 28, 1992, a defendant was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment on State charges that included the manufacture and possession of an explosive bomb and possession of marijuana. The defendant was the subject of a narcotics investigation with the Peru Police Department when it was learned that the defendant also made and sold bombs, including remote control devices. During the course of the investigation, an ATF undercover agent purchased, on two occasions, a total of eight pipe bombs and three remote control devices from the defendant. He also sold the agent marijuana. The defendant was arrested after the second transfer of devices. A State search warrant executed at the defendant's residence subsequent to the arrest resulted in the recovery of pipe nipples and end caps, hobby fuse, powder, and other device components.

Maryland

On January 3, 1992, a molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of a residence in Baltimore. Eleven people were in the residence at the time of the firebombing. Two juveniles perished, and one adult sustained serious injuries. Damages were estimated at \$75,000. ATF assistance was subsequently offered to Baltimore City Police Homicide. A State search warrant executed at a residence resulted in the arrest of a suspect who was charged with two counts of first-degree murder. The

search also resulted in the recovery of narcotics and two firearms. The suspect is a Jamaican national and illegal alien and is believed to have committed the firebombing because of an unpaid drug debt.

Mississippi

On January 14, 1992, three molotov cocktails were thrown in the yard of a gang member. There was no damage. Two similar devices had previously been thrown at a business, and one other was recovered adjacent to another gang member's residence. These incidents stem from altercations between opposing members of two gangs over territorial crack cocaine distribution. A defendant ATF arrested was the supplier of both street gangs. This defendant fueled this outbreak of violence, which started with two drive-by shootings, by playing one gang against the other. The defendant has since been sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment on career criminal statutes. The Moss Point Police Department and the Moss Point Fire Marshal participated in this investigation.

Missouri

On March 5, 1992, members of a task force in Winchester were attempting to execute a State search warrant at a residence. The subject observed the officers and ran back into the residence. During the protective sweep, officers noticed what appeared to be an explosive device and marijuana. ATF and the St. Louis County Police Bomb Squad were notified, and a Federal search warrant was obtained. Seized pursuant to the warrant were two military baseball-type handgrenades and a Mark II handgrenade with a live detonator. Also seized was a quantity of marijuana and suspected cocaine, \$2,900 in traveler's checks, and \$100 cash. Ku Klux Klan paraphernalia was also photographed. The subject subsequently pled guilty to State charges and was given a 3-year suspended sentence.

New Jersey

On August 20, 1992, as part of an investigation of a marijuana distribution network, ATF and the Cherry Hill Police Department executed a Federal search warrant at a suspect's residence. Retained pursuant to the warrant were numerous improvised explosive devices and destructive devices, handguns, rifles, silencers, and narcotics paraphernalia. Investigators learned of this suspect from information developed following the arrest of a marijuana supplier who was in possession of approximately 1 pound of the drug. The devices were rendered safe by the Camden County Sheriff's Department Technical Services Unit.

New Mexico

On May 11, 1992, two pipe bombs exploded in a mobile home in Albuquerque, injuring a 19-year-old male. The victim was holding a device, apparently trying to secure an end cap, when the blast occurred. He lost his right hand, and vision in one eye may be permanently impaired. Ten additional pipe bombs were later found in the mobile home, along with a pound of cocaine, two firearms, and additional evidence. The victim, who has ties to the local street gang, had just moved into the neighborhood, and immediately began selling cocaine. The local pusher did not like the competition, and he reportedly sent a "message" to the victim. It is believed the pipe bombs were intended to be used as his "reply."

Pennsylvania

On January 28, 1992, the Philadelphia Police Department executed a fugitive search warrant at a residence in Philadelphia. Police entered the property, apprehended two violators, and recovered a sawed-off shotgun and 800 vials of crack cocaine. During the search of the property, police noticed a destructive device wired to a washing machine where the narcotics were stored. The device was attached to the lid and was rigged to explode upon the lid's opening. The device was rendered safe by the Philadelphia Explosive Ordnance Unit. The subject of the investigation was arrested on State charges and is currently standing trial.

Texas

On June 11, 1992, a State arrest warrant was executed for a suspect for cocaine possession. At the time of the suspect's arrest, items were viewed that were believed to be related to other items recovered previously from a storage facility. Among the recovered items were military handgrenades, a grenade launcher, assault rifles, and a briefcase containing cocaine and a large quantity of pharmaceutical capsules. The items recovered following the arrest included 45 destructive devices consisting of cardboard tubes filled with powder, a military boobytrap device, a silencer, and assorted narcotics paraphernalia. The suspect, an alleged survivalist, was immediately held on State charges. Federal charges are pending. This investigation was conducted in cooperation with the Irving Police Department and the Dallas Police Department Explosive Ordnance Unit.



Abortion Clinic Investigations

After several years of relatively little violence directed at abortion clinics, there was a surge of incidents in 1992, which more than doubled those reported in 1991.

Since 1982, a total of 116 bombings/arsons or attempted bombings/arsons at abortion clinics have been investigated by ATF. Sixty-two of the investigations have been solved, and 38 incidents are under active investigation.

Abortion clearly remains an emotionally charged issue. As such, ATF will continue to target any person or group who would jeopardize the lives and property of others and violate the Federal arson and explosives laws to promote its own cause. Highlighted below are investigations involving abortion-clinic violence.

Montana

On January 18, 1992, ATF's assistance was requested by the Helena Fire Department at the scene of a fire at a planned parenthood facility in Helena that caused \$75,000 damage. An ATF certified fire investigator and a fire department investigator subsequently ruled the fire to be incendiary. This facility has repeatedly been targeted by protesters attempting to prohibit individuals from entering the facility. To date, no one has claimed responsibility for the incident. The investigation with the Helena Police and Fire Departments continues.

New Jersey/Ohio

On September 14, 1992, an 8-year investigation concluded with the sentencing of a defendant to 5 years in prison on each of two counts of arson. The defendant was sentenced

for her role in two arson fires that occurred at abortion clinics in Toledo. This sentence is to be served concurrently to a 10-year sentence she is now serving for assaulting a Federal officer during her arrest on charges stemming from the arson fires. The defendant was also sentenced to an additional 27 months for the attempted arson of an abortion clinic in New Jersey and 24 months for bond jumping in connection with her failure to appear in court to stand trial on the arson charges in Ohio. These last two sentences are to be served concurrently.

Oregon

On April 11, 1992, an intrusion alarm activated at a doctor's office in Ashland, one of several located in a medical center. Minutes later, the Ashland Fire Department was dispatched to extinguish a fire at the same location. The fire resulted in approximately \$225,000 damage. ATF assistance was subsequently requested. The ensuing investigation with the Ashland Police and Fire Departments revealed that the fire was incendiary and that it originated in the reception area. Further investigation revealed that the doctor was known to perform abortions and had been the subject of past protests. To date, no anti-abortion group has claimed responsibility. The investigation continues.

Texas

On January 30, 1992, a fire destroyed a women's health center in Beaumont. Assistance in the investigation of the fire was subsequently requested by the Beaumont Fire Department. The cause and origin investigation revealed that the fire was incendiary in nature. The fire originated at the front door where it appeared that subjects unknown had poured an unknown quantity of gasoline into the building and ignited the fuel. To date, no one has claimed responsibility for the incident. The investigation continues.

Part **VII**

**DIRECTORY OF
ATF OFFICES**

ATF Headquarters

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Associate Director, Law Enforcement
Room 8100
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(202) 927-7970

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Chief, Explosives Division
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Room 8110
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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Special Agent in Charge
Explosives Enforcement Branch
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Room 8150
Washington, DC 20226
(202) 927-7930



ATF Field Divisions

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	Colorado	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001
Alaska	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440	Connecticut	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Arizona	World Trade Center 350 South Figueroa Street Room 800 Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 894-4812	Delaware	103 South Gay Street Room 210 Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 962-0897
Arkansas	Counties of Mississippi and Crittenden	District of Columbia	607 14th Street, NW. 6th Floor Washington, DC 20005 (202) 219-7751
All other counties	Nashville Koger Center 215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364	Florida	8420 NW 52nd Street Suite 120 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 597-4800
California Southern	Executive Plaza Building 10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	Georgia	101 Marietta Street, NW. Suite 406 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 331-6526
California Northern and Central	World Trade Center 350 South Figueroa Street Room 800 Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 894-4812	Hawaii	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
	221 Main Street Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	Idaho	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440

Illinois		Maryland	103 South Gay Street Room 210 Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 962-0897
Northern and Central	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-0960		
Southern	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560	Massachusetts	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Indiana		Michigan	231 W. Lafayette Street 533 Federal Building Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 393-6000
Northwest counties	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Suite 250 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-096	Minnesota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092
All other counties	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway, Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Mississippi	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205
Iowa	811 Grand Avenue Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	Missouri	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560
Kansas	811 Grand Avenue Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	Eastern	811 Grand Avenue Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
Kentucky	Counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210	Western	811 Grand Avenue Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
All other counties	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway, Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Montana	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
Louisiana	Executive Plaza Building 10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	Nebraska	811 Grand Avenue Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
Maine	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	Nevada	221 Main Street Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001

New Hampshire	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	Oklahoma	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
New Jersey		Oregon	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
Northern	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657		
Southern	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	Pennsylvania	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
New Mexico		Rhode Island	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Northern and Southern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250	South Carolina	4530 Park Road Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125
Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073	South Dakota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092
New York	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657	Tennessee	Nashville Koger Center 215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364
North Carolina	4530 Park Road Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125	Texas	
North Dakota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092	Northern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
Ohio		Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073
Counties immediate to tri-State area	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Utah	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94015 (415) 744-7001
Ohio		Vermont	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
All other counties	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210		

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Washington
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West Virginia
Northwest
Panhandle
area
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West Virginia
All other
counties
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(502) 582-5211

Wisconsin
1870 Minnesota World Trade Center
30 East Seventh Street
St. Paul, MN 55101-4901
(612) 290-3092

Wyoming
Jackson Federal Building
Room 806
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174
(206) 220-6440

Part VIII

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 detonator 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 detonator 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 by 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, hoax devices, and accidental noncriminal explosions.

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