



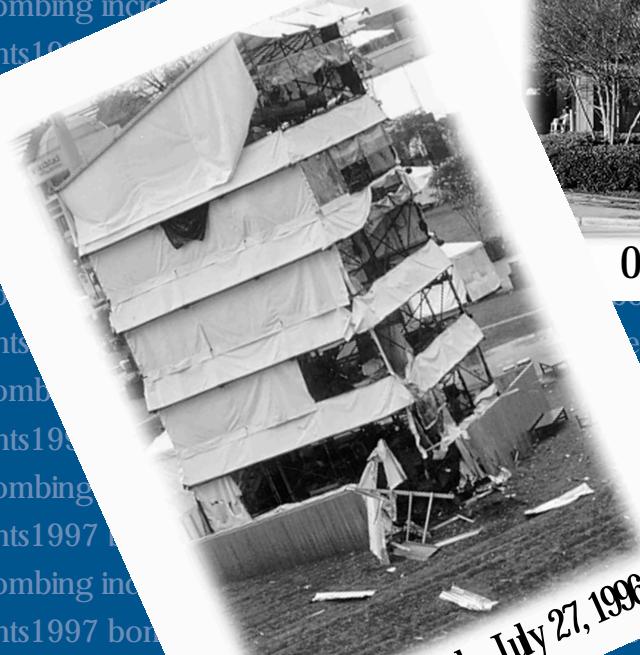
FBI Bomb Data Center

General Information Bulletin 97-1



Otherside Lounge, February 21, 1997

<http://www.depts.ttu.edu/museumtu/disasters/us%20response%20files/SupportDocs/FBI%20reports/1997bomprep.pdf> (retrieved 24 August 2014)



Centennial Park, July 27, 1996



Sandy Springs Professional Building, January 16, 1997

1997
bombing incidents

1997 BOMB SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

The FBI Bomb Data Center (BDC) collects and reports bombing information to public safety agencies, elected officials and the interested public. The graphs and tables contained in the body of this summary reflect the use of explosive and incendiary devices by criminals in the United States. Statistics show criminals are continually using these devices to facilitate unlawful purposes. This places the public and law enforcement personnel at great risk.

The information contained in the charts comes from bombing incidents reported in 1997 and its territories. Also presented are statistics regarding hoax devices, recoveries of improvised devices, explosives, and military ordnance.

State and local public safety agencies (to include over 600 bomb squads) make a significant contribution in reporting these types of incidents to the FBI. In addition, the BDC gathers information from the Postal Inspection Service; Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

While we make every effort to obtain data on all bombing incidents, it is necessary to point out that not every incident is reported to law enforcement agencies, or in rare instances, those reported to the agencies may not come to the attention of the FBI. Special thanks go to the agencies mentioned above whose participation makes our goal of accurately reporting bombing statistics obtainable.

Actual Bombing

An illegal detonation or ignition of an explosive or incendiary device. Included is the premature detonation or ignition of a device while it is being prepared, transported or placed.

Attempted Bombing

An unsuccessful attempt to illegally detonate or ignite an explosive or incendiary device. The failure of a device to detonate or ignite results from the malfunction of the device or the disarmament of the device before it functions.

Explosive Bombing

An illegal actual or attempted detonation of a device constructed with high or low explosive material. For example, high explosive materials are explosives that can detonate with a blasting cap such as dynamite. Examples of low explosive materials are black, smokeless, and flash powders. Low explosives generally burn.

Incendiary Bombing

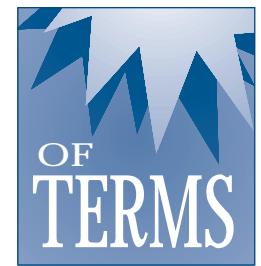
An illegal ignition or attempted ignition of a device constructed with flammable materials designed to produce a burning effect. Since incendiary bombings are often called "fire bombings," they are often considered arsons. However, the use of a bona fide device, despite the intent or effects, is considered a bombing. An example of an incendiary device is a Molotov cocktail.

Motive

The impulse, emotion, or desire that moves a person to perpetrate a violation of a federal, state or local law concerning the illegal detonation of an explosive bomb or ignition of an incendiary device.

Time

The time of day an actual bombing occurs. In an attempted bombing, we define the time of day that the device is discovered after it malfunctions, or when the device is found and dismantled before detonation or ignition.



Federal Bureau of Investigation BOMB DATA CENTER



Law enforcement is a difficult enough challenge without the added risk of improvised explosive devices. The damage wrought by bombs is extremely ominous, striking random, innocent victims, as seen in the bombing of the Otherside Lounge in Atlanta, Georgia, and in the Sandy Springs Professional Building in Sandy Springs, Georgia. Bombers are often indiscriminate and frequently evade law enforcement by the remote nature of their crimes, frustrating the investigators, the forensic scientists, the entire law enforcement community, and the public. Terrorists and criminals are able to utilize improvised explosive mixtures in combination with sophisticated fusing systems. It is for these reasons that the resources of all law enforcement must unite and work together to combat terrorism. It is the commitment of the FBI to use the resources of its Laboratory Division's Bomb Data Center (BDC) to support the fight against bombings nationwide and worldwide.

Bomb Data Center

The BDC began as the National Bomb Data Center in 1970. It was initially funded through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and managed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In 1972, the administration of the program was transferred to the FBI. Technical supports from the U.S. Army's Picatinny Arsenal ended in 1976 when LEAA funding ceased. The FBI BDC then took over responsibility for technology transfer, training and publications. The BDC's many distinct responsibilities are outlined below.

Technical Training Program

The BDC oversees the technical training of all public safety bomb disposal personnel at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS), Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. Since 1981, the FBI has funded and administered the HDS through the BDC when

Congress mandated that the FBI would assume this responsibility. HDS is the only school in the United States that trains public safety officials as bomb disposal technicians. To date, more than 5,500 technicians have graduated from the Basic course and 4,400 have received refresher training.

In direct support of the FBI's domestic and international terrorism programs, the BDC also provides field training in bombing investigations and explosive device recognition. The unit conducts Post Blast Investigators' Schools where bombing evidence collection, preservation, and evaluation is stressed. This training is only available to public safety personnel with investigative responsibilities in bombing cases.

The unit also teaches Regional Bomb Technician Seminars. The topics covered include the construction and use of improvised explosive devices, techniques for remote neutralization, discussions of research and development, and a review of new technical equipment. This seminar is only available to trained bomb technicians who are HDS graduates.

In keeping with its mission for bomb technician safety and professionalism, the BDC holds the Bomb Squad Commander's Conference every eighteen months. Bomb squad commanders from across the United States attend these conferences. Topics covered have included bomb squad management and safety, domestic and international bombing trends, and an overview of bomb disposal techniques.

Information/Intelligence Program

The BDC collects and reports bombing information to public safety agencies, elected officials and other interested parties. The graphs and tables contained in the body of this summary reflect the use of

explosive, incendiary, and hoax devices by criminals in the United States. In addition to these types of incidents, state and local public safety agencies also report incidents involving the recovery of improvised explosive devices, explosives, and military ordnance.

Another part of the unit's information/intelligence program is the collection, collation, and dissemination of technical information about improvised devices; render safe procedures; explosives research; and information about bomb technician equipment. The principal publications of the BDC through which this is accomplished are as follows:

Special Technician Bulletins contain technical information intended for HDS trained bomb technicians. Detailed in this type of publication are render safe techniques, specialized equipment, unusual improvised explosive devices, and technical safety information.

Investigator Bulletins contain technical information useful to the public safety officer trained to conduct a bombing crime scene investigation. This technical data includes information on bomb construction and potential crime scene hazards.

General Information Bulletins delineate the results of private tests on bomb handling and detection equipment, general evacuation procedures, and the elements necessary for good physical security.

Foreign Cooperation

The BDC operates as a clearinghouse for information on bombing incidents and new render safe procedures as reported in the United States and abroad. Contact is maintained with bomb data centers in the following countries: Australia, Canada,

England, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, Spain, and Switzerland. Additional foreign cooperation in bombing matters is provided by an aggressive Legat program. When circumstances dictate, the international bomb data center community can be relied upon for immediate information and expertise.

Online Capabilities

The FBI has established the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) system, a restricted online service that provides a secure means of communication for law enforcement and public safety personnel. Within the LEO system, the BDC has a site that provides bombing related information exclusively for the bomb technician and investigator communities. In addition, general information is available to anyone on the FBIs Home Page website at www.fbi.gov.

Computer Reference Library

The FBIs Laboratory maintains the largest single computer reference library in the world for identification and comparison examination purposes. The Explosives Reference and Search System (EXPRESS) gives instant access to the division's resources including a unique device comparison module for the intercomparison of cases. This tool combines the text of Laboratory reports with evidentiary photographs of bombing cases and allows the quick and accurate retrieval of information based upon any aspect of the forensic examination. When a search is performed, EXPRESS will attempt to find similar devices and identify similarities in components used in the construction of an improvised explosive device. Currently, the EXPRESS Database System consists of four databases: Laboratory Forensic Report Database, Domestic Commercial Explosives Reference File, Foreign Commercial Explosives Reference File, and the Underground Publications Database. EXPRESS inquiries and search requests may be directed to the Materials and Devices Unit at (202) 324-4341.

Research and Development Program

The BDC also conducts extensive research and development for enhanced render safe procedures and technical equipment for bomb disposal personnel. The unit manages a variety of research programs involving remote render safe technology, detection of explosives, and neutralization techniques for explosive devices.

Operational Support Program

In response to requests for explosives-related technical support for special events, the unit possesses two bomb disposal trucks and total containment vessels. Each bomb truck contains all the necessary render safe equipment to include a bomb disposal robot, bomb protective suits, screening and disruption equipment. This technical support is in keeping with the unit's philosophy in using remote and safe procedures unless a life threatening situation leaves no other alternative.

Conclusion

The BDC's commitment is one of aiding the bomb technician and investigator communities through active support of major operations. This support includes enhanced training for bomb technicians and investigators, continued development of disrupter technology and development of new ways of identifying explosive residues from improvised explosive mixtures. In addition, the unit provides equipment and personnel support to supplement state and local law enforcement in time of increased demand and reduced budgets. The BDC is dedicated to providing the highest possible level of service and support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the field of bombing investigations.

If you would like additional information about the BDC, its programs or publications, please contact us at:

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COMMENTS

Two thousand two hundred and seventeen (2,217) bombing incidents were reported to the Bomb Data Center (BDC) in 1997 that is a 14% decrease over the previous year's reported bombings (2,573).

The use of explosives in bombings accounted for 76% of the incidents and the remaining 24% of the incidents were incendiary by nature.

Actual and Attempted Bombings

In 72% of the bombing incidents, the devices were "successful" defined as either detonating or igniting and 28% were "unsuccessful." Explosive devices detonated as planned 72% of the time and incendiary devices ignited 71% of the time.

Location

Of the 2,217 bombing incidents for 1997, 810 (37%) occurred in the Western states. Six hundred and twenty-two (28%) occurred in the Southern states, which includes Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico and 554 (25%) in the North Central States. The Eastern states endured 10% of the bombings (231).

Time

Of the 2,217 bombing incidents, most of the attacks, 64%, were perpetrated between six in the evening and six in the morning. The remaining 36% of the bombings were evenly distributed between the late morning and afternoon hours.

The time between six p.m. and six a.m was popular for residential bombings as 71% of the incidents against private property occurred during this time. Seventy percent of the vehicular bombings, 73% of the financial institution bombings, and 60% of the businesses were bombed during the evening and early morning hours.

Fifty-seven percent of the bombings targeting educational facilities occurred during the early morning and daytime hours.

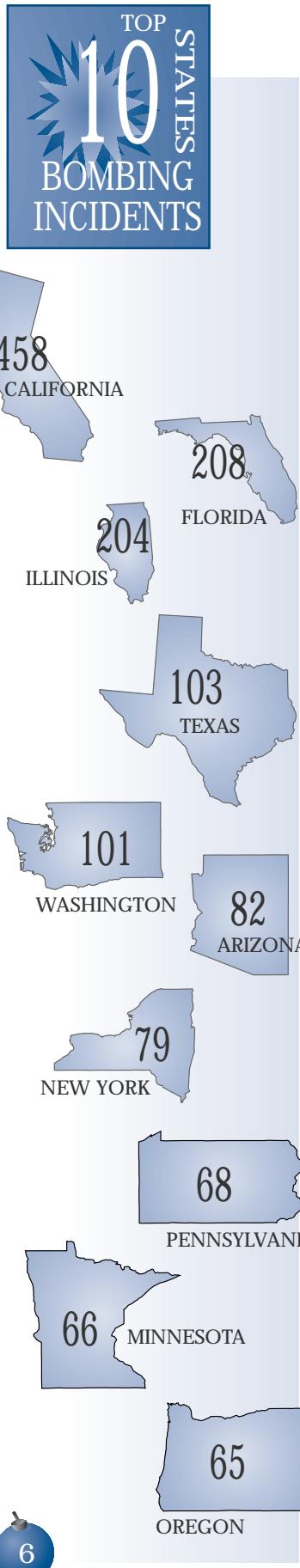
Injuries and Deaths

Casualties from bombings numbered eighteen (18) in 1997 versus twenty-three (23) in 1996. Bombs also injured fewer people in 1997, 204 injuries versus 336 in 1996.

Property Damage

We calculated damage to properties in 1997 at approximately 9 million dollars. That is an increase from the 5 million in monetary damages reported for 1996.

COMMENTS



Recoveries of Devices

To be tabulated as a recovery, the device must have been without a target. Examples of this are devices seized during routine traffic stops or in searches of residences. There were 939 incidents involving a recovery of an improvised explosive or incendiary device. This is a 22% increase over 1996 recoveries. Eighty-five percent of the devices recovered were explosive, 7% were incendiary, while the remaining 8% were not specified. In addition, there were 944 incidents in which military ordnance was retrieved. Quite often, these items were found to be war souvenirs.

Recoveries of Improvised Device Incidents

1993	811
1994	1,009
1995	851
1996	730
1997	939

Hoaxes

Eight hundred and thirty-eight (838) incidents involved hoax devices in 1997. This is an increase of 23% versus 1996 (643 hoax incidents). A threatening note, letter, or telephone call to the establishment or an individual target preceded 28% of these incidents. For our purposes a suspicious package, such as unclaimed luggage in an airport or an accidentally forgotten briefcase, was not tabulated as hoaxes even if the bomb squad was called. This is because there was not a target or intention for mischief associated with the forgotten items.

BOMBING INCIDENTS

BY YEAR		19	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Total		848	977	1208	1582	2499	2989	2980	3163	2577	2573	2217	
ACTUAL	Explosive	600	593	641	931	1551	1911	1880	1916	1562	1457	1212	
	Incendiary	104	156	203	267	423	582	538	545	406	427	378	
ATTEMPTS	Explosive	102	161	243	254	395	384	375	522	417	504	473	
	Incendiary	42	40	91	130	130	112	187	180	192	185	154	
\$MILLION	Property Damage	4	2	5	10	6	13	*518	7	**105	5	9	
	Persons Injured	107	145	202	222	230	349	1323	308	**744	336	204	
Deaths		21	20	11	27	29	26	49	31	**193	23	18	

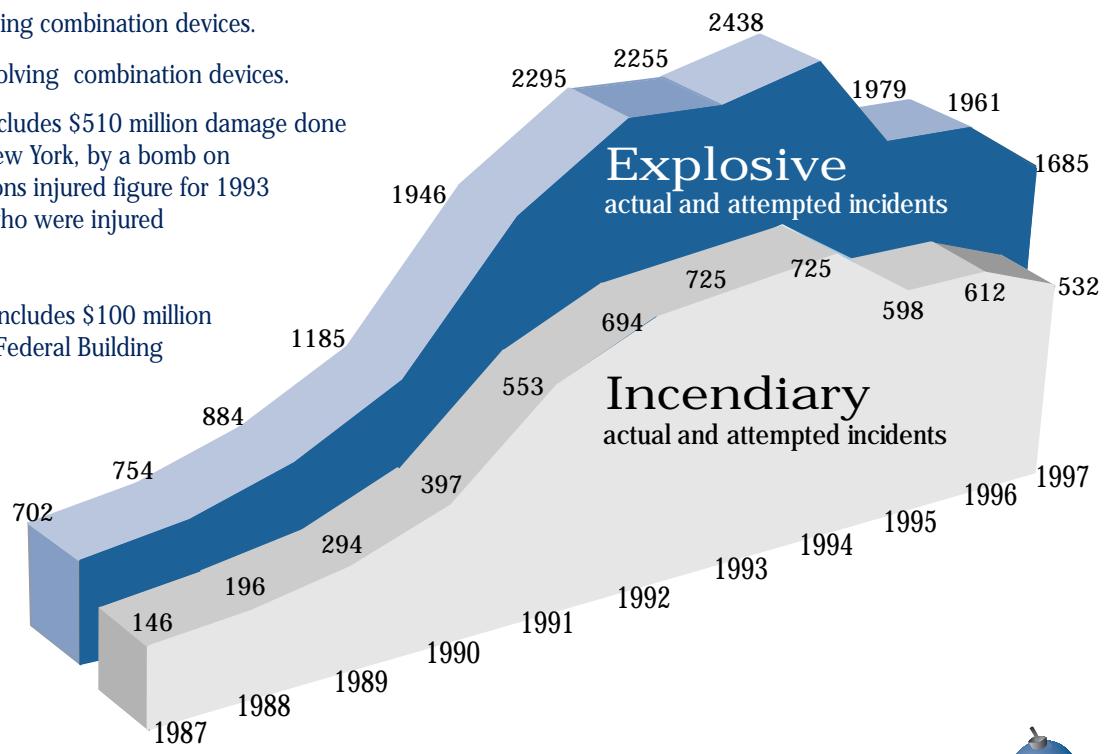
- Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

-- Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

* The 1993 damage figure includes \$510 million damage done to the World Trade Center, New York, by a bomb on February 26, 1993. The persons injured figure for 1993 includes the 1,042 persons who were injured in the same bombing.

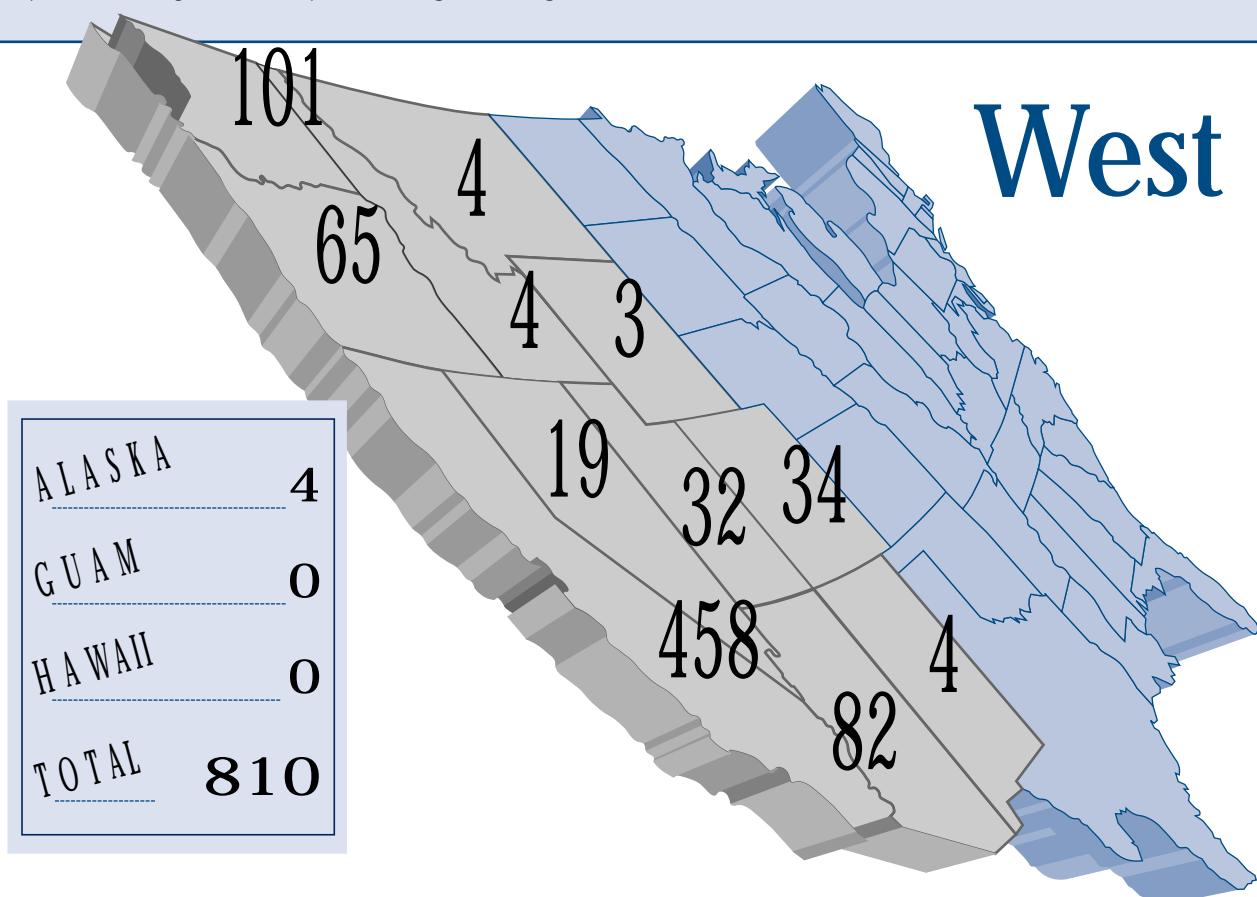
** The 1995 damage figure includes \$100 million damage done to the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by a bomb on April 19, 1995.

Both the persons injured and the death figures for 1995 include the 518 people injured and 168 people killed in the same bombing.



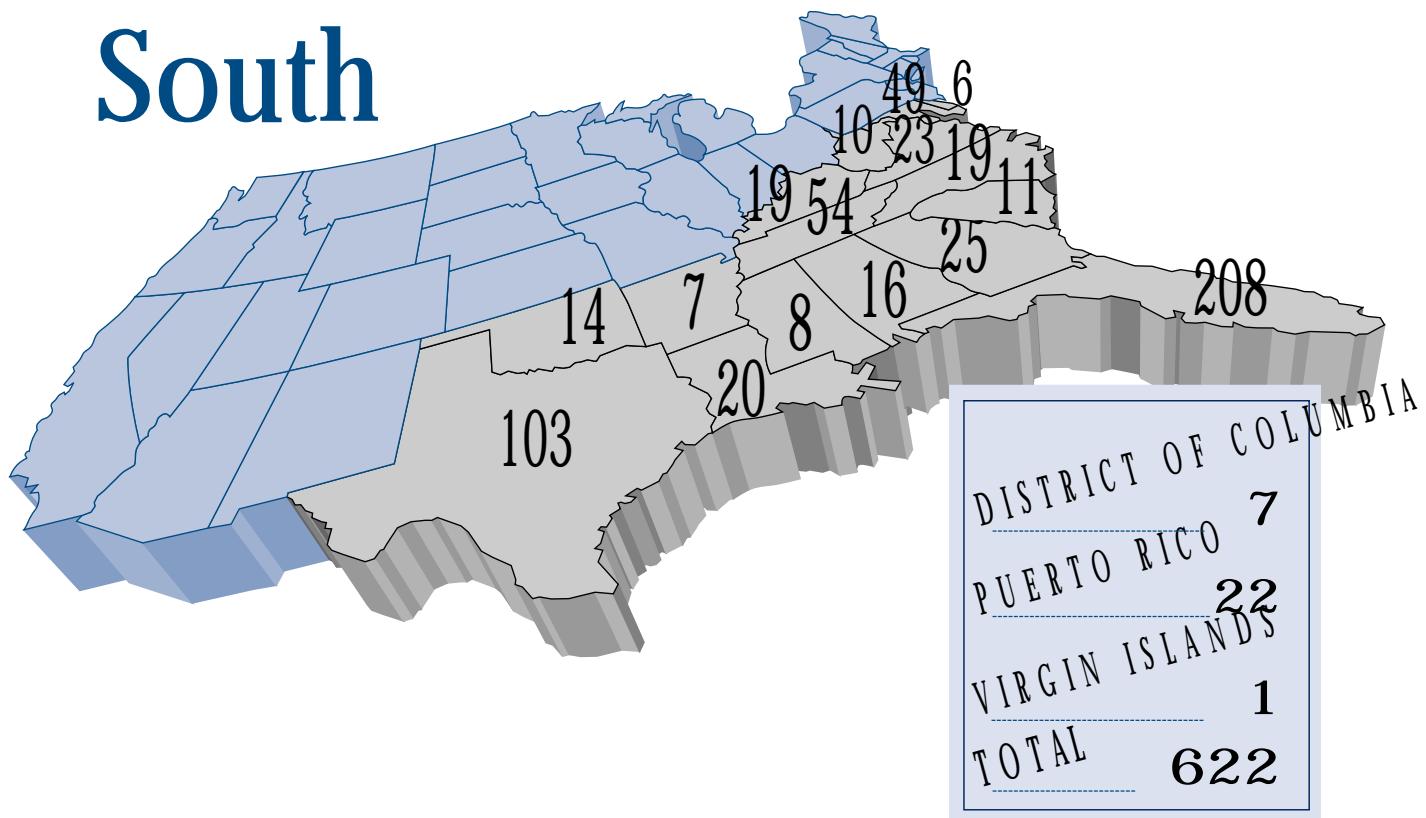
INCIDENTS BY STATE

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALASKA	1	3	0	0	NEW MEXICO	3	0	1	0
ARIZONA	59	5	11	7	OREGON	37	0	23	5
CALIFORNIA	228	81	121	28	UTAH	26	5	0	1
COLORADO	14	13	3	4	WASHINGTON	63	2	31	5
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	WYOMING	3	0	0	0
IDAHO	1	0	3	0	GUAM	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	4	0	0	0	TOTALS	445	116	196	53
NEVADA	6	7	3	3					



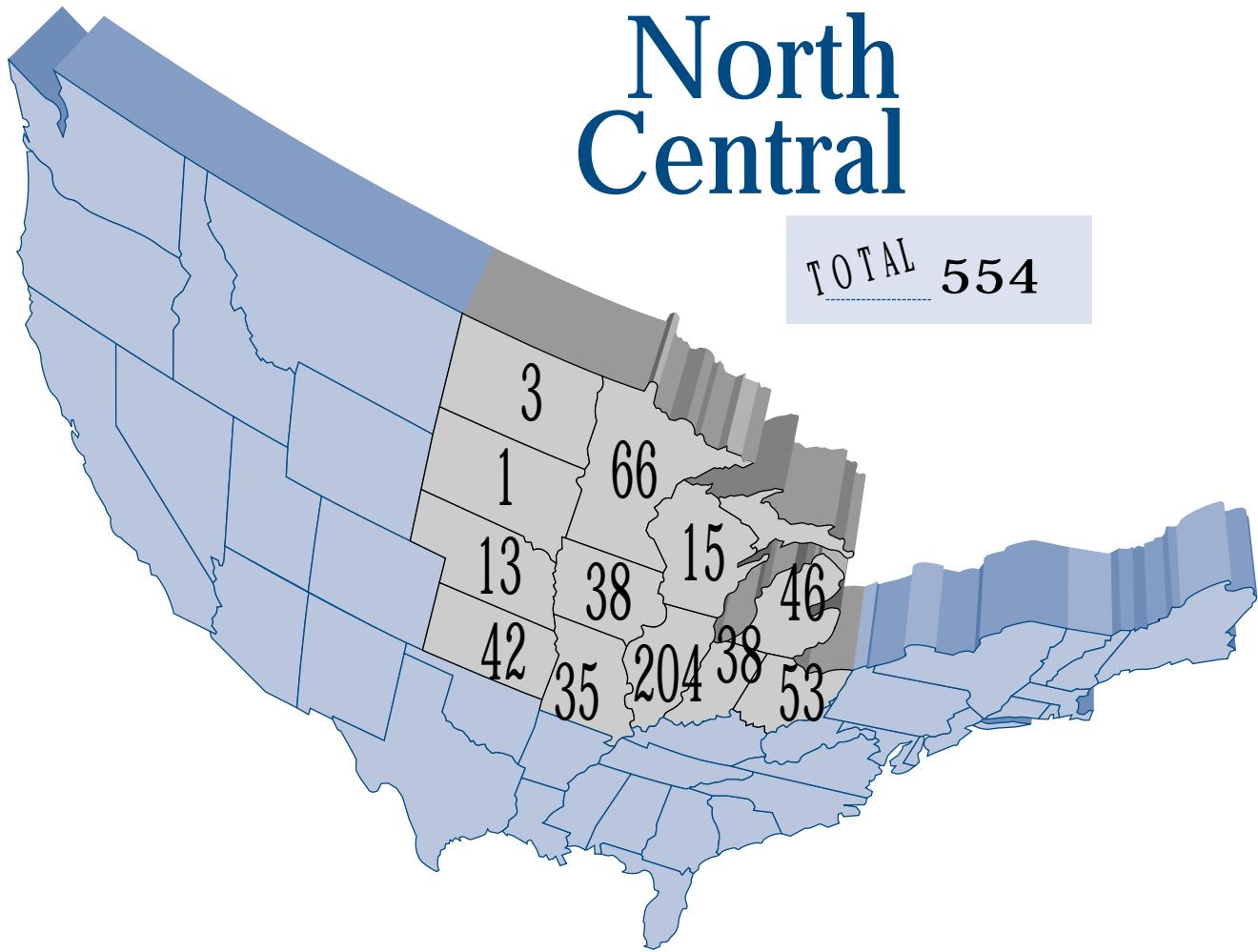
INCIDENTS BY STATE

South



STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALABAMA	7	1	6	2	NORTH CAROLINA	11	3	4	1
ARKANSAS	4	2	0	1	OKLAHOMA	10	2	2	0
DELAWARE	2	1	2	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	10	0	1	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	5	0	TENNESSEE	25	1	18	10
FLORIDA	135	26	36	11	TEXAS	61	25	9	8
GEORGIA	17	7	1	0	VIRGINIA	9	3	9	2
KENTUCKY	12	2	5	0	WEST VIRGINIA	6	1	3	0
LOUISIANA	7	8	3	2	PUERTO RICO	9	3	8	2
MARYLAND	29	8	5	7	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	3	1	2	2	TOTALS	359	95	119	49

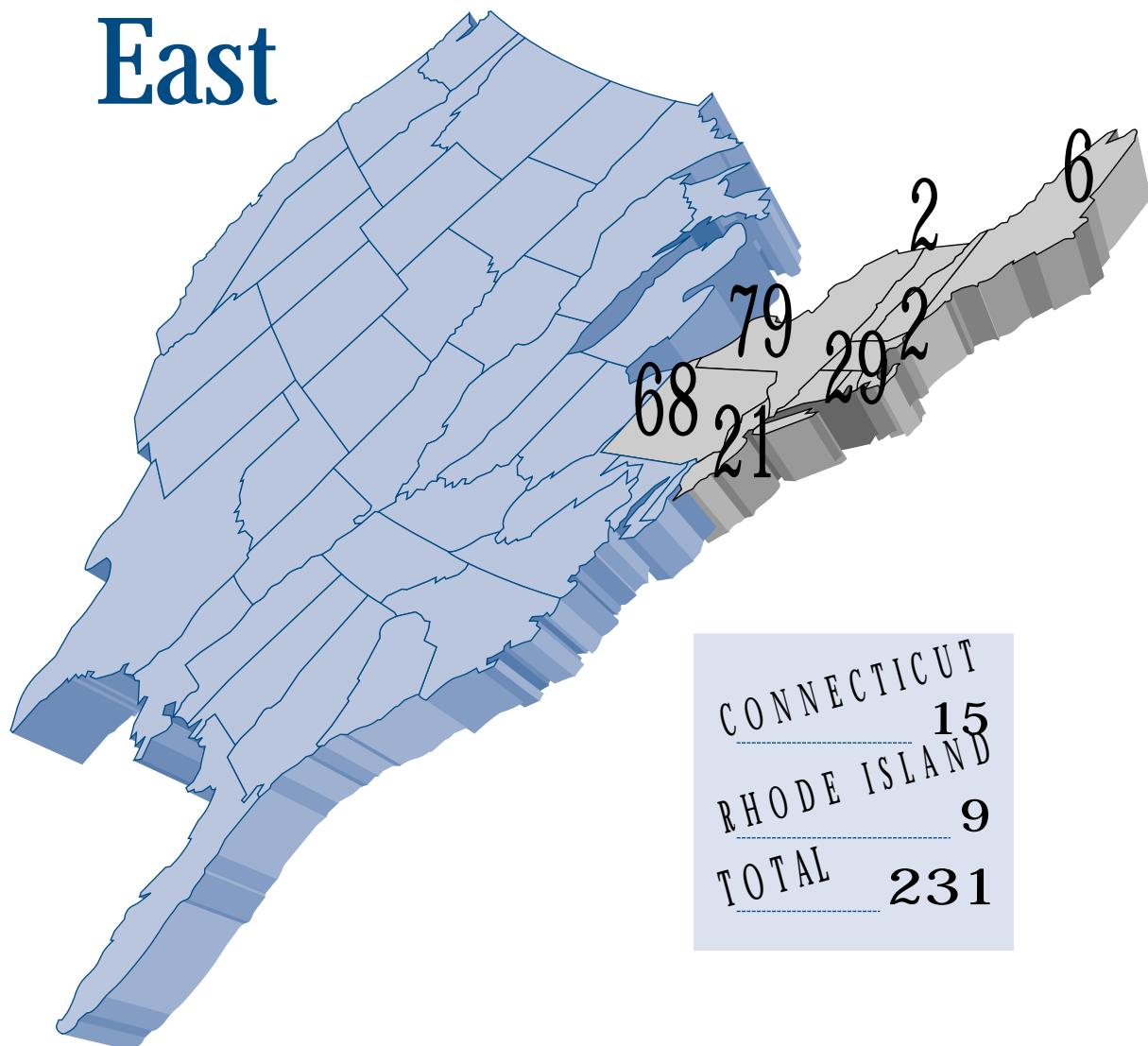
INCIDENTS BY STATE



STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ILLINOIS	100	59	21	24	NEBRASKA	6	1	6	0
INDIANA	17	5	12	4	NORTH DAKOTA	2	0	1	0
IOWA	24	7	6	1	OHIO	33	7	10	3
KANSAS	23	7	9	3	SOUTH DAKOTA	1	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	30	4	12	0	WISCONSIN	9	0	5	1
MINNESOTA	25	24	8	9	TOTALS	289	123	95	47
MISSOURI	19	9	5	2					

INCIDENTS BY STATE

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
CONNECTICUT	5	7	1	2	NEW YORK	45	18	13	3
MAINE	3	3	0	0	PENNSYLVANIA	31	21	11	5
MASSACHUSETTS	14	9	6	0	RHODE ISLAND	5	1	0	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	0	0	0	VERMONT	1	1	0	0
NEW JERSEY	13	3	4	1	TOTALS	119	63	35	14



INCIDENTS BY TARGET



TARGET

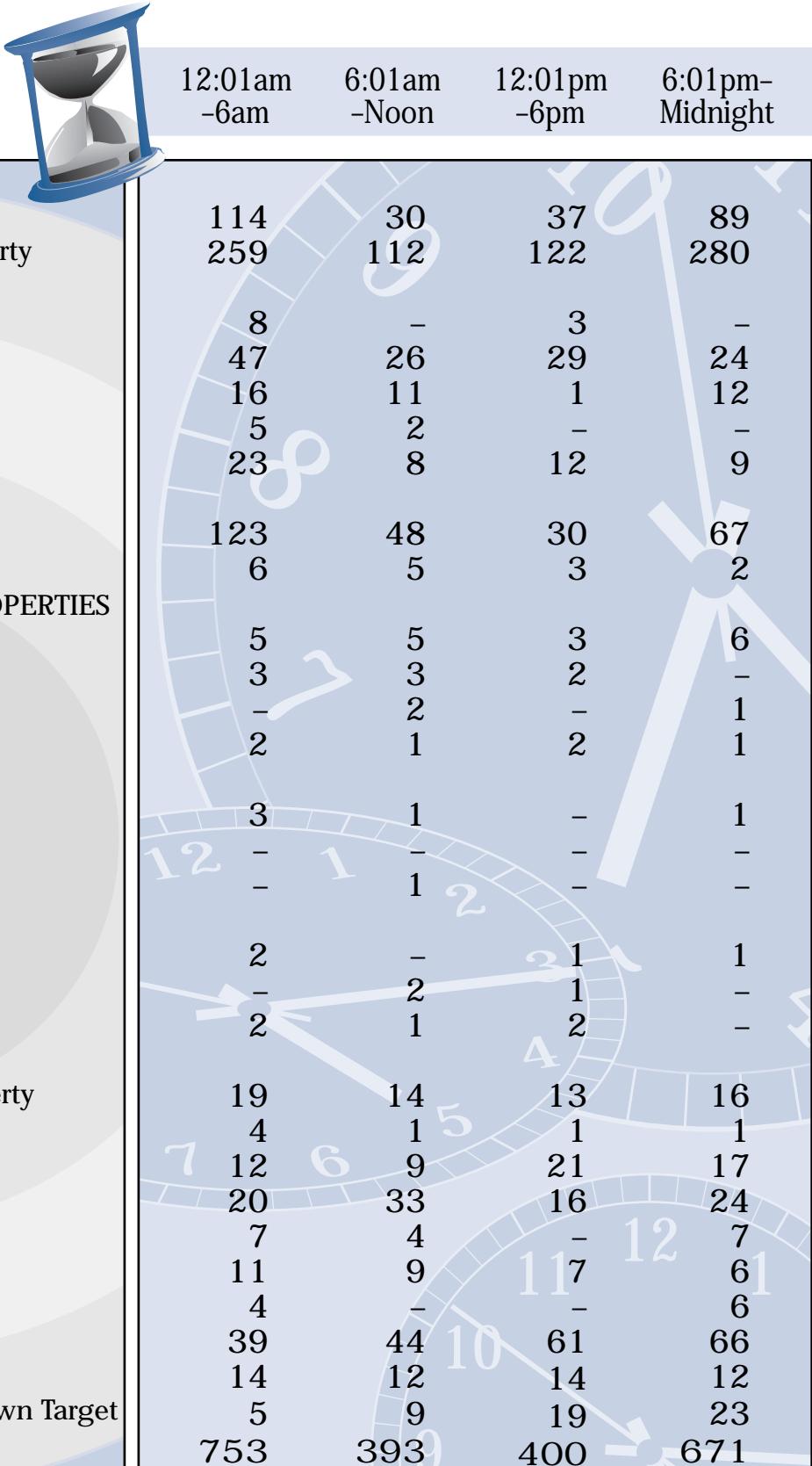
EXPLOSIVE

INCENDIARY

PROPERTY DAMAGE

TARGET	EXPLOSIVE	INCENDIARY	PROPERTY DAMAGE
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES			
Private Residences	136	134	\$854,160
Mailboxes/Other Private Property	670	103	153,869
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES			
Financial Institutions	9	2	31,400
Commercial/Retail	90	36	4,328,450
Restaurants	21	19	402,470
Offices	5	2	372,750
Other Commercial Operations	34	18	81,480
VEHICLES			
Automobiles	162	106	1,265,946
Other Vehicles	11	5	210,600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES			
Postal Facilities/Equipment	18	1	3,723
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	5	3	-
Military Facilities	3	-	-
Other Federal Government	6	-	8,250
UTILITIES			
Electric Facilities	5	-	50
Nuclear Facilities	-	-	-
Water/Sewer	1	-	-
MEDICAL FACILITIES			
Hospitals	1	3	6,000
Abortion Clinics	3	-	802,000
Other Medical Facilities	1	4	9,500
OTHER TARGETS			
State/Local Government Property	48	14	412,240
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	6	1	56,500
Bridge/Highway	48	11	1,670
Academic Facilities	80	13	240,882
Radio/Television/Telecommunications	17	1	7,150
Church/Synagogue/Temple	20	13	16,465
Vending Machines	10	-	3,720
Open Area	176	34	12,547
Other	48	4	17,800
Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target	51	5	28,800
TOTALS	1,685	532	\$9,328,422

INCIDENTS BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

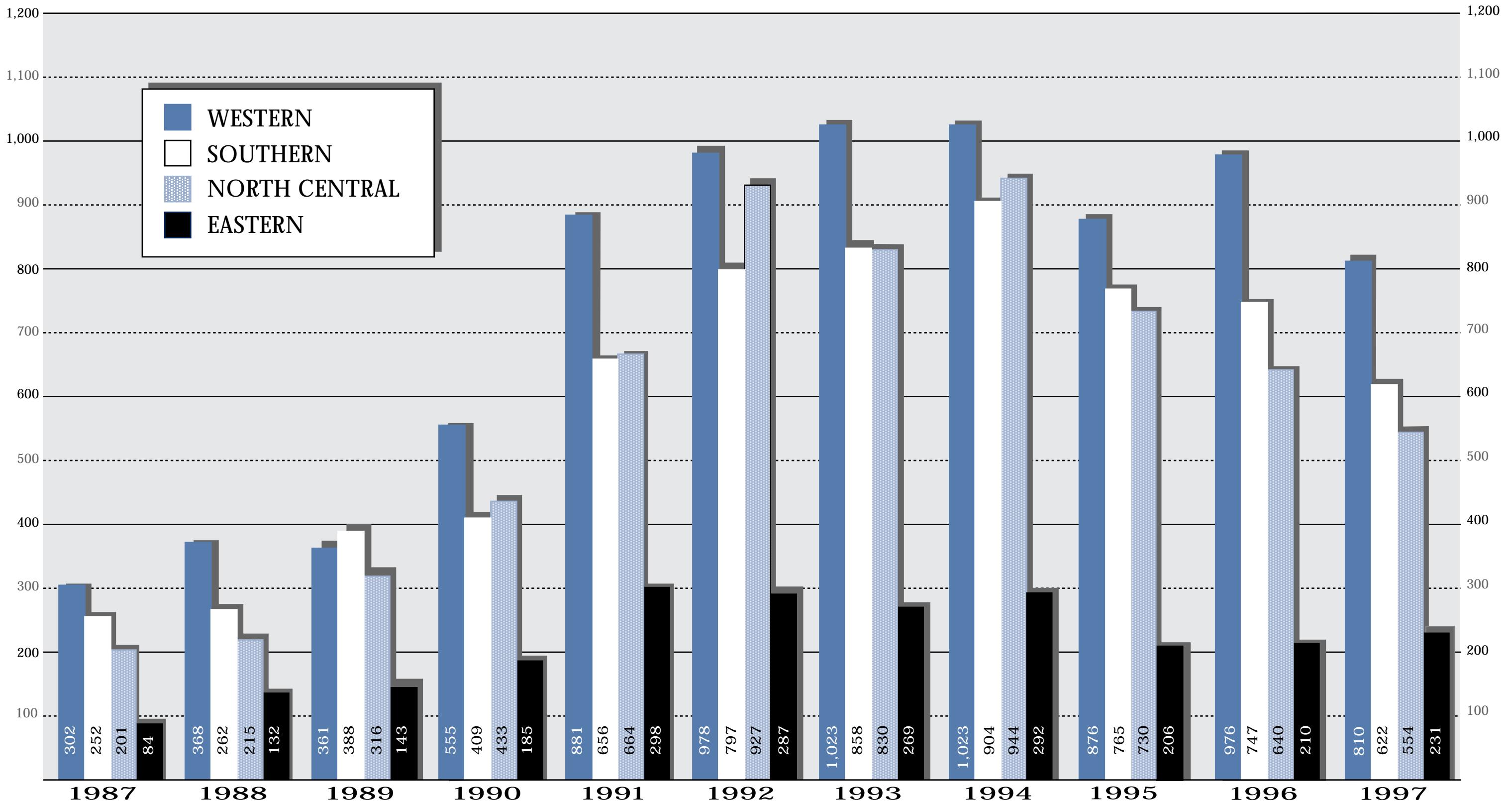


	12:01am -6am	6:01am -Noon	12:01pm -6pm	6:01pm- Midnight
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES				
Private Residences	114	30	37	89
Mailboxes/Other Private Property	259	112	122	280
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES				
Financial Institutions	8	-	3	-
Commercial/Retail	47	26	29	24
Restaurants	16	11	1	12
Offices	5	2	-	-
Other Commercial Operations	23	8	12	9
VEHICLES				
Automobiles	123	48	30	67
Other Vehicles	6	5	3	2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES				
Postal Facilities/Equipment	5	5	3	6
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	3	3	2	-
Military Facilities	-	2	-	1
Other Federal Government	2	1	2	1
UTILITIES				
Electric Facilities	3	1	-	1
Nuclear Facilities	-	-	-	-
Water/Sewer	-	1	-	-
MEDICAL FACILITIES				
Hospitals	2	-	1	1
Abortion Clinics	-	2	1	-
Other Medical Facilities	2	1	2	-
OTHER TARGETS				
State/Local Government Property	19	14	13	16
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	4	1	1	1
Bridge/Highway	12	9	21	17
Academic Facilities	20	33	16	24
Radio/TV/Telecommunications	7	4	-	7
Church/Synagogue/Temple	11	9	17	6
Vending Machines	4	-	-	6
Open Area	39	44	61	66
Other	14	12	14	12
Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target	5	9	19	23
Totals:	753	393	400	671

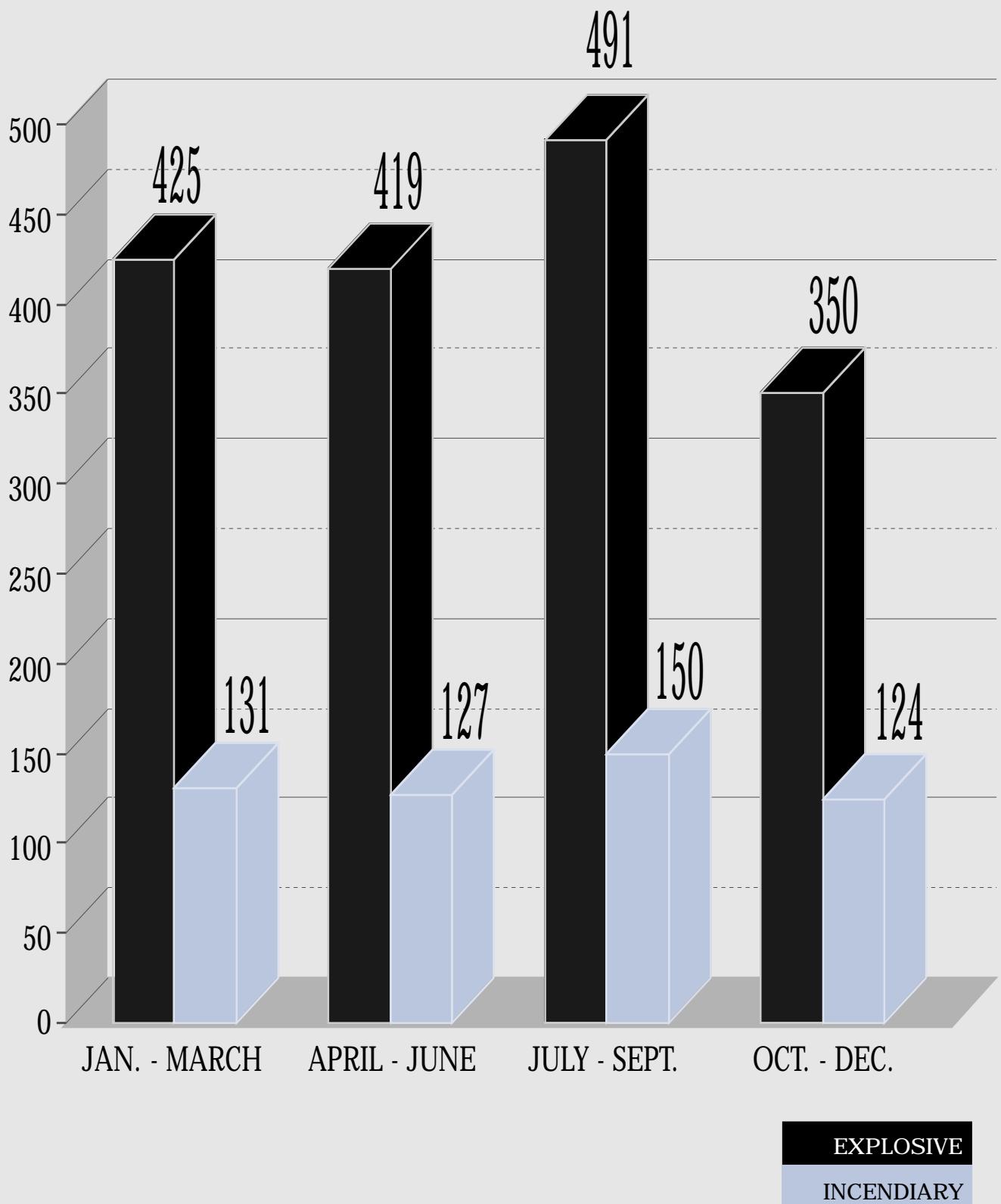
Includes both explosive and incendiary incidents.

Grand Total: 2,217

INCIDENTS BY REGION



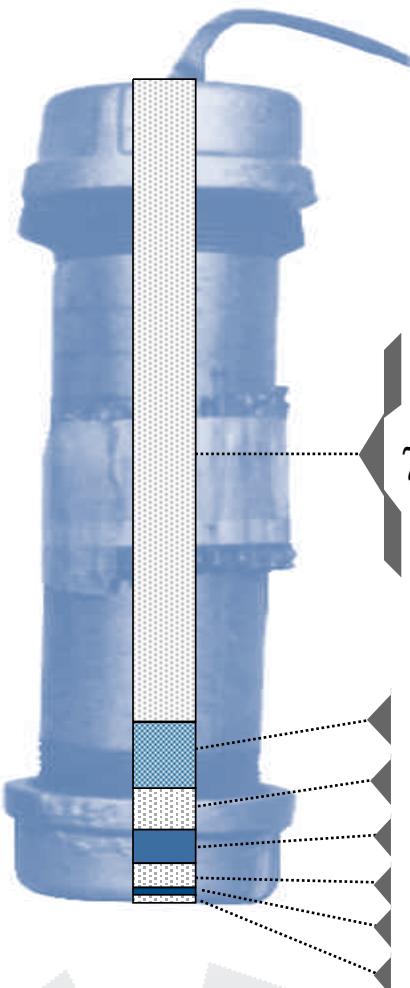
INCIDENTS BY QUARTER



FILLER MATERIAL IN EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Pipe Bombs

Total -
1,131

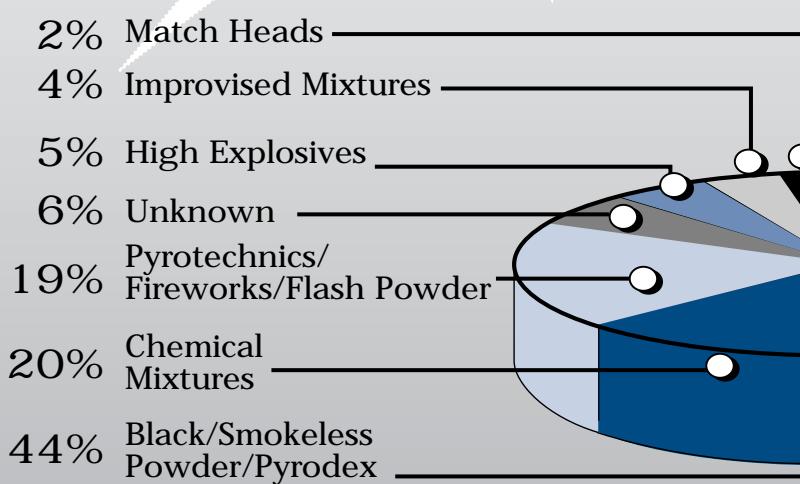


Pipe Bombs Account for
26% of all Improvised Explosive Devices

Improvised Explosive Devices

* Total -

4,335



Plastic Bottles (Acid Bombs) Account for
19% of all Improvised Explosive Devices

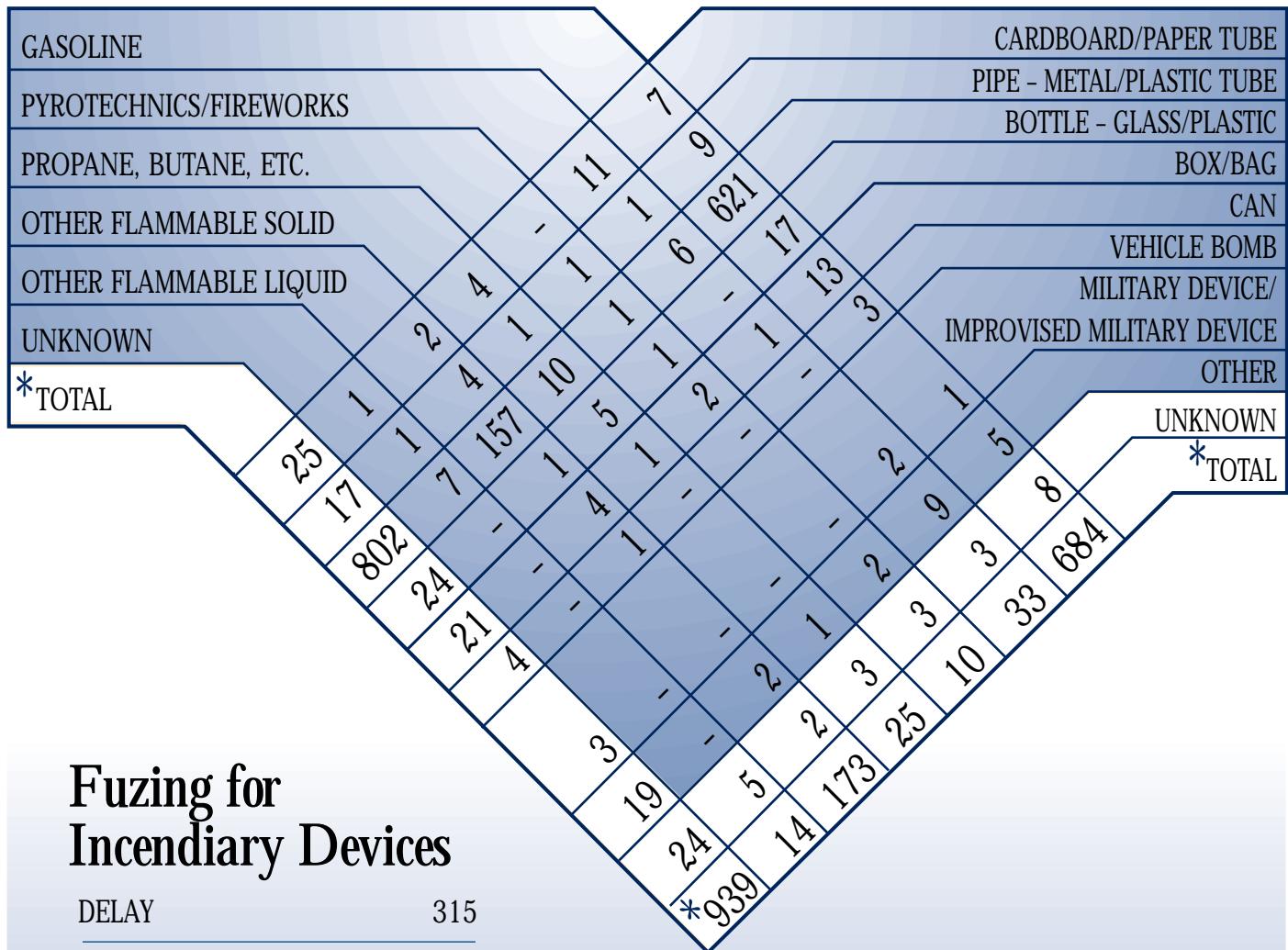
* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

INCENDIARY DEVICES

CONTAINER and Filler

Fillers

Containers



Fuzing for Incendiary Devices

DELAY	315
IMPACT	589
BOOBY TRAPPED	5
OTHER	1
UNKNOWN	29

* Totals reflect improvised incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Container	Low Explosive Fillers				High Explosive Fillers				High/Low Chemical Mixtures				Unknown	Totals		
	Black Powder/Smokeless Powder/Pyrodex	Match Heads	Pyrotechnics/Fireworks	Improvised Mixtures	Dynamite	Primers/Boosters	Binary/2 Part Explosive	ANFO	TNT	C-4	Water Gel	Other				
Pipe/Metal Tube	880	34	59	47	1	-	6	-	1	-	5	-	14	84	1131	
Pipe/Plastic Tube	428	51	56	21	100	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	17	24	714	
Cardboard/Paper Tube	242	5	589	18	10	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	886	
Bottle/Glass	37	2	4	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	28	3	81	
Bottle/Plastic	92	1	45	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	790	6	955
Box	14	3	10	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	40	
Can	23	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	44	
Vehicle Bomb	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Improvised Military Ordnance	100	-	3	23	-	1	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	1	5	145
None	26	2	11	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	59
Other	19	8	9	11	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	17	-	10	82
Unknown	58	2	31	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	5	79	193
Totals	1919	108	823	166	124	2	28	2	12	13	23	-	19	861	235	*4335

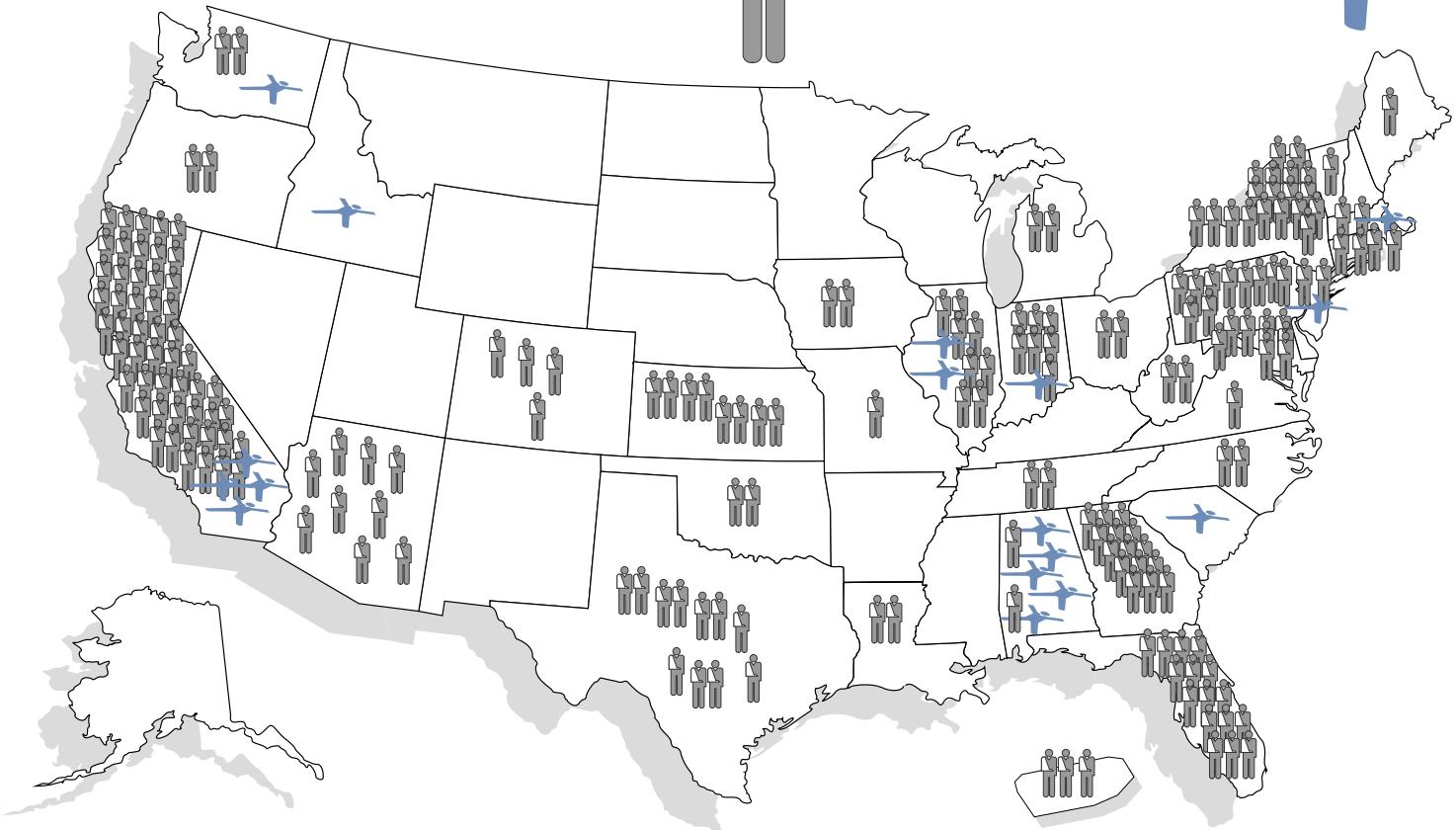
* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

EXPLOSIVE FUZING

TYPE of FUZING for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
Electrical	307
Non-Electrical	3,780
Unknown	248
INITIATING METHODS for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
Delay	3,748
Booby-Trapped	101
Command Remote Controlled	47
Radio Controlled	4
Action	131
Unknown	304
FUNCTIONING of IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	
Impact	48
Clock/Mechanical Delay	37
Burning Delay	2,801
Chemical Delay	836
Electrical/Electronic Delay	240
Pressure Activated	13
Pressure Release Activated	23
Pull/Push Activated	42
Tension Release Activated	16
Other/Unknown	279

Numbers reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

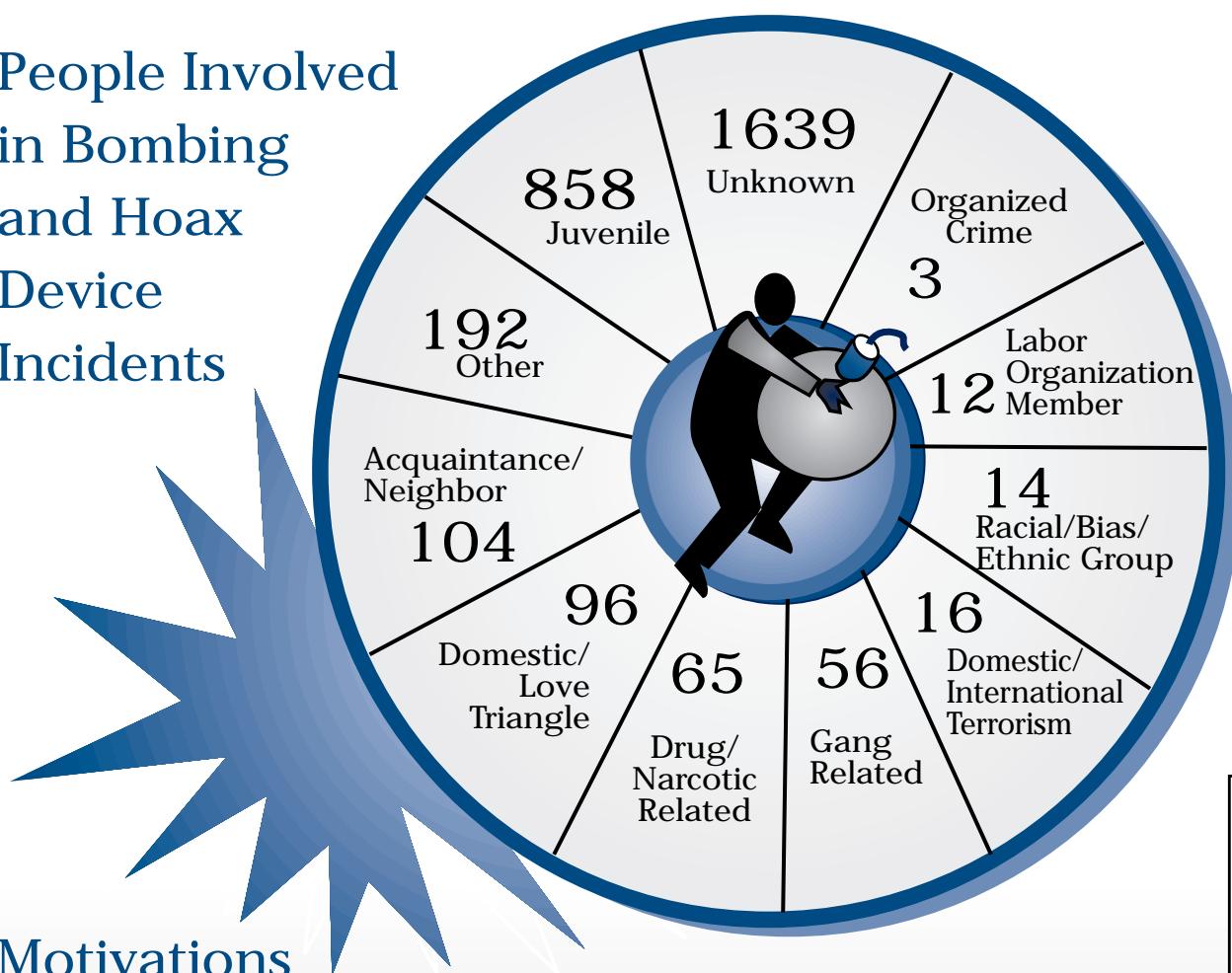
INJURIES AND DEATHS



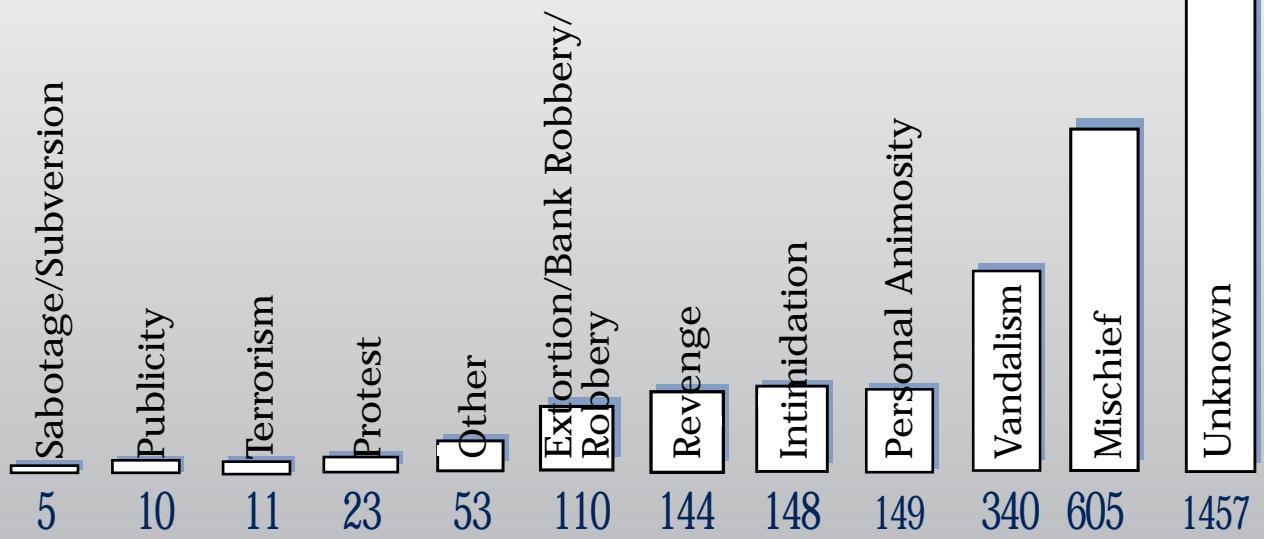
STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS
AK	-	-	LA	2	-	OK	2	-
AL	2	5	MA	2	1	OR	2	-
AR	-	-	MD	9	-	PA	10	-
AZ	9	-	ME	1	-	RI	2	-
CA	52	4	MI	2	-	SC	-	1
CO	4	-	MN	-	-	SD	-	-
CT	2	-	MO	1	-	TN	2	-
DC	1	-	MS	-	-	TX	9	-
DE	-	-	MT	-	-	UT	-	-
FL	16	-	NC	2	-	VA	1	1
GA	15	-	ND	-	-	VT	1	-
HI	-	-	NE	-	-	WA	2	1
IA	2	-	NH	-	-	WI	-	-
ID	-	1	NJ	2	1	WV	2	-
IL	8	2	NM	-	-	WY	-	-
IN	7	1	NV	-	-	Mariana Island	-	-
KS	8	-	NY	19	-	Puerto Rico	3	-
KY	-	-	OH	2	-	TOTAL	204	18

PEOPLE & MOTIVATIONS INVOLVED IN BOMBINGS

People Involved
in Bombing
and Hoax
Device
Incidents

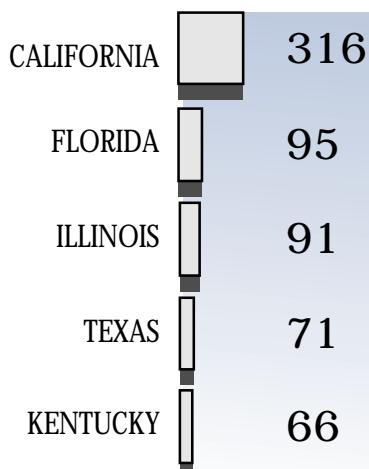


Motivations
in Bombing
and Hoax Device Incidents



RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES

TOP FIVE STATES FOR RECOVERIES



Number of Incidents

1,619

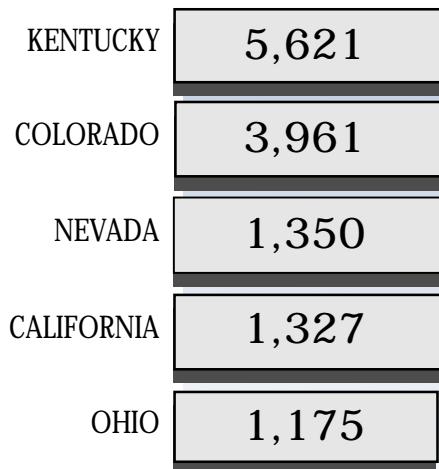
Pounds of High Explosives

13,308

Pounds of Low Explosives

602

TOP FIVE STATES FOR POUNDS

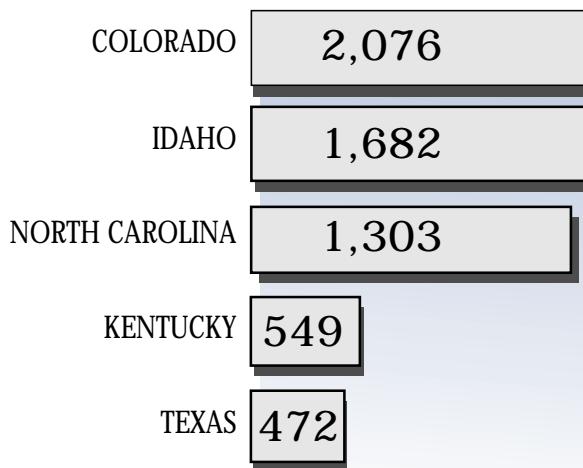


Number of Detonators

8,814

Feet of Detonating Cord/Safety Fuse
82,284

TOP FIVE STATES FOR DETONATORS



Number of Grenades
2,069

Pounds of Blasting Agents
5,194

Information courtesy of the
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

INCIDENTS INVOLVING HOAX DEVICES

HOAX DEVICES BY TARGET

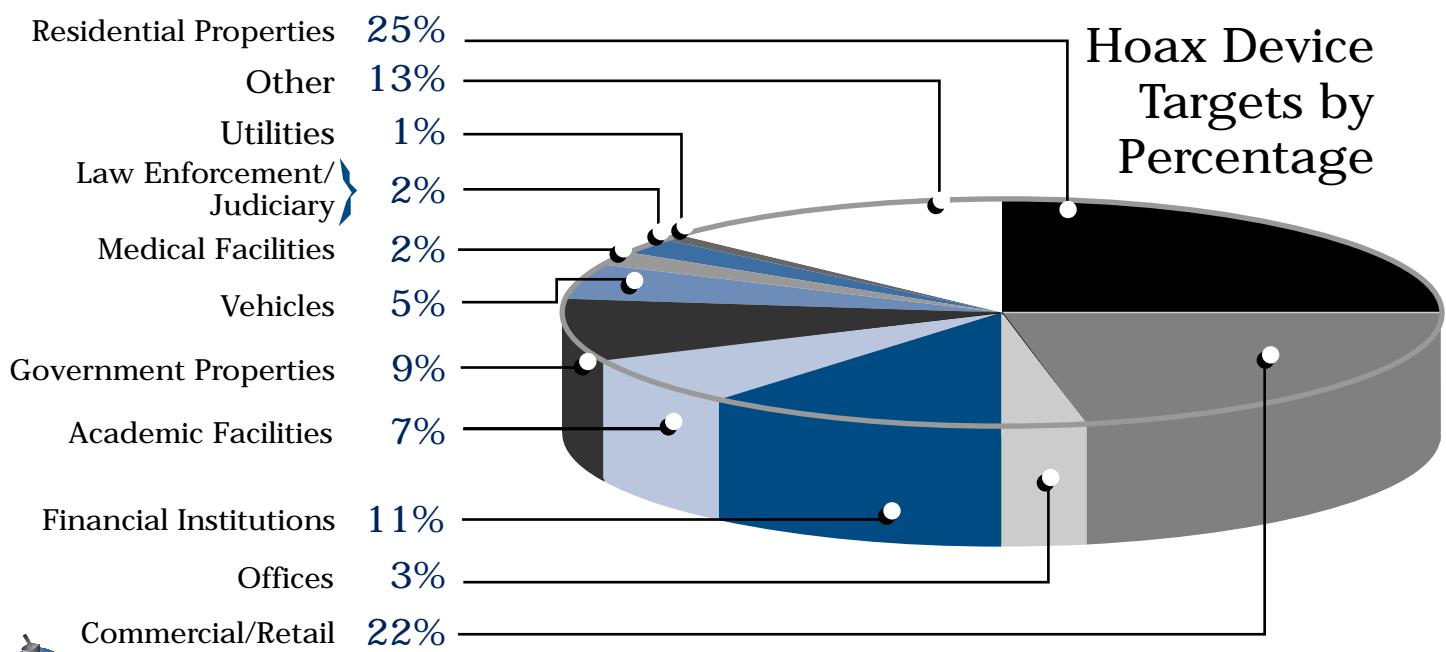
TARGET	PRECEDED BY A THREAT	NO THREAT
Residential Properties	26	181
Commercial/Retail	47	138
Offices	3	18
Financial Institutions	59	37
Academic Facilities	18	40
Government Properties	40	37
Vehicles	5	39
Medical Facilities	4	13
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	8	11
Utilities	3	6
Other	21	84
TOTAL	234	604

TOTAL

838

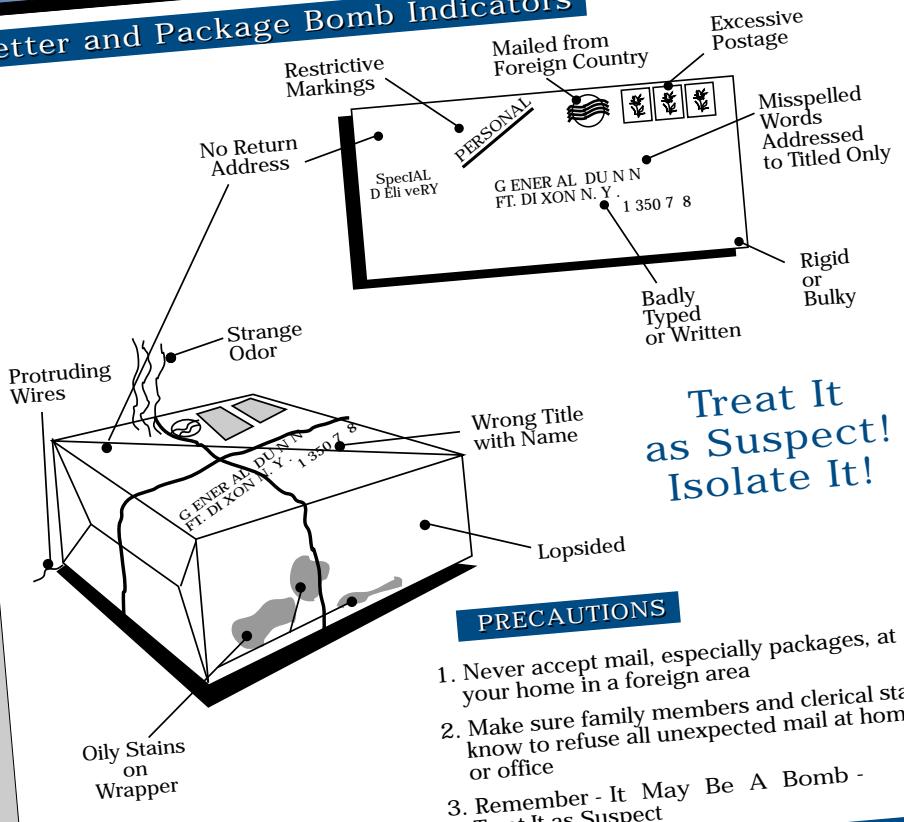
This is a
23%
increase in
Hoax Device
incidents over
1996 Hoaxes.

28% of incidents involving
Hoax Devices were preceded
by a threatening note, letter
or telephone call.



WARNING!

Letter and Package Bomb Indicators



Treat It
as Suspect!
Isolate It!

PRECAUTIONS

1. Never accept mail, especially packages, at your home in a foreign area
2. Make sure family members and clerical staff know to refuse all unexpected mail at home or office
3. Remember - It May Be A Bomb - Treat It as Suspect

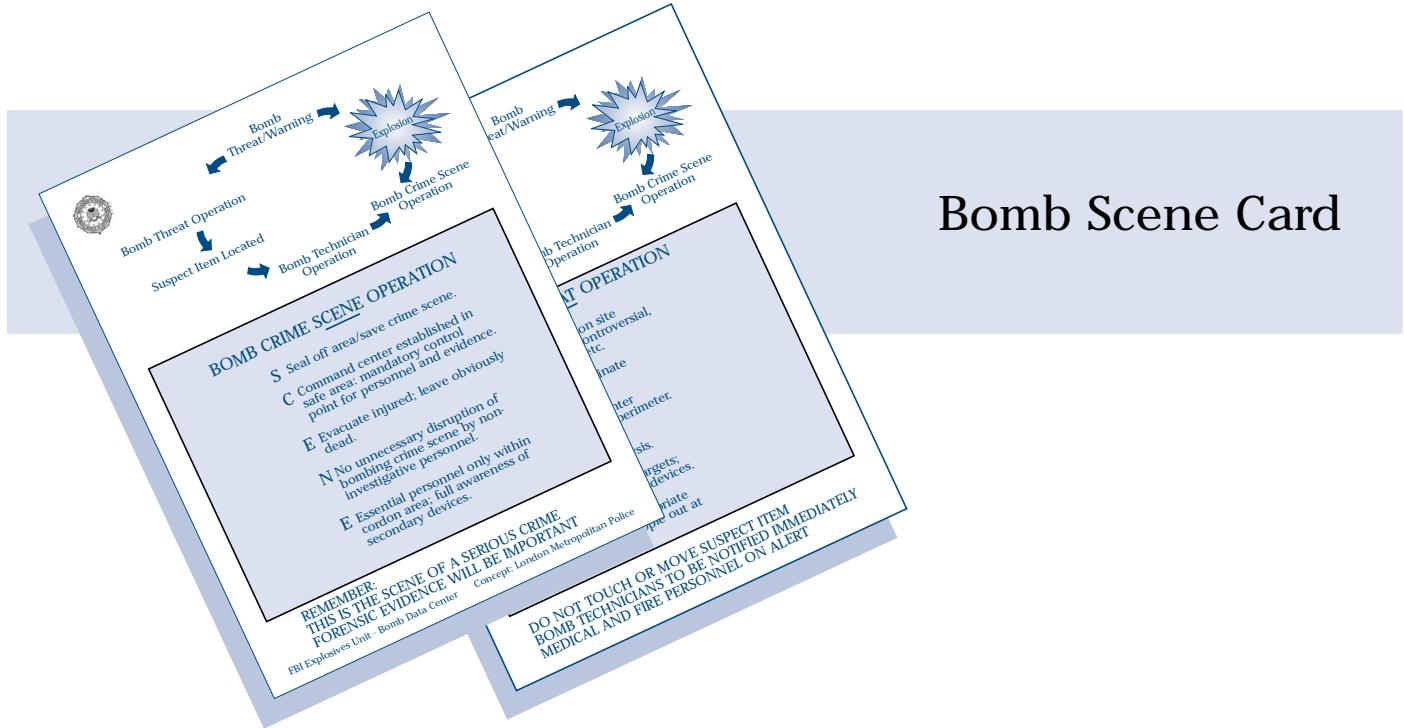
LETTER AND PARCEL BOMB RECOGNITION POINTS

- Excessive Postage
- Incorrect Titles
- Titles but No Name
- Misspellings of Common Names
- Oily Stains or Discoloration
- No Return Address
- Excessive Weight
- Rigid Envelope
- Handwritten Address
- Special Delivery
- Confidential, Restricted, Personal
- Handwritten or Poorly Typed Addresses
- Material such as Plastic, Foil, etc.

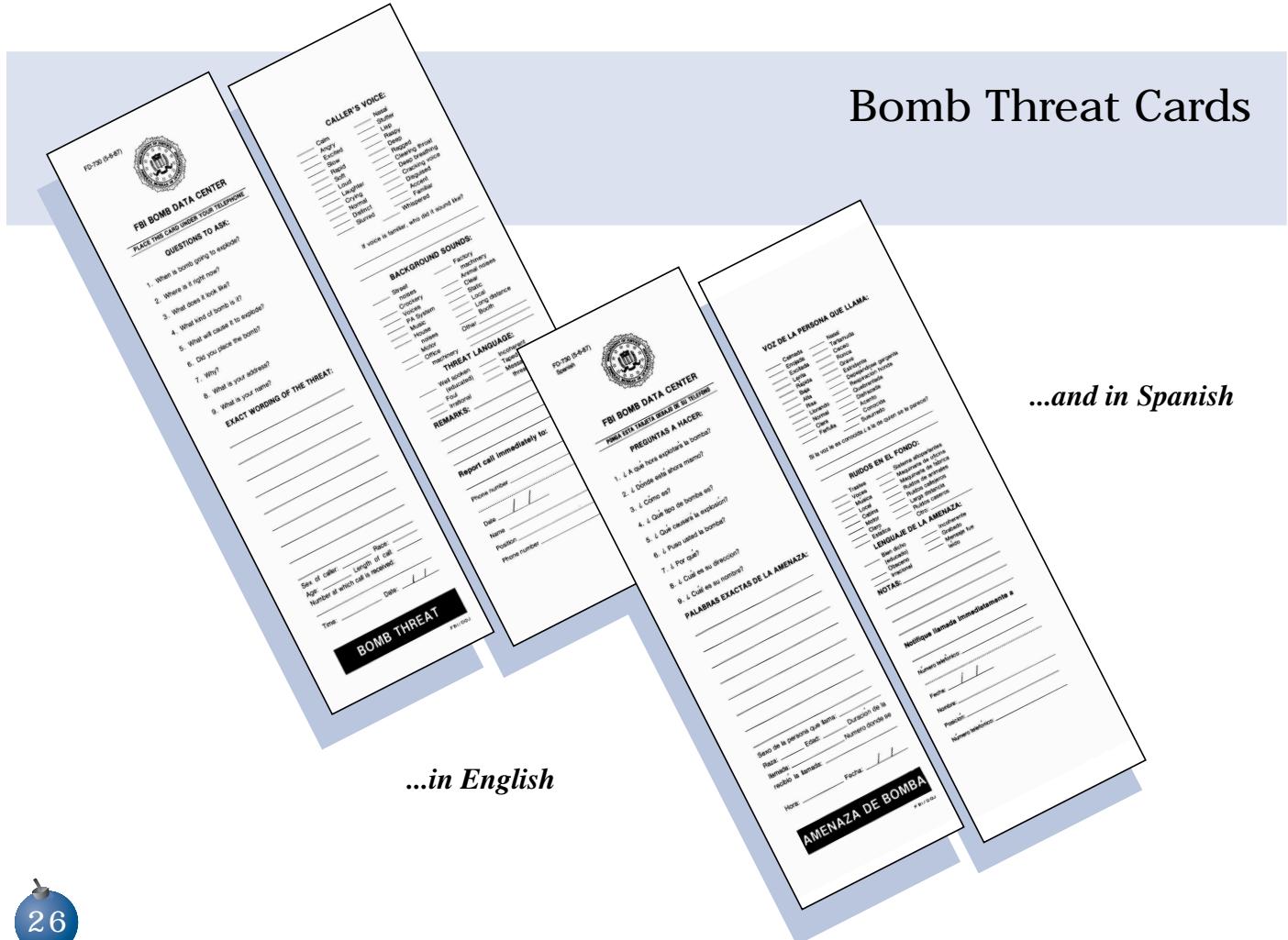
FBI BOMB DATA CENTER
(202) 324-2696

Available from the Bomb Data Center upon request.

Available from the Bomb Data Center upon request.



Bomb Scene Card





Bomb Data Center REQUEST FORM

Mail:
FBI Bomb Data Center
JEH Building
Room 1B327, Box #22
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-001

Fax No. (202) 324-3784
E-mail: labeubdc@fbi.gov

Name (Last, First, M.):

Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Phone Number (*Including Area Code*):

Fax Number (*Including Area Code*):

Please send me the following items:

Quantity

- Bomb Threat Card (English)
- Bomb Threat Card (Spanish)
- Bomb Scene Card
- Suspicious Package Poster
- Bomb Threat Challenge (Publication)
- Physical Security Guidelines (Publication)
- Other (Please Specify)
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