



Bombing of US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya

FBI BOMB DATA CENTER 1998 BOMBING INCIDENTS

General Information Bulletin 98-1

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Bombing of US Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

1998 BOMB SUMMARY

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STAFF

Editors: Latonya O. Gadson
Melody Lynn Michael
Nancy Walsh

Designer: Lisa G. Brown

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 1998 and its territories. Also presented are statistics regarding hoax devices, recoveries of improvised devices, explosives, and military ordnance.

This data is collected and reported in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1929, as amended. This encompasses federal, state, and local public safety agencies, who make significant contributions to reporting this data to the FBI.

While we attempt 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.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actual Bombing: An illegal detonation or ignition of an explosive or incendiary device.

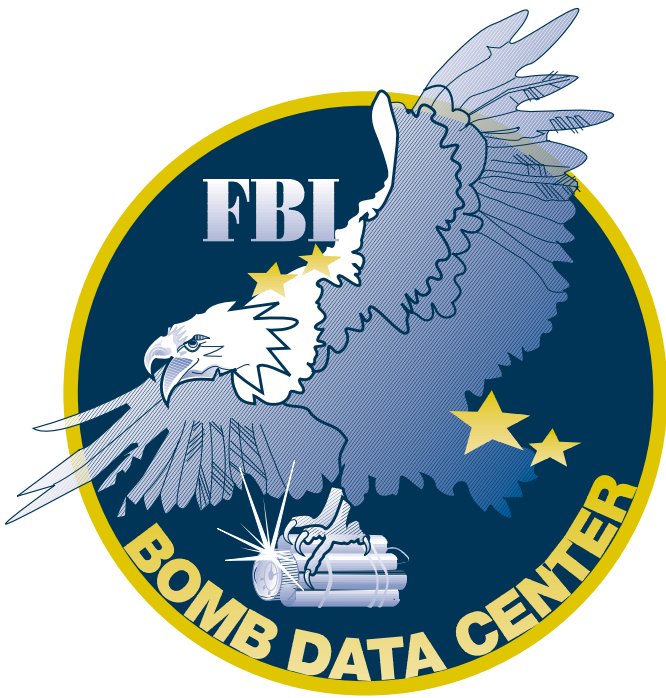
Attempted Bombing: An unsuccessful attempt to illegally detonate or ignite an explosive or incendiary device. The failure of a device to detonate or ignite results from the malfunction of the device or the disarmament of the device before it functions.

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.

Accidental Bombing: A detonation that takes place, usually involving the bomb-maker, without a target, while constructing or placing the device. A device which did not function at the time and place expected by the bomber.

Explosive and Incendiary Filler Category: An illegal device constructed with both explosive and incendiary materials. For example, a device constructed with a stick of dynamite attached to the outside of a gasoline can.



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 U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on August 7, 1998.

Specifically, 291 persons were killed and approximately 5,000 more were injured in Nairobi, Kenya. Although Kenyan citizens sustained the majority of these casualties, there were also 12 U.S. citizens killed and six injured. The bombing incident in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania killed ten Tanzanians, including seven local Embassy employees. In addition, there were 77 persons injured, including one U.S. citizen.

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 fuzing 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.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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 and certifies public safety officials as bomb disposal technicians. To date, more than 6,450 technicians have graduated from the Basic course. Two hundred forty-seven (247) of these technicians graduated in 1998.

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 certified bomb technicians.

In keeping with its mission for bomb technician safety and professionalism, the BDC periodically hosts a Bomb Squad Commander's Conference. These conferences are held approximately every eighteen months and are attended by bomb squad commanders from across the United States. Topics covered have included bomb squad management and safety, domestic and international bombing trends, and an overview of bomb disposal techniques.

INFORMATION SERVICES 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 services program is the collection, collation, and dissemination of technical information about improvised devices, render safe procedures, explosives research, and bomb technician equipment. The principal publications through which this is accomplished are as follows:

- *Special Technician Bulletins* contain technical information intended for HDS certified 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.

- *Statistical Digests* contain charts and graphs reflecting annual bombing incidents that occur in the United States and its territories, as well as statistics relating to hoax devices, recoveries of improvised devices, explosives, and military ordnance. This data is collected and reported in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1929, as amended. This encompasses federal, state and local public safety agencies, who make significant contributions to reporting this data to the FBI.

INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

A primary goal of law enforcement is to prevent a terrorist act before it occurs. The value of an enhanced intelligence base in preventing acts of terrorism should not be underestimated. For this purpose, the BDC participates in a variety of channels and forums through which information is shared on a continuing basis within the United States and with various law enforcement and intelligence agencies around the world.

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 several countries. 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.

Recently, the BDC implemented the Automated Incident Reporting System (AIRS) which gives agencies the capability to report incidents involving explosive and incendiary bombings, hoax bombs, recoveries of explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices online through LEO.

General information may also be obtained from the FBI's Home Page website at www.fbi.gov.

COMPUTER REFERENCE LIBRARY

The FBI's Laboratory maintains the largest single computer reference library in the world for identification purposes. The Explosives Reference Tool (EXPeRT), formerly known as the Explosives Reference and Search System or EXPRESS, is a windows-based, searchable document database that can be used to assist FBI Laboratory examiners in the forensic investigation of bombing incidents. EXPeRT consists of a repository of case reports and technical information related to explosives and explosives related devices. This database combines FBI Laboratory forensic examination reports with evidentiary photographs to allow a quick and accurate retrieval of information related to the forensic examination being performed. The information within EXPeRT is organized into four major collections:

- *FBI Explosives Unit Reports* - laboratory reports and associated photographic images pertaining to past and current bombing cases. FBI field office communications, photographs of forensic evidence, laboratory examination reports and notes are contained in this collection.

- *Manufacturer Data* - manufacturer data (textual and photographic) related to explosives and associated hardware used to build explosive devices. Data detailing the physical characteristics of explosives and explosives related items such as initiators are contained in this collection.

- *Underground Publications* - open source literature detailing the construction and utilization of improvised explosives and improvised explosive devices.

- *Research Publications* - open source publications related to research in the area of energetic materials and related items. EXPeRT inquiries and search requests may be directed to the Explosives 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 tools and techniques in render safe procedures. 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:

MAILING ADDRESS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Laboratory Division
Bomb Data Center
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Room 1B327, Box 22
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

E-MAIL ADDRESS

bdc@fbi.gov

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(202) 324-2696

or

(202) FBI-BOMB

FACSIMILE NUMBER

(202) 324-3784

COMMENTS

Two thousand three hundred (2,300) bombing incidents were reported to the Bomb Data Center (BDC) in 1998. That is a 4% increase over the previous year's reported bombings (2,217).

The use of explosives in bombings accounted for 77% of the incidents, 20% of the incidents were incendiary, and the remaining 3% of the incidents were both explosive and incendiary in nature.

ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS

In 71% of the bombing incidents, the devices were "successful," defined as either detonating or igniting, and 29% were "unsuccessful." Explosive devices detonated as planned 72% of the time and incendiary devices ignited 71% of the time.

LOCATION

Of the 2,300 bombing incidents for 1998, 1,040 (45%) occurred in the Western states. Five hundred and fifty-four (24%) occurred in the Southern states, which includes Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico and 531 (23%) in the North Central States. The Eastern states endured 8% of the bombings (175).

TIME

Of the 2,300 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 64% of the incidents against private property occurred during this time. Seventy-three percent of the vehicular bombings and 60% of the businesses were bombed during the evening and early morning hours.

Sixty percent of the bombings targeting educational facilities occurred during the early morning and daytime hours.

INJURIES AND DEATHS

Casualties from bombings numbered sixteen (16) in 1998 versus eighteen (18) in 1997. Bombs also injured fewer people in 1998, 160 injuries versus 204 in 1997.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

We calculated damage to properties in 1998 at 6 million dollars. That is a decrease from the 9 million in monetary damage reported for 1997.

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 while executing a search warrant. There were 869 incidents involving a recovery of an improvised explosive or incendiary device. This is a 7% decrease from 1997, in which 939 recoveries were reported. Additionally, there were 1,116 incidents associated with military ordnance. Oftentimes, these items were found to be war souvenirs.

Recoveries of Improvised Devices

Year	Number of Incidents
1994	1,009
1995	851
1996	730
1997	939
1998	869

HOAXES

Six hundred and twenty-nine (629) incidents involved hoax devices in 1998. This is a decrease of 25% versus 1997 (838 hoax incidents). For our purposes, a suspicious package such as unclaimed luggage in an airport, or an accidentally forgotten briefcase was not tabulated as a hoax. This is because there was no target or intention for mischief associated with the forgotten items.

CATEGORIES (NEW)

In 1998, we began capturing Theft of Explosives and Lost/Missing Explosives. Agencies were requested to report incidents involving theft or loss of commercial and military explosives. There were 7 thefts of explosives and 5 lost/missing explosives reported.

Incidents by Month			
	Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive/ Incendiary
January	132	33	5
February	89	32	6
March	143	43	4
April	133	50	5
May	136	52	3
June	224	47	8
July	362	35	10
August	138	43	6
September	98	28	2
October	111	43	6
November	102	28	6
December	114	21	2

BOMBING INCIDENTS BY YEAR

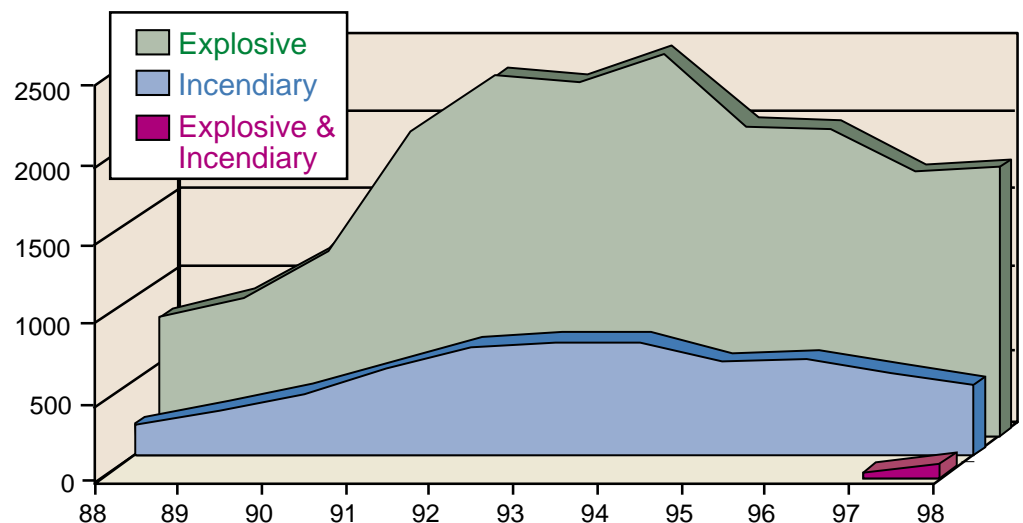
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ACTUAL											
Explosive	593	641	931	1551	1911	1880	1916	1562	1457	1212	1225
Incendiary	156	203	267	423	582	538	545	406	427	378	307
Explosive and Incendiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
ATTEMPTED											
Explosive	161	243	254	395	384	375	522	417	504	473	488
Incendiary	40	91	130	130	112	187	180	192	185	154	142
Explosive and Incendiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
ACCIDENTAL (New Category)											
Explosive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Incendiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Explosive and Incendiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	977^a	1208^b	1582	2499	2989	2980	3163	2577	2573	2217	2300
Property Damage (\$M)	2	5	10	6	13	518 ^c	7	105 ^d	5	9	6
Persons Injured	145	202	222	230	349	1323 ^c	308	744 ^d	336	204	160
Deaths	20	11	27	29	26	49	31	193 ^d	23	18	16

a Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

b Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

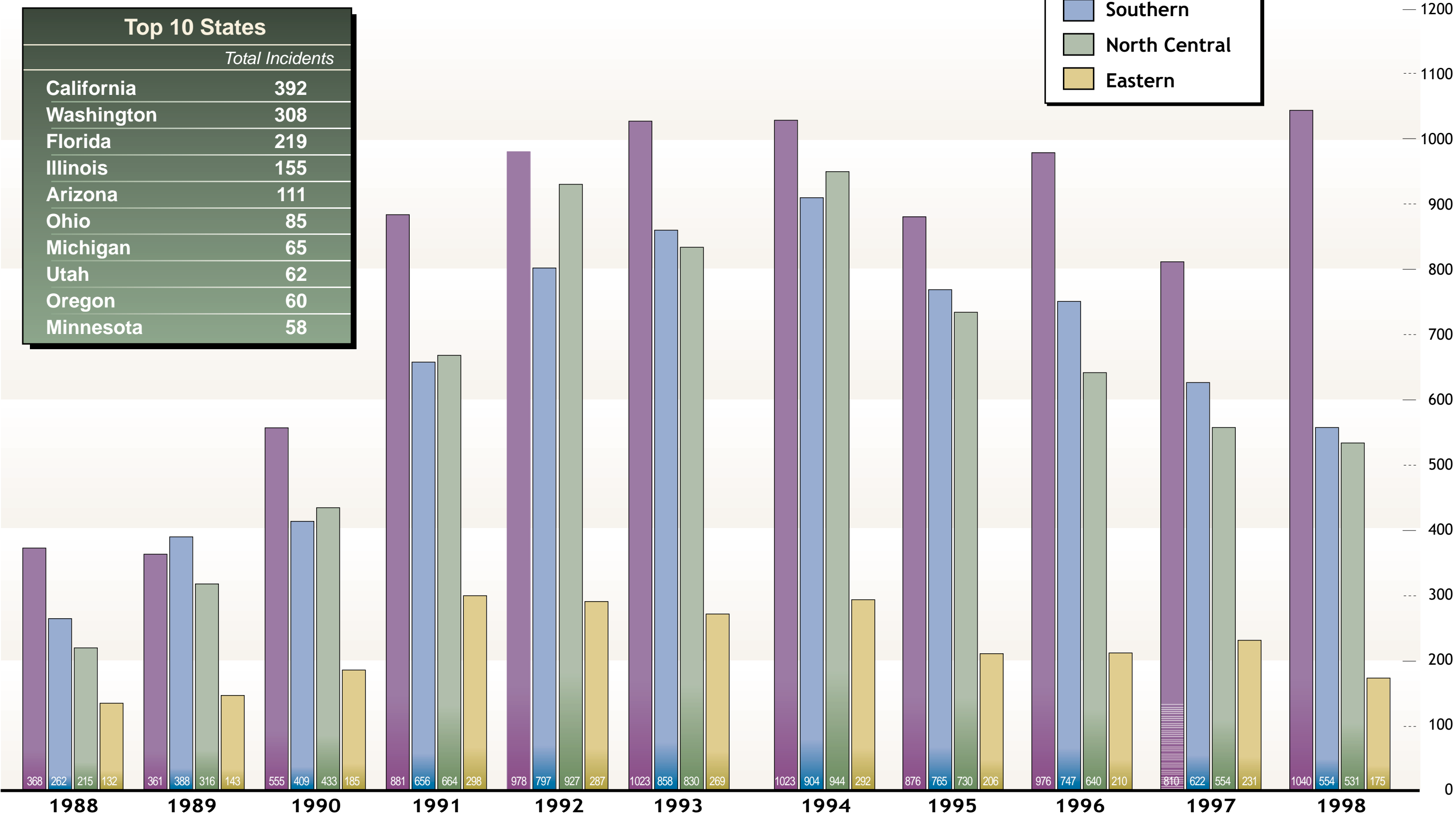
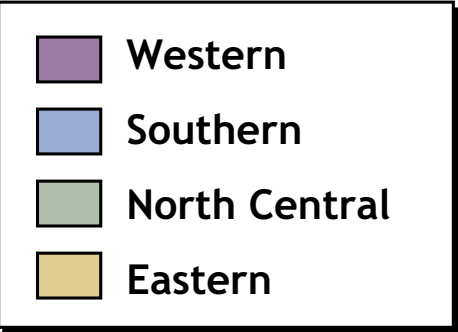
c The 1993 damage figure includes \$510 million damage to the World Trade Center, New York, by a bomb on February 26, 1993. The persons injured figure for 1993 includes the 1,042 people injured in the same bombing.

d The 1995 damage figure includes \$100 million damage to the Murrah Federal Building, Oklahoma, 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.



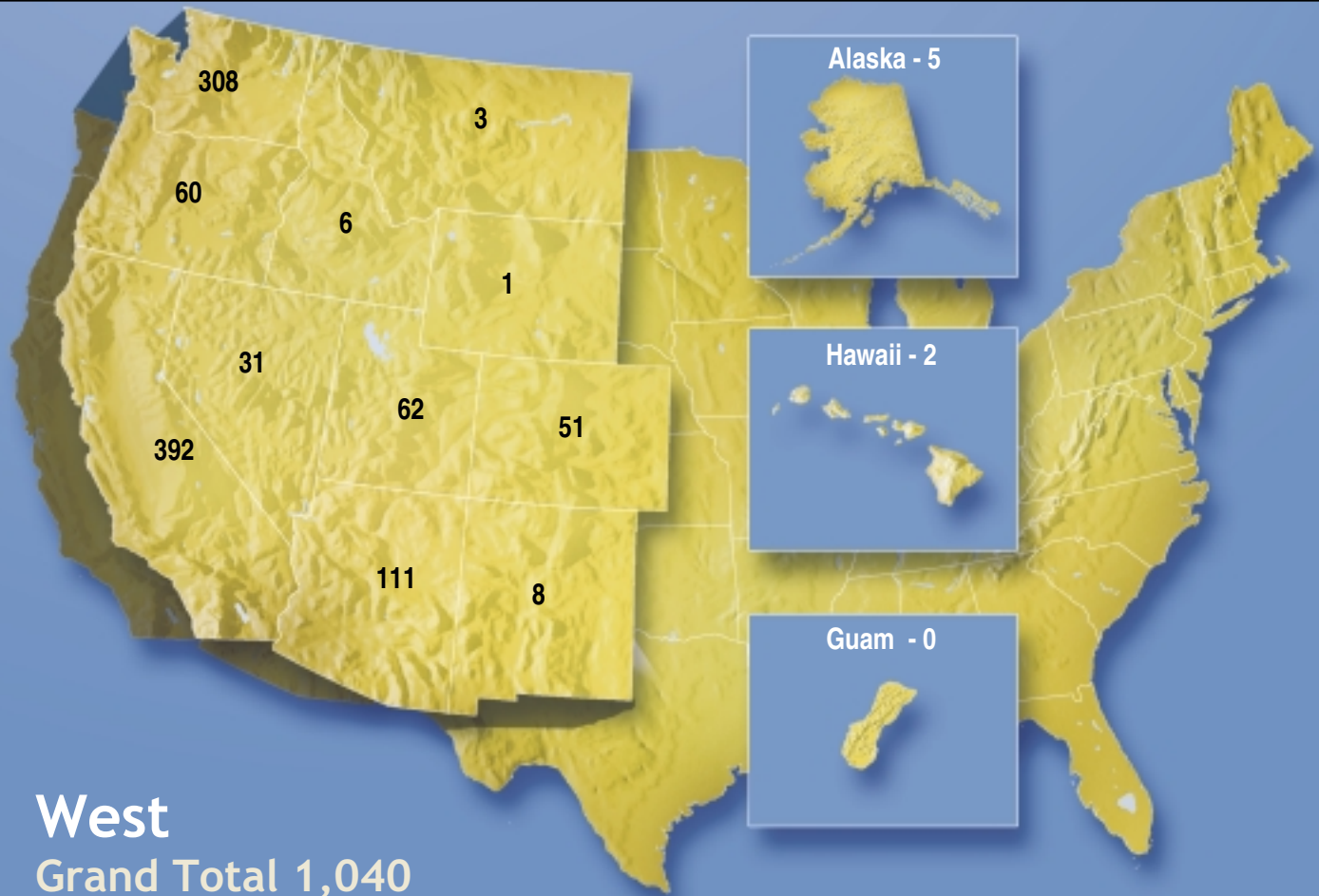
INCIDENTS BY REGION

Top 10 States	
Total Incidents	
California	392
Washington	308
Florida	219
Illinois	155
Arizona	111
Ohio	85
Michigan	65
Utah	62
Oregon	60
Minnesota	58



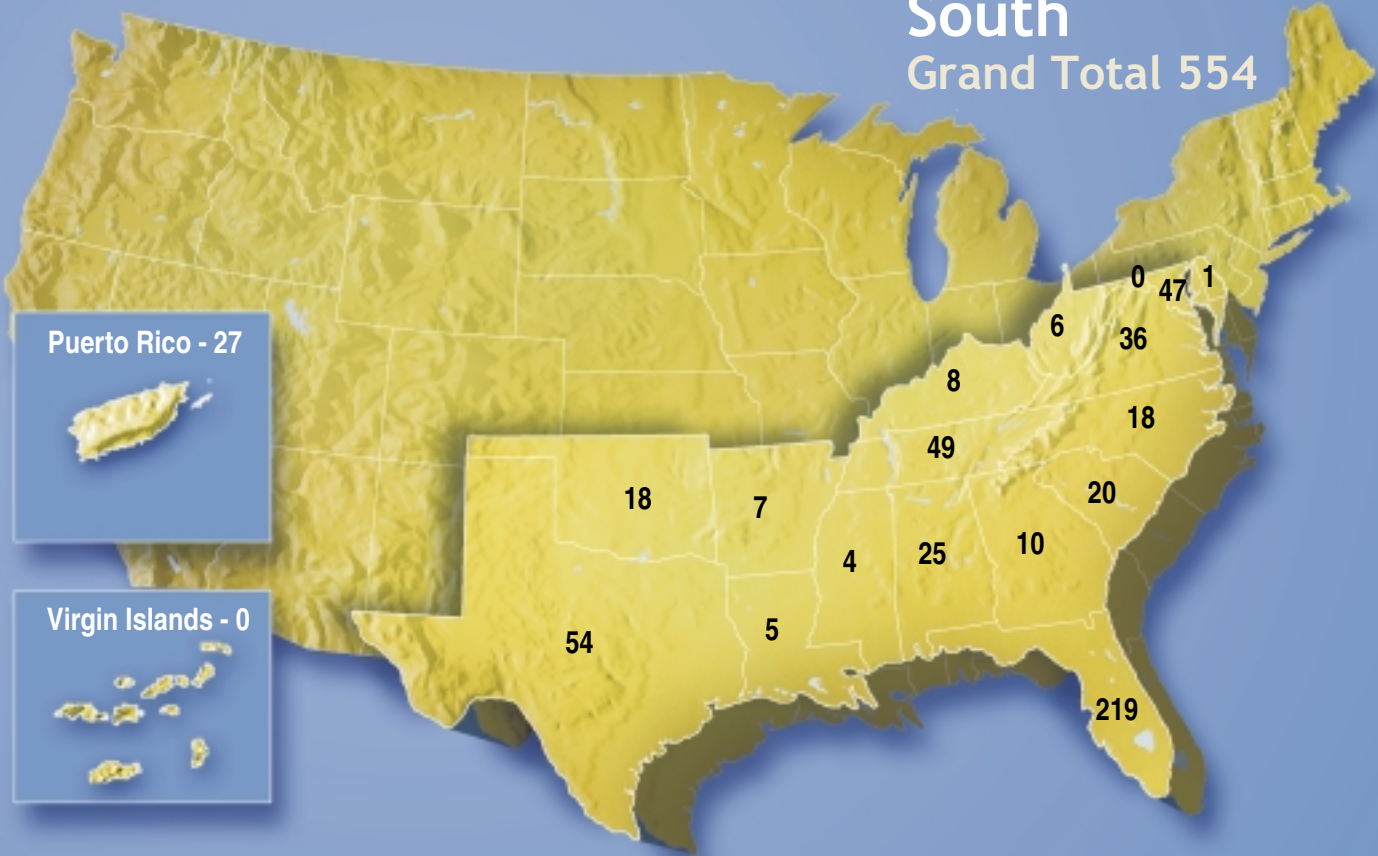
INCIDENTS BY STATE

	Explosives			Incendiaries			Explosive and Incendiary		
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>
Alaska	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	76	16	5	8	6	0	0	0	0
California	181	97	15	64	23	0	8	3	1
Colorado	20	6	1	21	2	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	12	8	2	3	5	0	1	0	0
Oregon	16	37	2	0	1	1	1	2	0
Utah	52	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	252	26	6	10	11	0	0	3	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	624	203	33	108	49	1	11	10	1



South

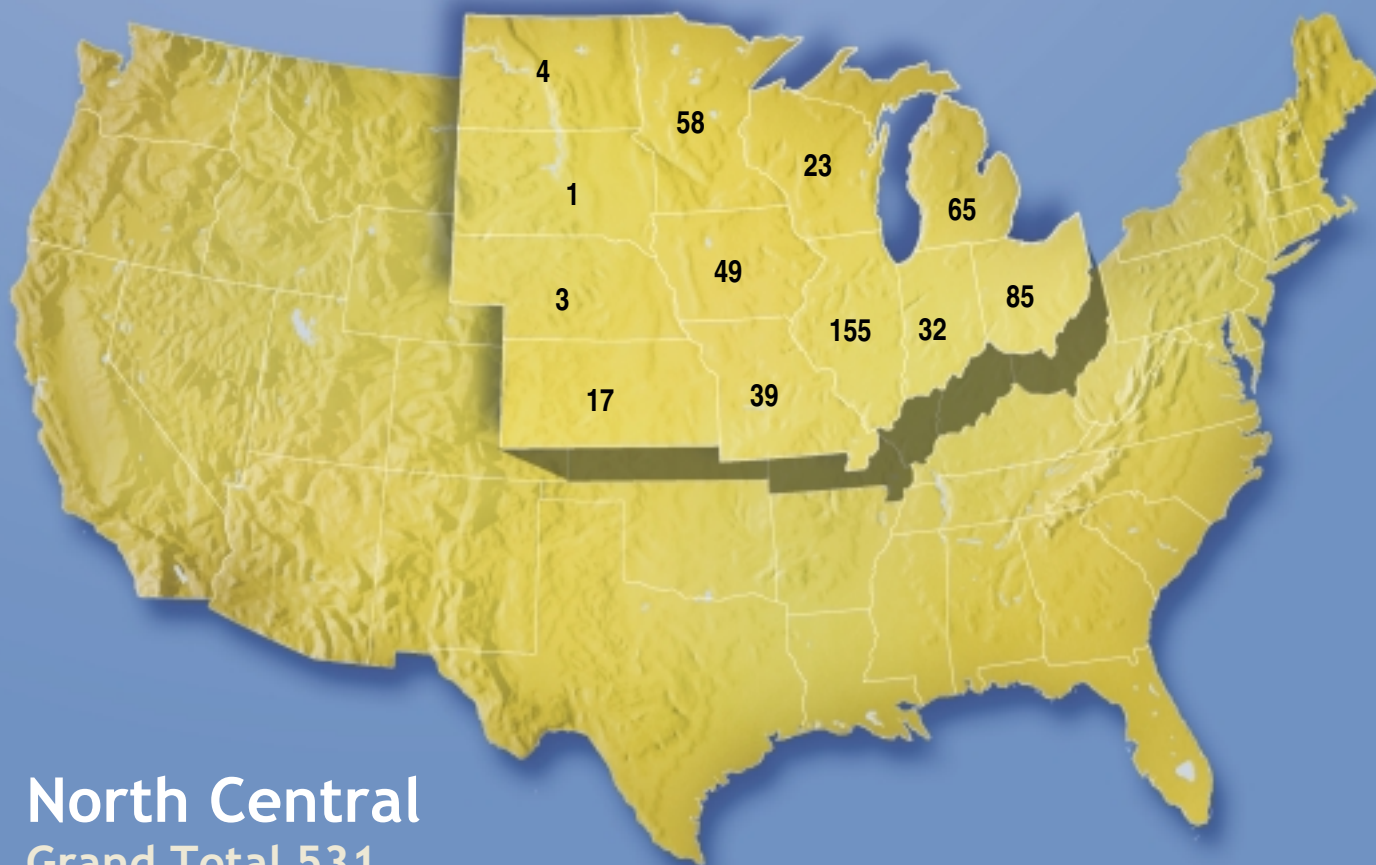
Grand Total 554



	Explosives			Incendiaries			Explosive and Incendiary		
	Actual	Attempt	Accidental	Actual	Attempt	Accidental	Actual	Attempt	Accidental
Alabama	13	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	123	40	3	35	15	1	2	0	0
Georgia	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	23	8	0	8	5	0	2	1	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	6	5	1	1	3	0	1	1	0
Oklahoma	9	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	9	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	21	8	2	9	5	0	0	4	0
Texas	27	15	0	10	1	0	1	0	0
Virginia	19	11	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	11	6	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	274	127	10	85	43	1	6	8	0

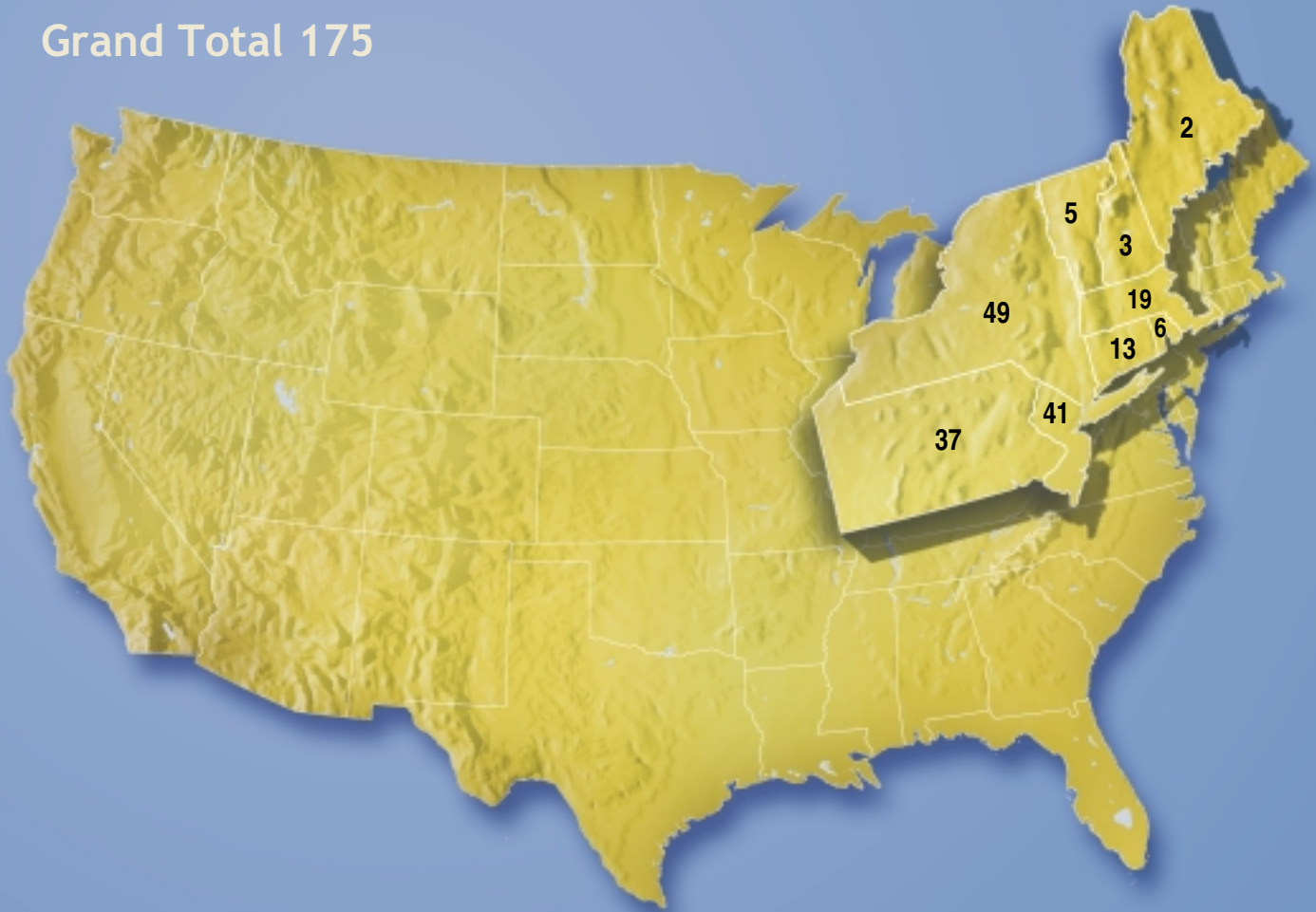
INCIDENTS BY STATE

	Explosives			Incendiaries			Explosive and Incendiary		
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>
Illinois	73	22	2	38	15	0	4	0	1
Indiana	18	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	35	11	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Kansas	6	6	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Michigan	30	26	0	3	4	0	2	0	0
Minnesota	27	11	1	12	6	0	1	0	0
Missouri	22	9	1	3	2	0	1	1	0
Nebraska	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio	24	17	4	34	3	0	1	2	0
South Dakota	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	15	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	252	119	11	99	36	0	10	3	1



East

Grand Total 175



	Explosives			Incendiaries			Explosive and Incendiary		
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Attempt</i>	<i>Accidental</i>
Connecticut	6	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Maine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	5	7	0	4	2	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey	20	8	1	5	4	0	2	1	0
New York	16	11	10	5	3	2	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	23	5	2	1	3	0	2	1	0
Rhode Island	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	75	39	15	15	14	4	5	8	0

IMPROVISED DEVICES

■ Explosive
■ Incendiary
■ Explosive & Incendiary Combined

Totals reflect improvised devices used in bombings (actual, attempts, and accidental) and devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

	Low Explosive						High Explosive												Incendiary							
	Black Powder	Smoke-less Powder	Match Heads	Pyro-technic Mixture	Improvised Mixture	Unknown	Dynamite	Emulsion	ANFO	Slurry/Water Gel	Detonating Cord	Booster	C-4	Detasheet	Other	Unknown	TNT	Improvised	Gasoline	Pyro-technic	Propane	Butane	Improvised	Other	Unknown	TOTALS
Pipe	321	170	15	53	24	284	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	885
CO2 Cartridge	109	54	1	9	22	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242
Tube	103	46	4	4022	52	269	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	10	1	4545
Bottle	28	17	7	36	825	38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	433	1	0	2	21	31	20	1465
Box	0	4	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	20
Bag	1	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	18
Can	10	8	2	11	10	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	4	5	1	69
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Grenade	12	17	1	3	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	1	111
Envelope	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Other	32	36	16	258	12	110	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	16	3	2	7	2	2	510
Unknown	12	5	2	78	19	338	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	3	21	492
Totals	630	358	49	4478	967	1165	9	1	7	0	0	5	0	0	20	4	2	2	461	54	3	6	35	63	48	8367

Explosive and Incendiary Combined																										
Pipe	8	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	1	0	26
CO2 Cartridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tube	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	22
Bottle	2	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	2	2	0	31
Box	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bag	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Can	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	4	1	24
Vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grenade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Envelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	6	0	19
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6
Totals	16	17	5	24	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	5	9	3	17	3	136

INCIDENTS BY TARGET

	EXPLOSIVE	INCENDIARY	EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY	PROPERTY DAMAGE
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES				
Private Residences	236	149	7	\$320,120
Mailboxes	480	17	5	33,894
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES				
Commercial Business	56	15	-	155,575
Restaurants	7	7	-	2,655,800
Office Buildings	3	-	-	2,500
Hotels	-	2	-	5,000
Airports	1	-	-	-
Airplanes	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Banks	4	2	-	2,500
Safes	-	-	-	-
ATMs	-	1	-	10,000
Night Deposits	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES				
Automobiles, Other Vehicles	102	57	4	213,353
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES				
Federal Government Facilities	1	1	-	1,500,500
Military Facilities	1	-	-	-
UTILITIES				
Electrical, Water, Gas, Sewer	9	3	1	2,410
MEDICAL FACILITIES				
Hospitals	3	-	-	-
Abortion Clinics	1	-	-	-
OTHER TARGETS				
Local/State Government Facilities	8	3	2	316,500
Judicial Facilities	-	-	-	-
Police Facilities	2	-	1	800
Educational Facilities	76	5	2	28,540
Church	8	2	1	53,500
Person	40	11	2	42,925
Other	144	25	4	53,890
Unknown	43	7	3	35,375
Accidental Explosion/No Target	69	6	2	213,950
TOTALS	1294	313	34	\$5,647,132

INCIDENTS BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

	12:01 AM TO 6:00 AM	6:01 AM TO NOON	12:01 PM TO 6:00 PM	6:01 PM TO MIDNIGHT
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES				
Private Residences	173	68	136	190
Mailboxes	173	82	103	233
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES				
Commercial Business	28	23	23	42
Restaurants	12	3	2	3
Office Buildings	1	1	-	2
Hotels	-	1	-	2
Airports	-	-	-	2
Airplanes	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Banks	1	3	3	2
Safes	-	-	-	-
Atms	-	-	-	1
Night Deposits	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES				
Automobiles, Other Vehicles	96	32	28	66
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES				
Federal Government Facilities	1	2	-	1
Military Facilities	-	-	1	-
UTILITIES				
Electrical, Water, Gas, Sewer	4	6	4	4
MEDICAL FACILITIES				
Hospitals	3	3	-	1
Abortion Clinics	-	2	-	-
OTHER TARGETS				
Local/State Government Facilities	3	6	9	9
Judicial Facilities	1	-	1	-
Police Facilities	4	-	1	3
Educational Facilities	25	34	40	25
Church	3	2	3	6
Person	18	31	34	34
Other	57	58	62	88
Unknown	7	28	36	28
Accidental Explosions/No Target	12	11	26	28
TOTALS	622	396	512	770

Includes both explosive and incendiary incidents

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY DEVICES





	Explosive/ Incendiary	Explosive/ Incendiary Combined
INITIATION		
Electrical	154	16
Non-Electrical	7779	51
Unknown	434	1
Total	8367	68
FUNCTIONING METHODS		
Time Delay	7490	60
Command Wire	16	0
Radio Control	2	0
Impact	355	2
Pressure	3	1
Pressure Release	7	1
Pulling	17	0
Pushing	2	0
Other	9	0
Unknown	466	4
Total	8367	68
INITIATORS		
Electric Detonators	65	5
Non-Electric Detonators (Shock Tube)	10	0
Non-Electric Detonators (Safety Fuse)	431	10
Other, Commercial	3766	5
Improvised	1715	21
Unknown	961	6
Hobby Fuse	1419	21
Total	8367	68




Totals reflect improvised explosive and incendiary devices used in bombings (actual, attempts and accidental) and devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.


FILLER MATERIAL IN BOTTLES

**GLASS
AND
PLASTIC
BOTTLES
ACCOUNTED
FOR 20%
OF ALL
IMPROVED
EXPLOSIVE
DEVICES**



LOW		NUMBER OF DEVICES	%
	Black and Smokeless Powder	45	3.1
	Matchheads and Pyrotechnic	43	2.9
	Improvised Mixtures	825	56.3
	Unknown	38	2.6

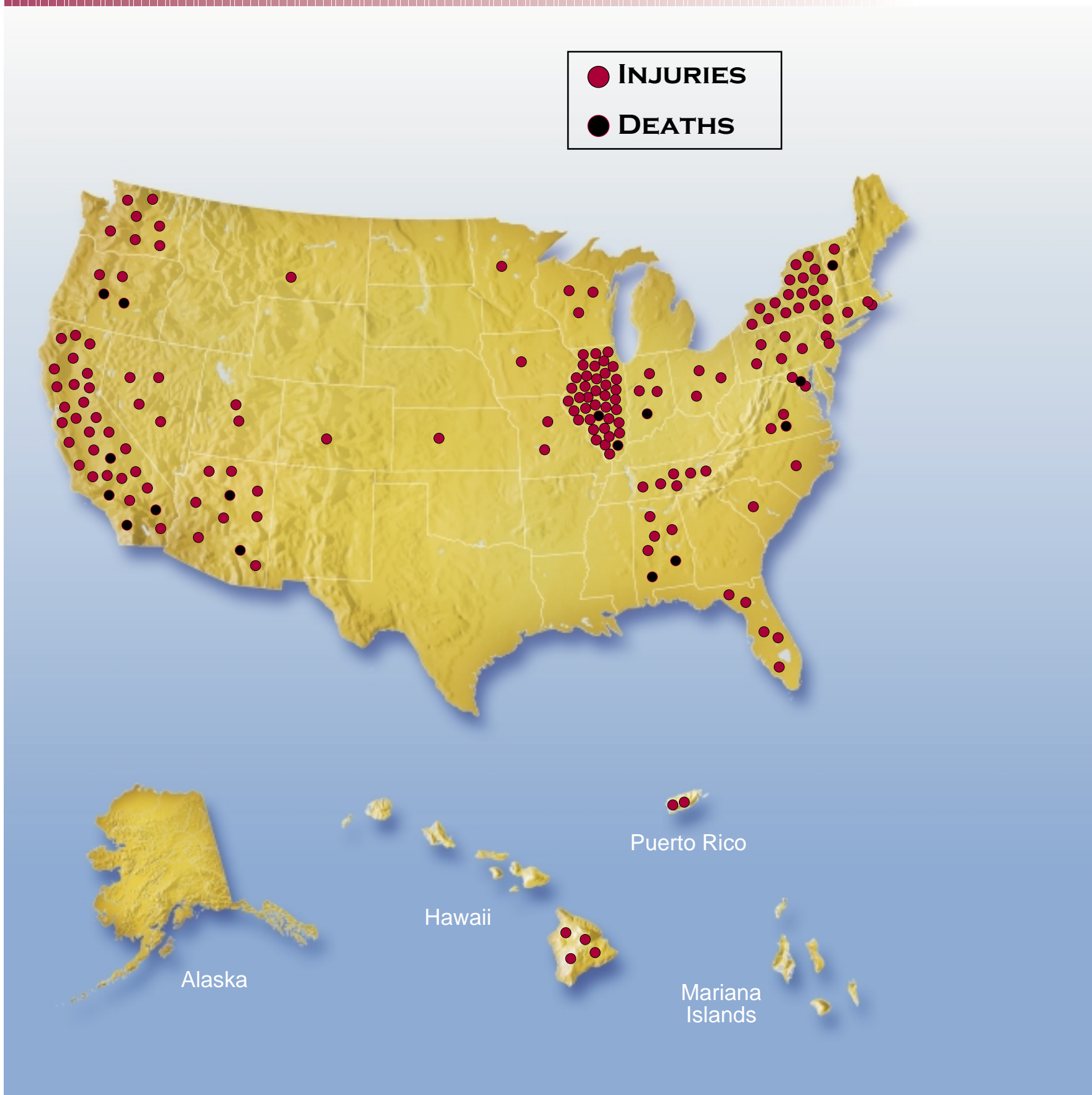
INCENDIARY		NUMBER OF DEVICES	%
	Gasoline	433	29.6
	Pyrotechnic, Butane, Improvised, Other	55	3.8
	Unknown	20	1.4

HIGH EXPLOSIVE		NUMBER OF DEVICES	%
	ANFO, Improvised and Other	6	0.4

CONTAINERS	NUMBER OF DEVICES	%
Pipe (Metal, Plastic)	885	11
CO2 Cartridge	242	3
Tube (Cardboard, Paper)	4545	53
Bottle (Glass, Plastic)	1465	18
Box, Bag, Can, Vehicle, Grenade, Envelope	228	3
Other	510	6
Unknown	492	6
TOTAL	8367	

Totals reflect all improvised devices used in bombings (actual, attempts and accidental) and devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

INJURIES AND DEATHS



STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS
Alaska	-	-
Alabama	4	2
Arkansas	-	-
Arizona	8	2
California	27	4
Colorado	1	-
Connnecticut	1	-
District of Columbia	-	-
Delaware	-	-
Florida	5	-
Georgia	-	-
Hawaii	4	-
Iowa	1	-
Idaho	-	-
Illinois	38	2
Indiana	3	1
Kansas	1	-
Kentucky	-	-
Lousiana	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-
Maryland	2	1
Maine	-	-
Michigan	-	-
Minnesota	1	-
Missouri	2	-
Mississippi	-	-
Montana	1	-
North Carolina	1	-
North Dakota	-	-
Nebraska	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-
New Jersey	2	-
New Mexico	-	-
Nevada	4	-
New York	18	-
Ohio	3	-
Oklahoma	-	-
Oregon	2	2
Pennsylvania	5	-
Rhode Island	2	-
South Carolina	1	-
South Dakota	-	-
Tennessee	6	-
Texas	-	-
Utah	2	-
Virginia	2	1
Vermont	1	1
Washington	7	-
Wisconson	3	-
West Virginia	-	-
Wyoming	-	-
Mariana Island	-	-
Puerto Rico	2	-
Total	160	16

INCIDENTS INVOLVING HOAX DEVICES



PEOPLE INVOLVED IN HOAX DEVICE INCIDENTS	
Apparent Involvement	Total
Young Offenders	85
Organized Crime	0
Gangs	6
Bikers	6
Family	20
Terrorist Groups	7
Drugs/Narcotics	25
Other	98
Unknown	382

MOTIVATIONS IN HOAX DEVICE INCIDENTS	
Apparent Motive	Total
Personal Animosity	29
Monetary Gain/Extortion	61
Intimidation	54
Vandalism	9
Publicity	8
Revenge	22
Sabotage/Subversion	3
Protest	10
Terrorism	9
Suicide	4
Racism	1
Experimentation	18
Other	64
Unknown	337

BOMBING AND ACCIDENTAL INCIDENTS

PEOPLE INVOLVED IN BOMBING AND ACCIDENTAL INCIDENTS	
Apparent Involvement	Total
Young Offenders	846
Organized Crime	2
Gangs	55
Family	61
Terrorist Groups	5
Drugs/Narcotics	29
Bikers	5
Other	113
Unknown	1184
MOTIVATIONS IN BOMBING AND ACCIDENTAL INCIDENTS	
Apparent Motive	Total
Personal Animosity	146
Monetary Gain/Extortion	16
Intimidation	88
Vandalism	943
Publicity	5
Revenge	76
Sabotage/Subversion	5
Protest	8
Terrorism	26
Suicide	12
Racism	2
Experimentation	207
Other	14
Unknown	752

FBI *Advisory*

If you receive a suspicious letter or package

What should you do?

1 Handle with care
Don't shake or bump

2 Isolate and look
for indicators

3 Don't Open, Smell
or Taste

4 Treat it as Suspect!
Call 911



Excessive Tape or String

Oily Stains,
Discolorations,
or Crystalization on Wrapper

Wrong Title with Name

Strange Odor

Rigid or Bulky

Lopsided or Uneven

Protruding Wires

Misspelled Words
Addressed to Title Only
or Incorrect Title
Badly typed or written

No Return Address
Restrictive Markings

Possibly
Mailed from a
Foreign Country
Excessive Postage

If parcel is open and/or a threat is identified...

For a Bomb

Evacuate Immediately
Call 911 (Police)
Contact local FBI

For Radiological

Limit Exposure - Don't Handle
Distance (Evacuate area)
Shield yourself from object
Call 911 (Police)
Contact local FBI

For Biological or Chemical

Isolate - Don't Handle
Call 911 (Police)
Wash your hands with soap and warm water
Contact local FBI



Police Department _____

Fire Department _____

Local FBI Office _____

(Ask for the Duty Agent, Special Agent Bomb Technician, or Weapons of Mass Destruction Coordinator)

AVAILABLE FROM BOMB CENTER

BOMB SCENE CARD

BOMB THREAT OPERATION

Target assignment; account information; on-site and occupants, i.e., commercial, political, prominent, etc.

How to search; coordinate a systematic search.

Remain calm and center established at a safe distance.

Evaluate if necessary based on threat analysis.

Awareness of other targets; beware of secondary devices.

Take and retain appropriate actions; keep people out at all costs.

BOMB CRIME SCENE OPERATION

Seal off area; have crime scene.

Command center established in safe area; mandatory control points for personnel and evidence.

Evacuate injured; leave slowly; dead.

No unnecessary disruption of bombing crime scene for non-investigative personnel.

Essential personnel only within control area; full awareness of secondary devices.

DO NOT TOUCH OR MOVE SUSPECT ITEM. BOMB TECHNICIANS TO BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. MEDICAL AND FIRE PERSONNEL ON ALERT.

CONCEPT: London Metropolitan Police

BOMB THREAT CARDS

BOMB THREAT

QUESTIONS TO ASK:

1. When is the bomb going to explode?
2. Where is it right now?
3. What does it look like?
4. What kind of bomb is it?
5. What will occur if it explodes?
6. Did you place the bomb?
7. Why?
8. What is your address?
9. What is your name?

EXACT WORDING OF THE THREAT:

Sex of caller: _____ Race: _____
Age: _____ Length of call: _____
Number at which call is received: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____

AMENAZA DE BOMBA

QUESTIONS TO ASK:

1. ¿A qué hora explotará la bomba?
2. ¿Dónde está ahora mismo?
3. ¿Cómo es?
4. ¿Qué tipo de bomba es?
5. ¿Qué ocurrirá si explota?
6. ¿Puedo verlo a usted?
7. ¿Por qué?
8. ¿Cuál es su dirección?
9. ¿Cuál es su nombre?

EXACT WORDING OF THE THREAT:

Sex of the person who called: _____ Race: _____
Age: _____ Length of call: _____
Number at which call is received: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____

...in English

...and in Spanish



Bomb Data Center REQUEST FORM

Mail:
FBI Bomb Data Center
JEH Building
Room 1B327, Box #22
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001
Fax No. (202) 324-3784
E-mail: bdc@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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Please allow 2 - 3 weeks for delivery

