



Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

138003

F A T O S F A ACCIDENT REPORT



138003

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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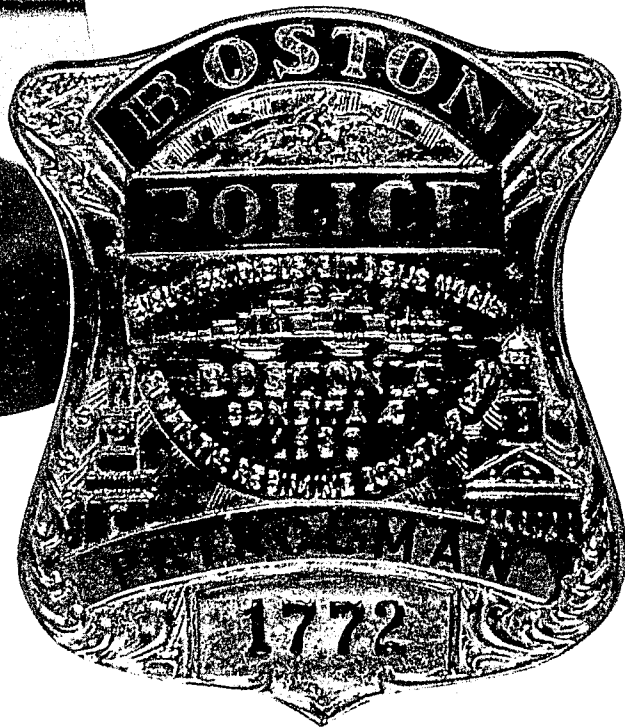
Cover Photo: Photo courtesy of The Salt Lake Tribune, Photographer Steve Griffin.



NCRS

AUG 14 1992

ACQUISITIONS



**The 1991 Explosives Incidents Report
is dedicated in honor of
Patrol Officer Jeremiah J. Hurley, Jr.,
of the Boston Police Department**

Officer Hurley, a 23-year veteran of the police department and 7-year member of the department's Bomb Disposal Unit, died on October 28, 1991, as a result of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated as he and his partner were examining it. The senselessness of Officer Hurley's death reemphasizes the vulnerability of those who dedicate their lives to safeguarding the rights we hold so dear and commit themselves to ridding society of these instruments of violence.

Preface

Agencies providing data incorporated in this report are the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the United States Postal Service (USPS). The information presented should not be considered exhaustive of all explosives incidents that occurred in calendar year 1991. 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.



Message From the Director

Freedom. It is a right and a privilege. It is also the principle on which this country was founded. This freedom is being challenged, however, by the lawlessness that exists in society. The social fabric of this country is being threatened by individuals and groups who, whether motivated by drugs, money, revenge, or other reasons, perpetrate malicious acts of violence. Indicative of this violence is the record number of explosives-related incidents reported last year. This figure was the highest in 15 years. Clearly, drastic social changes must occur if this Nation's citizens are to realize a future free from the violence and fear spawned by the criminal element.

What is the answer to a problem as formidable as this? The ultimate solution is teamwork. Law enforcement must forge ahead, joining together with all levels of society to bring the full force of its enforcement authority to bear against those responsible for the violence plaguing this Nation. ATF is committed to this combined effort and will continue to direct its resources where they will have the most impact. In the process, ATF will build on its relationship with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement--a relationship that has helped shape many of ATF's support programs and initiatives, including this publication.

Yes, the problem is a formidable one, but it is not insurmountable. With the combined efforts of the law enforcement community, lawmakers, civic leaders, and private citizens in communities across the Nation, success can be achieved. President Theodore Roosevelt, when speaking about a crisis then facing the country, said, "Do what you can--with what you've got--where you are. But do it!"

Stephen E. Higgins

Director

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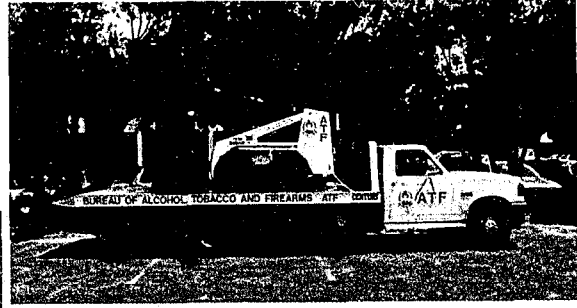
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Part

I

SUPPORT PROGRAMS





National Response Team (NRT)

ATF has found that a timely, coordinated response to major crime scenes is crucial to determining their cause and origin and apprehending those responsible. Toward this end, ATF developed a program to help Federal, State, and local investigators meet the challenges they face at these crime scenes. This program involves specialized teams that can respond within 24 hours to any scene of a major explosion or fire. This specialized response capability is the only one of its kind offered by a Federal law enforcement agency. Organized geographically to cover the United States, the four teams are each composed of 20 veteran special agents having postblast and cause and origin expertise, a forensic chemist, and an explosives technology expert. Complementing the teams' efforts are technical, legal, scientific, and intelligence advisers. A fleet of fully equipped response vehicles is available to provide logistical support for the teams.

The NRT's responded to 17 incidents in 1991 and have been mobilized 253 times since their inception in 1979. These incidents involved the loss of 237 lives, injuries to 814 individuals, and over \$978 million in property damages.



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 and accept requests for assistance from State, local, and military agencies. 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 1991, the laboratories nationwide examined evidence from 728 explosives cases and 245 arson cases.

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 1991, ATF conducted 315 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 134,686 detailed records from 39,712 explosives-related incidents. 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

Complementing ATF's explosives enforcement endeavors are personnel who 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. These personnel also evaluate new explosives developed for sale and distribution within the United States, provide technical advice on Federal explosives storage regulations, and provide training in all aspects of explosives handling, destruction, and instruction for ATF agents and other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement officers. In 1991, these personnel provided onsite technical investigative assistance on 121 occasions, and prepared 773 explosive device determinations for explosives and incendiary incidents. They appeared in court on 66 occasions to provide technical assistance, and participated in all the NRT callouts for the year.



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 other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies to assist them in their enforcement efforts. This joint initiative began in 1986 when ATF was invited to participate in a fellowship program sponsored by the FBI that trained law enforcement personnel in the techniques of preparing these analyses. Since that time, three ATF agents have received this training. Other services provided by the ABIS include investigative techniques and strategies, interviewing strategies, and prosecutorial analyses.

As in 1990, ATF and the FBI are continuing their interviews with convicted arsonists and bombers, the information from which will be used in identifying possible suspects based upon characteristics particular to a fire/bombing or a series of fires/bombings. In 1991, the ABIS analyzed 52 arsons, 14 bombings, and 6 other miscellaneous incidents. Included in these analyses were 50 formal reports of analysis.



International Response Team (IRT)

A new initiative, the IRT is the result of an agreement established with the Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service. The team was developed in response to a need for thorough postblast scene examinations and cause and origin determinations at select U.S. property locations abroad where the Diplomatic Security Service has investigative responsibility. Selected on the basis of its unique investigative capabilities, ATF will respond to and provide the needed technical assistance at the scenes of significant explosions/arsons in locations where diplomatic personnel lack postblast and cause and origin expertise.



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,

more than 950 State and local officers have been trained in 31 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 1,050 State and local officers have been trained.

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 in 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 300 prosecutors have been trained.

Arson-for-Profit for Insurance Claims

Supervisors - This 1-week course is designed for insurance company claims supervisors and is conducted once annually at FLETC. The course familiarizes the insurance personnel with ATF's task force concept and the intricacies of investigating an arson-for-profit crime. To date, over 275 insurance claims supervisors have been trained.

Any State or local law enforcement agency can access each of the programs described above through the local ATF offices. Student selections 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.)

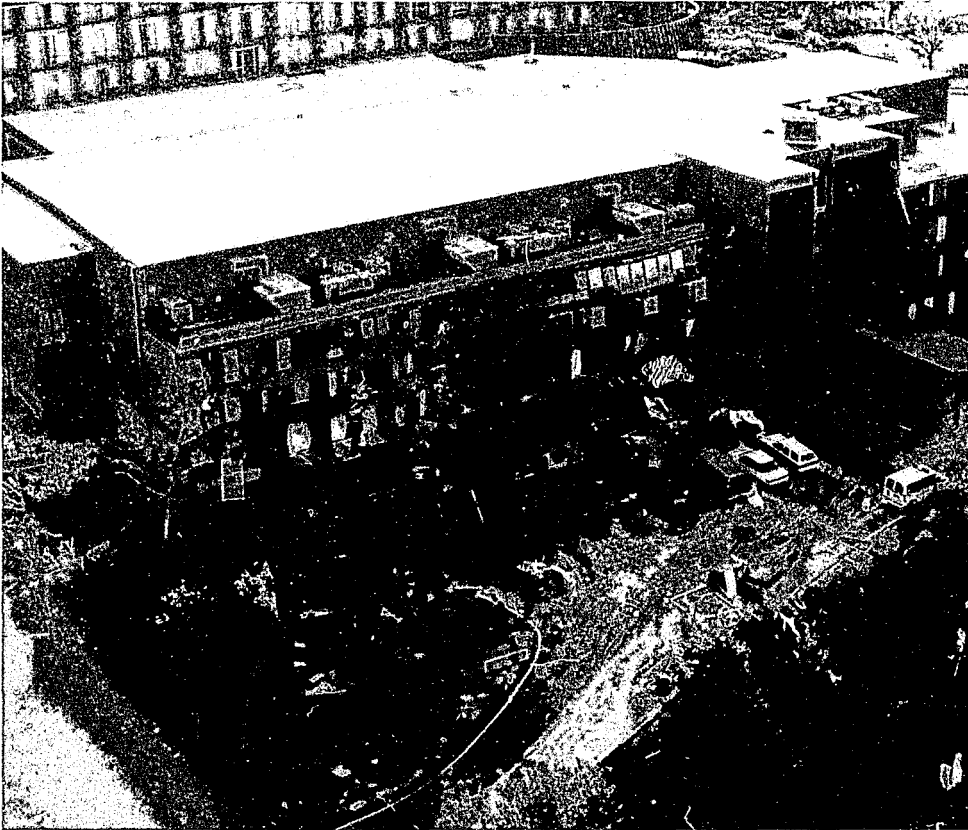
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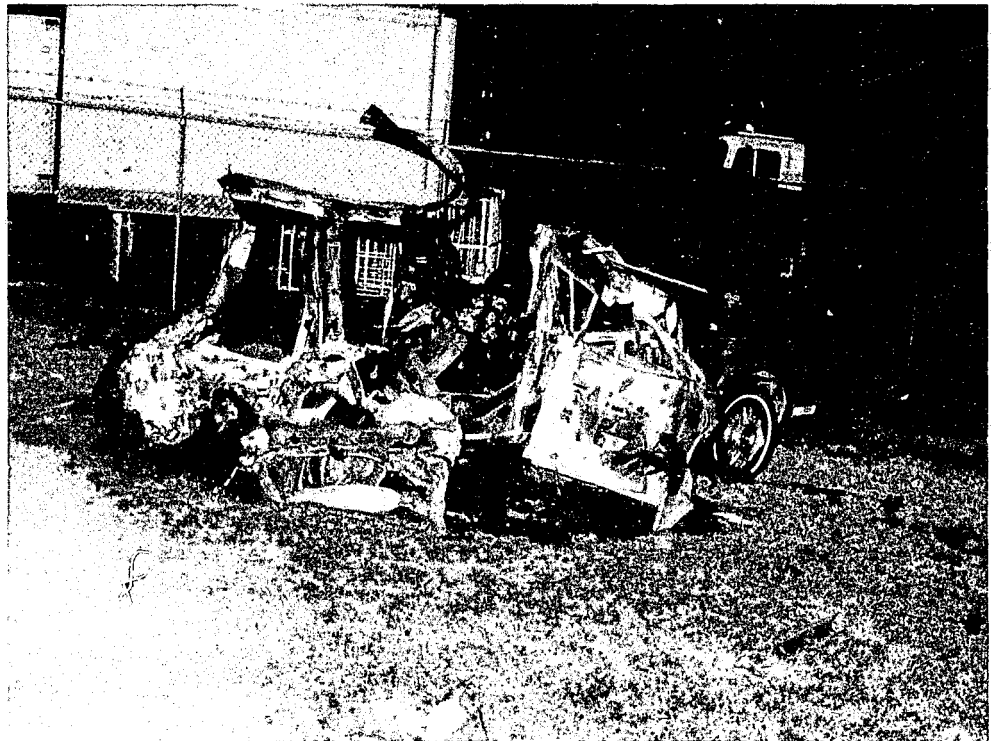
EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS ANALYSIS



*Investigators working the scene of an explosion that occurred at a residence in Paramus, New Jersey.
Photo courtesy of The Record, Photographer John Decker.*



The scene of an explosion that occurred on February 15, 1991, at a resort in Lake Ozark, Missouri.



Damage to a vehicle caused by dynamite on March 2, 1991, in Missouri.

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, 1987-91

This table reflects the reported explosives incidents by type.

Table II--Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1987-91

The categories Bombings and Incendiary include 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, 1987-91

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 1991

Data in this figure reflect both functioned and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents that occurred in 1991.

Figure II--Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

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

Table V--Explosives Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1987-91

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

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

Data under the 5-year Total reflect the number of explosives incidents by motive regardless of type for the period 1987-91.

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

Table VI--Bombing Incidents by Target, 1987-91

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (actual bombings and incendiary bombings) where the nature of the target was also reported. Attempted bombing and attempted incendiary bombing data are not included for the years 1987-91. This manner of reporting will be continued in the future.

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

Table VII--Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

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

Table IX-- Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1987-91

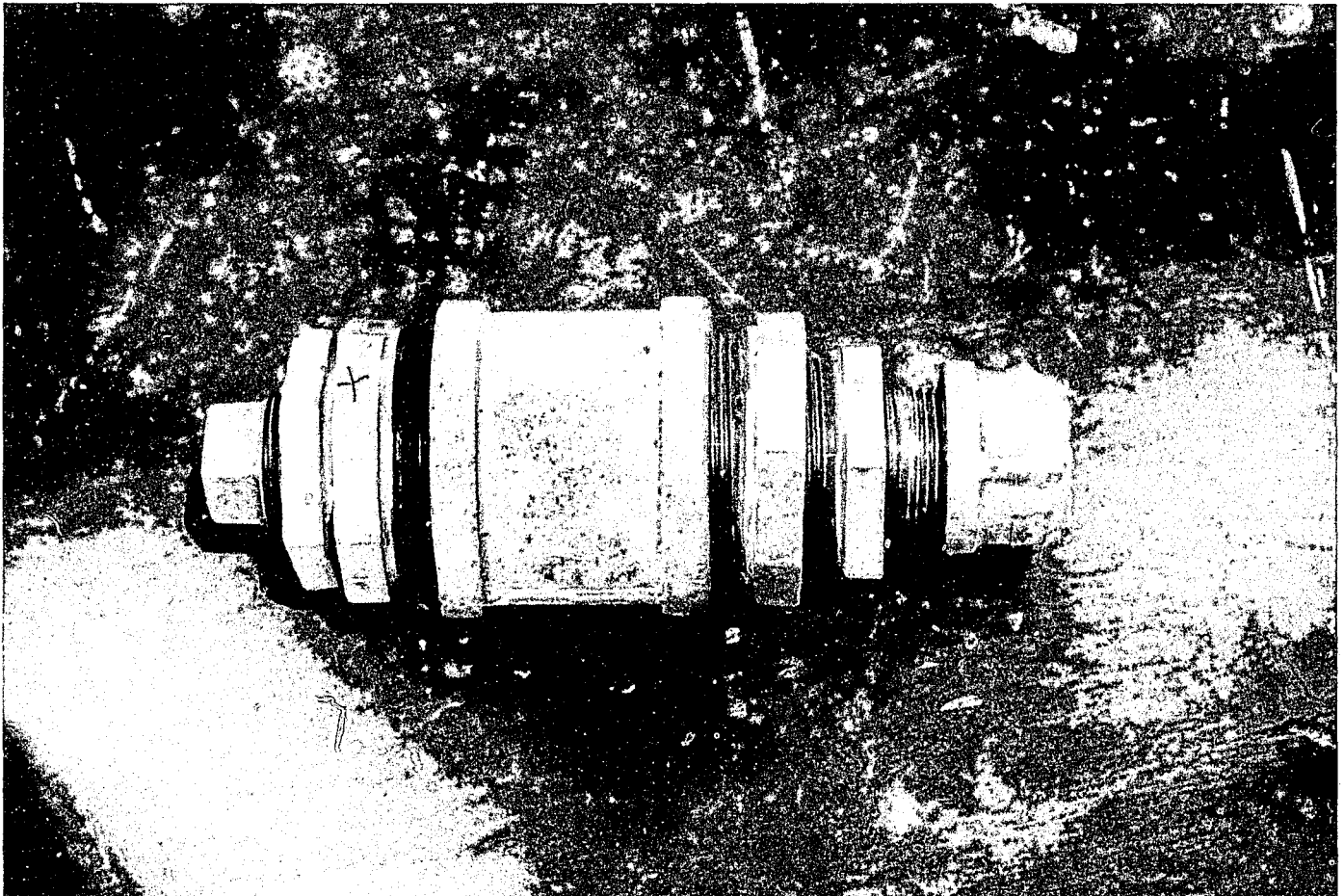
Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosives incidents (actual and attempted bombings and incendiary bombings) where the type of filler was also reported.

Table X--Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

This table reflects reported explosives incidents not previously categorized.



Destructive device recovered from the wheel well of a vehicle in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on July 18, 1991.

TABLE I.--TYPES OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1987-91

TYPE OF INCIDENT	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
BOMBINGS	816	37	912	36	1065	36	1,275	36	1,585	40	5,653	37
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	157	7	189	8	268	9	298	8	380	10	1,292	9
INCENDIARY BOMBINGS	169	8	196	8	319	11	389	11	414	10	1,487	10
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	45	2	35	1	47	2	100	3	111	3	338	2
STOLEN EXPLOSIVES	122	5	191	8	126	4	138	4	127	3	704	5
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES	740	33	684	27	769	26	896	25	848	21	3,937	26
THREATS TO TREASURY FACILITIES	10	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	29	-
HOAX DEVICES	127	6	253	10	317	11	404	11	438	11	1,539	10
ACCIDENTAL-NONCRIMINAL	42	2	40	2	44	1	36	1	56	1	218	1
TOTAL	2,228		2,507		2,960		3,541		3,961		15,197	-
REPORTED KILLED	57		60		74		64		75		330	-
REPORTED INJURED	384		691		495		385		695		2,650	-
REPORTED PROPERTY DAMAGE*	\$45.6		\$165.9		\$48.9		\$16.3		\$27.1		\$303.8	-

* Property damage reported in million-dollar increments.



Damage to a residence following the detonation of a destructive device on September 8 in Florida.

TABLE II.--EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY CATEGORY BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE	BOMBINGS*						INCENDIARY**						OTHER***						5-YEAR TOTAL
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
AL	11	10	13	7	10	51	4	2	7	7	9	29	20	28	23	24	29	124	204
AK	3	4	0	2	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	8	3	21	34
AZ	16	28	13	48	65	170	3	0	1	6	1	11	12	9	14	13	17	65	246
AR	9	15	8	15	12	59	4	1	1	1	0	7	23	41	49	38	25	176	242
CA	183	149	203	283	382	1,200	31	46	46	82	116	321	165	138	133	168	155	759	2,280
CO	31	20	22	39	50	162	15	19	25	43	36	138	22	15	10	17	25	89	389
CT	9	14	13	7	19	62	3	2	5	11	4	25	5	12	15	5	22	59	146
DE	0	5	2	7	3	17	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	3	4	11	31
DC	0	2	0	0	9	11	2	2	2	0	1	7	9	4	1	5	6	25	43
FL	77	83	119	128	166	573	10	14	12	22	16	74	31	78	72	90	83	354	1,001
GA	13	15	20	14	21	83	5	4	2	5	4	20	32	40	34	28	31	165	268
HI	4	1	2	2	7	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	2	11	20	37
ID	2	10	1	5	8	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	1	6	2	27	53
IL	69	65	53	85	122	394	14	33	97	103	158	405	55	69	39	87	94	344	1,143
IN	17	38	41	23	39	158	1	2	2	4	1	10	20	23	19	25	23	110	278
IA	1	5	23	22	42	93	1	0	0	2	4	7	3	1	11	12	6	33	133
KS	19	15	17	24	22	97	0	4	0	3	4	11	19	20	22	31	17	109	217
KY	9	18	28	23	33	111	4	0	3	1	4	12	33	28	97	97	111	366	489
LA	4	9	11	24	17	65	2	3	0	9	12	26	17	27	17	29	18	108	199
ME	4	10	0	4	7	25	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	24	50
MD	18	28	34	40	46	166	6	7	24	11	11	59	12	9	21	24	41	107	332
MA	6	12	17	18	23	76	6	1	5	7	4	23	12	11	23	19	21	86	185
MI	37	28	60	74	102	301	7	4	7	14	8	40	33	21	39	62	61	216	557
MN	13	7	17	25	27	89	6	1	6	5	1	19	13	13	12	16	9	63	171
MS	3	1	7	4	8	23	0	2	4	3	4	13	9	10	25	18	26	88	124
MO	20	11	13	19	23	86	4	2	6	7	3	22	20	23	19	32	28	122	230

MT	10	3	12	6	6	37	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	5	6	3	1	17	57
NE	3	1	3	5	7	19	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	27
NV	8	12	9	17	20	66	2	3	0	3	2	10	19	18	9	18	26	90	166
NH	2	7	4	8	6	27	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	3	1	3	15	43
NJ	22	23	35	24	54	158	1	1	2	3	1	8	14	21	19	34	30	118	284
NM	12	21	16	28	44	121	3	4	3	1	1	12	16	22	16	14	15	83	216
NY	48	66	87	91	98	390	7	11	7	18	12	55	31	46	52	51	62	242	687
NC	12	13	18	16	14	73	3	2	1	4	8	18	25	14	16	31	33	119	210
ND	1	3	2	5	4	15	2	0	1	0	1	4	3	6	2	2	2	15	34
OH	44	41	48	58	59	250	16	12	12	33	19	92	37	37	35	41	47	197	539
OK	22	21	23	25	24	115	3	6	7	3	3	22	24	23	20	27	37	131	268
OR	9	27	26	30	47	139	1	0	2	1	8	12	7	18	25	32	12	94	245
PA	25	46	33	52	44	200	5	10	17	3	4	39	35	80	76	63	52	306	545
RI	5	7	2	5	9	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	2	8	37
SC	5	4	6	4	7	26	0	0	0	4	1	5	12	11	14	9	10	56	87
SD	6	5	4	7	2	24	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	13	23	11	55	83
TN	16	18	23	29	31	117	3	6	23	23	14	69	33	35	37	39	37	181	367
TX	53	60	75	72	51	311	13	10	13	22	23	81	112	85	90	111	92	490	882
UT	7	5	9	19	10	50	1	0	1	0	3	5	11	5	7	13	11	47	102
VT	1	4	3	2	6	16	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	6	6	0	1	20	38
VA	30	34	75	35	45	219	11	6	14	4	4	39	20	30	34	18	30	132	390
WA	32	40	44	44	51	211	4	3	0	4	8	19	15	25	25	29	22	116	346
WV	1	11	17	8	18	55	1	1	2	4	4	12	10	19	21	20	20	90	157
WI	10	13	10	24	17	74	2	1	0	2	1	6	6	14	15	14	29	78	158
WY	2	6	4	3	15	30	1	1	2	0	0	4	2	4	8	8	4	26	60
GUAM	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
PUERTO RICO	9	7	8	13	8	45	0	3	0	9	4	16	2	2	0	12	6	22	83
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	973	1,101	1,333	1,573	1,965	6,945	214	231	366	489	525	1,825	1,041	1,175	1,261	1,479	1,471	6,427	15,197

* Bombings include both actual and attempted.

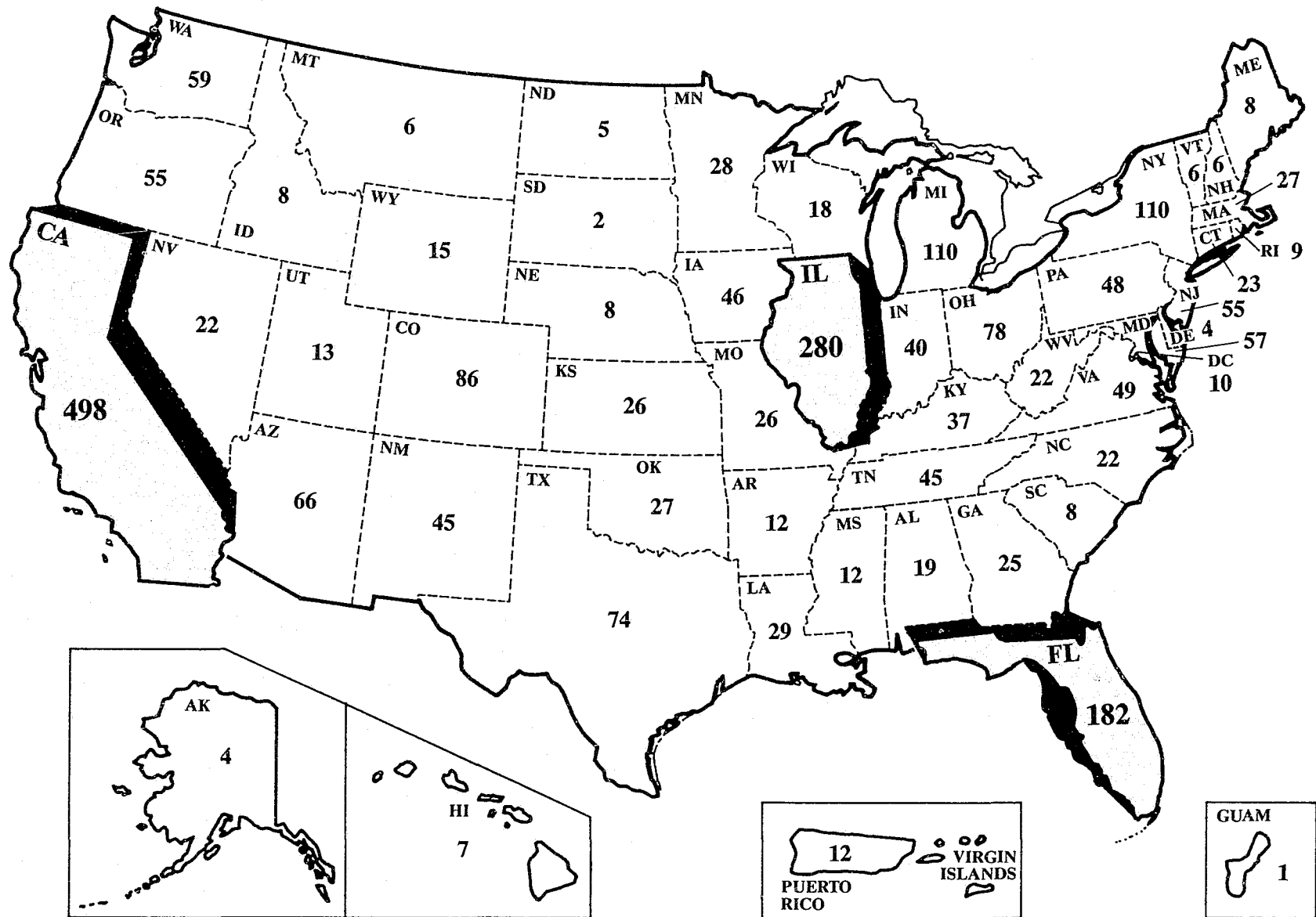
** Incendiary includes both actual and attempted.

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

TABLE III.--TOTAL EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY STATE, 1987-91

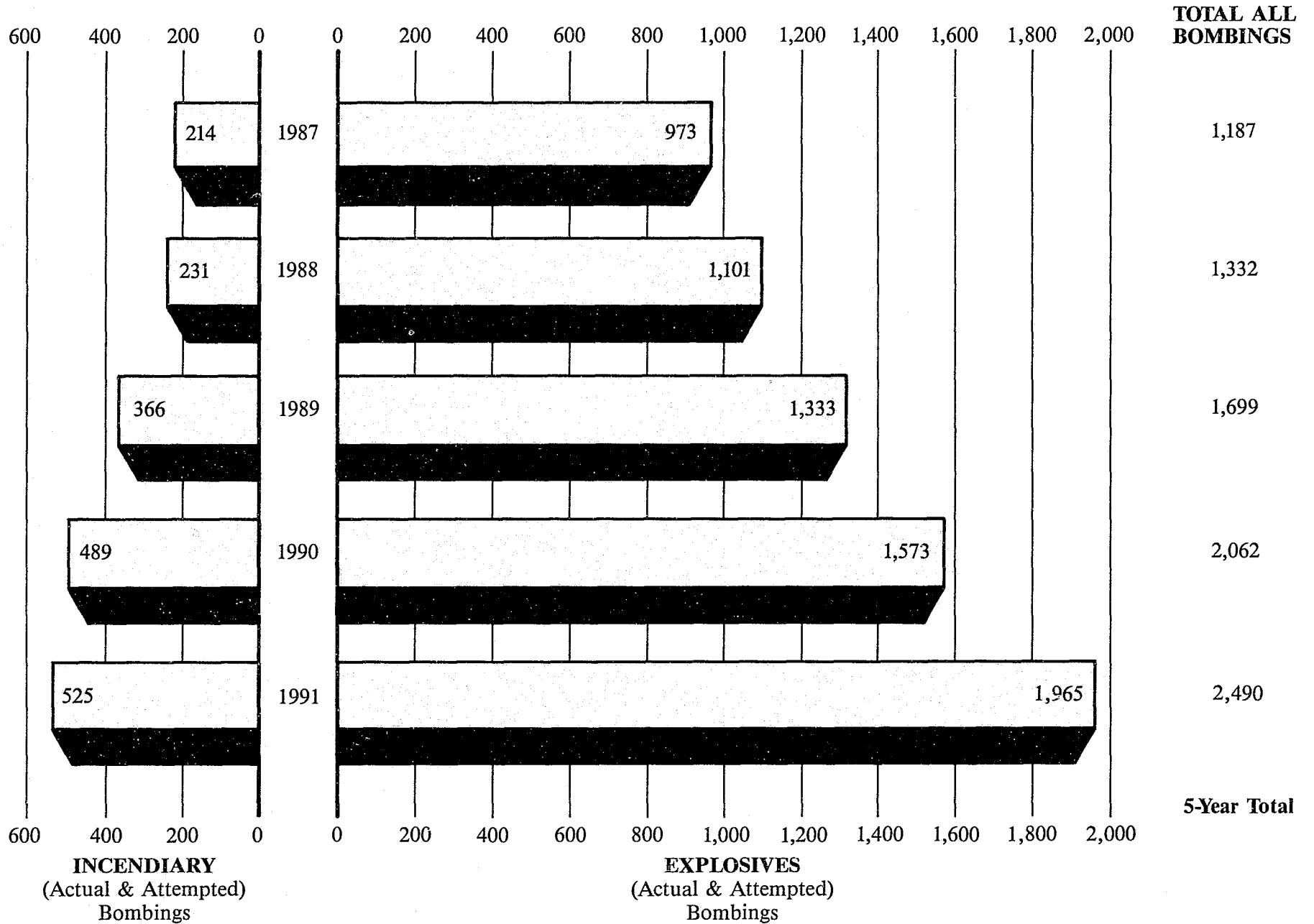
STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	35	40	43	38	48	25	204	25
AK	8	5	4	10	7	42	34	45
AZ	31	37	28	67	83	13	246	18
AR	36	57	58	54	37	31	242	20
CA	379	333	382	533	653	1	2,280	1
CO	68	54	57	99	111	9	389	11
CT	17	28	33	23	45	27	146	32
DE	3	8	2	10	8	41	31	46
DC	11	8	3	5	16	35	43	42
FL	118	175	203	240	265	3	1,001	3
GA	50	59	56	47	56	21	268	17
HI	6	2	6	5	18	34	37	44
ID	13	17	2	11	10	39	53	40
IL	138	167	189	275	374	2	1,143	2
IN	38	63	62	52	63	19	278	16
IA	5	6	34	36	52	24	133	33
KS	38	39	39	58	43	28	217	22
KY	46	46	128	121	148	7	489	9
LA	23	39	28	62	47	26	199	26
ME	6	14	5	10	15	36	50	41
MD	36	44	79	75	98	11	332	14
MA	24	24	45	44	48	25	185	27
MI	77	53	106	150	171	5	557	6
MN	31	21	35	46	37	31	170	28
MS	12	13	36	25	38	30	124	34
MO	44	36	38	58	54	23	230	21
MT	12	9	20	9	7	42	57	39
NE	4	2	6	6	9	40	27	47
NV	29	33	18	38	48	25	166	29
NH	7	10	8	9	9	40	43	42
NJ	37	45	56	61	85	12	284	15
NM	32	47	35	43	60	20	217	23
NY	86	123	146	160	172	4	687	5
NC	40	29	35	51	55	22	210	24
ND	6	9	5	7	7	42	34	45
OH	97	90	95	132	125	8	539	8
OK	49	50	50	55	64	18	268	17
OR	17	45	53	63	67	17	245	19
PA	65	136	126	118	100	10	545	7
RI	9	9	3	5	11	38	37	44
SC	17	15	20	17	18	34	87	36
SD	10	13	17	30	13	37	83	37
TN	52	59	83	91	82	14	367	12
TX	178	155	178	205	166	6	882	4
UT	19	10	17	32	24	32	102	35
VT	9	10	9	3	7	42	38	43
VA	61	70	123	57	79	16	390	10
WA	51	68	69	77	81	15	346	13
WV	12	31	40	32	42	29	157	31
WI	18	28	25	40	47	26	158	30
WY	5	11	14	11	19	33	60	38
GUAM	2	0	0	1	1	43	4	48
PUERTO RICO	11	12	8	34	18	34	83	37
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	49
TOTAL	2,228	2,507	2,960	3,541	3,961		15,197	

FIGURE I.--BOMBING AND INCENDIARY¹ INCIDENTS BY STATE FOR 1991



¹ Includes both actual and attempted incidents.

FIGURE II.--TOTAL CRIMINAL BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1987-91



**TABLE IV.--ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TARGET AS TO DEATHS,
INJURIES, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE, 1987-91**

TARGET	KILLED					TOTAL	INJURED					TOTAL	PROPERTY DAMAGE*					TOTAL
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
RESIDENTIAL	10	14	15	10	13	62	54	46	114	64	84	362	6.9	12.1	31.1	10.5	10.3	70.9
COMMERCIAL	2	0	2	1	1	6	16	30	52	69	34	201	44.0	29.1	30.0	34.0	35.5	172.6
VEHICLES	6	7	8	1	8	30	30	36	26	38	27	157	8.7	8.1	7.6	0.7	6.0	31.1
EDUCATIONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	15	11	41	94	0.4	2.7	0.6	3.7	1.4	8.8
MAIL BOXES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	3	12	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
OPEN AREAS	6	4	2	5	3	20	36	41	77	41	26	221	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2
UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	1.4	10.0	15.0	11.3	0.5	38.2
LAW ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	15	4	2	3	33	10.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	13.3
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	1	0	0	1	0	2	15	1	2	1	2	21	10.3	0.3	10.3	3.3	0.6	24.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.4	40.5	1.1	42.2
BANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1.6	0.2	0.2	14.2	0.1	16.3
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	6.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	8.9
OTHER**	4	9	6	3	2	24	11	13	14	17	25	80	0.7	41.8	13.2	10.4	4.2	70.3
TOTAL	29	34	33	22	27	145	182	204	305	251	246	1,188	85.2	110.8	111.4	129.6	63	500.4

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

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

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

												5-YEAR		5-YEAR
		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		SUBTOTAL		TOTAL
MOTIVE		B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	B	I	GRAND TOTAL**
VANDALISM	NUMBER	311	20	311	14	351	29	483	24	665	38	2,121	125	2,246
	DAMAGE*	47.1	19.8	13.7	24.7	8.4	104.6	30.7	0.1	17.9	27.6	117.8	176.8	294.6
REVENGE	NUMBER	123	53	153	63	181	132	181	149	214	167	852	564	1,416
	DAMAGE	21.8	76.3	361.3	82.5	52.6	67.3	491.0	174.7	70.6	163.9	997.3	564.7	1,562.0
PROTEST	NUMBER	17	7	11	4	18	10	23	9	22	16	91	46	137
	DAMAGE	1.6	5.6	6.3	0.3	11.0	61.3	5.9	0.8	1.3	79.3	26.1	147.3	173.4
EXTORTION	NUMBER	17	2	15	11	13	5	36	3	29	2	110	23	133
	DAMAGE	25.9	47.5	13.3	2.7	3.5	75.1	245.7	0.0	5.8	0.2	294.2	125.5	419.7
LABOR RELATED	NUMBER	18	8	21	9	41	7	14	5	8	1	102	30	132
	DAMAGE	3.6	7.3	195.0	7.5	268.6	17.4	6.1	100.7	0.7	2.0	474.0	134.9	608.9
INSURANCE FRAUD	NUMBER	1	5	6	3	4	5	2	4	1	4	14	21	35
	DAMAGE	0.0	65.0	15.3	42.0	2.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	0.0	60.9	20.4	179.2	199.6
HOMICIDE/ SUICIDE	NUMBER	27	2	25	3	27	6	27	5	19	4	125	20	145
	DAMAGE	100.3	0.1	77.2	7.0	19.8	27.6	14.3	16.5	39.1	0.0	250.7	51.2	301.9
TOTAL	NUMBER	514	97	542	107	635	194	766	199	958	232	3,415	829	4,244
	DAMAGE	200.3	221.6	682.1	166.7	366.0	362.8	796.7	294.6	135.4	333.9	2,180.5	1,379.6	3,560.1
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	NUMBER	459	117	370	196	430	172	509	190	627	182	2,395	857	3,252
	DAMAGE	114.7	317.0	96.6	164.2	322.4	65.8	187.1	83.8	95.6	70.0	816.4	700.8	1,517.2

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

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

TABLE VI.--BOMBING INCIDENTS¹ BY TARGET, 1987-91

TARGET	1987 NUMBER	1988 NUMBER	1989 NUMBER	1990 NUMBER	1991 NUMBER	1990 RANK	TOTAL	% OF GRAND TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	232	212	367	372	453	2	1,636	24%
COMMERCIAL	200	202	205	262	297	3	1,166	17.2%
VEHICLES	188	218	284	294	286	4	1,270	19.3%
EDUCATION	59	50	76	86	93	6	364	5.3%
MAIL BOXES	77	205	204	352	495	1	1,333	14.7%
OPEN AREAS	94	90	81	124	91	7	480	7.1%
UTILITIES	22	14	27	25	37	9	125	1.7%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	14	20	14	17	15	11	80	1.2%
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	18	19	14	17	38	8	106	1.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	15	5	11	7	9	12	47	-
BANKS	7	5	8	16	17	10	53	-
MILITARY	4	4	4	2	8	13	22	-
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	2	4	2	1	3	14	12	-
OTHER	53	60	87	89	157	5	446	5.7%
TOTAL	985	1,108	1,384	1,664	1,999		7,140	

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

**TABLE VII.--TYPES OF CONTAINERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES,
1987-91**

CONTAINER	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	% GT
PIPE	543	52	525	45	577	45	716	42	815	42	2902	47
BOTTLE	235	23	265	23	429	33	623	37	778	40	1817	29
DYNAMITE STICKS	37	4	32	2	44	3	26	1.5	25	1	179	3
CANS	37	4	39	3	53	4	61	4	59	3	233	4
BOXES- METAL/CARDBOARD	26	2	30	3	31	2	25	1.5	29	2	139	2
OTHER	158	15	274	23	155	12	232	14	233	12	912	15
TOTAL	1,036		1,165		1,289		1,683		1,939		7,112	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	151		167		410		379		551		1,658	

TABLE VIII.--PIPE BOMB INCIDENTS, 1987-91

	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
BOMBINGS	461	85%	446	85%	480	83%	582	81%	644	79%	2437	84%
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	82	15%	79	15%	97	17%	134	19%	171	21%	465	16%
TOTAL INCIDENTS	543		525		577		716		815		3176	
KILLED	10		17		10		8		12		57	
INJURED	72		68		64		90		85		379	
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,771,045		\$635,752		\$1,053,044		\$5,332,728		\$713,671		\$9,506,240	
REMOTE CONTROL	5		14		5		11		5		40	
ELECTRIC	69	17%	72	17%	82	18%	88	14%	86	14%	388	17%
NONELECTRIC	346	83%	322	83%	362	82%	528	86%	516	86%	1894	83%
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	128	-	131	-	133	-	100	-	213	-	705	-

TABLE IX.--TYPES OF FILLERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, 1987-91

	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	227	25%	258	25%	380	29%	489	30%	572	30%	1,926	28.4%
BLACK POWDER	229	25%	219	21%	219	17%	289	18%	295	16%	1,251	18.4%
DYNAMITE/WATER GELS	56	6%	84	8%	100	8%	54	3%	39	2%	333	4.9%
SMOKELESS POWDER	178	20%	202	20%	216	16%	296	18%	294	16%	1,186	17.5%
PHOTOFLASH/ FIREWORKS POWDERS	91	10%	157	15%	245	18%	249	15%	312	15%	1,054	15.5%
MILITARY**	49	5%	27	3%	46	3%	52	3%	70	4%	244	3.6%
MATCHHEADS	18	2%	15	2%	21	2%	31	2%	22	1%	107	1.6%
CHEMICALS	35	4%	42	4%	64	5%	125	8%	229	12%	495	7.3%
BLASTING AGENTS	9	1%	9	1%	6	-	8	-	7	-	39	0.6%
C4 - TNT	3	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	17	0.3%
OTHER	12	1%	12	1%	22	2%	41	3%	42	2%	129	1.9%
TOTAL*	907		1,031		1,321		1,635		1,887		6,781	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	280		301		378		427		603		1,989	

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

** Other than C4.

TABLE X.--ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS BY TYPE OF TARGET, 1987-91

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL
COMMERCIAL	TOTAL	23	20	21	13	20	97
	KILLED	18	23	32	24	23	120
	INJURED	187	451	150	86	356	1230
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	3,356.3	15,437.3	37,557.0	193.3	996.9	57,540.8
VEHICLES	TOTAL	5	3	4	3	1	16
	KILLED	3	1	3	2	0	9
	INJURED	3	1	6	4	0	14
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	6.0	6.4	151.2	10.0	4.2	177.8
RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL	3	6	8	7	14	38
	KILLED	0	0	3	1	9	13
	INJURED	4	6	15	8	6	39
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.1	22.0	45.0	0.5	61.5	129.1
EDUCATION	TOTAL	4	0	0	0	0	4
	KILLED	2	0	0	0	0	2
	INJURED	6	0	0	0	0	6
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0
UTILITIES	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	2	3
	KILLED	0	0	0	0	3	3
	INJURED	0	0	0	0	9	9
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPEN AREAS	TOTAL	1	6	4	3	3	17
	KILLED	1	0	1	1	1	4
	INJURED	0	15	5	7	3	30
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
GOVT.-STATE/LOCAL	TOTAL	3	1	1	0	1	6
	KILLED	1	1	0	0	0	2
	INJURED	1	0	1	0	1	3
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
MILITARY	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	2	3
	KILLED	3	0	0	0	2	5
	INJURED	0	0	0	0	7	7
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER*	TOTAL	1	4	6	10	13	34
	KILLED	0	1	2	14	10	27
	INJURED	1	14	13	29	67	124
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	10.0	0.0	60.0	1021.2	1091.2
TARGET	TOTAL	42	40	44	36	56	218
	KILLED	28	26	41	42	48	185
	INJURED	202	487	190	134	440.9	1453.9
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$3,712.4	\$15,475.7	\$37,753.2	\$264.5	\$2,083.8	\$59,289.6

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

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

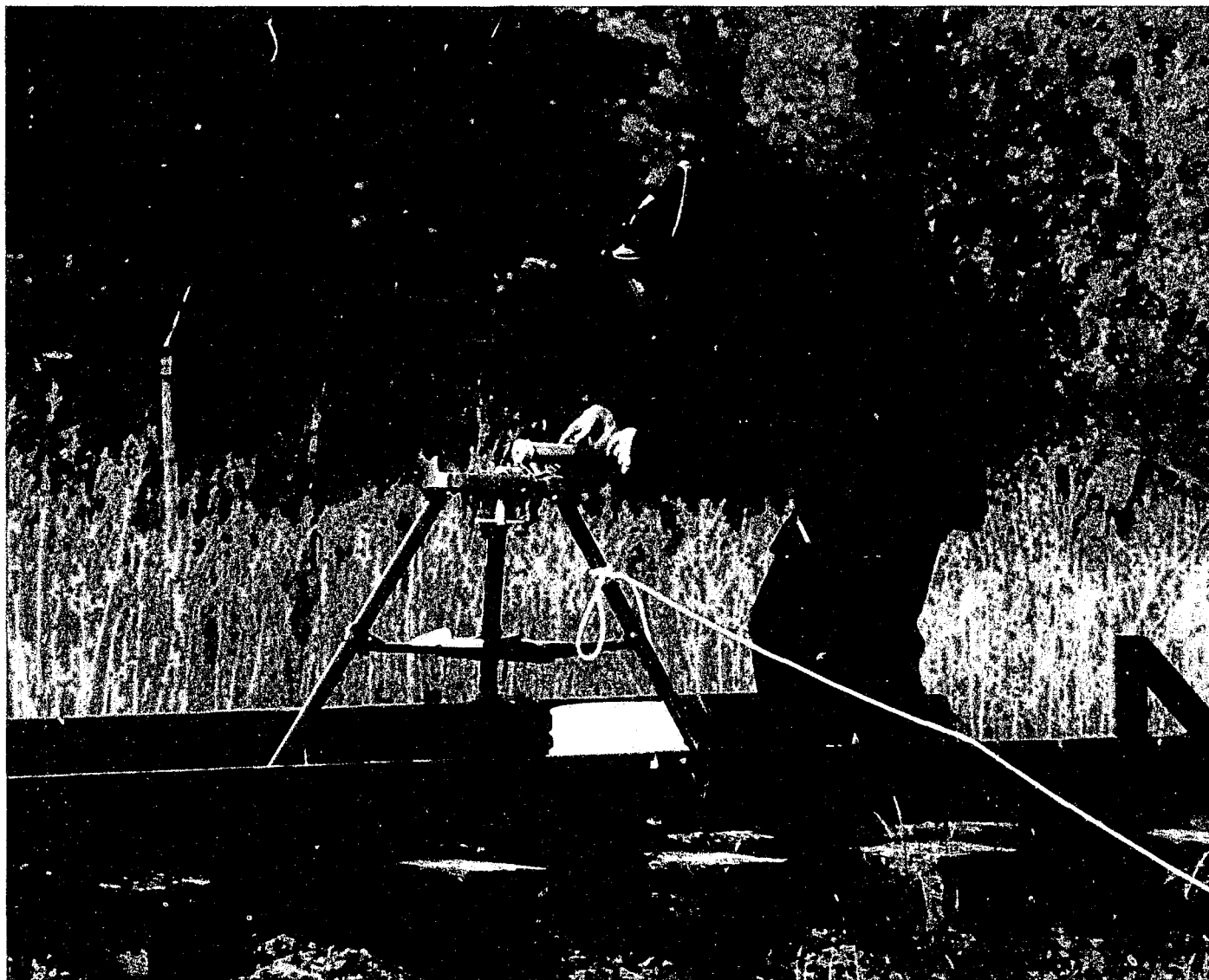
TABLE XI.--OTHER EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1987-91

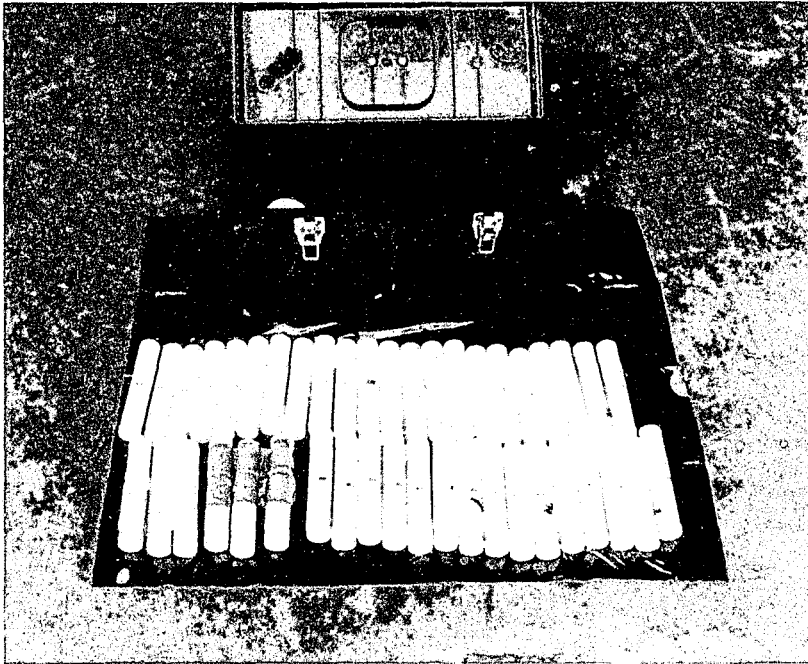
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	5-YEAR TOTAL
DRUG-RELATED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	4	25	47	45	40	161
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	2	3	15	6	9	35
INCENDIARY	1	8	17	16	22	64
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	0	2	2	7	1	12
TOTAL	7	38	81	74	72	272
KILLED	1	4	13	1	2	21
INJURED	18	21	17	13	22	91
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,000,000	\$299,500	\$701,800	\$4,487,400	\$287,050	\$6,775,750
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	26	103	158	143	166	596
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	224	384	877	8033	973	10491
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	116	255	417	623	584	1995
GRENADES	0	38	91	143	90	362
SIMULATORS	3	13	25	53	23	117
ILLEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	5	3	2	2	2	14
KILLED	1	1	3	1	0	6
INJURED	8	2	19	2	6	37
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$151,000	\$195,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$1,366,000
LEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	6	3	2	4	3	18
KILLED	2	1	2	2	3	10
INJURED	31	5	1	12	4	53
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$11,000	\$145,000	\$2,000	\$1,058,000	\$7,000	\$1,223,000
OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	11	16	7	8	10	52
KILLED	1	1	0	1	1	4
INJURED	11	1	3	8	6	29
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$82,000	\$90,200	\$10,750	\$100,000	\$25,600	\$308,550
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	24	19	24	14	13	94
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	336	232	55	32	7	662
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	15	14	40	30	4	103
GRENADES	9	0	17	2	7	35
INCIDENTS INVOLVING MILITARY EXPLOSIVES AND/OR COMPONENTS						
BOMBINGS	58	54	54	64	98	328
KILLED	7	2	1	0	1	11
INJURED	30	39	25	8	20	122
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$56,850	\$162,300	\$58,300	\$18,722	\$22,800	\$318,972
RADIO REMOTE CONTROLLED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	15	28	29	31	22	125
NUMBER OF BOMBING INCIDENTS WHERE HOME COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS WERE USED TO OBTAIN INSTRUCTIONS ON MAKING BOMBS	1	2	1	4	3	11
MAILED BOMBING INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	12	10	20	15	13	70
KILLED	0	2	2	0	1	5
INJURED	4	1	17	8	4	34
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$3,030	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$150,250	\$179,780

Part

III

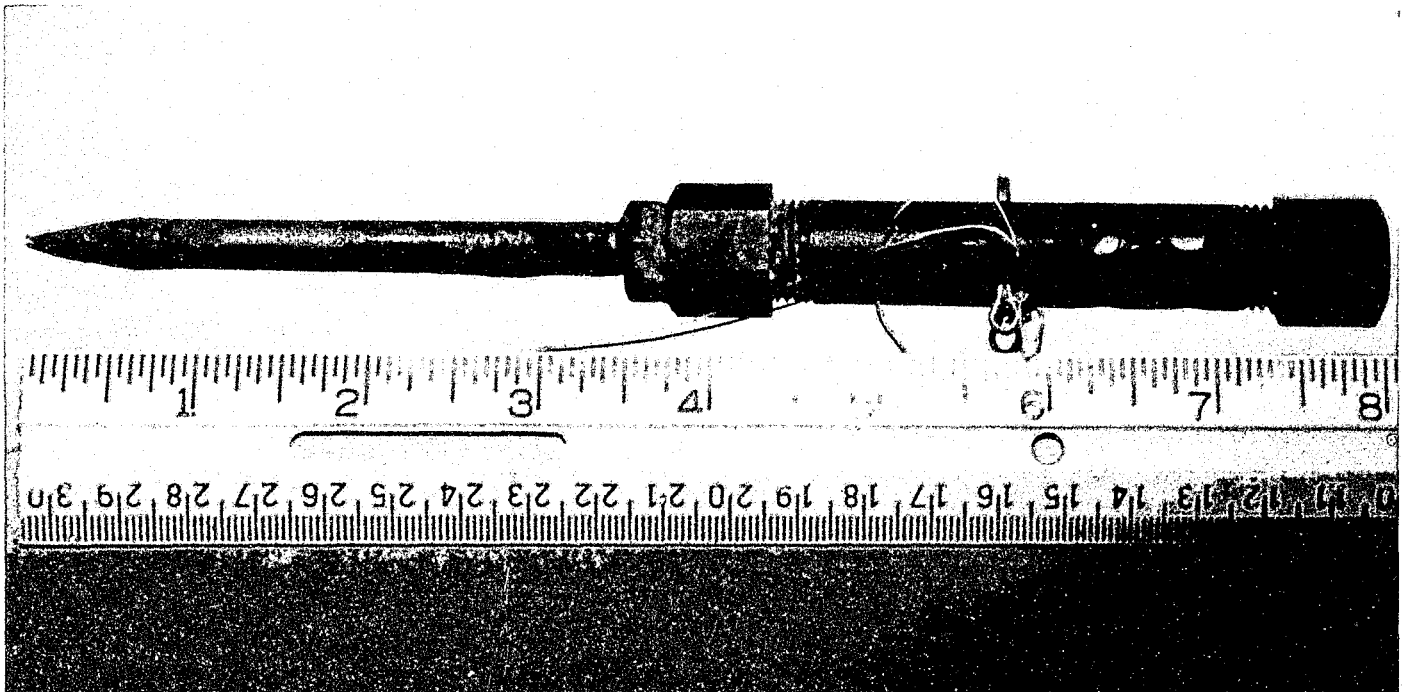
STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES





Forty-three sticks of Kinestick that were part of a device recovered following the surrender of an individual who had taken hostages at a hospital in Utah on January 20, 1991.

Boobytrap device recovered from a storage facility in Utah.



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, 1987-91

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

Figure III--Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

Data listed under columns headed 1987 through 1991 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 1987 through 1991 and the corresponding ranking for that given period.

Table XV--Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

Data presented in this table include information from 1987 to the present.

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

These graphs depict data presented in Table XVI for the year 1991 and an average year computed using data presented for the years 1987 through 1991, inclusive.

Figure V--Explosives Thefts by State for 1991

Data in this figure reflect the number of explosives thefts for 1991.

Table XVII--Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1987-91

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

Table XVIII--Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

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, 1987-91

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

Table XX--Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1987-91

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

Table XXI--Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State, 1987-91

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

Table XXII-- Number of Detonators Recovered by State, 1987-91

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

Figure VII--Explosives Recoveries by State for 1991

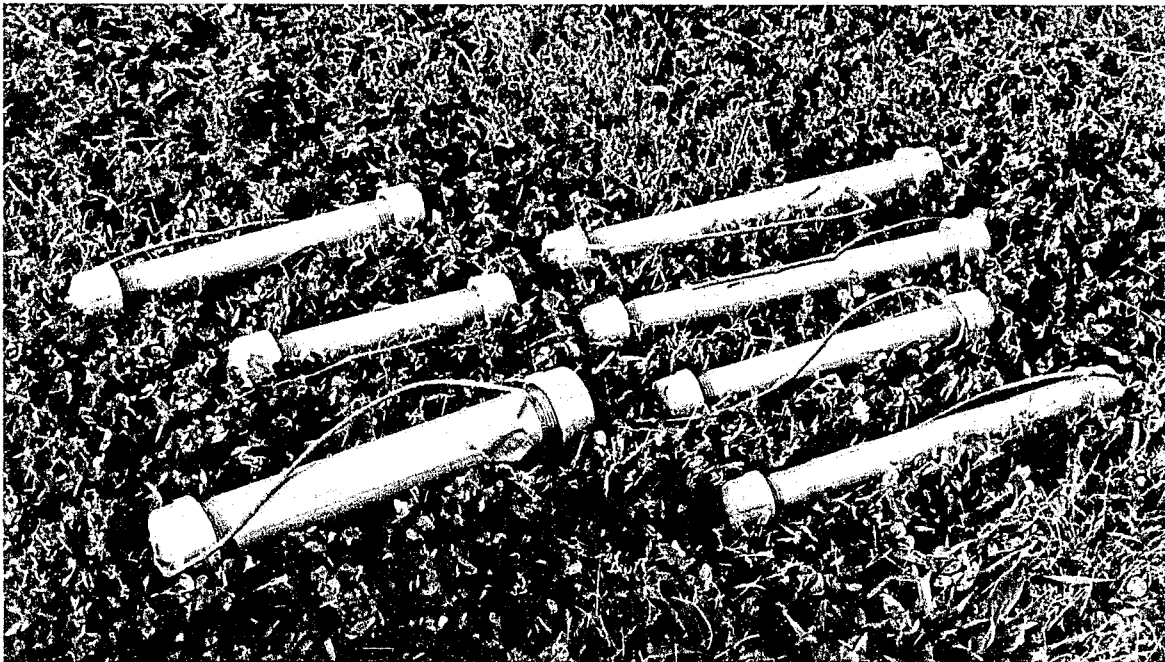
The discussion entered for Figure V above is applicable to this table except that the data in the instant figure reflect recoveries as opposed to thefts.



Explosives recovered on February 26, 1991, from a Federal firearms licensee who was involved in illegal firearms trafficking.

TABLE XII.--QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY CATEGORY, 1987-91

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	8,372	12,730	10,801	11,599	6,023	49,525
TNT, C4 MILITARY	1	244	5	1	85	336
PRIMER	1,304	339	1,485	563	0	3,691
BOOSTER	696	1,306	544	304	487	3,337
TOTAL	10,373	14,619	12,835	12,467	6,595	56,889
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	150	347	318	25	158	998
SMOKELESS POWDER	0	0	0	0	30	30
TOTAL	150	347	318	25	188	1,028
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	4,705	9,439	3,584	3,895	9,576	31,199
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	47,450	57,058	68,807	30,337	60,397	264,049
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527	123,090
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	10	1	36	13	6	66



Pictured are pipe bombs from a series of undercover purchases from an individual in New Jersey.

FIGURE III.--COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN, 1987-91

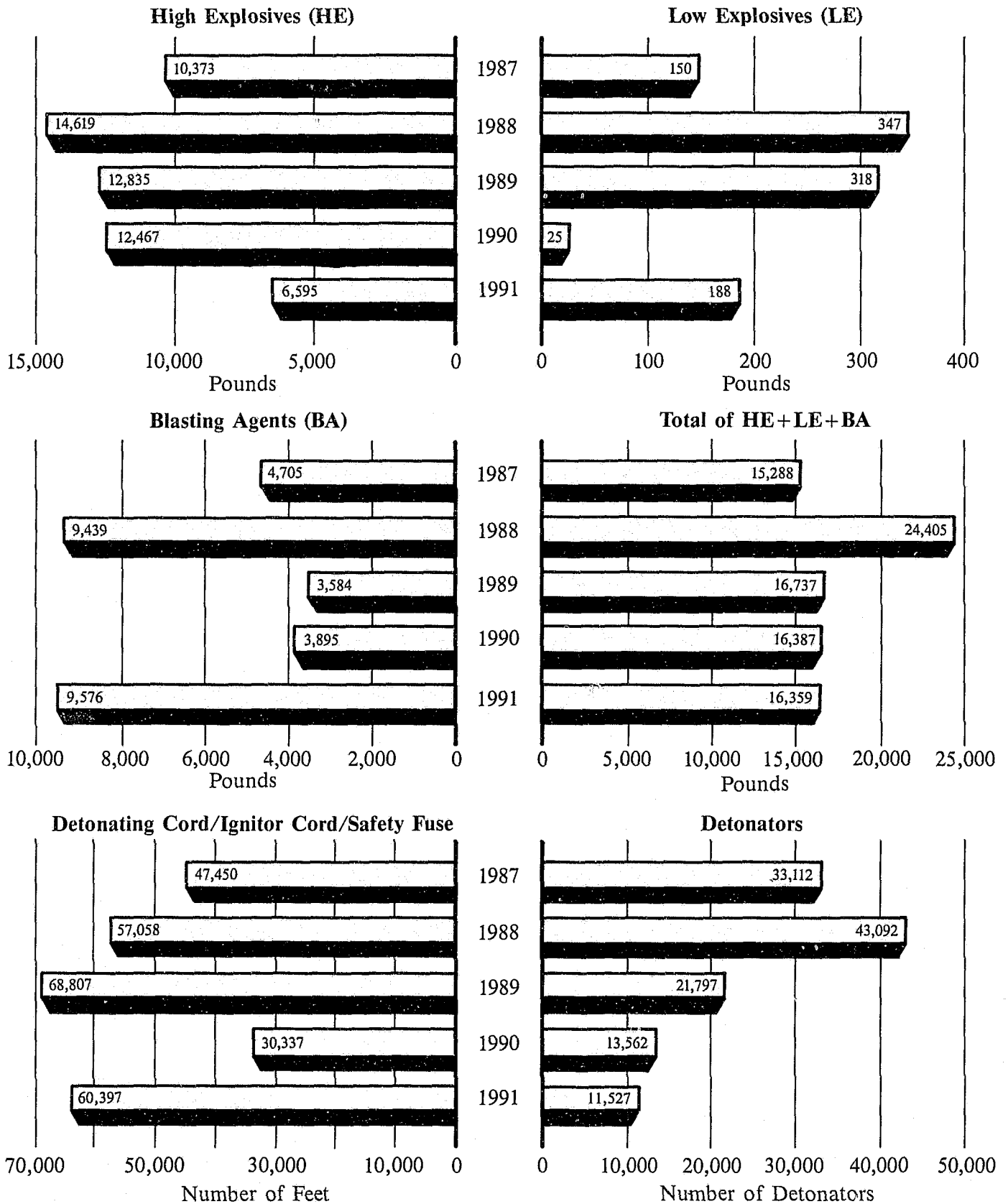


TABLE XIII.--EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	6	6	2	5	3	8	22	11
AK	0	1	2	4	2	9	9	21
AZ	3	4	4	1	4	7	16	16
AR	7	9	9	2	5	6	32	16
CA	4	11	5	6	8	3	34	6
CO	0	4	0	3	2	9	9	5
CT	1	0	2	0	0	11	3	21
DE	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	27
DC	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	30
FL	1	3	1	2	0	11	7	30
GA	5	10	5	2	2	9	24	23
HI	1	0	0	0	2	9	3	10
ID	4	1	0	2	0	11	7	27
IL	3	7	2	2	6	5	20	23
IN	2	5	1	6	3	8	17	12
IA	1	1	3	2	0	11	7	15
KS	4	6	4	6	2	9	22	23
KY	13	13	8	5	6	5	45	11
LA	3	3	0	3	1	10	10	20
ME	0	1	1	0	2	9	4	26
MD	0	1	0	3	3	8	7	23
MA	0	0	1	0	1	10	2	28
MI	1	5	0	1	1	10	8	22
MN	1	4	2	1	0	11	8	22
MS	1	3	1	1	2	9	8	22
MO	5	6	5	8	6	5	30	7
MT	0	3	4	1	0	11	8	22
NE	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	30
NV	1	1	1	1	1	10	5	25
NH	1	1	1	0	1	10	4	26
NJ	1	1	0	1	1	10	4	26
NM	0	1	2	1	0	11	4	26
NY	2	1	1	3	1	10	8	22
NC	2	3	4	8	9	2	26	9
ND	1	2	1	0	0	11	4	26
OH	1	5	7	2	3	8	18	14
OK	3	6	1	6	3	8	19	13
OR	1	5	4	3	0	11	13	18
PA	9	16	10	10	7	4	52	1
RI	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	30
SC	0	0	1	1	0	11	2	28
SD	0	1	0	1	1	10	3	27
TN	8	10	8	8	7	4	41	4
TX	11	8	7	13	11	1	50	2
UT	1	1	0	2	2	9	6	24
VT	3	2	1	0	0	11	6	24
VA	3	3	4	1	3	8	14	17
WA	2	6	1	3	4	7	16	16
WV	2	8	9	4	6	5	29	8
WI	2	2	0	2	5	6	11	19
WY	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	24
GUAM	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	29
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	30
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	30
TOTAL	122	191	126	138	127		704	

**TABLE XIV.--AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY STATE, 1987-91
(TOTAL IN POUNDS)**

STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	704	233	51	358	5,100	1	6,446	3
AK	0	0	212	3,500	0	30	3,712	8
AZ	0	127	500	35	141	16	803	23
AR	244	2,159	237	8	921	5	3,569	10
CA	50	655	1,050	134	848	6	2,737	14
CO	0	425	0	13	761	7	1,199	20
CT	0	0	137	0	0	30	137	38
DE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
DC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
FL	2,250	120	107	60	0	30	2,537	15
GA	854	1,595	906	25	106	20	3,486	12
HI	0	0	0	0	3	29	3	43
ID	400	100	0	55	0	30	555	26
IL	2,083	624	0	175	653	8	3,535	11
IN	53	590	0	7	50	24	700	25
IA	150	56	503	0	0	30	709	24
KS	613	126	333	1,076	125	18	2,273	16
KY	743	1,803	3,458	149	590	9	6,743	2
LA	0	100	0	4	55	23	159	37
ME	0	17	50	0	294	12	361	31
MD	0	0	0	202	24	27	226	34
MA	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
MI	2	49	0	1	31	26	83	41
MN	150	986	0	24	0	30	1,160	21
MS	150	95	0	0	40	25	285	33
MO	251	642	445	421	273	13	2,032	17
MT	0	389	69	36	0	30	494	30
NE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
NV	5	230	0	0	100	21	335	32
NH	0	5	27	0	60	22	92	40
NJ	0	5	0	0	0	30	5	42
NM	0	0	1,046	3	0	30	1,049	22
NY	252	65	120	0	60	22	497	29
NC	22	552	158	304	270	14	1,306	19
ND	5	156	2	0	0	30	163	36
OH	900	1,625	1,169	60	160	15	3,914	6
OK	249	2,175	0	414	125	18	2,963	13
OR	108	1,028	471	666	0	30	2,273	16
PA	497	1,990	2,163	234	474	10	5,358	4
RI	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
SC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
SD	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
TN	1,977	1,117	789	265	1,041	4	5,189	5
TX	315	2,027	796	423	111	19	3,672	9
UT	0	83	0	100	5	28	188	35
VT	1,365	0	50	0	0	30	1,415	18
VA	155	200	38	0	129	17	522	27
WA	125	990	10	950	1,692	3	3,767	7
WV	450	1,104	1,840	6,695	1,767	2	11,856	1
WI	107	62	0	1	350	11	520	28
WY	0	100	0	0	0	30	100	39
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	44
TOTAL	15,229	24,405	16,737	16,398	16,359		89,128	

TABLE XV.--NUMBER OF DETONATORS STOLEN BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE	CURRENT FIGURES				5-YEAR			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	808	230	200	468	750	5	2,456	12
AK	0	0	50	815	0	29	865	25
AZ	322	518	180	12	3,262	1	4,294	7
AR	1,126	1,574	247	43	20	22	3,010	10
CA	330	1,596	2,647	765	463	8	5,801	4
CO	0	85	0	56	753	4	894	24
CT	100	0	40	0	0	29	140	36
DE	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
DC	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
FL	0	95	0	107	0	29	202	35
GA	0	1,211	353	0	0	29	1,564	17
HI	0	0	0	0	57	20	57	37
ID	13,315	100	0	0	0	29	13,415	3
IL	0	2,595	170	20	398	10	3,183	8
IN	64	809	80	689	230	16	1,872	16
IA	165	0	584	39	0	29	788	26
KS	204	30	320	867	4	27	1,425	20
KY	10,124	1,302	7,417	26	536	7	19,405	2
LA	0	25	0	8	8	26	41	39
ME	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
MD	0	0	0	560	21	23	581	28
MA	0	0	908	0	164	19	1,072	22
MI	2	250	0	1	10	25	263	32
MN	0	0	10	0	0	29	10	42
MS	0	0	250	3	2	28	255	33
MO	30	50	875	666	251	15	1,872	16
MT	0	0	360	221	0	29	581	28
NE	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
NV	0	0	30	30	625	6	685	27
NH	0	6	0	0	0	29	6	43
NJ	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
NM	0	0	1,025	0	0	29	1,025	23
NY	1	0	0	282	0	29	283	30
NC	321	5	51	434	377	13	1,188	21
ND	0	394	0	0	0	29	394	29
OH	238	393	865	305	381	12	2,182	15
OK	185	717	46	366	175	18	1,489	19
OR	400	480	500	1,159	0	29	2,539	11
PA	0	1,687	1,661	790	392	11	4,530	6
RI	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
SC	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
SD	0	0	0	13	0	29	13	41
TN	675	25,004	837	2,347	267	14	29,130	1
TX	2,018	353	613	1,744	879	2	5,607	5
UT	60	0	0	200	15	24	275	31
VT	0	47	0	0	0	29	47	38
VA	1,530	490	289	50	40	21	2,399	13
WA	50	1,684	0	208	446	9	2,388	14
WV	575	497	994	215	782	3	3,063	9
WI	450	815	0	50	219	17	1,534	18
WY	0	50	195	3	0	29	248	34
GUAM	19	0	0	0	0	29	19	40
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	44
TOTAL	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527		123,090	

TABLE XVI.--EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1987-91

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
MANUFACTURER	6	9	3	9	9	7%	36	5%
DEALER	16	29	30	24	21	17%	120	17%
PERMITTEE	34	58	34	41	39	31%	206	29%
USER	66	95	59	64	58	46%	342	49%
TOTAL	122	191	126	138	127	100%	704	100%

FIGURE IV.--PERCENTAGE GRAPH OF EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1987-91

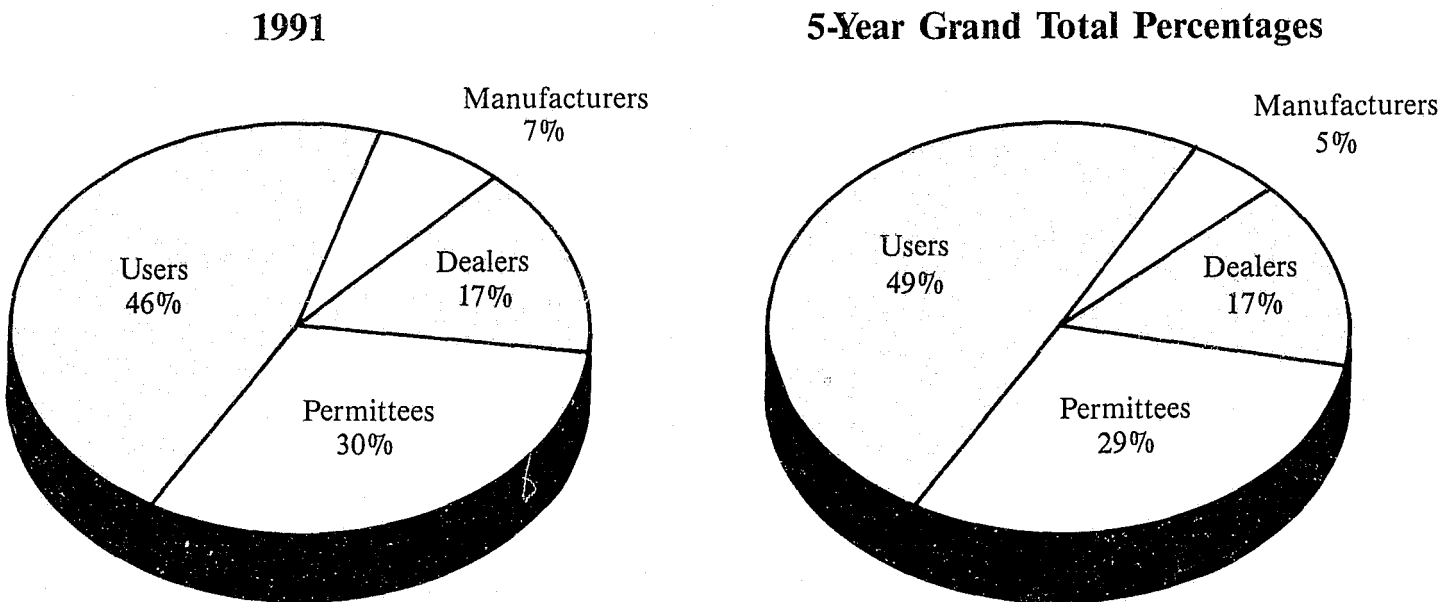


FIGURE V.--EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE FOR 1991

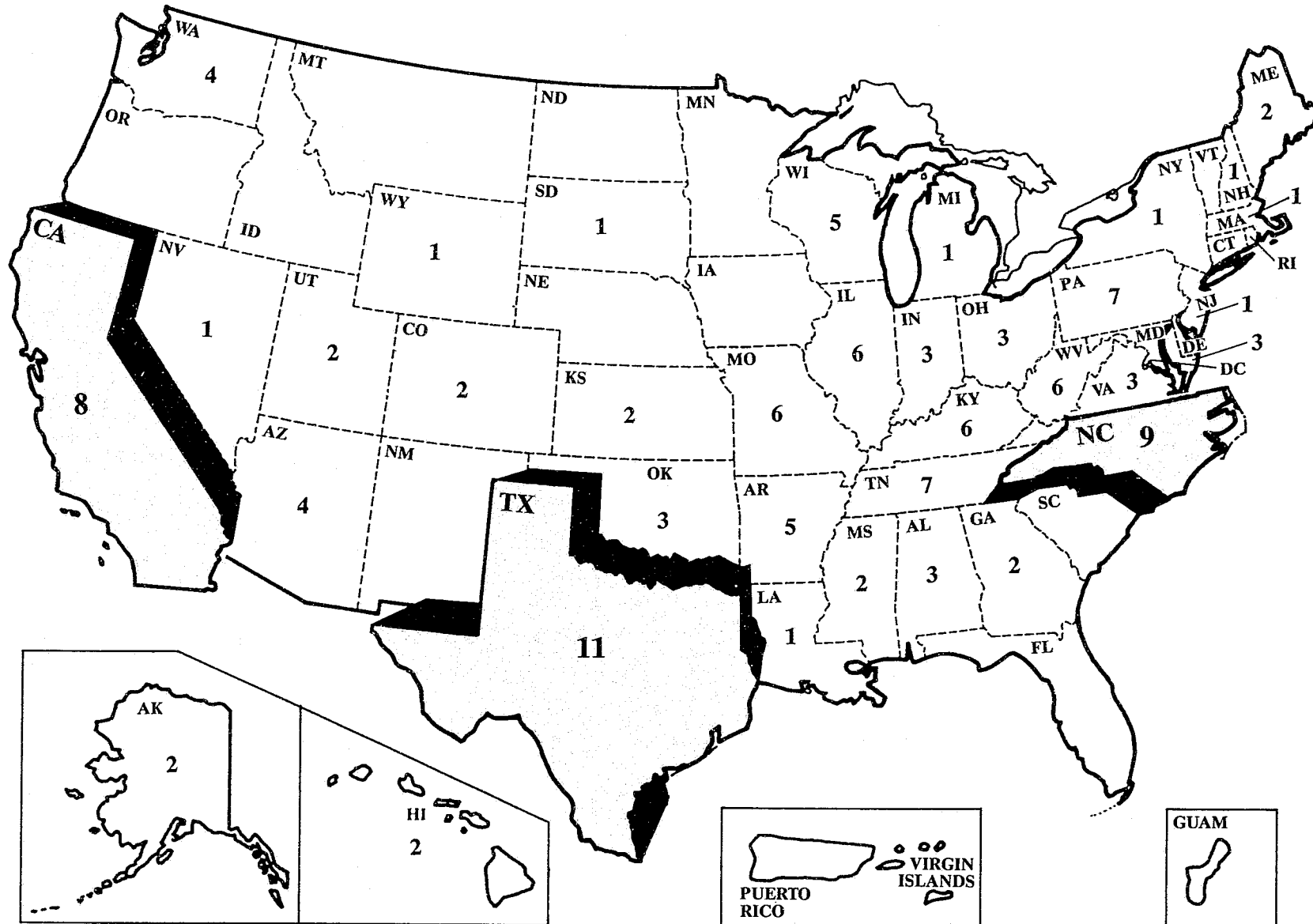


TABLE XVII.--METHODS OF ENTRY FOR EXPLOSIVES THEFTS, 1987-91

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
LOCKS CUT AND PRIED	27	55	43	37	39	31%	201	29%
DOORS PRIED AND BLOWN OPEN	11	7	6	5	5	4%	34	5%
KEYS USED	11	12	8	9	4	3%	44	6%
WALL ENTRY	5	8	3	1	3	2%	20	3%
ROOF ENTRY	3	3	3	2	3	2%	14	2%
WINDOW AND VENT ENTRY	2	3	3	2	1	1%	11	2%
FLOOR ENTRY	0	0	2	0	1	1%	3	0%
"INSIDE" HELP	4	0	0	1	0	0%	5	1%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	59	103	58	81	71	56%	372	53%
TOTAL	122	191	126	138	127	100%	704	100%



Preparation for the destruction of illegal explosive devices seized in June 1991.

TABLE XVIII.--QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY CATEGORY, 1987-91

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005	9,498	127,844
TNT,C4 MILITARY	285	377	1,955	350	363	3,330
PRIMER	1,004	219	0	90	1	1,314
BOOSTER	171	1,545	371	841	746	3,674
TOTAL	15,686	17,446	14,136	78,286	10,608	136,162
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	588	1,720	1,224	149	281	3,962
SMOKELESS POWDER	414	340	174	121	285	1,334
TOTAL	1,002	2,060	1,398	270	566	5,296
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028	1,960	31,148
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078	57,606	291,959
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132	100,305
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	299	144	356	461	461	1,721

**TABLE XIX.--INCIDENTS OF RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
STOLEN¹, 1987-91**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	53	68	64	55	42	282
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	8,060	5,460	9,065	15,276	4,184	42,005
DETONATORS	3,210	8,711	12,128	4,711	1,787	30,547
FEET OF DETONATING CORD/SAFETY FUSE	7,208	26,170	64,378	20,754	25,063	143,573

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

FIGURE VI.--COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED, 1987-91

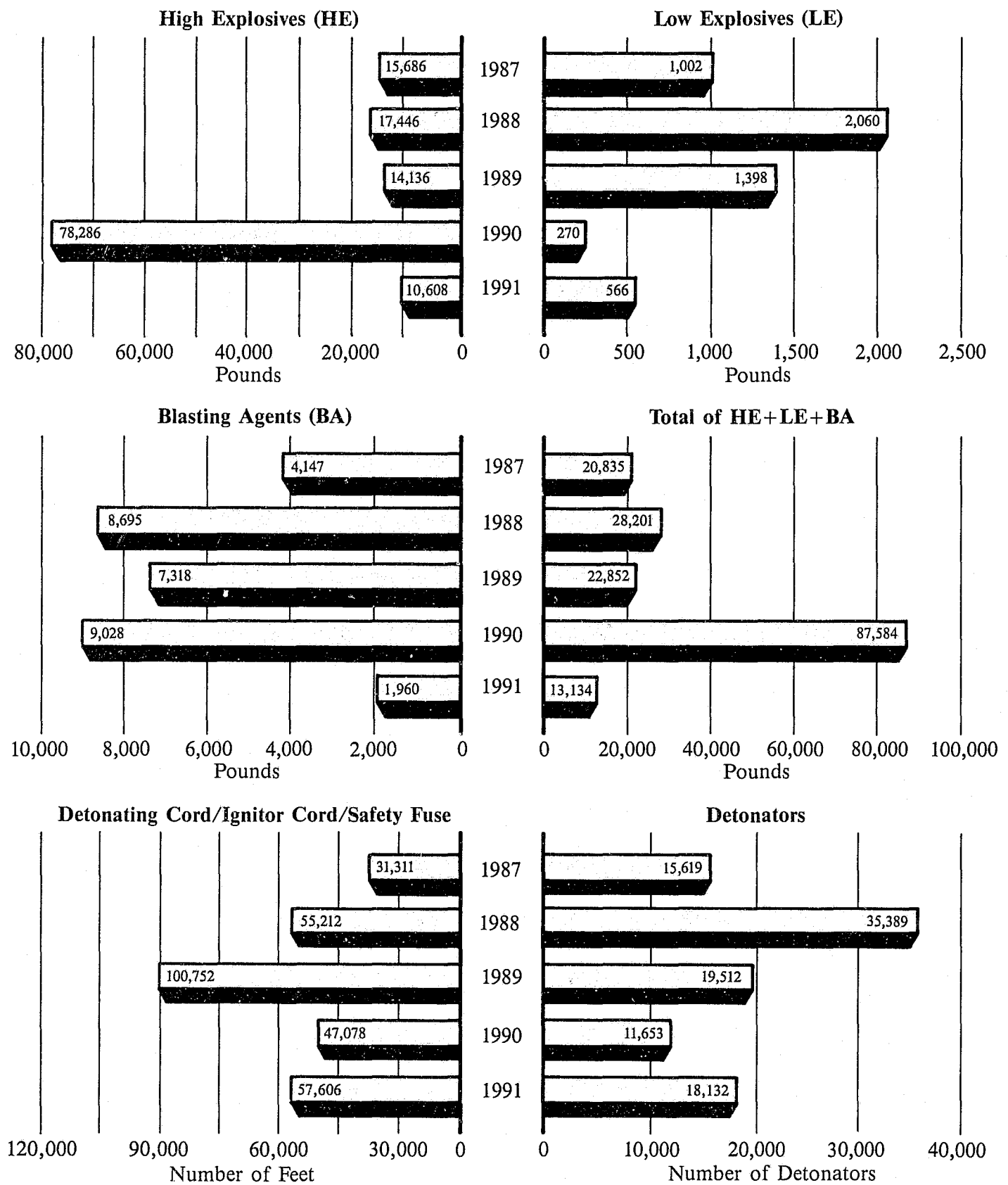


TABLE XX.--INCIDENTS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	13	20	16	15	21	11	85	14
AK	3	0	1	3	0	29	7	44
AZ	8	4	6	6	9	21	33	35
AR	16	30	39	35	15	16	135	7
CA	108	65	52	70	55	4	350	2
CO	15	6	3	7	12	19	43	30
CT	3	10	9	5	12	19	39	32
DE	2	2	0	3	4	25	11	41
DC	2	0	0	1	3	26	6	45
FL	24	32	38	45	41	5	180	6
GA	25	26	24	20	23	10	118	9
HI	1	1	4	1	8	22	15	39
ID	6	5	1	4	2	27	18	37
IL	38	51	27	63	73	2	252	4
IN	16	17	13	17	13	18	76	16
IA	2	0	5	6	2	27	15	39
KS	11	10	15	19	8	22	63	21
KY	20	13	74	77	97	1	281	3
LA	14	18	12	15	11	19	70	18
ME	2	3	3	5	4	25	17	38
MD	11	5	10	10	17	14	53	26
MA	8	3	12	13	14	17	50	28
MI	29	8	25	37	32	6	131	8
MN	8	8	8	7	6	24	37	33
MS	4	5	20	13	19	13	42	22
MO	15	15	12	18	10	20	70	18
MT	2	2	2	2	1	28	9	43
NE	0	1	2	0	1	28	4	46
NV	15	13	6	14	21	11	69	19
NH	4	1	2	1	2	27	10	42
NJ	12	8	5	12	17	14	54	25
NM	13	15	6	10	8	22	52	27
NY	21	24	23	24	25	8	117	10
NC	20	10	9	17	19	13	75	17
ND	1	3	1	1	1	28	7	44
OH	24	19	12	23	26	7	104	12
OK	18	13	13	18	24	9	86	13
OR	6	9	13	18	6	24	52	27
PA	22	50	52	45	25	8	194	5
RI	3	1	1	0	1	28	6	45
SC	10	5	13	7	7	23	42	31
SD	0	6	10	21	10	21	47	29
TN	21	20	25	21	20	12	107	11
TX	90	63	68	75	56	3	352	1
UT	9	3	5	10	9	21	36	34
VT	4	4	5	0	0	29	13	40
VA	16	18	12	10	12	19	68	20
WA	10	16	21	22	12	19	81	15
WV	8	8	12	16	13	18	57	23
WI	4	12	15	8	16	15	55	24
WY	1	3	7	5	3	26	19	36
GUAM	1	0	0	0	0	29	1	47
PUERTO RICO	1	0	0	1	2	27	4	46
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	48
TOTAL	740	684	769	896	848		3,937	

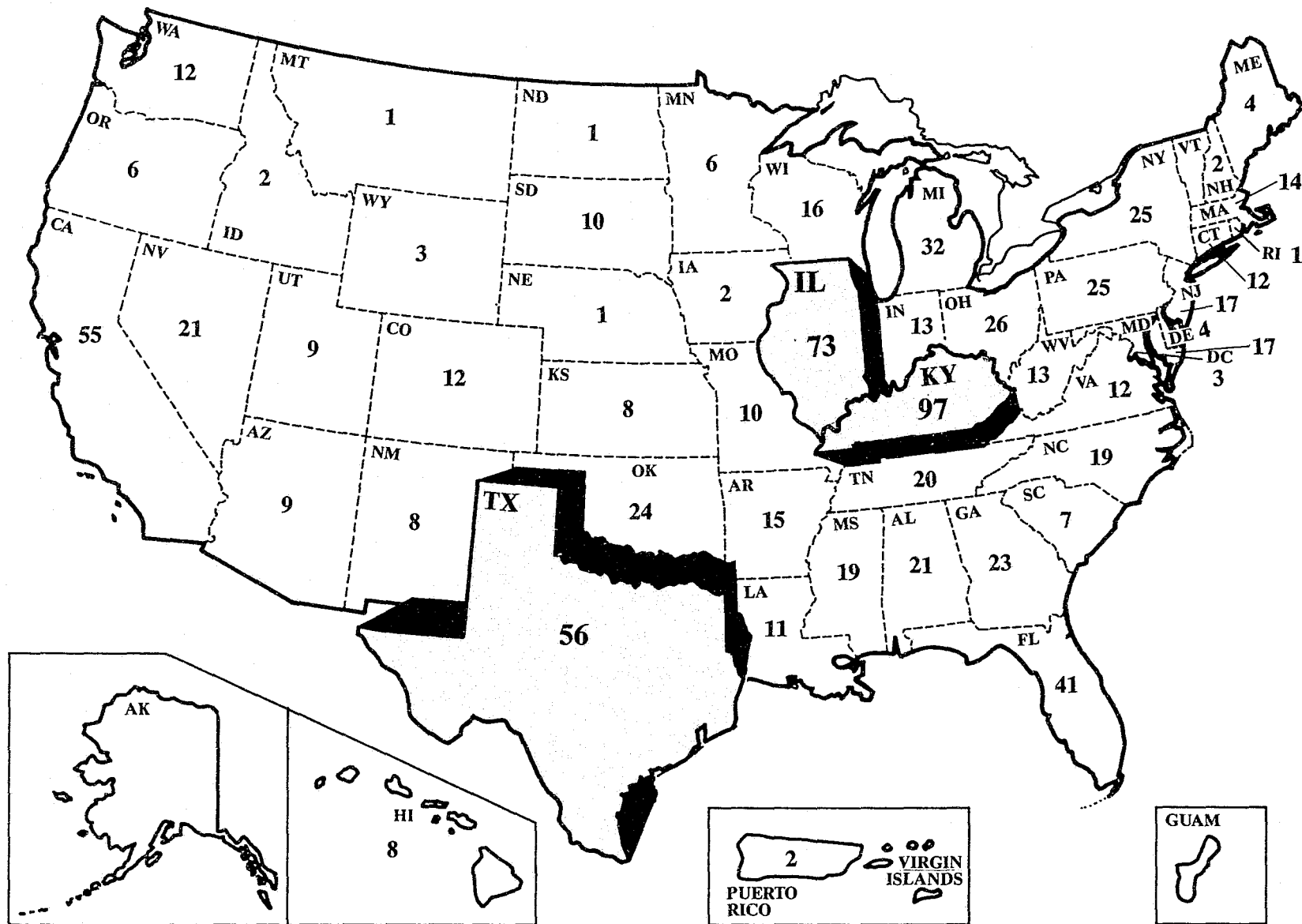
TABLE XXI.--POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	2,691	136	1,306	170	478	7	4,781	12
AK	2	0	0	62,231	0	42	62,233	1
AZ	188	91	220	29	0	42	528	32
AR	1,159	1,828	758	848	282	10	4,875	11
CA	1,038	455	1,085	216	206	16	3,000	18
CO	54	32	575	3	283	9	947	24
CT	159	43	4	0	4	38	210	42
DE	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
DC	0	0	0	0	6	37	6	48
FL	3,192	3,190	67	482	243	14	7,174	5
GA	201	2,113	1,008	187	131	21	3,640	15
HI	0	0	0	0	3	39	3	49
ID	579	77	1	32	150	19	839	28
IL	279	302	18	28	489	6	1,116	22
IN	206	211	41	3	50	31	511	33
IA	330	0	401	0	275	12	1,006	23
KS	173	83	164	373	77	26	870	27
KY	1,918	921	1,938	713	1,570	3	7,060	6
LA	232	120	60	60	37	33	509	34
ME	0	17	55	2	334	8	408	36
MD	169	30	2	446	58	30	705	31
MA	1	0	0	64	263	13	328	37
MI	59	177	581	22	42	32	881	26
MN	485	69	1,618	94	1	41	2,267	19
MS	52	32	351	161	528	5	1,124	21
MO	201	4,946	79	42	277	11	5,545	10
MT	3	280	36	0	0	42	319	38
NE	0	0	1	0	2	40	3	49
NV	211	91	229	840	12	36	1,383	20
NH	200	0	1	0	60	29	261	41
NJ	37	141	0	1	4	38	183	44
NM	2,559	467	736	44	104	25	3,910	14
NY	296	35	149	9	240	15	729	30
NC	345	170	259	11	106	23	891	25
ND	0	250	0	20	17	34	287	39
OH	198	1,996	915	274	107	22	3,490	16
OK	502	7	12	243	73	27	837	29
OR	6	63	372	2,693	72	228	3,206	17
PA	208	2,996	881	553	1,570	3	6,208	7
RI	23	0	0	0	0	42	23	47
SC	18	65	26	67	14	35	190	43
SD	0	8,116	200	1,494	164	18	9,974	3
TN	827	1,009	931	711	650	4	4,128	13
TX	1,537	1,930	2,174	716	2,129	2	8,486	4
UT	382	94	5,105	180	141	20	5,902	9
VT	50	0	0	0	0	42	50	46
VA	63	63	180	140	12	36	458	35
WA	204	74	279	2,055	3,306	1	5,918	8
WV	301	178	44	11,670	193	17	12,386	2
WI	52	78	29	5	105	24	269	40
WY	0	0	102	75	0	42	177	45
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	50
TOTAL	21,390	32,976	22,993	88,007	14,868		180,234	

TABLE XXII.--NUMBER OF DETONATORS RECOVERED BY STATE, 1987-91

STATE					CURRENT FIGURES		5-YEAR	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	1,038	6,385	229	73	165	14	7,890	4
AK	5	0	0	885	0	37	890	24
AZ	6	0	52	39	2,492	3	2,589	11
AR	255	469	747	601	24	27	2,096	14
CA	177	618	833	35	420	9	2,083	15
CO	281	46	372	0	22	28	721	25
CT	18	5	1	2	0	37	26	43
DE	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
DC	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
FL	52	32	17	337	36	23	474	33
GA	674	1,266	601	452	5	33	2,998	8
HI	3	0	1	0	59	20	63	42
ID	0	256	1	1	1	36	259	39
IL	13	2,703	13	25	38	22	2,792	9
IN	50	543	64	9	0	37	666	26
IA	1,282	0	0	0	79	18	1,361	20
KS	30	89	175	334	3	34	631	28
KY	1,721	571	7,093	925	1,813	4	12,123	2
LA	7	6	157	115	86	17	371	36
ME	0	0	5	0	0	37	5	46
MD	1	0	0	505	8	32	514	30
MA	19	317	647	8	342	10	1,333	21
MI	42	263	250	79	30	25	664	27
MN	13	2	9	54	2	35	80	41
MS	4	45	286	134	34	24	503	32
MO	83	2,584	26	29	57	21	2,779	10
MT	3	0	3	0	0	37	6	45
NE	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
NV	37	12	1	365	1,421	5	1,836	16
NH	400	0	0	0	0	37	400	34
NJ	3	0	1	0	1	36	5	46
NM	760	415	1,026	3	0	37	2,204	13
NY	13	16	3	292	26	26	350	37
NC	99	41	80	11	271	13	502	31
ND	0	374	0	0	0	37	374	35
OH	110	199	639	307	294	11	1,549	17
OK	87	153	12	89	280	12	621	29
OR	0	51	103	1,335	19	29	1,508	18
PA	102	656	407	1,255	12	31	2,432	12
RI	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
SC	39	105	0	868	15	30	1,027	23
SD	0	12,652	110	1,105	73	19	13,940	1
TN	5,904	2,345	840	18	449	8	9,556	3
TX	1,138	1,466	2,545	942	698	6	6,789	5
UT	399	44	0	0	2,906	2	3,349	7
VT	199	41	0	0	0	37	240	40
VA	44	18	1,194	0	111	16	1,367	19
WA	0	56	473	217	553	7	1,299	22
WV	169	506	251	128	5,158	1	6,212	6
WI	320	39	8	6	129	15	502	31
WY	0	0	237	70	0	37	307	38
GUAM	19	0	0	0	0	37	19	44
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
TOTAL	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132		100,305	

FIGURE VII.--EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE FOR 1991



Part

IV

SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS



Photo courtesy of The Hammond Times, Photographer Aldino Gallo.



Damage to a residence caused by a pipe bombing that occurred on November 29, 1991.

Investigators working the scene of a vehicle bombing that occurred on February 1, 1991, in Springfield, Illinois. (Copyright 1991, The State Journal-Register, Photographer Bill Hagen.)



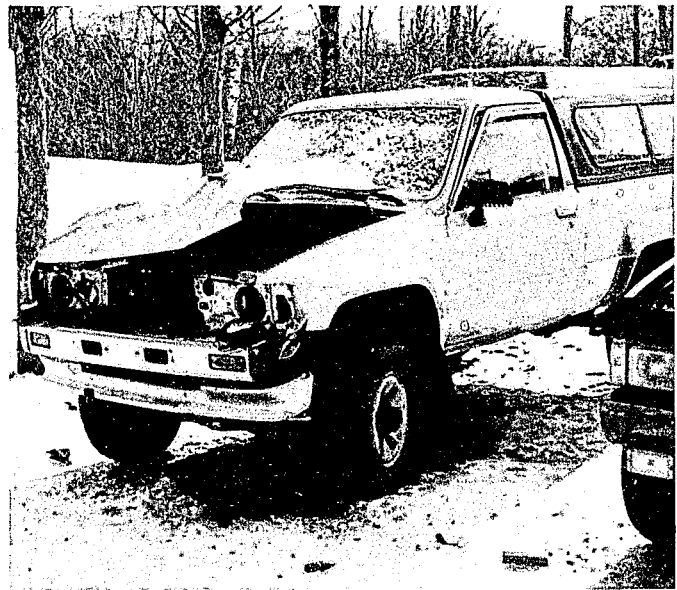
On August 20, 1991, a defendant was sentenced to seven life terms and 400 years' imprisonment as a result of an intense multiagency investigation into the December 1989 mail bombing deaths of a U.S. district court of appeals judge and an attorney, as well as the attempted mail bombings of a Federal court building and an NAACP office. The defendant emerged as a suspect in this investigation after an ATF chemist recalled a 1972 investigation in which the defendant was convicted for the possession of an explosive device similar in design and construction to the mailed devices. A subsequent query of EXIS helped substantiate this lead. The defendant also received a consecutive sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for charges stemming from his 1972 conviction and his appeal of the charge. On December 6, 1991, the defendant was indicted on capital murder charges for the death of the judge. Three ATF employees were recognized for their outstanding contributions to this investigation. Two, the chemist and a special agent, received the Distinguished Service Award from the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. The third employee, also a special agent, was honored in a Department of Justice ceremony and presented with a plaque by President Bush for his efforts as ATF's case agent.

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On February 24, 1991, an explosive device detonated underneath a marked Bleckley County, Georgia, Sheriff's Department vehicle. The device detonated when a sheriff's deputy started the car, which was parked at his residence. There were no injuries. ATF responded to the scene after receiving a request for assistance from the sheriff's department. Investigators from ATF, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and the sheriff's department processed the scene and recovered remnants of the device, which had been constructed of gray PVC pipe. The deputy named a suspect in the bombing whom he had previously arrested, and who had threatened the deputy's life. Investigators went to the suspect's home to interview him but were unable to locate him. They did see, however, a PVC pipe of the type used in the construction of the device. The investigators subsequently obtained and served a search warrant at the suspect's residence where they found wires, PVC pipe, and other physical evidence relevant to the construction of the device. Having probable cause, investigators obtained an arrest warrant for the suspect, who had fled to South Carolina. The suspect was arrested, indicted, and tried on four counts for the manufacture and possession of an unregistered destructive device, the use of a destructive device in a crime of violence, and the use of a destructive device to destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce. On November 19, 1991, the suspect was convicted on all four counts. His sentencing on these charges is pending. He is also to be prosecuted in State court for the attempted murder of the sheriff's deputy.

On November 23, 1991, ATF responded to a request for assistance from the Biloxi, Mississippi, Fire Department in the investigation of a firebombing that occurred earlier that morning at a bar. The ensuing investigation by ATF, the Biloxi Police Department, and the Mississippi State Fire Marshal revealed that a rivalry existed between the victimized bar and a more established bar that had lost clientele due to the victimized bar's recent opening. Further investigation led to the identification of one of the conspirators in the firebombing, through whose assistance investigators were able to make contact with the principal conspirators. It was determined that after the firebombing failed to destroy the newer bar, the principal conspirators, the owners of the competing bar, wanted to obtain a bomb to complete the job. Negotiations for such a bomb were conducted through numerous undercover contacts. After the conspirators' intent was established, the case was brought before the grand jury, which returned an indictment against the conspirators on charges that included conspiracy and aiding and abetting. The conspirators were subsequently arrested. Further judicial action is pending.

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On January 21, 1991, an individual entered his vehicle, which had been parked in front of his girlfriend's residence in Underhill, Vermont. When the individual attempted to start his vehicle, an explosion occurred in the engine, causing \$3,000 damage to the vehicle but no injury to the individual. A crime scene search resulted in the recovery of remnants of a 2- by 5-inch pipe bomb. Preliminary investigation revealed the former boyfriend of the victim's girlfriend to be the primary suspect. The suspect is the father of his former girlfriend's 2-year-old child, over whom he is involved in a custody dispute. An intensive 2-day investigation by ATF and the Vermont State Police

resulted in their obtaining a Federal search warrant for the suspect's house in Northford, Connecticut. On January 25, 1991, ATF, the Vermont State Police, the North Branford Police Department, and the New Haven Bomb Squad executed the search warrant. During the search, nearly all the component parts similar to those recovered at the bomb scene were found. The suspect subsequently confessed to the bombing, stating that his intent was to scare the victim, not kill him, and to reestablish the relationship between himself and his former girlfriend. The suspect was placed under arrest and charged with the interstate transportation of explosives with the intent to kill or injure an individual. On April 12, 1991, the suspect pled guilty to the charge. His sentencing is pending.

★

On July 11, 1991, a suspect was arrested in West Hartford, Connecticut, following an arranged meeting with an undercover ATF agent whom the suspect had hired to kill his 15-year-old daughter by means of a bomb. The murder-for-hire scheme stemmed from several criminal complaints filed in State court by his daughter for sexual assault and her pending testimony on these charges. The suspect was introduced to an ATF undercover agent, to whom he provided a photograph of his daughter, written instructions, and a down payment of \$900. The explosive device was to be placed under the vehicle of his daughter's legal guardian, who was also intended to be a victim. On the day of his arrest, the suspect appeared before a U.S. magistrate and was detained without bond. He was later indicted on charges of aiding and abetting, soliciting to commit a crime of violence, using interstate facilities with the intent to commit murder for hire, and attempting to transport explosives in interstate commerce with the intent to kill

another. Attempted murder charges were also filed. Further judicial action is pending.

★

On October 28, 1991, an individual from Roslindale, Massachusetts, went to the Boston Police Department and informed the department of a suspicious object that lay in his driveway. The object was described as a box, 10 to 12 inches in length, with magnets secured to it and wire protruding outward. This object had allegedly fallen from underneath his vehicle the night before, but the individual thought nothing of it at the time. The bomb squad was subsequently notified and responded to the scene. Two bomb technicians were directed to the rear of the driveway where the object was, and while in the process of examining it, the object exploded. One technician was killed, and his partner was seriously injured. Because of the severity of the injuries and the sensitivity of the incident, the NRT was requested. After a thorough examination of the scene, enough evidence was recovered to determine the type of device used. Criminal investigative analysis also was used to assist investigators in developing leads. This investigation with the Boston Police Department continues.

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On March 14, 1991, a customer at a local grocery store in Martin County, North Carolina, found a radio on top of a drink machine at the store. He showed it to the store clerk, who had no knowledge of the radio. The customer subsequently departed, leaving the radio in the clerk's possession. The clerk plugged the radio into an electrical outlet, at which time an explosion occurred. The explosion resulted in extensive injury to the store clerk's right side, arm, and leg. ATF is assisting the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation and the Martin County Sheriff's Department in this investigation.



On February 1, 1991, an explosion destroyed a vehicle that was parked outside a residence in Springfield, Illinois. Springfield police officers responded to the scene and requested assistance from ATF and the Illinois Secretary of State Police Bomb Squad. Investigators determined that an improvised explosive device had been placed underneath the car. The blast ripped a 2-foot-wide hole in the car's floorboard directly beneath the passenger seat, shredded the passenger seat, and punctured holes in the windshield. The force of the blast also blew the car's right headlight out of its holder, ripped the trim off the car's side, buckled the passenger door, and dented the roof. There are no known motives, although an unidentified individual was seen beside the car just prior to the explosion. This investigation continues.



On March 19, 1991, an explosion damaged the home of a retired construction contractor in Park Ridge. The family members were on the second floor of the residence at the time of the explosion and were not injured. The explosion reportedly could be heard up to 3 miles away. Structural damage occurred to the front porch, the front doorway, the ceiling of the attached garage, and several front windows. The Park Ridge Fire and Police Departments responded to the scene and requested assistance from the Cook County Sheriff's Police Bomb Squad. Recovered at the scene were several pieces of paper wadding, cardboard fragments, and several wooden matches that had been struck. ATF's subsequent examination of the scene and the recovered evidence revealed that the device was a class B aerial device, similar to commercial fireworks used for aerial displays. This was consistent with the type of damage sustained by the structure and the residue found on the recovered paper and cardboard fragments. There are no motives for this bombing. The investigation continues.

On December 23, 1991, a 65-year-old woman was found dead in the alley behind her home in Hammond, Indiana. The woman was the apparent victim of an explosion, having had sustained multiple shrapnel wounds. Hammond police officers responded to the scene and requested ATF assistance in the investigation. Also assisting in the investigation were investigators from the Lake County Sheriff's Department Crime Lab. Based on the examination of the blast seat, which measured 16 inches by 12 inches, and the recovery of metal fragments from damaged garages in the area, it was determined that the explosion had been caused by a pipe bomb. Since this incident, four more bombings have occurred in the Hammond area, and preliminary lab results reveal that the bombings are related, given the similarity in the device components used. The latter targets were gas meters located on or near two apartment buildings and two businesses. Damage to the buildings themselves has been minimal thus far, although the damage to the utility's property has been extensive. No motive currently exists.

On September 4, 1991, a defendant was sentenced to 12 years and 7 months' imprisonment and 3 years' probation as a result of an investigation into a mail bombing that occurred in November 1990 in Galion, Ohio. The defendant's intended target was his estranged wife. The device partially detonated upon opening, causing injury to the wife's stepfather. The defendant was also charged in State court of attempted aggravated murder and aggravated arson. Further judicial action is pending.

On October 1, 1991, ATF investigators assisting Wayne County, Ohio, sheriff's detectives confirmed that an explosive device had been rigged to the gas tank of a car driven by a woman who was allegedly stabbed to death by her husband, a State Highway Patrol trooper, on August 31, 1991. The device, which had been manufactured and placed sometime between July 2 and August 31, failed to ignite the gasoline because there was not enough oxygen in the tank. The trooper was apparently incited to further action after this attempt on his wife's life failed. ATF involvement was requested following the investigation into the death of the woman. On the day she died, she and her husband were involved in a motor vehicle accident. The injuries sustained by the woman were not consistent with the damage to the vehicle and not necessarily consistent with injuries from an accident. Further examination by the coroner revealed a small piece of a knife blade imbedded in her skull. This piece of the knife was later matched to the body of the knife, which was

found in a field near the crash scene. The device was not found during the initial phases of the investigation, but later after a closer examination. The husband was subsequently found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Sentencing is pending.

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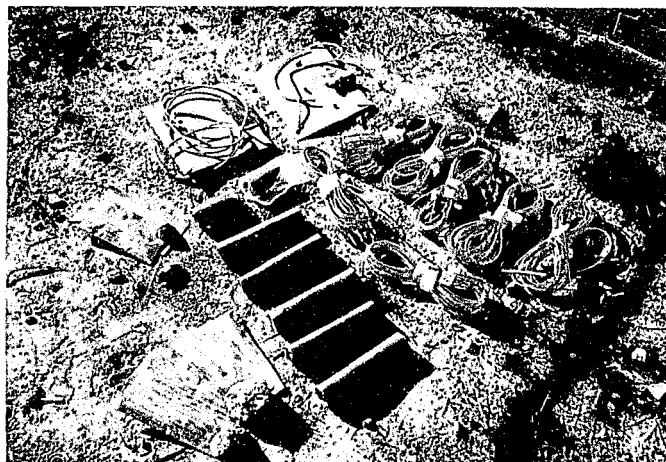
On February 18, 1991, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, a destructive device lodged in the wheel well of a vehicle detonated when the vehicle was started. The driver of the vehicle did not sustain any injuries. The Albuquerque Police and Fire Departments responded to the scene, and upon their discovery of shrapnel and an undetonated device, requested assistance from ATF and the Albuquerque Bomb Squad. Interviews with the victim and his girlfriend revealed a possible suspect, the girlfriend's former employer who had apparently threatened them in telephone calls and letters. The suspect was contacted and denied any knowledge of the bombing. On July 18, 1991, a similar device was recovered from the wheel well of another vehicle. The owner of this vehicle was also an ex-employee of the suspect. Further investigation resulted in the execution of a search warrant at the suspect's residence. There, investigators recovered a receipt from a hardware store. After purchasing the exact items off the receipt, investigators determined that they were the same component parts used in the bomb recovered on July 18. The suspect was subsequently arrested and charged with the manufacture and possession of an unregistered destructive device. He pled guilty to the possession charge on December 20, 1991, and is scheduled for sentencing in February 1992.

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On September 20, 1991, a defendant was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for conspiracy to possess a bomb and mail fraud. He was also sentenced to 3 years' special

parole and 5 years' probation on each of four additional mail fraud counts. The sentencing stems from a joint ATF, U.S. Postal Service, and Amarillo, Texas, Police Department investigation into a bombing that critically injured an individual. During the investigation, it was determined that the defendant was the beneficiary of a \$1 million life insurance policy that he had taken out on the individual, and that the defendant had planned to kill this individual for the policy's proceeds. The device used in the attempted murder was a boobytrapped toolbox filled with explosives and nails. The defendant had persuaded the individual to pick up and deliver the toolbox to another location. When the individual picked up the toolbox, it exploded, critically wounding him.

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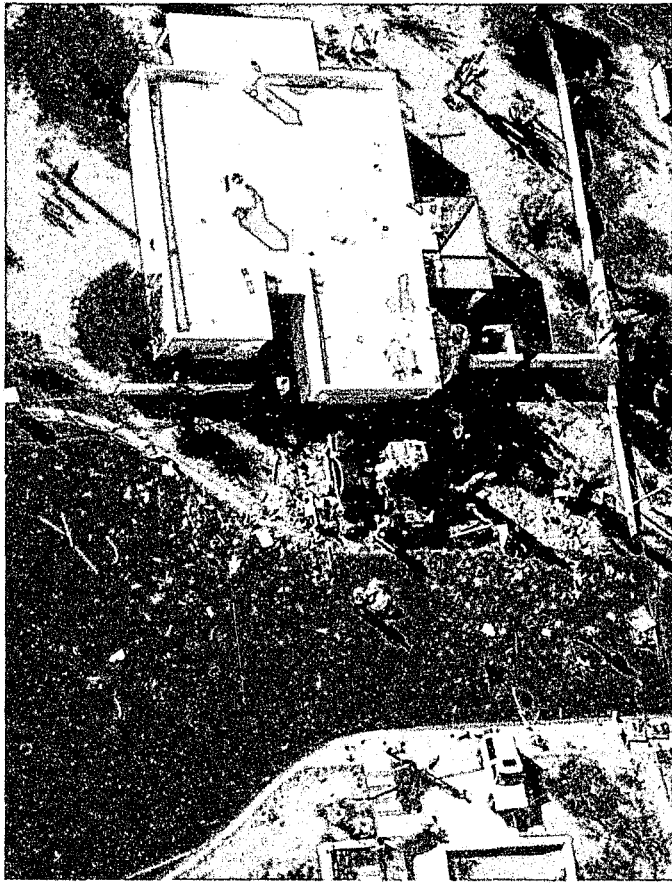


On September 6, 1991, an ATF agent received information that a known street gang member was in possession of explosives and wanted to sell them. Samples of the explosives the gang member had in his possession were obtained, to include dynamite, a detonator, and safety fuse. On September 10, the undercover agent met with the gang member, who sold a device made of like components to the agent for \$300. A second undercover purchase was made, this time for five devices at a cost of \$1,000. On September 27, the gang member was arrested and charged with possessing and transferring an unregistered destructive device. The gang member subsequently pled guilty to the charges. His sentencing is pending.

★

On February 2, 1991, an explosion occurred when an individual opened the rear door of his camper, which had been parked in the driveway of a residence in Phoenix, Arizona. The explosion hurled the victim across the street and tore clothing from his body. Investigators later found his wristwatch on the roof of a house. The victim's wife, who was inside the residence at the time of the

explosion, was not injured. The couple had traveled from Canada to visit her sister, at whose residence the camper was parked. ATF was notified of the explosion by the Phoenix Police Department Bomb Squad, and responded to assist in the investigation. Intense investigative efforts led to the identification of a suspect, also from Canada who allegedly had had an affair with the victim's wife. His presence in the area was substantiated by a witness who had spotted a vehicle with foreign plates parked several blocks from the scene and had observed explosives wrappers in the rear of the vehicle. The vehicle was registered to the suspect. The suspect, who has an explosives background, has since been arrested on charges of first-degree murder and attempted murder. Judicial action is pending.



★

On August 14, 1991, a defendant pled guilty to three counts of using a destructive device against a Federal facility and one count of trying to impede the IRS. He was subsequently sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and 3 years' probation. The sentencing is the result of a 3-year investigation by ATF, the FBI, the IRS, the Los Angeles County Police Department, and the Los Angeles County and the Orange County Sheriff's Departments into a series of explosives-related incidents directed at

IRS offices. Investigators determined that the defendant's job gave him access to some materials used in the incidents and traced the purchase of other explosives to him. They also matched his handwriting to some of the letters forwarded to the press claiming responsibility for the incidents. The most potentially dangerous incident for which the defendant was charged involved a truck that caught fire after it was hit by several mortar rounds. The flames were extinguished before it was realized that the truck contained 2,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, which could have leveled two city blocks.

★

On May 15, 1991, a destructive device detonated outside the residence of the president of the local chapter of a motorcycle gang in Imperial Beach, California. The device, contained inside a stereo box, had been placed against the wall of the residence, underneath the window. A 59-year-old passerby happened upon the box, and when he picked it up, it detonated. As a result, the elderly man lost his hearing, sight, a finger on one hand, and sustained other injuries to his body as well. The San Diego County Sheriff's Department was the first to respond to the scene, and requested ATF assistance. Also assisting in the investigation was the Imperial Beach Sheriff's Arson/Bomb Unit. Leads were developed, which ultimately resulted in undercover contact with a suspect who allegedly constructed the device from the May 15 explosion. While conversing with the undercover agent and constructing him a similar device, the suspect, a convicted felon, implicated himself and a neighbor in the bombing, stating that the intended target was the president of the motorcycle gang. The neighbor, also a convicted felon, is an ex-member of the gang, and was seeking revenge for being booted out of the gang. The suspect and his neighbor were subsequently arrested and indicted on charges to include conspiracy, unlawfully manufacturing destructive devices, and using a firearm during the commission of a felony.

★

On August 23, 1991, a Federal grand jury returned an indictment against a defendant, charging him with using an explosive to damage property of the United States, unlawfully manufacturing a destructive device, aiding and abetting, and possessing an unregistered destructive device. The indictment was the result of a year-long investigation by ATF, the FBI, the Escondido Police Department, the San Diego County Bomb and Arson Squad, the Metro Arson Strike Team, and the U.S. attorney's office into a bombing that occurred at the U.S. Courthouse in San Diego, California, in 1990. The investigation revealed that the device consisted of a compressed gas container initiated by hobby fuse that had been sealed in a cardboard box. The explosion and subsequent fire at the courthouse caused damage to the

doors, door frames, and anchors, as well as to the ceiling and floor of the building. The indictment also charges that the defendant constructed and possessed a similar device on February 15, 1991.



On February 19, 1991, a pipe bomb detonated, causing minor damage to a truck owned by a furniture company in Mt. Vernon, Indiana. The bomb had been placed against the gas tank and wired to the truck's lighting system. It detonated as the truck was being backed up, blowing a hole in the gas tank but not igniting the gasoline. There were no injuries. The Mt. Vernon Police Department and the Indiana State Police EOD Unit responded to the scene. ATF was subsequently contacted to provide assistance. Investigators obtained information concerning two individuals who had been manufacturing and detonating plastic pipe bombs as an experiment. These individuals subsequently manufactured a bomb with galvanized pipe, which they wired to the truck. A Posey County sheriff's detective served arrest warrants for the individuals and executed search warrants on a residence and vehicle, at which time various PVC pipe bomb fragments, wires, and gun powder were recovered. The individuals were found guilty on May 8, 1991. One defendant was sentenced on June 13 to 2 years' imprisonment for possession of a bomb, and the principal defendant was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for possession of a bomb and arson.



On January 30, 1991, a pipe bomb detonated in a parking lot in South Bend, Indiana. There were no injuries, and property damage to an adjacent building was minimal. The South Bend Police Department Bomb Disposal Unit responded to the scene and requested ATF assistance. A suspect was identified, and on February 20, 1991, investigators executed a Federal warrant for his arrest. The suspect admitted to his involvement in the bombing and implicated another individual in the manufacture of the device. The suspect denied any involvement, however, in the placement of several other devices that had been recovered by investigators in South Bend after the January 30 bombing. The suspect pled guilty on September 13, 1991, to possessing an unregistered destructive device, for which he was sentenced to 27 months' incarceration and 3 years' supervised release.



As a result of an investigation that began February 1991, a 14-year veteran and bomb squad technician with the South Bend Police Department pled guilty to charges of possessing a destructive device. The investigation involved a series of improvised explosive devices that had been placed in and around the city of South Bend. The

particular incidents for which he was charged involved the recovery of a pipe bomb at an administrative office building on February 15, and the recovery of a pipe bomb and a cardboard bomb at the St. Joseph County Courthouse on April 17. During laboratory examination of the evidence, toolmark examiners cut M-700 fuse with the crimper used by the South Bend Police Department and compared these cut ends with the M-700 fuses recovered from the above-named incidents. The cuts matched. The bomb technician subsequently confessed to manufacturing and placing the devices. He did so to take advantage of the media attention given to the January 30 incident highlighted previously, and to bring attention to the bomb squad in an effort to receive better bomb squad equipment and training.



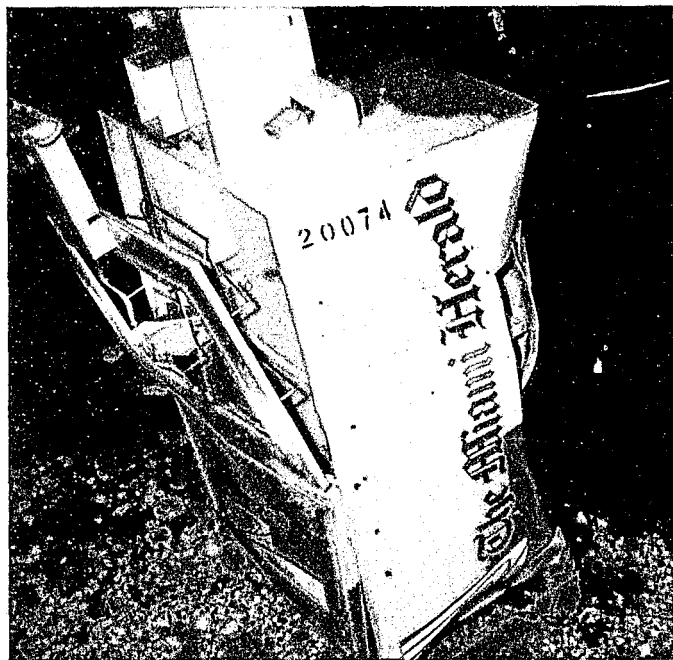
On November 17, 1991, the St. Matthews, Kentucky, Police Department received information that an explosive device had been found near an apartment complex. Reporting the information were three juveniles. After arriving at the scene, two St. Matthews police officers contacted the Jefferson County Police Bomb Squad, and a sergeant from the squad responded. As the sergeant and the police officers approached the device, it detonated. The sergeant was the most severely injured, having sustained lacerations over portions of her face and fragmentation wounds to her arm and head. The two police officers were not seriously hurt, and were released after receiving medical treatment. ATF personnel and Jefferson County police completed the blast scene examination, and determined that the device had been made from dynamite. Investigators subsequently received information on two juveniles who allegedly were involved in the bombing. When confronted, the juveniles admitted to manufacturing and placing the device. The explosive components for the device were stolen by one juvenile from a local construction site. The two juveniles were arrested and charged with wanton endangerment, receiving stolen property, and possessing a destructive device. The latter two charges were dismissed. Sentencing is pending.



On August 29, 1991, ATF assisted the Decatur, Indiana, Police Department in the execution of a State search warrant at the residence of a suspected survivalist. During the search, a homemade wooden ammunition case was discovered. The case had a hidden lower storage area which, upon examination, concealed black powder, GOEX, and 29 destructive devices, 19 of which were made from CO2 cartridges and 10 of which were made from galvanized pipe. Investigators interviewed the survivalist, who confessed to making the devices and described their manufacture. He will be prosecuted in State court.

On March 17, 1991, a deputy sheriff, Washington County Sheriff's Office, Chipley, Florida, arrived at work and observed a large plastic garbage bag near the building. The deputy picked up the plastic bag, and a device inside detonated. He sustained severe injuries to his leg, while collateral blast effects damaged the sheriff's office. Investigative efforts by ATF, the Washington County Sheriff's Office, the Florida State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement resulted in the identification of a suspect. Evidence linking the suspect to the bombing was subsequently recovered during a consent search of his property and the execution of a search warrant at a storage locker he rented. Having probable cause, investigators arrested the suspect in Dothan, Alabama, on March 31, 1991, and recovered additional items from his personal vehicle that linked him to the incident. The suspect was indicted on April 11 for the possession of a destructive device. A superseding indictment was returned on October 9, 1991, and the suspect was charged additionally with using an explosive device in an attempt to damage property used in interstate commerce, which resulted in an injury to a public safety officer. Further judicial action is pending.

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On July 16, 1991, a suspect was arrested by ATF and the Broward County Sheriff's Office Bomb and Arson Unit for using explosives to damage property affecting interstate commerce. His arrest is the result of an investigation into seven incidents in the Deerfield, Florida, area where M-100's placed inside newspaper vending machines had detonated, causing considerable damage to the vending boxes and creating a safety hazard to the general public. The suspect and his girlfriend, who was also arrested for

her involvement in the bombings, are both being held on State charges. The suspect has an extensive criminal history involving more than 15 prior felony arrests in several States, to include New York, Texas, Mississippi, and Florida. The suspect may qualify for enhanced sentencing under the armed career criminal statute. The investigation continues.

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On June 7, 1991, in Miami, a destructive device that had been attached to the undercarriage of a vehicle detonated, killing the driver of the vehicle. The explosion occurred as the vehicle was traveling through an intersection, coming to rest after crashing through a ceramic statue and power line. Examination of the site revealed a blast crater approximately 30 yards from where the vehicle stopped. Investigators also discovered a hole measuring 1 foot 3 inches by 8 inches in the passenger compartment on the driver's side floor board. A second bombing occurred on September 8, 1991, at a home in Miami, causing minor injuries to a resident. The explosion was initially thought to be the result of a lightning strike. Evidence recovered at the scene revealed that the cause of the explosion was a destructive device similar in design to the device used in the June 7 bombing. The investigation by the Metro-Dade Police Department and ATF continues.

★

A joint investigation initiated by ATF, the FBI, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in 1990 led to the recovery of approximately 200 pounds of military C-4 and 26 handgrenades that had been stolen and distributed among members of a drug trafficking organization. A member of this organization was interviewed in February 1991, at which time two thermite

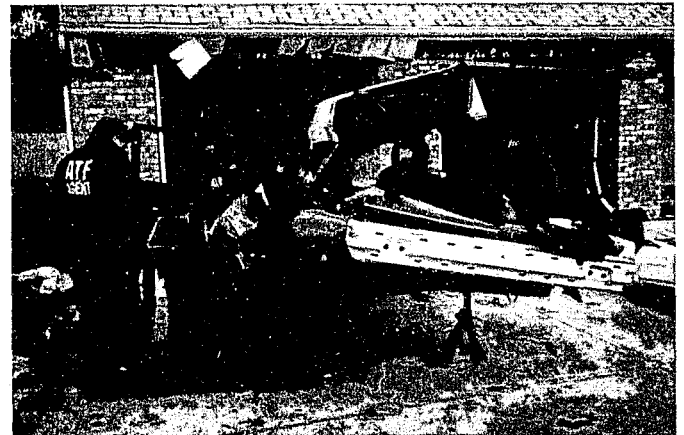
grenades and two fragmentation grenades were recovered. Additional information was received about the stolen military ordnance, and on October 11, 1991, investigators recovered 112 pounds of C-4. Further information was developed that led investigators to a location where additional military explosives were stored. On October 16, 1991, ATF and FBI agents, along with deputies from the Palm Beach County Bomb and Arson Unit, recovered three sealed, 5-gallon white plastic containers containing 32 blocks of C-4. Each block weighed 2.5 pounds and was contained in its own satchel with 6 feet of detonating cord attached. Approximately half the C-4 blocks were marked, and the remaining blocks had the markings cut out or obliterated. Investigators also recovered two thermite grenades, two fragmentation grenades, and two LAW rockets. The rockets had been sealed in PVC pipe. The explosives were found buried under 4 feet of soil. This investigation continues.



On June 7, 1991, officers of the Metropolitan Police Department, Nashville, Tennessee, responded to a "shots fired" call. The officers were directed to a room at a motel. They knocked, and a man came to the door with a sawed-off shotgun. He also had a pipe bomb around his neck. The man was subdued by police officers and handcuffed to a telephone pole. The Metro Bomb Squad safely removed the pipe bomb from the man, but during efforts to move the bomb to a safe location to render the device safe, it detonated, sending pieces of pipe and detonators in every direction. There were no injuries or property damage, however. It was later determined that the man had an infatuation with a billboard model, which led him to abduct a prostitute. He threatened her with the shotgun, but she made her escape, and he attempted to follow her, firing the gun in the process. It was after these gunshots that the police were called. The man was subsequently arrested on State charges of aggravated assault, reckless endangerment, and the unlawful possession of an illegal weapon. He was also charged federally with the possession and manufacture of a destructive device. The man remains in custody.



On May 26, 1991, a man was entering his home in Hope, Arkansas, when he noticed an unfamiliar plastic tackle box on his truck, which was parked in the driveway. He moved the tackle box to the ground and noticed a pipe bomb with a unique triggering system inside. He called the Hope police, who summoned ATF and the EOD unit from Little Rock Air Force Base. The device consisted of a 2- by 14-inch piece of galvanized pipe filled with Pyrodex and smokeless powder and two end caps. A full propane cylinder was also inside the box. A \$2,000 reward has been offered for any information on this incident.



On November 3, 1991, an explosion occurred at a residence in Paramus, New Jersey, that was under construction. The explosion occurred in the garage and destroyed a vehicle that had been parked there. No one was killed or injured as a result of the explosion. The house, however, sustained severe structural damage. Responding investigators from the Paramus Police Department, the Bergen County Police Department Bomb Squad, and ATF found that the left side of the house had bulged, that the two metal garage doors had been blown off, and that the first-floor windows had been blown out. Investigators subsequently determined that the cause of the explosion was a destructive device that had been placed in the rear passenger side wheel well of the destroyed vehicle. In addition, investigators found that the gas line to the stove had been disconnected. The gas failed to ignite, however. The investigation continues.

On July 15, 1991, ATF assistance was requested by the North Bergen, New Jersey, Police Department in the investigation of an explosion that occurred at a motel. The explosion originated in a room at the motel, causing considerable structural damage to the building as well as to a vehicle that was parked outside. The ensuing investigation revealed that the explosion had been caused by a remote control destructive device. The investigation continues.



On April 26, 1991, a suspect was indicted on nine criminal charges for two pipe bombings and three firebombings of houses located in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, New York. The suspect, who opposed the eventual resettling of the Love Canal area, remained as a resident there after the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation declared the area a hazardous waste site in 1980. He was subsequently convicted of damaging property receiving Federal funding by means of fire or explosives, possessing unregistered destructive devices, and illegally manufacturing destructive devices. Sentencing was scheduled for March 1992.

On February 5, 1991, a destructive device was discovered in a stolen vehicle parked in Plum, Pennsylvania. The device consisted of four pipe bombs and a quantity of homemade napalm, rigged to explode and burn the vehicle following a timed delay. ATF assisted the Allegheny County Police EOD Unit at the scene and conducted a joint investigation with the Plum Police Department. After an intense 6-month investigation, investigators identified a suspect, a 23-year-old Army veteran. Evidence linking the suspect to the device included a fingerprint that had been found and successfully matched, as well as the identification of a friend who had conspired with the suspect in the transport

of the device. On August 7, 1991, the suspect and his friend were arrested on State felony charges, including risking a catastrophe, reckless endangerment, and possession of a prohibited offensive weapon. In addition, components similar to those used in the destructive device were seized during a consent search of the suspect's residence. He is being held on bond pending trial.

On January 2, 1991, the U.S. attorney in Wheeling, West Virginia, opened a package addressed to his attention at his office in the Federal Building. The package, which bore a return address, contained two legal pads to which a piece of foil was taped. The U.S. attorney raised the edge of the foil and noticed wires leading to a battery, at which time he contacted ATF. ATF in turn notified the FBI and the U.S. Postal Service of the device. Investigators subsequently determined that the individual whose return address was on the package was incarcerated in jail in Wheeling, serving a 10-year sentence for the manufacture and possession of a destructive device. It was further learned that this individual, a member of the Aryan Nation, had numerous convictions, including a threat against the President and a threat against a Federal judge. On May 22, 1991, the individual was indicted on charges of attempting to kill a U.S. attorney, using a destructive device during a crime of violence, and manufacturing and possessing a destructive device. The individual was convicted and sentenced to 570 months' imprisonment.

On October 21, 1991, a defendant was convicted of conspiracy. The defendant had previously been found not guilty in State court of murder charges. As a result, Federal charges were filed. The conviction was the result of an investigation by ATF, the Marion County Sheriff's Department, the West Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office, and the West Virginia State Police into a bombing that resulted in the death of a deputy sheriff. At the time of the explosion, the deputy sheriff was investigating an abandoned vehicle that had been reported stolen. The investigation, which involved an NRT callout, revealed that the defendant and his brother had placed the bomb in the abandoned vehicle in hopes that a police officer who had pursued them in a high-speed chase would find the vehicle and be killed. The defendant was subsequently sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

Since February 1991, ATF and the Grand Junction Police Department have been investigating a series of pipe bombings that have occurred in Colorado. One incident resulted in damage to eight vehicles and injuries to one person, who sustained shrapnel wounds to the

legs. Two of the incidents--one a random placement of the device and the other a vehicle bombing--resulted in fatalities, one of which was a 13-year-old girl. Investigators determined that the components used in each device were consistent and that they would have been constructed by the same individual. A suspect was identified, and a search of his residence was conducted. Tools recovered from his residence as a result of the search were later linked to marks found on device components. Consequently, the suspect was indicted on charges of murder, premeditated murder, use of an explosive to commit a felony, possession of a destructive device, and third-degree assault. The suspect was later arrested, and bond was set at \$11 million. The investigation continues.



On May 15, 1991, in Murray, Utah, a pipe bomb detonated and destroyed a vehicle. At the time of the detonation, an 11-year-old boy was in the vehicle and sustained critical injuries. He died on May 23 as a result of the injuries. Initial investigation by the Murray Police and Fire Departments, the Salt Lake City County Fire and Sheriff's Offices, ATF, and the West Valley City Police Department revealed that the boy's father had not been threatened, but that the company where he was employed had. An extensive bomb scene search led to the recovery of pipe fragments, batteries, nails, and duct tape. Interviews resulted in the investigators developing a

suspect who had purchased similar components. On May 17, ATF served a Federal search warrant at the residence of the suspect. A minimal amount of explosives evidence was recovered, but the suspect, after being advised of his rights, consented to a search of two vehicles and a rented storage facility. During these searches, investigators found and retained many pieces of evidence, including a bench vise and a pipe wrench--each opened to the size of the detonated pipe bomb--black powder residue, and gray duct tape. All parts were similar to those used in the detonated bomb. The suspect was arrested for violating the Federal explosives laws. The Federal charges were later dismissed in order to pursue an indictment against the suspect for capital murder.

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On November 1, 1991, a suspect was arrested and detained on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. His arrest and detainment were the result of a 7-month investigation by ATF and the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office into a theft of 800 pounds of high explosives from an explosives manufacturer. The suspect's arrest followed the execution of a search warrant at his residence. In a trailer behind the residence was a fully functioning methamphetamine laboratory. Three destructive devices composed of stolen C-4 were constructed for use against "unauthorized" persons entering the laboratory. Approximately 150 pounds of the 800 pounds of stolen explosives was recovered. Also found in the laboratory were firearms that had been taken during burglaries. Judicial action is pending.

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On September 17, 1991, a man and his wife picked up a package from a post office in Alaska that was addressed to their son. They returned to their residence where the man began to open the package for his son, who was out of the State. Upon opening the package, an explosion occurred, instantly killing the man and seriously injuring his wife. The explosion was of such a magnitude that the entire kitchen area was gutted and no furniture on the main floor was left intact. The son had previously testified against two youths in a murder trial. He and the two youths were involved in a random drive-by shooting that resulted in a homicide. The two youths received lengthy prison terms. The Anchorage Police Department notified ATF of the incident and requested assistance in the investigation. Once it was learned that the package had traveled through the mail, the U.S. Postal Service was notified. The investigation continues.

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On March 25, 1991, ATF, in conjunction with the Spokane County Regional Drug Task Force, served a Federal search warrant at a location in Washington. Although the warrant was for narcotics, none were found.

But the investigators did discover a workshop for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices. The investigators found a total of 130 completed IED's, along with a supply of black powder, smokeless powder, detonating cord, safety fuse, electric and nonelectric detonators, and a blasting machine. Most of the devices were made from either a sphere wrapped in black tape or a plastic tube. Also seized were components believed to be used in the construction of pressure release initiators. All the evidence was removed by the State EOD unit. A subsequent search warrant served at a different location resulted in the recovery of 45 adult marijuana plants. The suspect has been charged in State court, and Federal charges are pending. The investigation continues.



On August 12, 1991, an explosion occurred at a gravel pit in rural Clallam County, Washington. A 17-year-old was killed in the explosion, and a 19-year-old was critically injured. ATF responded to the scene to assist in the investigation by the Clallam County Sheriff's Office, the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry, and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Apparently, one of the teenagers had fired a high-powered rifle at an explosives storage magazine at

the gravel pit, causing the explosion. The magazine contained approximately 2 tons of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO) and 1,000 pounds of dynamite. The magazine had recently been inspected by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry and no discrepancies were found.



On May 16, 1991, an explosion and fire occurred at a fireworks company in Depot, Wisconsin. The explosion and fire resulted in three deaths and two injuries. Only one building on the 43-acre complex sustained damage. ATF assistance was subsequently requested by the Waukesha County Sheriff's Department. Also arriving at the scene to conduct an investigation were the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation, the Arson Bureau, OSHA, the Waukesha County District Attorney's Office, and the State of Wisconsin Bureau of Mine Safety. Static electricity was initially thought to be the cause of the explosion. It was later determined, however, that a manufacturing process being completed by one of the deceased had caused the explosion. The process involved the construction of an experimental 6-inch-diameter aerial shell, which required loading the shell with a break charge consisting of rice powder. This break charge was then surrounded by approximately 1 pound of stars.



On May 11, 1991, a defendant was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment on charges stemming from a bombing and an attempted bombing of her estranged husband. Her coconspirator who had assisted in the construction of the devices used was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment on April 19. The bombing occurred when the defendant's ex-husband attempted to back his truck out of his garage, and a pipe bomb that had been placed underneath the truck detonated. Although the truck was damaged, the ex-husband was not injured. After this attempt on her ex-husband's life failed, the defendant mailed a pipe bomb to her ex-husband's residence. The bomb was intercepted by the U.S. Postal Service, however.



On October 4, 1991, in Lorton, Virginia, a vehicle exploded, killing one member of a motorcycle gang and injuring two others. It is believed that the cause of the explosion was a destructive device that the deceased had manufactured. It is further believed that the device was to be used against members of a rival motorcycle gang in retaliation for recent incidents in which the gangs clashed. A search warrant executed at the residence of the deceased resulted in the recovery of several evidentiary items. The investigation continues.



On February 4, 1991, an employee for a chemical storage facility in Norfolk, Virginia, discovered an explosive device next to a million-gallon storage tank of methanol. The employee then notified the Norfolk Police Department,

who requested assistance from ATF, the Norfolk Fire Department, the Virginia State Police, and the FBI. The device was constructed with two 2- by 26-inch galvanized pipes, each containing 5 pounds of smokeless powder, that had been taped together. Later that same day, an additional device was recovered near an adjacent storage tank. This device was similar in design, but was constructed with four 2- by 26-inch galvanized pipes, each containing 4 pounds of smokeless powder. Intensive investigative efforts led to the identification of a suspect. The suspect, who leased the targeted storage tanks, allegedly had wanted the tanks blown up because he could not sell the chemicals he had stored in the tanks. Further investigation led to the indictment of the suspect and two coconspirators. The two coconspirators later pled guilty to various charges of the indictment. Further judicial action is pending. The investigation continues.

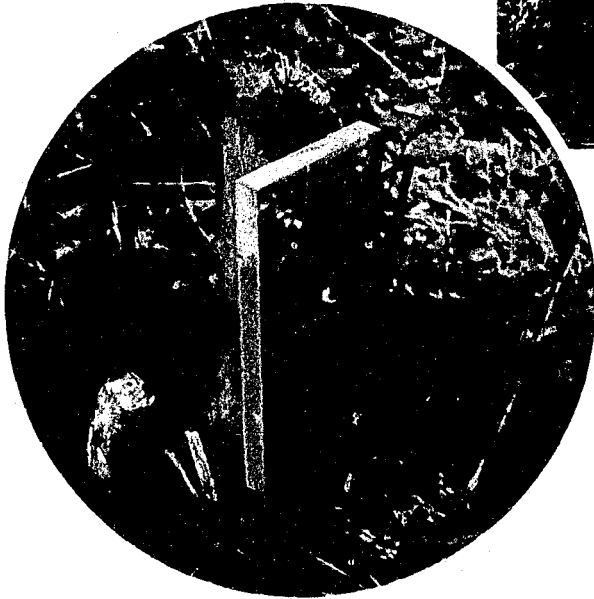
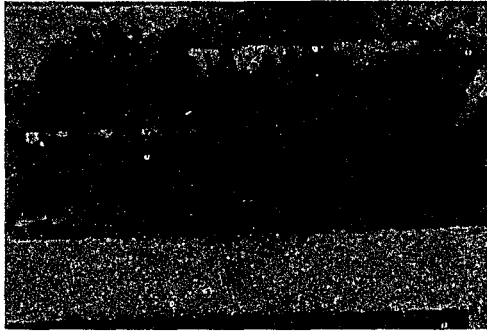


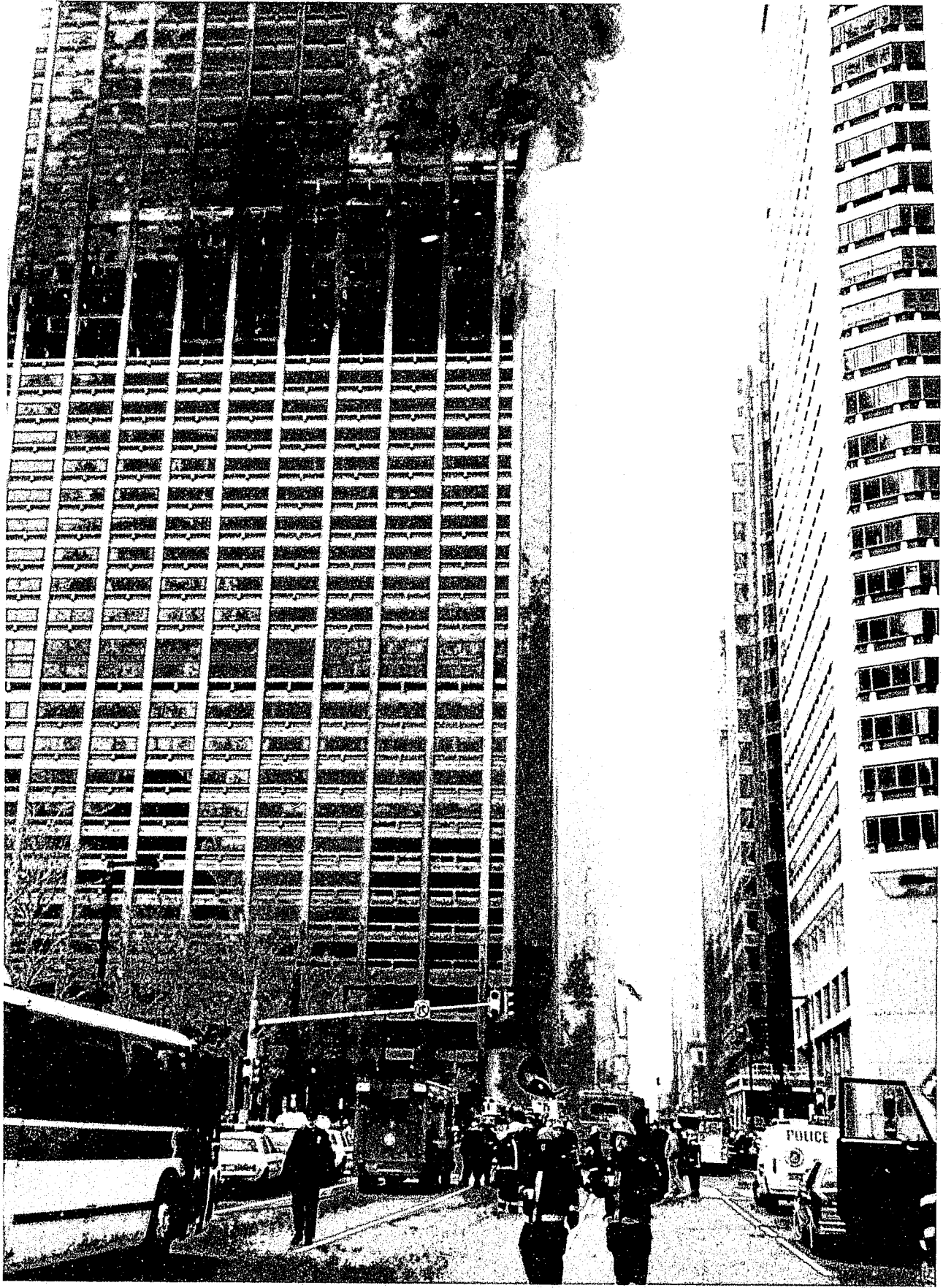
On August 25, 1991, a 16-year-old boy and his uncle found a cardboard box on the front step of the boy's residence in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Upon opening the box, an explosive device that had been concealed inside detonated, causing injury to the boy and his uncle. The West Virginia State Police responded and requested ATF assistance. A suspect, another teenager, was identified. He subsequently confessed to manufacturing the device and placing it at the victim's residence. Both he and his parents gave consent to search their residence, during which cylinder components were found and recovered. The youth was subsequently arrested and held at a juvenile detention center.

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PROGRAM INITIATIVES





Scene of a fire at a 30-story bank building that occurred on February 23, 1991, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Photo courtesy of Ralph C. Huttick, Philadelphia.)



Explosives Interdiction

Since 1970, the manufacturers and distributors of illegal explosive devices have been a target 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, which was designed to monitor investigations concerning the distribution of illegal explosive devices.

Over a 5-year period, ATF conducted 248 criminal investigations of individuals involved in the illicit manufacture and distribution of these explosives. The incidents investigated involved 14 explosions, 6 deaths, 37 injuries, and \$1.9 million in property damage. The NRT was activated for one of these incidents. The majority of these investigations were conducted in the midwestern and northeastern sections of the United States.

Since the inception of the project, ATF's efforts have had a positive effect. In 1991, 41 criminal cases involving 56 defendants were perfected, and nearly 1 million illegal explosive devices were seized. Several of these investigations involved large-scale manufacturing operations.

The manufacture and distribution of illegal explosive devices continue to pose a challenge to law enforcement and regulatory agencies. ATF is confronting this challenge, however, through effective liaison, media support, and aggressive law enforcement, and is proving that an impact can be made. Narratives highlighting ATF's efforts follow.

Illinois. On June 18, 1991, ATF received information about a subject from Melrose Park, Illinois, selling "half sticks" of dynamite. It was subsequently determined that the half sticks were M-500 explosive devices. It was further determined that the subject was a local personality who had made a name for himself by dancing in television advertisements for a local radio station. On June 24, at a prearranged undercover meeting, the subject was arrested. The subject was selling the explosives, along with more common types of fireworks, out of his car. At the time of his arrest, the truck, back seat, and passenger side of the front seat were filled with fireworks and explosives. The street value of the explosives was estimated to be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The subject was arraigned on June 24, and after pleading guilty to dealing in explosives without a license, was sentenced to 3 years' probation.

Illinois. On June 13, 1991, ATF, assisted by the Illinois State Police, executed a Federal search warrant at the residence of a suspect. Pursuant to the warrant, investigators seized 4,755 M-80 type explosive devices, 1 M-300, 316 M-500's, and various other devices. The execution of the search warrant was prompted by four undercover purchases of illegal devices from the suspect. It was later determined that the source of the explosives was located in Missouri. The investigation continues.

Louisiana. On December 29, 1991, an illegal explosive device exploded outside a cafe in New Orleans. The explosion did not cause any property damage, but it did result in minor injuries to two individuals who were in the area at the time of the incident. On December 31, 1991, ATF, the New Orleans Police Department, the Kenner City Police Department, and the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office Bomb Squad executed a State search warrant at the residence of a suspect. The search uncovered enough material to make 400 M-80 type explosive devices. The suspect was placed under arrest. Further judicial action is pending.

New York. On June 11, 1991, after an undercover sheriff's deputy purchased nearly 400 M-80's, ATF and the New York State Police executed a State search warrant on a clandestine explosives factory. Seized pursuant to the search warrant were approximately 2 tons of class C fireworks; 15,000 M-80's; 5,000 M-100's; 1,000 M-200's; 4,000 pounds of various class B aerial explosives; 200 pounds of flash powder, and thousands of tubes and fuses. Three subjects were arrested and charged in Federal court. The investigation continues.

Ohio. On April 24, 1991, an investigation that originated in Detroit, Michigan, with two undercover purchases of over 13,000 illegal explosive devices resulted in the subsequent seizure of 400 cases of illegal devices in Berea, Ohio. The devices were seized following an undercover purchase at a restaurant, which resulted in the arrest of a principal distributor, and a search of a second distributor's residence in Middleburg Heights, Ohio. The firepower of the explosives seized was equated with that of a Tomahawk cruise missile. Information later obtained from one of the distributors resulted in a second seizure on May 2, 1991, of explosives totaling approximately 1,000 pounds from residences of distributors in Olmsted Township and Parma, Ohio, and a third seizure on May 6 of over 5,000 devices from a vending company in Cleveland that was owned by one of the distributors. Further investigation led the investigators to the manufacturer of the devices, a Federal explosives licensee in Forkston, Pennsylvania. There, investigators seized 431 cases (216,572 devices) from a warehouse and a trailer on the premises, in addition to records from the business. It was later determined that the manufacturer of the devices is a former motorcycle gang member and a convicted felon. The black market value

of the devices seized during this investigation is estimated to be \$3 million. This investigation was conducted in cooperation with the Berea Police Department, the Middleburg Heights Police Department, the Parma Police Department, the Olmsted Township Police Department, the Ohio State Fire Marshal, and the Cuyahoga County State Prosecutor's Office. Judicial action is pending.

Oklahoma. On November 21, 1991, in an apartment in Oklahoma City, an individual was in possession of two illegal explosive devices. As he placed a flame from a lighter close to a device, the fuse ignited. The individual tried to extinguish the fuse with his other hand as he was running out of the apartment, but the device exploded. The individual lost his left hand, several fingers on his right hand, and sustained severe burns to other parts of his body. He subsequently identified the source of the explosives, which led to the execution of a Federal search warrant at the suspect's vehicle, residence, and storage trailer on December 6, 1991. There, investigators from ATF, the Oklahoma City Police Bomb Squad, and the Choctaw Police Department recovered items indicating the manufacture of illegal explosive devices. The suspect, who has a low explosives dealer permit, told investigators that he had disposed of any remaining devices after learning of the November 21 incident. He also identified his source of the devices, two individuals in Kansas. He was later arrested and released on his own recognizance. Further investigation led to the identification of the principal source of the explosives, a large-scale manufacturer in Missouri. This investigation continues.

Utah. On January 16, 1991, ATF, along with local authorities, executed a Federal search warrant at a residence in Smithfield where an illegal explosives operation was allegedly housed. During the search, investigators seized 60 pounds of explosive chemicals, 32 illegal explosive devices, 75 igniters, 84 feet of pyrotechnic fuse, and 1 1/2 pounds solid rocket fuel. Also seized were several marijuana plants and videotapes displaying the manufacturing process for explosive devices. It was determined later that the rocket fuel had been stolen from the suspect's employer, a defense contractor and manufacturer of the fuel.

Washington. ATF established that an individual was operating an illegal explosives manufacturing laboratory out of his residence in rural Jefferson County. After investigators learned that the individual had purchased 300,000 pyrotechnic tubes and end caps, they made a controlled delivery of 700 pounds of precursor explosives to the individual on June 4, 1991. Investigators subsequently secured a Federal search warrant for the individual's residence, an out building, and four vehicles. Seized from the property were approximately 230,662 completed explosive devices ranging in size from 1 1/2 inches by 5/8 inch to 8 1/2 inches by 1 1/4 inches; 1,180 pounds of precursor explosive chemicals; 252 pounds of

tubes and end caps; and approximately 700 pounds of manufacturing paraphernalia. This investigation was conducted in cooperation with the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. An indictment of the subjects is pending.



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. But ATF is finding a growing use of fire and incendiary devices (molotov cocktails) in furtherance of gang and drug trafficking activities. In 1991, there were 26 arson incidents known to be drug related that resulted in 6 deaths, 16 injuries, and \$1.9 million in property damage.

With regard to explosives incidents, ATF investigated 72 actual and attempted bombings known to be drug related. These incidents resulted in 2 deaths, 22 injuries, and \$287,050 in property damage. ATF also made 166 recoveries of explosives during drug-related investigations. The States where the majority of the recoveries occurred--almost half of the total number--were California with 35, Illinois with 18, and Texas with 17. Of the 973 pounds of explosives recovered, approximately 248 pounds had been reported stolen. Reported for the first time in 1991 were two explosives thefts totaling 505 pounds by individuals known to be involved in drug trafficking.

ATF continues to promote its enforcement role in combating drug traffickers and gangs by participating in 11 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 recent drug-related explosives investigations:

Alabama. On November 12, 1991, members of a task force in Jackson recovered five destructive devices that had been manufactured and sold to narcotics traffickers/gang members. The individual from whom these devices were recovered agreed to cooperate and assist in the apprehension of the manufacturer. On November 13, the task force arrested the manufacturer while he was in the process of constructing another device. A State search

warrant was then executed on the manufacturer's residence where additional evidence was recovered. The manufacturer is being held by State authorities on \$100,000 bond.

California. On September 20, 1991, a crude destructive device prematurely detonated in a garage in San Diego. The detonation killed a 22-year-old, and severely injured a 31-year-old. Both victims had extensive drug trafficking records. The initial crime scene investigation was conducted by the San Diego Police and Fire Departments, who later requested assistance from the Metro Arson Strike Team (MAST), of which ATF is a member. Examination of the physical evidence at the scene revealed that the victims were constructing the device using an aluminum can and unknown explosive components. Investigators also found a large amount of drug paraphernalia inside the garage. It is suspected that the victims were constructing the device to boobytrap their drug stash.

Illinois. ATF, in conjunction with the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit, conducted a joint investigation through which 47 handgrenades were recovered from approximately 14 different sources, to include violent gang members and narcotics dealers. Through interviews, a narcotics dealer was developed as the supplier of the grenades and later admitted to dealing in them. The suspect was subsequently arrested in April 1991 pursuant to an indictment that charged him with unlawfully manufacturing and selling handgrenades. He pled guilty to the charges on July 19, 1991, and was sentenced on October 30, 1991, to 36 months' imprisonment and 5 years' probation.

Illinois. On April 29, 1991, two members of a street gang from Aurora, Illinois, were fired on by members of a rival street gang after they fled from the porch of a house where a pipe bomb had been thrown through a window. The shots killed one member and injured the second. There were no injuries as a result of the bombing, however, only structural damage. ATF was subsequently contacted by the Aurora Police Department to assist them and the Kane County Bomb and Arson Unit in the investigation of the bombing. Through the local Crime Stoppers hotline, the police department received information regarding an individual who had allegedly manufactured the pipe bomb used during the attack on the gang members. On May 23, 1991, this individual was interviewed and confessed to manufacturing four pipe bombs. He further stated that he later sold them to his cousin. The individual consented to a search of his residence, which resulted in the seizure of miscellaneous components related to the manufacture of pipe bombs, assorted fireworks and ammunition, and a silencer. Investigators subsequently interviewed the cousin who admitted to receiving several pipe bombs and selling

them to a fellow gang member involved in the attack. On August 20, 1991, a State grand jury indicted the cousins for their role in the manufacture, possession, and transfer of pipe bombs used in connection with the murder of the gang member. The gang member to whom the pipe bombs were sold was also indicted for the unlawful possession of an explosive device. He subsequently confessed to participating in the attack and implicated two other gang members. Further judicial action is pending.

Kentucky. On September 4, 1991, an individual attempted to steal marijuana plants from a plot located in Jackson County. The individual stepped on a boobytrap that had been buried in the path leading to the plot. The individual suffered minor lacerations to his legs when the device functioned. The following day, members of the Jackson County Sheriff's Office, assisted by the constable, returned to the plot to destroy the marijuana plants, of which there were approximately 225. The constable stepped on another buried boobytrap, causing the device to detonate. He sustained minor lacerations to his lower body when the device functioned. Both devices consisted of one-half stick of high explosive, an electric blasting cap, and an improvised pressure-type switch.

Oklahoma. On August 8, 1991, two subjects were arrested by members of the Oklahoma County Drug Task Force and DEA agents while they were engaged in the unlawful manufacture of pipe bombs. Associates of a methamphetamine dealer for an outlaw motorcycle gang, these subjects had previously agreed to sell pipe bombs to an undercover agent. Three separate purchases of pipe bombs were made from the subjects prior to their arrests. They were detained following their arraignment, and have since pled guilty to charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. A third subject arrested on August 19 has also pled guilty to like charges. Further judicial action is pending.

Texas. On June 20, 1991, a Hidalgo County sheriff's deputy, Brownsville, Texas, was flagged down by several people who were transporting a severely injured individual to the hospital. This individual was pronounced dead on arrival. An autopsy revealed that the cause of death was from a projectile that entered his right eye and exited through the left rear portion of his skull. The deceased's right hand was also completely severed and had extensive powder burns. The ensuing investigation by ATF and the Brownsville City Police Department led investigators to believe that the deceased, a known narcotics trafficker, was in the process of throwing the device when it detonated. The location of the incident is unknown, however. The evidence to substantiate this were the minimal damage to the interior of the vehicle and the recovery of a cotter pin and pull ring inside the car.

Texas. On October 14, 1991, members of the Anderson-Henderson County Drug Task Force contacted ATF in Tyler and requested assistance in the investigation of a boobytrapped marijuana field. The task force had been apprised of the field by an individual who had been hunting in a rural area when he accidentally activated a boobytrapped destructive device. The detonation blew the hat off the individual and knocked him back. He sustained no injuries other than a temporary loss of hearing. Investigators responded to the scene and found numerous cultivated marijuana plants on a 5-acre tract of land. On October 15, investigators executed a State search warrant on a mobile trailer located on this tract of land. Seized pursuant to the warrant were 10 pipe bombs, numerous device components, and 50 1-pound bags of marijuana. Three suspects were present during the execution of the warrant and were taken into custody. The investigation continues.



Arson Enforcement Initiatives

In its investigative role, ATF directs resources toward arson for profit and other arson-related investigations that have a significant community impact. Commercial and industrial properties continue to be the primary focus of ATF arson investigative activity. In 1991, ATF responded to 498 arson incidents nationwide, which involved 64 deaths, 224 injuries, and \$469.8 million in property damage. ATF's arson enforcement efforts resulted in 216 perfected cases and 409 defendants recommended for prosecution.

The magnitude of the arson problem nationwide precludes any one agency from effectively addressing the problem. ATF's arson task force concept continues to be one of the most successful weapons to attack the problem. The implementation of such a concept, which provides maximum efficiency through the pooling of ATF and State and local talents and resources, has proved vital in the swift identification and prosecution of those responsible for perpetrating the crime of arson. ATF currently has task forces in the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit, Newark, Dallas, and St. Paul.

The detection of arson evidence is vital to the success of an arson investigation. One method to ensure the proper detection of arson evidence is through the expertise provided by ATF's certified fire investigators. During the past 5 years, ATF has put into place a rigorous cause and origin (C&O) training program of the highest caliber to develop the talents of over 50 special agents. This cadre

of agents gives ATF the only group of fire C&O specialists available within the Federal sector. This group of highly trained special agents also gives ATF the ability to support State and local C&O determinations throughout the United States with a degree of expertise that is unmatched.

Accelerant-detecting canines provide investigators with yet another way to detect the crime of arson. As a pioneer in this area, ATF is committed to increasing the availability of the canines to arson investigators throughout the country. To this end, ATF and the Connecticut State Police have developed a joint training program that will place a number of accelerant-detecting canines with State and local agencies. Quality control measures have also been put into place to ensure that these canines continue to maintain their capabilities after their placement. At times, these canines may be called upon to support the arson investigation capacities of the NRT. The remainder of the time they will be supporting the arson investigation activities of the State and local agencies involved with the program.

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

California. In March 1991, ATF initiated a joint investigation with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department into a series of arson incidents. Unique to the cause of several of the fires was a delay incendiary device. Intense investigative efforts led to the identification of a suspect, a 17-year investigator with a fire department in the Los Angeles area. Key to his identification were a latent print found on a device as well as an expended device recovered during a search of his city-owned vehicle. The investigator has since been arrested on charges stemming from two indictments. Further judicial action is pending.

Florida. In early 1991, ATF became involved in an investigation of over 40 church fires that have occurred at various locations in the State of Florida since June 1990. Two NRT's and a substantial number of additional ATF investigative personnel were dispatched in October of 1991 as the frequency and size of the arson fires rose in the north central area of Florida. This intense investigation, conducted in cooperation with State and local authorities, resulted in the arrest of a suspect. He was subsequently charged in a 10-count indictment in Florida with setting 16 church fires. The suspect, who had also been linked to church fires in Tennessee, was charged with four church fires there. Further judicial action is pending.

Illinois. On July 18, 1991, a suspect was arrested by ATF and the Joliet Police Department in connection with a suspicious fire that occurred on July 13, 1991. The suspect allegedly set fire to the apartment building in which his girlfriend resided in retaliation for a fight they

had. The building was fully occupied at the time of the fire, and a single male was killed when he was trapped inside the structure. The suspect's girlfriend escaped the building unharmed. A joint cause and origin investigation was conducted by ATF and the Joliet Police and Fire Departments as part of a task force agreement. The fire was ruled arson when gasoline was discovered. Further judicial action is pending.

Louisiana. On March 13, 1991, an NRT was activated to New Orleans to assist the New Orleans Police and Fire Departments investigate a suspicious fire that occurred at a food store. The fire resulted in one death and five injuries, two severe, as well as \$200,000 in property damage. The two severely burned individuals were found outside the building along with a 5-gallon gasoline container. An examination of one of the burn victim's clothing revealed high levels of gasoline. Further laboratory analysis on four samples taken at the scene tested positive for gasoline. Continued investigative efforts resulted in the indictment of the building owner, the business owner, and the two burn victims (the arsonists) on charges of arson and conspiracy. The building and business owners and one arsonist subsequently pled guilty to their charges, and the second arsonist was convicted. The one arsonist was later sentenced to 15 1/2 years' imprisonment. Sentencing for the remaining defendants is pending.

Pennsylvania. On February 23, 1991, a 12-alarm fire occurred at a bank building in Philadelphia. The fire substantially damaged the top eight floors of the 30-story building. Three firefighters were trapped on the 28th floor and killed by smoke inhalation, and 12 others were injured. Four ATF certified fire investigators (CFI's) and other members of the ATF office in Philadelphia responded to assist State and local authorities in the investigation. Their initial investigation indicated that the fire originated between the 21st and 23d floors of the building. Movement of building personnel, thermal effects, smoke movement, and time factors prior to the fire initially led investigators to believe that the fire was maliciously set. Further investigation by the CFI's revealed that the fire originated in a storage area on the 22d floor as a result of a spontaneous ignition of combustible rags containing various chemicals, most notably linseed oil. The CFI's made their determination after 3 days on the scene. ATF laboratory analysis confirmed the presence of linseed oil in samples obtained at the scene, and sources such as the Center for Fire Research confirmed ATF's estimates of the time factors involved.

Wisconsin. On May 17, 1991, a special agent from ATF's Milwaukee, Wisconsin, office received the Arson Investigator of the Year Award from the International Association of Arson Investigators. The award was based on the agent's investigation of a fire that occurred on September 10, 1986, at a 3-story warehouse in Milwaukee.

The damage to the building and its contents was estimated to be \$1 million. The building housed a used telephone sales business owned by a defendant who had previously been under investigation by ATF for fires that had occurred on January 18, 1979, and July 3, 1982, at businesses he owned then. Due to the lack of hard evidence, prosecution could not be pursued. Ironically, all three businesses had been located on the same street, just blocks from each other. During the course of the investigation, the agent learned that the defendant had been convicted in New Orleans in 1976 by the FBI for the interstate transportation of stolen property, which in this instance was stolen telephones. It was further learned that the defendant was in the habit of defrauding legitimate companies out of money for telephones and equipment by making large purchases with bad checks. In two separate instances, the defendant had defrauded a company in Alabama out of \$100,000 in inventory and a company in Vancouver, British Columbia, out of \$65,000 in inventory. The defendant was indicted in 1988 on 11 counts of wire fraud, for which he was convicted in 1989 and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. In March 1990, the defendant was indicted on one count of RICO (running a criminal enterprise), one count of arson (for the 1986 fire), one count of conspiracy to commit arson, and one count of obstruction of justice (for a witness he had paid to perjure himself). He was found guilty in July 1990 and was sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment, to run consecutively to his existing sentence. The motive for the 1986 fire apparently was revenge. The defendant had surreptitiously acquired the building from another individual, who filed suit. This individual was awarded a judgment in 1984. Two years later, after another lawsuit, the defendant was ordered evicted. The defendant filed a stay of eviction, which was denied, and the next day the fire occurred.



Abortion Clinic Initiatives

Since 1982, a total of 99 bombings/arsons or attempted bombings/arsons at abortion clinics have been investigated by ATF. Sixty-two of the investigations have been solved, and 17 incidents are under active investigation. The violence directed at these facilities appears to be decreasing, however. Only seven incidents were reported in 1991. This number is half of what was reported 5 years prior, and there has been a steady decline since.

This decline notwithstanding, abortion remains an emotionally charged issue. As such, ATF will continue to target any person or group who would jeopardize the lives and properties of others and violate the Federal arson

and explosives laws to promote its own cause. Highlighted below is a recent investigation involving abortion clinic violence.

North Carolina. On March 17 and 19, 1991, two separate fires were set at abortion clinics in Greensboro. ATF and the Greensboro Police and Fire Departments

determined these fires to be arson through their cause and origin investigation. On March 19, investigators obtained information that implicated an individual in the fires. During a subsequent interview, the individual provided investigators with a detailed statement of his planning and setting of both fires. He was arrested and is currently undergoing psychiatric evaluation.



Electric detonators and marijuana recovered from a vehicle in West Virginia.

Part **VI**

**DIRECTORY OF
ATF OFFICES**

ATF Headquarters

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

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Chief, Explosives Division
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Room 8110
Washington, DC 20226
(202) 927-7920

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	Delaware	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
Alabama	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205	District of Columbia	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543
Alaska	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485	Florida	8420 NW 52nd Street Suite 120 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 597-4800
Arizona	300 North Los Angeles Street Room 4354 Los Angeles, CA 90053 (213) 894-4812	Georgia	101 Marietta Street, NW. Suite 406 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 331-6526
Arkansas Counties of Mississippi and Crittenden	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364	Hawaii	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
All other counties	10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Room 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2048	Idaho	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
California Southern	300 North Los Angeles Street Room 4354 Los Angeles, CA 90053 (213) 894-4812	Illinois Northern and Central	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Suite 250 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-0960
Northern and Central	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	Southern	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560
Colorado	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	Indiana Northwest counties	1 South 450 Summit Avenue Suite 250 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181 (708) 268-0960
Connecticut	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042		

All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Missouri Eastern	100 South 4th Street Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560
Iowa	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	Western	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
Kansas	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188	Montana	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
Kentucky Counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210	Nebraska	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-7188
All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Nevada	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001
Louisiana	10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2048	New Hampshire	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Maine	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	New Jersey Northern	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4658
Maryland	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543	Southern	U.S. Custom House Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
Massachusetts	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	New Mexico Northern and Southern	1200 Main Tower Building Suite 2550 Dallas, TX 75250 (214) 767-2250
Michigan	231 W. Lafayette 533 Federal Building Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 226-4830	Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073
Minnesota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092	New York	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4658
Mississippi	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205		

North Carolina	4530 Park Road Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125	Texas	Northern	1200 Main Tower Building Suite 2550 Dallas, TX 75250 (214) 767-2250
North Dakota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092		Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073
Ohio				
Counties immediate to tri-State area	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Utah		221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94015 (415) 744-7001
All other counties	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210	Vermont		Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Oklahoma	1200 Main Tower Building Suite 2550 Dallas, TX 75250 (214) 767-2250	Virginia		7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543
Oregon	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485	Washington		Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485
Pennsylvania	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	West Virginia		
Rhode Island	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	Northwest Panhandle area		U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
South Carolina	4530 Park Road Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125	All other counties		510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
South Dakota	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092	Wisconsin		316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092
Tennessee	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364	Wyoming		Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 553-4485

Part VII

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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



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