

152653

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

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

Permission to reproduce this ~~document~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/Bur. of Alcohol,
Tobacco/Firearms/US Dept. of Treasury

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~document~~ owner.

On the Cover:

On February 26, 1993, an explosion occurred in the World Trade Center. The explosion caused 6 deaths, 1042 injuries, and nearly \$600 million in property damage. Two ATF National Response Teams (NRT) responded to assist the New York City Police Department and the FBI in the investigation. Also assisting in the investigation were the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and the New York and New Jersey State Police. An NRT member working with a New York City Police Department Bomb Squad investigator uncovered the key piece of evidence. Uncovered was a vehicle identification number from a van that had been rented but reported stolen the day prior to the explosion. Their recovery ultimately led to the identification and indictment of seven coconspirators, four of whom have been prosecuted. The evidence linked the defendants to the purchase of chemicals and hydrogen tanks used to manufacture the bomb, to the rental of the shed to warehouse the chemicals and later the bomb, and the rental of the van that contained the bomb.

1956

152653

Todd W. McKeehan

NCJRS

FEB 2 1995

In Dedication to

ACQUISITIONS

Special Agents Steven D. Willis,
Robert Williams, Conway
LeBleu, and Todd
W. McKeehan – for their
dedication, bravery, honor, and
pride in the face of peril, and
whose violent deaths give tragic
emphasis to the decay of
goodness and decency
in society.



Conway LeBleu



Robert Williams

Steven D. Willis

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 1993. The data is considered highly representative and sufficient to permit valid chronological, geographical, and trend analyses. Categories appearing in this publication are those used by ATF in its intra-agency tracking of explosives incidents. Also, normal rounding-off procedures have been used. Any minor discrepancies between information previously published may be the result of these rounding-off procedures. Prior to initiating an analysis with this information, we suggest that the reader review the Glossary of Terms and the appropriate Technical Notes Section.



Director's Message

As was so aptly put by Jerald Vaughn, former Executive Director of the IACP, "We may be a Nation at peace beyond our borders, but internally we are a Nation at war." The opposing force here is made up of individuals and groups who continue to inflict injury on a society already reeling from their violent criminal activities.

To add insult to injury, this country is no longer invulnerable to terrorism. The World Trade Center bombing proved just that, but it also proved that law enforcement has the ability to effectively mobilize the necessary resources against those who generate violence in this country.

This validation of law enforcement's capabilities must reinvigorate our determination to use every means available to combat criminal explosives activities. The Explosives Incidents Report is a conduit of this effort.

There will be difficulties to overcome, to be sure: budgetary and manpower constraints are but two. Gains can be made, however, through community cooperation and interagency collaboration. If we remain steadfast in purpose, I am confident that law enforcement can bring the forces of crime in check.

John W. Magaw
Director

Table of Contents

Dedication	i
Preface	ii
Message From the Director	iii
Part I. SUPPORT PROGRAMS	3
Part II. EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS ANALYSIS	9
Technical Notes	11
Table I. Types of Explosives Incidents, 1989-93	13
Table II. Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1989-93	14
Table III. Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1989-93	16
Figure I. Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State for 1993	17
Figure II. Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1989-93	18
Table IV. Analysis of Bombing Incidents by Target as to Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage, 1989-93	19
Table V. Bombing Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1989-93	20
Table VI. Bombing Incidents by Target, 1989-93	21
Table VII. Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices, 1989-93	21
Table VIII. Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1989-93	22
Table IX. Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1989-93	22
Table X. Accidental Explosions by Type of Target, 1989-93	23
Table XI. Other Explosives Incidents, 1989-93	24
Part III. EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AND RECOVERIES	25
Technical Notes	27
Table XII. Quantity of Explosives Stolen by Category, 1989-93	29
Figure III. Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen, 1989-93	30
Table XIII. Explosives Thefts by State, 1989-93	31
Table XIV. Amount of Explosives Stolen by State, 1989-93	32
Table XV. Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1989-93	33
Table XVI. Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1989-93	34
Figure IV. Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1989-93	34
Figure V. Explosives Thefts by State for 1993	35
Table XVII. Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1989-93	36
Table XVIII. Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1989-93	37
Table XIX. Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen, 1989-93	37
Figure VI. Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered, 1989-93	38

Table XX.	Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1989-93	39
Table XXI.	Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State, 1989-93	40
Table XXII.	Number of Detonators Recovered by State, 1989-93	41
Figure VII.	Explosives Recoveries by State for 1993	42
Part IV.	SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS	43
Part V.	SIGNIFICANT ARSON INVESTIGATIONS	63
Part VI.	PROGRAM INITIATIVES	75
Part VII.	DIRECTORY OF ATF OFFICES	83
Part VIII.	GLOSSARY OF TERMS	89

Part

I

SUPPORT PROGRAMS





Explosives enforcement officers preparing a vessel containing a crystallized form of lead styphnate for destruction.



NRT members examining and processing debris recovered at the scene of the World Trade Center bombing.



National Response Team (NRT)

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

In 1993, the NRT responded to 13 incidents. Since its inception, the NRT has been mobilized 285 times. These incidents involved the loss of 259 lives, injuries to 1,913 individuals, and over \$1.7 billion in property damages.

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



International Response Team (IRT)

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

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

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

To date, there have been six responses to international arson- and explosives-related incidents. Two were to Peru, and involved large vehicle bombings and improvised explosive devices never before seen. One was to Argentina, and involved the bombing attack on March 17, 1992, that destroyed the Israeli Embassy, killing 32 individuals, and injuring 258 others. Estimated damages exceeded \$3 million. The remaining three involved investigative assistance at the scenes of suspicious fires in St. Kitts, Nevis, West Indies, Saint George's, Grenada, and Islamabad, Pakistan.



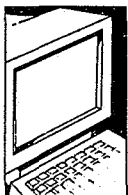
Forensic Laboratory Support

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 first Federal laboratory system accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors.

These multidiscipline laboratories support the Bureau's explosives and arson programs. The laboratories routinely examine arson debris to detect accelerants as well as intact and functioned explosive devices and explosives debris to identify device components and the explosives used. The

laboratories also provide trace evidence comparisons. In 1993, the laboratories nationwide examined evidence from 657 explosives cases and 338 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

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 180,861 detailed records from 52,780 explosives-related investigations. As new investigative information is received, EXIS is updated. The information contained in EXIS is made available to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies via confirmed communication or by written request.

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 1993, 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.

International Explosives Incidents System (IEXIS)

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



Explosives Technology Support

Within ATF is a cadre of personnel who have a unique capability. These individuals offer unequaled technical expertise in the explosives and bomb disposal fields and have an average of over 25 years

experience among them. They construct facsimiles of explosive and incendiary devices, render destructive device determinations for court purposes, provide expert analyses of intact and functioned explosive/incendiary devices, and provide onsite investigative technical assistance at bombing or arson scenes. They keep ATF abreast of the latest technology related to explosives and issue classifications for new explosives and incendiary devices and materials. In addition, they provide technical advice on Federal explosives storage regulations, and provide training in all aspects of explosives handling, destruction, and instruction for Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement officers.

In 1993, these personnel provided onsite technical investigative assistance on 242 occasions, and prepared 491 explosive device determinations for explosives and incendiary incidents. They appeared in court on 59 occasions to provide technical assistance, and participated in all the NRT callouts for the year.



Explosives-Detecting Canines

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

Thus far, a total of 31 canines from Cyprus and Greece have been trained in four schools. This training exposes them to the five basic explosives groups, which include chemical compounds that are incorporated in over 12,000 explosives formulas. Of significance is the fact that because of the conditioning to smokeless powder and other types of explosive fillers defined with these groups, the canines have been able to detect firearms and ammunition hidden in luggage and buried underground.

For the first time in 1993, this program was used to train canines for domestic use. An agreement was entered with the Port Authority Police in New York to train two canines for use on properties under their jurisdiction, which include LaGuardia and JFK Airports. The canines' training was completed in December.



Criminal Investigative Analysis

Since 1986, ATF has maintained a joint program with the FBI at the Arson and Bombing Investigative Services Subunit (ABIS) of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) in Quantico, Virginia.

The NCAVC has as its primary mission the construction of "profiles" of unidentified offenders through a detailed analysis of violent crimes and aberrant behavior. The ABIS has the responsibility of providing assistance in investigations of arson fires, bombings, terrorism, computer intrusions, and related violent crimes submitted to the NCAVC by Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. The ABIS may be called upon to provide consultations relating to criminal investigative analysis of arson and bombing offenses. These consultations involve onsite crime scene assessments, interview and investigative technique strategies, personality assessments, geography of crimes, training programs, research interviews, and, where appropriate, courtroom testimony. In 1993, the ABIS handled a total of 87 cases.

Completed during 1993 was the research study relating to serial arsonists. This study, entitled "A Report of Essential Findings from a Study of Serial Arsons," provides data that will be used to identify specific traits and characteristics of offenders relative to motivation. This data will assist in preparing crime analyses that will enable field investigators to focus their efforts on the most promising suspects.



Explosives/Arson Training

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

Advanced Explosives Investigative Techniques - This 2-week course was developed in conjunction with the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. It is offered three times annually at the Federal Law Enforcement

Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia. The course is designed for police and fire investigators involved and experienced in the investigation of bombings and related explosives incidents. Course material is presented in the classroom and through practical exercises. The subject areas covered include crime scene processing, undercover techniques, and information management. To date, approximately 1,200 State and local officers have been trained in 38 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 1,250 State and local officers have been trained.

Advanced Cause and Origin/Court Techniques - This 2-week course for State and local investigators was offered for the first time in 1992. It is a more advanced course that focuses on courtroom performance and highly sophisticated elements of fire cause and origin. Thus far, 60 investigators have received training. This program will be

enhanced by the recent passage of legislation approving funding for a reburnable building at FLETC. The integration of this facility into the course curriculum will facilitate practical exercises and allow the students to make an actual cause and origin determination, retain evidentiary samples, document the fire scene, and produce a written report for presentation to a prosecutor.

Arson-for-Profit for Prosecutors - This 1-week course was developed in 1986 and was designed to educate prosecutors at both the Federal and State level on the crime of arson. The course acquaints the prosecutor with the cause and origin determination of a fire as well as with the legal considerations necessary to successfully prosecute a case that is based primarily on circumstantial evidence. To date, nearly 400 prosecutors have been trained.

Advanced Arson Investigative Techniques for the Insurance Industry - This 1-week course is designed for insurance industry personnel and is conducted once annually at FLETC. The course familiarizes the insurance personnel with ATF's task force concept and the intricacies of investigating an arson-for-profit crime. To date, over 325 insurance industry personnel have been trained.

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

Part **II**

**EXPLOSIVES
INCIDENTS ANALYSIS**



Photo courtesy of *The Courier Journal*, photo by Paul Schuhmann.



A hole and surrounding damage that resulted following the detonation of an improvised explosive device that had been delivered to a woman in upstate New York. She was killed instantly.



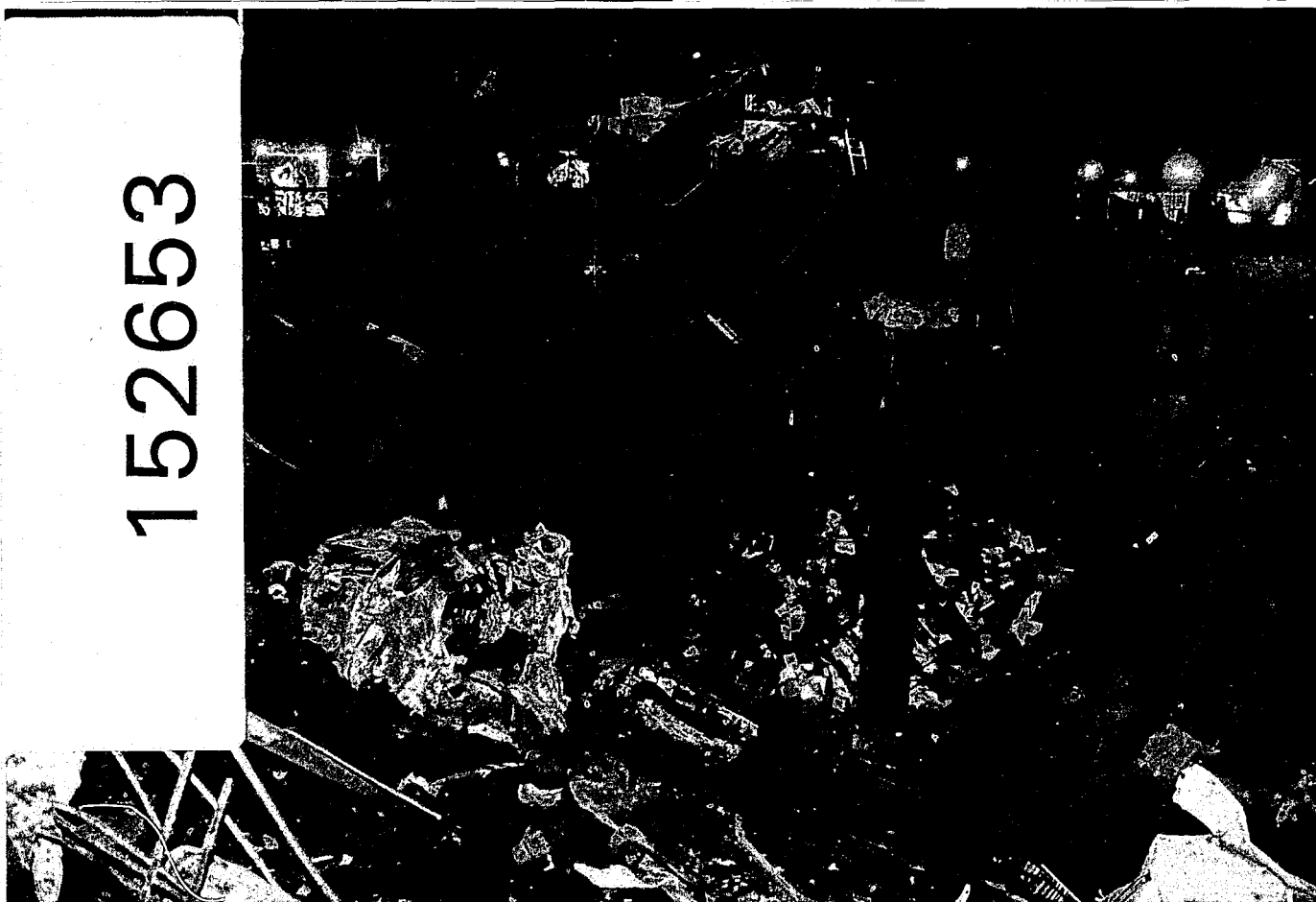
Department of the Treasury

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Washington, D.C. 20537

Telephone (202) 456-5000

152653



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 the categories is desired, please consult the Glossary of Terms in this report.

Table I--Types of Explosives Incidents, 1989-93

This table reflects the reported explosives incidents by type.

Table II-- Explosives Incidents by Category by State, 1989-93

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

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

Table III-- Total Explosives Incidents by State, 1989-93

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 1993

Data in this figure reflect both functioned and attempted bombing and incendiary bombing incidents that occurred in 1993.

Figure II--Total Criminal Bombing Incidents, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

This table reflects the targets of reported explosives incidents where devices functioned and the resultant deaths, injuries, and property damage. Apartments, religious facilities, energy facilities, parks, and medical facilities were added to the target categories in 1992.

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

Table V--Bombing Incidents by Motive, Including Estimated Damage, 1989-93

Information presented in this table for the years 1989-1991 was extracted from reported bombing incidents where devices functioned and the motive was determined and reported. Attempted bombing and attempted incendiary incidents are included in the statistics for subsequent years.

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 5-year 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 Grand Total reflect the number of explosives incidents by motive regardless of type for the period 1989-93.

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

Table VI--Bombing Incidents by Target, 1989-93

Information presented in this table for the year 1989-1991 was extracted from reported explosives incidents where the device functioned and where the target was reported. Attempted bombing and attempted incendiary incidents are included in the statistics for subsequent years. Apartments, religious facilities, energy facilities, parks, and medical facilities were added to the target categories in 1992.

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, 1989-93

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. Pressurized cartridges and grenade hulls have been added as a category in 1993 and will be included in succeeding years.

Table VIII--Pipe Bomb Incidents, 1989-93

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

Table IX-- Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

This table reflects reported explosives incidents not previously categorized.



Investigators working the scene of one of two car bombings that preceded shooting spree at the Federal building in Topeka, Kansas. Photo courtesy of *The Oskaloosa Independent*, photo by Mike Tomlinson.

TABLE I. - TYPES OF EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1989-93

TYPE OF INCIDENT	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	#TOTAL	%GT
BOMBINGS	1065	36	1,275	36	1,585	40	1,911	41	1,880	39	7,716	39
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	268	9	298	8	380	10	384	8	375	8	1,705	8
INCENDIARY BOMBINGS	319	11	389	11	414	10	582	13	538	11	2,242	11
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	47	2	100	3	111	3	112	2	187	4	557	3
STOLEN EXPLOSIVES	126	4	138	4	127	3	93	2	83	2	567	3
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES	769	26	896	25	848	21	1,066	23	1,350	28	4,929	25
THREATS TO TREASURY FACILITIES	5	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	9	-	24	-
HOAX DEVICES	317	11	404	11	438	11	448	10	404	8	2,011	10
ACCIDENTAL-NONCRIMINAL	44	1	36	1	56	1	39	-	36	-	211	1
TOTAL	2,960		3,541		3,961		4,638		4,862		\$19,962.0	-
REPORTED KILLED	74		64		75		45		70		258	-
REPORTED INJURED	495		385		695		469		1,375		\$3,419	-
REPORTED PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹	\$48.9		\$16.3		\$27.1		\$22.6		\$526.4		\$641.3	-

¹ Property damage reported in million-dollar increments.



Investigators examining a vehicle owned by a woman who was the target of a pipe bombing that occurred in August 1993 in Illinois. The woman escaped with minor injuries.

TABLE II. - EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY CATEGORY¹ BY STATE, 1989-93

		BOMBINGS					5-YEAR		INCENDIARY					5-YEAR		OTHER					5-YEAR	5-YEAR
STATE	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL	1989	TOTAL		
AL	13	7	10	8	17	55	7	7	9	12	3	38	23	24	29	23	17	116	209			
AK	0	2	4	1	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	3	6	4	25	37			
AZ	13	48	65	191	155	472	1	6	1	4	4	16	14	13	17	33	55	132	620			
AR	8	15	12	37	12	84	1	1	0	2	6	10	49	38	25	23	25	160	254			
CA	203	283	382	326	405	1,599	46	82	116	149	136	529	133	168	155	262	325	1,043	3,171			
CO	22	39	50	46	63	220	25	43	36	48	34	186	10	17	25	18	43	113	519			
CT	13	7	19	26	20	85	5	11	4	5	5	30	15	5	22	29	17	88	203			
DE	2	7	3	7	3	22	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	2	13	36			
DC	0	0	9	4	4	17	2	0	1	3	1	7	1	5	6	7	2	21	45			
FL	119	128	166	191	218	822	12	22	16	19	27	96	72	90	83	80	116	441	1,359			
GA	20	14	21	31	18	104	2	5	4	6	11	28	34	28	31	32	39	164	296			
HI	2	2	7	2	28	41	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	2	11	5	11	33	76			
ID	1	5	8	6	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	7	5	21	47			
IL	53	85	122	202	155	617	97	103	158	167	171	696	39	87	94	91	95	406	1,719			
IN	41	23	39	49	47	199	2	4	1	6	5	18	19	25	23	23	28	118	335			
IA	23	22	42	64	57	208	0	2	4	7	13	26	11	12	6	7	15	51	285			
KS	17	24	22	20	13	96	0	3	4	7	3	17	22	31	17	20	17	107	220			
KY	28	23	33	18	14	116	3	1	4	6	8	22	97	97	111	96	100	501	639			
LA	11	24	17	40	35	127	0	9	12	9	4	34	17	29	18	12	27	103	264			
ME	0	4	7	4	2	17	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	6	7	3	1	22	41			
MD	34	40	46	50	35	205	24	11	11	10	20	76	21	24	41	19	37	142	423			
MA	17	18	23	13	16	87	5	7	4	4	0	20	23	19	21	17	28	108	215			
MI	60	74	102	109	87	432	7	14	8	19	20	68	39	62	61	85	87	334	834			
MN	17	25	27	30	67	166	6	5	1	9	19	40	12	16	9	15	23	75	281			
MS	7	4	8	4	12	35	4	3	4	7	10	28	25	18	26	12	25	106	169			
MO	13	19	23	39	22	116	6	7	3	18	12	46	19	32	28	39	35	153	315			

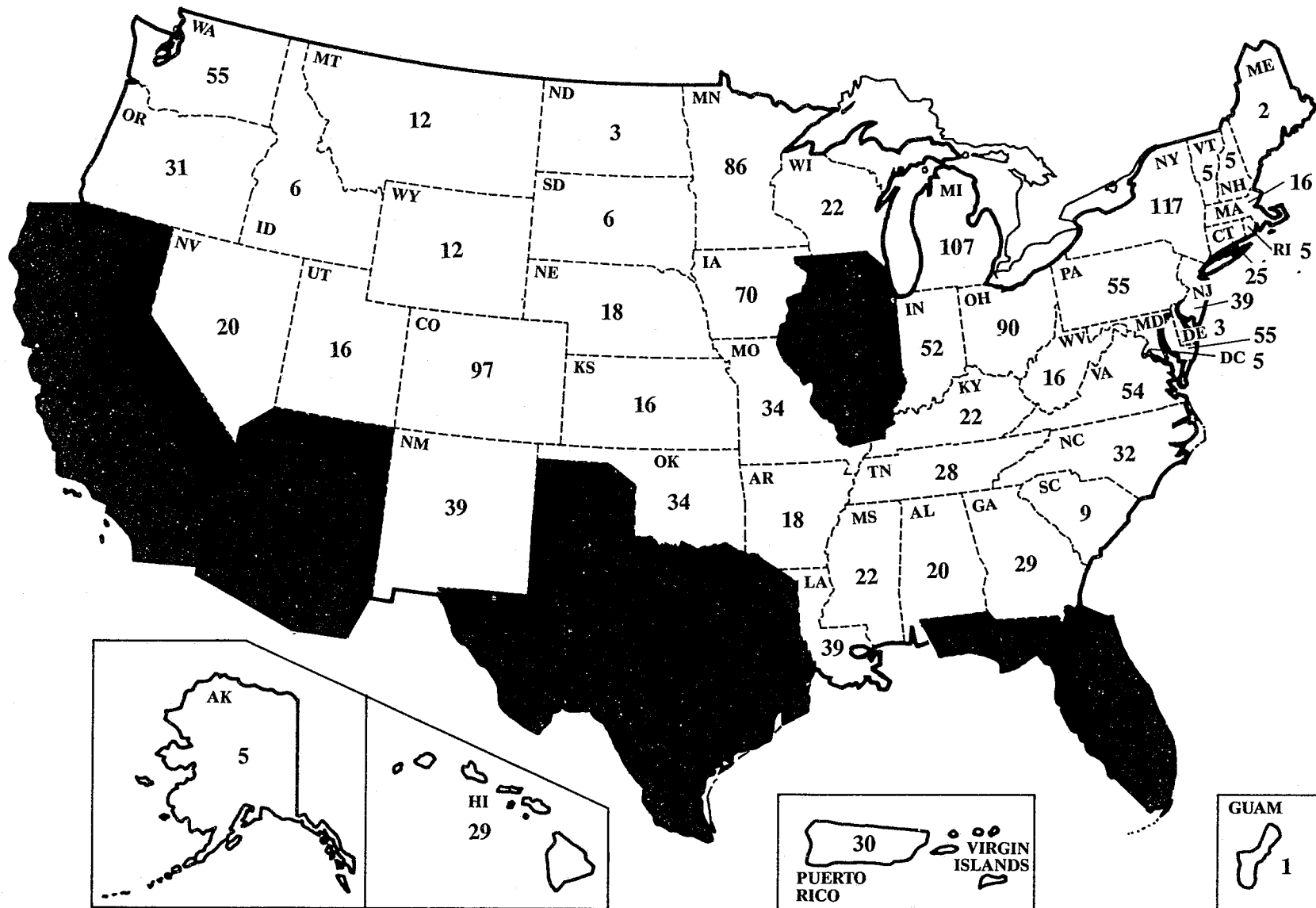
MT	12	6	6	5	11	40	2	0	0	0	1	3	6	3	1	4	11	25	68
NE	3	5	7	15	15	45	1	0	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	5	14	23	74
NV	9	17	20	19	14	79	0	3	2	6	6	17	9	18	26	26	30	109	205
NH	4	8	6	1	5	24	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	5	14	39
NJ	35	24	54	44	34	191	2	3	1	2	5	13	19	34	30	37	41	161	365
NM	16	28	44	31	37	156	3	1	1	1	2	8	16	14	15	43	19	107	271
NY	87	91	98	84	97	457	7	18	12	23	20	80	52	51	62	97	97	359	896
NC	18	16	14	30	19	97	1	4	8	9	13	35	16	31	33	26	33	139	271
ND	2	5	4	3	3	17	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	6	25
OH	48	58	59	90	74	329	12	33	19	35	16	115	35	41	47	38	33	194	638
OK	23	25	24	17	26	115	7	3	3	7	8	28	20	27	37	16	36	136	279
OR	26	30	47	39	30	172	2	1	8	7	1	19	25	32	12	26	41	136	327
PA	33	52	44	54	39	222	17	3	4	13	16	53	76	63	52	84	63	338	613
RI	2	5	9	3	3	22	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	2	0	3	6	32
SC	6	4	7	5	8	30	0	4	1	0	1	6	14	9	10	7	12	52	88
SD	4	7	2	1	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	23	11	11	8	66	86
TN	23	29	31	54	25	162	23	23	14	10	3	73	37	39	37	42	28	183	418
TX	75	72	51	109	113	420	13	22	23	23	84	165	90	111	92	99	75	467	1,052
UT	9	19	10	25	16	79	1	0	3	4	0	8	7	13	11	18	10	59	146
VT	3	2	6	8	3	22	0	1	0	0	2	3	6	0	1	3	7	17	42
VA	75	35	45	34	44	233	14	4	4	5	10	37	34	18	30	27	38	147	417
WA	44	44	51	47	53	239	0	4	8	15	2	29	25	29	22	31	53	160	428
WV	17	8	18	7	14	64	2	4	4	0	2	12	21	20	20	10	11	82	158
WI	10	24	17	35	22	108	0	2	1	1	0	4	15	14	29	16	20	94	206
WY	4	3	15	5	9	36	2	0	0	0	3	5	8	8	4	7	8	35	76
GUAM	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
PUERTO RICO	8	13	8	12	18	59	0	9	4	11	12	36	0	12	6	6	6	30	125
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,333	1,573	1,965	2,295	2,255	9,421	366	489	525	694	725	2,799	1,261	1,479	1,471	1,649	1,882	7,742	19,962

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

TABLE III. - TOTAL EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS BY STATE, 1989-93

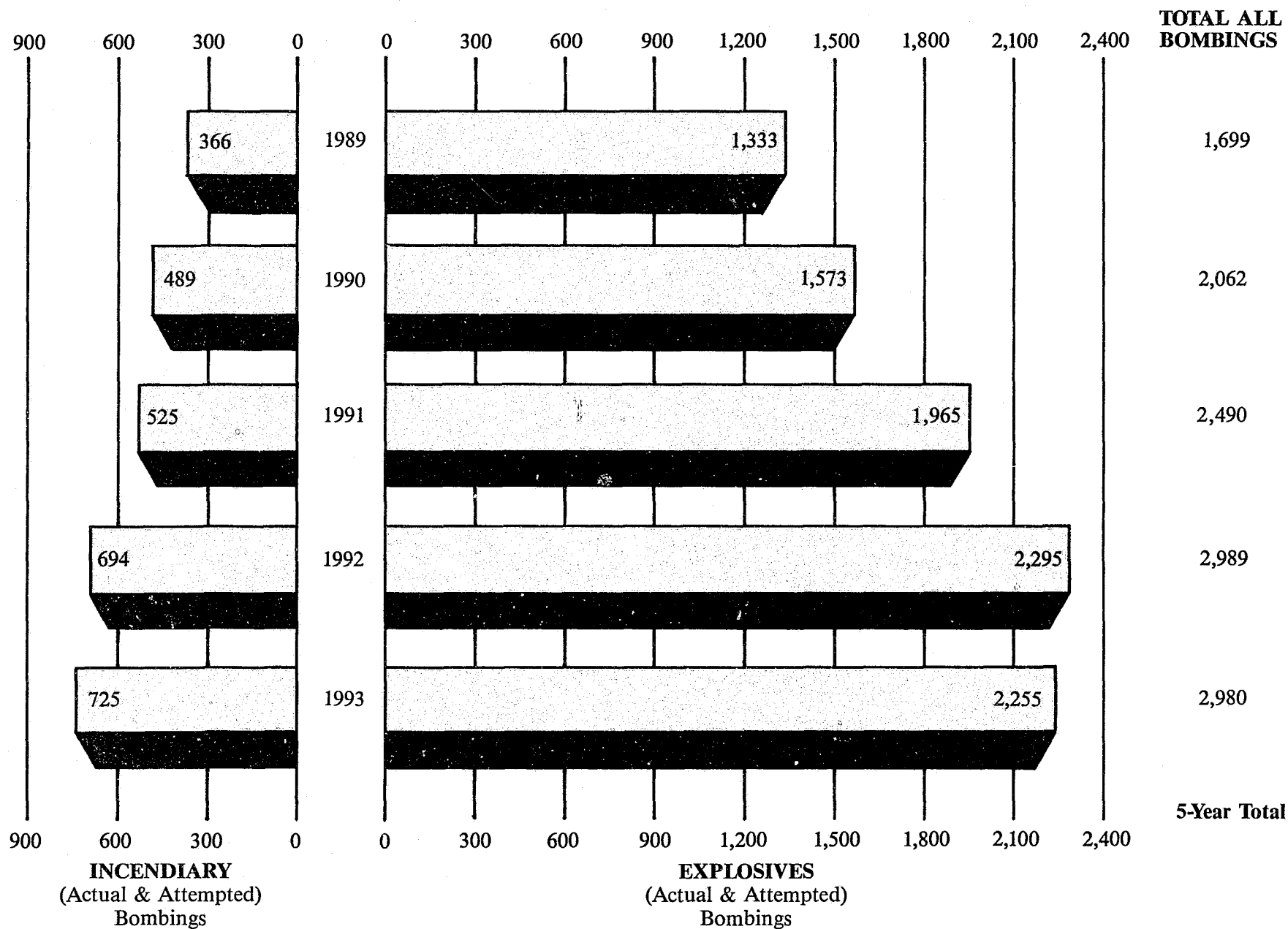
STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	43	38	48	43	37	30	209	29
AK	4	10	7	7	9	43	37	47
AZ	28	67	83	228	214	5	620	9
AR	58	54	37	62	43	27	254	26
CA	382	533	653	737	866	1	3,171	1
CO	57	99	111	112	140	7	519	11
CT	33	23	45	60	42	28	203	32
DE	2	10	8	11	5	46	36	48
DC	3	5	16	14	7	45	45	43
FL	203	240	265	290	361	3	1,359	3
GA	56	47	56	69	68	19	296	20
HI	6	5	18	7	40	29	76	39
ID	2	11	10	13	11	41	47	42
IL	189	275	374	460	421	2	1,719	2
IN	62	52	63	78	80	15	335	17
IA	34	36	52	78	85	14	285	21
KS	39	58	43	47	33	32	220	27
KY	128	121	148	120	122	9	639	7
LA	28	62	47	61	66	20	264	25
ME	5	10	15	8	3	47	41	45
MD	79	75	98	79	92	13	423	13
MA	45	44	48	34	44	26	215	28
MI	106	150	171	213	194	6	834	6
MN	35	46	37	54	109	11	281	22
MS	36	25	38	23	47	25	169	33
MO	38	58	54	96	69	18	315	19
MT	20	9	7	9	23	36	68	41
NE	6	6	9	21	32	33	74	40
NV	18	38	48	51	50	24	205	31
NH	8	9	9	3	10	42	39	46
NJ	56	61	85	83	80	15	365	16
NM	35	43	60	75	58	22	271	24
NY	146	160	172	204	214	5	896	5
NC	35	51	55	65	65	21	271	24
ND	5	7	7	3	3	47	25	50
OH	95	132	125	163	123	8	638	8
OK	50	55	64	40	70	17	279	23
OR	53	63	67	72	72	16	327	18
PA	126	118	100	151	118	10	613	10
RI	3	5	11	5	8	44	32	49
SC	20	17	18	12	21	37	88	37
SD	17	30	13	12	14	39	86	38
TN	83	91	82	106	56	23	418	14
TX	178	205	166	231	272	4	1,052	4
UT	17	32	24	47	26	35	146	35
VT	9	3	7	11	12	40	42	44
VA	123	57	79	66	92	13	417	15
WA	69	77	81	93	108	12	428	12
WV	40	32	42	17	27	34	158	34
WI	25	40	47	52	42	28	206	30
WY	14	11	19	12	20	38	76	39
GUAM	0	1	1	1	2	48	5	51
PUERTO RICO	8	34	18	29	36	31	125	36
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	52
TOTAL	2,960	3,541	3,961	4,638	4,862		19,962	

FIGURE I. - BOMBING AND INCENDIARY INCIDENTS¹ BY STATE FOR 1993



¹ Encompasses both actual and attempted incidents.

FIGURE II. - TOTAL CRIMINAL BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1989-93



**TABLE IV. - ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TARGET AS TO DEATHS,
INJURIES, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE, 1989-93**

TARGET	KILLED						INJURED						PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	15	10	13	15	21	74	114	64	84	112	99	473	31.1	10.5	10.3	22.3	18.8	93.0
COMMERCIAL	2	1	1	0	9	13	52	69	34	60	1,075	1,290	30.0	34.0	35.5	71.4	5118.1	5289.0
VEHICLES	8	1	8	5	6	28	26	38	27	22	26	139	7.6	0.7	6.0	8.5	8.2	31.0
EDUCATIONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	11	41	73	29	169	0.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	11.2	18.3
MAIL BOXES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	3	14	26	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.9
OPEN AREAS	2	5	3	0	5	15	77	41	26	26	44	214	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	15.0	11.3	0.5	0.1	5.2	32.1
LAW ENFORCEMENT	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	8	21	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	3.8
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	5	10.3	3.3	0.6	2.7	0.3	17.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	5	8	0.4	40.5	1.1	2.6	2.7	47.3
BANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0.2	14.2	0.1	3.3	0.3	18.1
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	2.9
APARTMENTS ²	0	0	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	35	17	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	13.3	22.8
RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ENERGY FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
PARKS ²	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
MEDICAL FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	3.2
OTHER ³	6	3	2	2	1	14	14	17	25	6	2	64	13.2	10.4	4.2	0.3	0.1	28.2
TOTAL	33	22	27	26	49	157	305	251	246	349	1,323	2,474	111.4	129.6	63.4	125.0	5,181.5	5,610.9

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

² New target category added in 1992.

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

**TABLE V. - BOMBING INCIDENTS BY MOTIVE, INCLUDING ESTIMATED DAMAGE,
1989-93
(E-EXPLOSIVES, I-INCENDIARY)**

												5-YEAR		
		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993 ¹		SUBTOTAL		
MOTIVE		E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	GRAND TOTAL ²
VANDALISM	NUMBER	351	29	483	24	665	38	1,069	61	1,044	87	3,612	239.0	3,851
	DAMAGE ³	8.4	104.6	30.7	0.1	17.9	27.6	24.0	32.5	17.7	6.0	98.7	170.8	269.5
REVENGE	NUMBER	181	132	181	149	214	167	259	247	284	279	1,119	974	2,093
	DAMAGE	52.6	67.3	491.0	174.7	70.6	163.9	107.0	91.9	107.7	216.9	828.9	714.7	1,543.6
PROTEST	NUMBER	18	10	23	9	22	16	16	49	12	19	91	103	194
	DAMAGE	11.0	61.3	5.9	0.8	1.3	79.3	1.2	405.0	1.4	21.0	20.8	567.4	588.2
EXTORTION	NUMBER	13	5	36	3	29	2	36	5	20	3	134	18	152
	DAMAGE	3.5	75.1	245.7	0.0	5.8	0.2	36.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	293.0	83.3	376.3
LABOR RELATED	NUMBER	41	7	14	5	8	1	10	5	16	8	89	26	115
	DAMAGE	268.6	17.4	6.1	100.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	275.7	120.3	396.0
INSURANCE FRAUD	NUMBER	4	5	2	4	1	4	1	6	3	1	11	20	31
	DAMAGE	2.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	0.0	60.9	2.0	121.0	0.6	0.0	7.7	193.2	200.9
HOMICIDE/ SUICIDE	NUMBER	27	6	27	5	19	4	20	5	22	3	115	23	138
	DAMAGE	19.8	27.6	14.3	16.5	39.1	0.0	16.5	11.5	5.8	30.7	95.5	86.3	181.8
TOTAL	NUMBER	635	194	766	199	958	232	1,411	378	1,401	400	5,171	1,403	6,574
	DAMAGE	366.0	362.8	796.7	294.6	135.4	333.9	187	670.1	135.2	274.6	1,620.3	1,936.0	3,556.3
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	NUMBER	430	172	509	190	627	182	884	316	854	325	3,304	1,185	4,489
	DAMAGE	322.4	65.8	187.1	83.8	95.6	70.0	74.3	21.0	51,681.8	223.8	52,361.2	464.4	52,825.6

¹ Statistical information for 1993 encompasses actual and attempted bombings.

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

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

TABLE VI. - BOMBING INCIDENTS¹ BY TARGET, 1989-93

TARGET	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ¹	RANK	TOTAL	% OF GRAND TOTAL
RESIDENTIAL	367	372	453	662	699	2	2,553	23%
COMMERCIAL	205	262	297	369	335	4	1,468	13%
VEHICLES	284	294	286	426	408	3	1,698	15%
EDUCATION	76	86	93	151	167	5	573	5%
MAIL BOXES	204	352	495	789	872	1	2,712	25%
OPEN AREAS	81	124	91	126	146	6	568	5%
UTILITIES	27	25	37	38	16	12	143	1%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	14	17	15	38	24	11	108	1%
STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	14	17	38	50	36	10	155	1%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11	7	9	11	10	15	48	-
BANKS	8	16	17	16	15	13	72	-
MILITARY	4	2	8	5	8	16	27	-
AIRPORTS/AIRCRAFT	2	1	3	2	2	18	10	-
APARTMENTS ²	0	0	0	146	98	7	244	2%
RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	14	16	12	30	-
ENERGY FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	4	7	17	11	-
PARKS ²	0	0	0	45	44	9	89	-
MEDICAL FACILITIES ²	0	0	0	12	14	14	26	-
OTHER	87	89	157	85	63	8	481	4%
TOTAL	1,384	1,664	1,999	2,989	2,980		11,016	

¹ Statistical information for 1992 and 1993 encompasses actual and attempted bombings. The years prior reflect only functioned bombs and incendiary devices.

² New target category added in 1992.

TABLE VII. - TYPES OF CONTAINERS USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, 1989-93

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		5-YEAR	
CONTAINER	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	% GT
PIPE BOMBS	577	45	716	42	815	42	851	35	851	33	3,810	39
BOTTLE	429	33	623	37	778	40	1,209	50	1,341	52	4,380	44
DYNAMITE STICKS	44	3	26	1.5	25	1	16	-	12	-	123	1
CANS	53	4	61	4	59	3	69	3	74	3	316	3
BOXES- METAL/CARDBOARD	31	2	25	1.5	29	2	27	1	46	2	158	2
PRESSURIZED CARTRIDGES ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	3	88	-
GRENADE HULLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1	37	-
OTHER	155	12	232	14	233	12	235	10	139	5	994	10
TOTAL	1,289		1,683		1,939		2,407		2,588		9,906	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	410		379		551		582		392		2,314	

¹ New container category added in 1993.

TABLE VIII. - PIPE BOMB INCIDENTS, 1989-93

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
BOMBINGS	480	83%	582	81%	644	79%	694	82%	691	80%	3,081	81%
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	97	17%	134	19%	171	21%	157	18%	170	20%	729	19%
TOTAL INCIDENTS	577		716		815		851		851		3,810	
KILLED	10		8		12		7		9		46	
INJURED	64		90		85		85		67		391	
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,053,044		\$5,332,728		\$713,671		\$881,958		\$1,152,501		\$9,133,902	
REMOTE CONTROL	5		11		5		9		9		39	
ELECTRIC	82	18%	88	14%	86	14%	71	11%	58	9%	385	13%
NONELECTRIC	362	82%	528	86%	516	86%	589	89%	622	91%	2,617	87%
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	133		100		213		191		171		808	

TABLE IX. - TYPES OF FILLERS¹ USED IN DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, 1989-93

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		5-YEAR	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	TOTAL	%GT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	380	29%	489	30%	572	30%	721	30%	714	30%	2,876	30%
BLACK POWDER	219	17%	289	18%	295	16%	333	14%	294	12%	1,430	15%
DYNAMITE/WATER GELS	100	8%	54	3%	39	2%	26	1%	31	1%	250	3%
SMOKELESS POWDER	216	16%	296	18%	294	16%	311	13%	332	14%	1,449	15%
PHOTOFLASH/ FIREWORKS POWDERS	245	18%	249	15%	312	15%	349	15%	303	13%	1,458	15%
MILITARY ²	46	3%	52	3%	70	4%	46	2%	35	2%	249	3%
MATCHHEADS	21	2%	31	2%	22	1%	43	2%	32	2%	149	2%
CHEMICALS	64	5%	125	8%	229	12%	504	21%	565	24%	1,487	15%
BLASTING AGENTS	6	-	8	-	7	-	6	-	5	-	32	-
C4 - TNT	2	-	1	-	5	-	6	-	3	-	17	-
OTHER	22	2%	41	3%	42	2%	48	2%	50	2%	203	2%
TOTAL	1,321		1,635		1,887		2,393		2,364		9,600	
UNREPORTED/ UNDETERMINED	378		427		603		596		616		2,620	

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

² Other than C4 and TNT.

TABLE X. - ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS BY TYPE OF TARGET, 1989-93

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	5-YEAR TOTAL
COMMERCIAL	TOTAL	21	13	20	15	17	86
	KILLED	32	24	23	4	11	94
	INJURED	150	86	356	47	26	665
	PROPERTY DAMAGE ¹	37,557.0	193.3	996.9	186.4	752.6	39,686.2
VEHICLES	TOTAL	4	3	1	2	4	14
	KILLED	3	2	0	3	6	14
	INJURED	6	4	0	1	17	28
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	151.2	10.0	4.2	2.5	20.0	187.9
RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL	8	7	14	10	9	48
	KILLED	3	1	9	3	2	18
	INJURED	15	8	6	34	5	68
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	45.0	0.5	61.5	157.1	59.0	323.1
EDUCATION	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KILLED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INJURED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UTILITIES/ENERGY	TOTAL	0	0	2	4	2	8
	KILLED	0	0	3	5	1	9
	INJURED	0	0	9	29	0	38
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.0	0.0	660.0
OPEN AREAS	TOTAL	4	3	3	2	2	14
	KILLED	1	1	1	0	1	4
	INJURED	5	7	3	2	4	21
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
GOV'T.-STATE/LOCAL	TOTAL	1	0	1	1	2	5
	KILLED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INJURED	1	0	1	7	0	9
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MILITARY	TOTAL	0	0	2	3	0	5
	KILLED	0	0	2	2	0	4
	INJURED	0	0	7	0	0	7
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER ²	TOTAL	6	10	13	2	0	31
	KILLED	2	14	10	2	0	28
	INJURED	13	29	67	0	0	109
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.0	60.0	1,021.2	2.5	0.0	1,083.7
TARGET	TOTAL	44	36	56	39	36	211
	KILLED	41	42	48	19	21	171
	INJURED	190	134	440	120	52	936
	PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$37,753.2	\$264.5	\$2,083.8	\$1,008.5	\$831.6	\$41,941.6

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

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

TABLE XI. - OTHER EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS, 1989-93

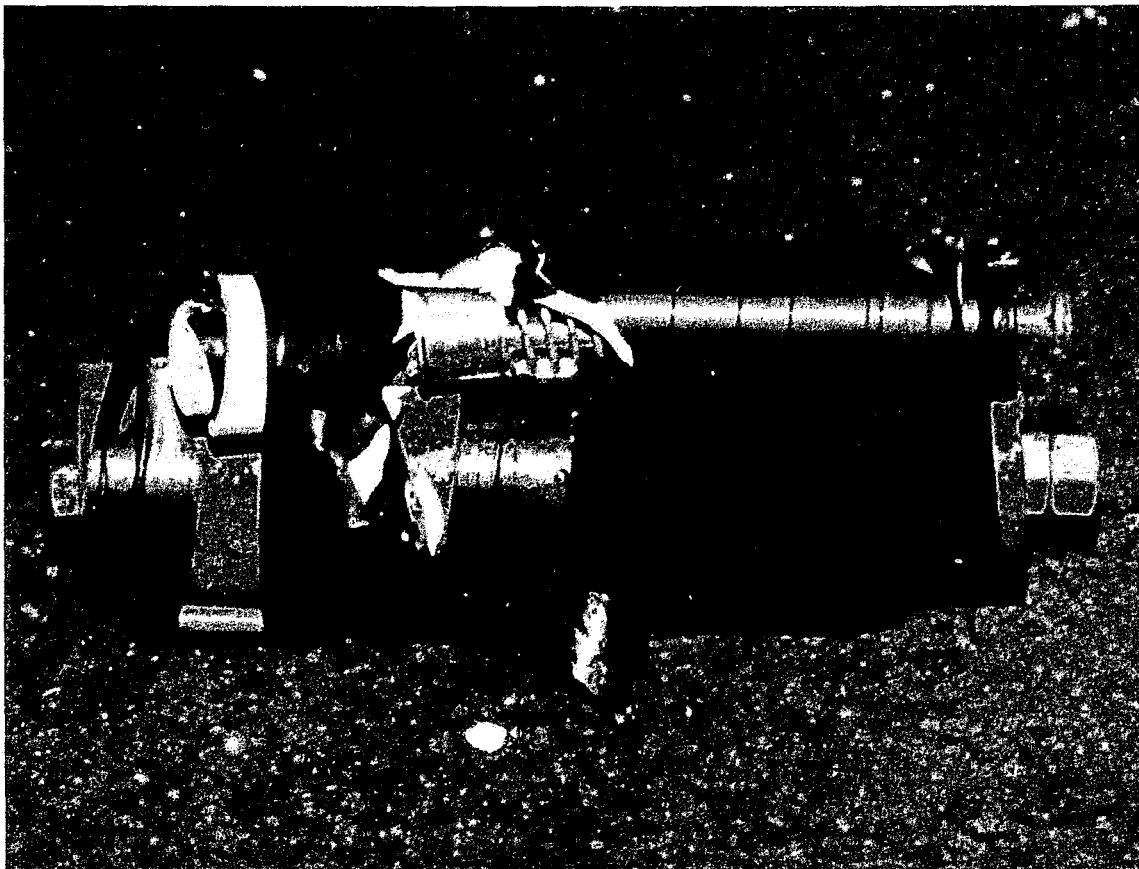
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	5-YEAR TOTAL
DRUG-RELATED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	47	45	40	31	32	195
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	15	6	9	16	12	58
INCENDIARY	17	16	22	41	35	131
ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY	2	7	1	2	3	15
TOTAL	81	74	72	90	82	399
KILLED	13	1	2	10	4	30
INJURED	17	13	22	12	5	69
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$701,800	\$4,487,400	\$287,050	\$513,260	\$740,350	\$6,729,860
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	158	143	166	223	175	865
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	877	8,033	973	971	315	11,169
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	417	623	584	535	312	2,471
GRENADES	91	143	90	124	39	487
SIMULATORS	25	53	23	60	66	227
ILLEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	2	2	2	1	6	13
KILLED	3	1	0	0	5	9
INJURED	19	2	6	1	3	31
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$72,500	\$1,092,500
LEGAL FIREWORKS EXPLOSIONS						
EXPLOSIONS	2	4	3	5	4	18
KILLED	2	2	3	1	3	11
INJURED	1	12	4	13	3	33
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$2,000	\$1,058,000	\$7,000	\$33,500	\$225,000	\$1,325,500
OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	7	8	10	11	9	45
KILLED	0	1	1	3	1	6
INJURED	3	8	6	9	2	28
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$10,750	\$100,000	\$25,600	\$34,200	\$90,200	\$260,750
RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	24	14	13	22	15	88
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	55	32	7	383	47	524
NUMBER OF DETONATORS	40	30	4	22	706	802
GRENADES	17	2	7	8	13	47
INCIDENTS INVOLVING MILITARY EXPLOSIVES AND/OR COMPONENTS						
BOMBINGS	54	64	98	72	54	342
KILLED	1	0	1	3	2	7
INJURED	25	8	20	19	22	94
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$58,300	\$18,722	\$22,800	\$86,716	\$36,550	\$223,088
RADIO REMOTE CONTROLLED EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	29	31	22	11	11	104
NUMBER OF BOMBING INCIDENTS WHERE HOME COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS WERE USED TO OBTAIN INSTRUCTIONS ON MAKING BOMBS	1	4	3	2	4	14
MAILED BOMBING INCIDENTS						
BOMBINGS	20	15	13	11	27	86
KILLED	2	0	1	0	5	8
INJURED	17	8	4	2	16	47
PROPERTY DAMAGE	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$150,250	\$0	\$1,500	\$173,250

Part

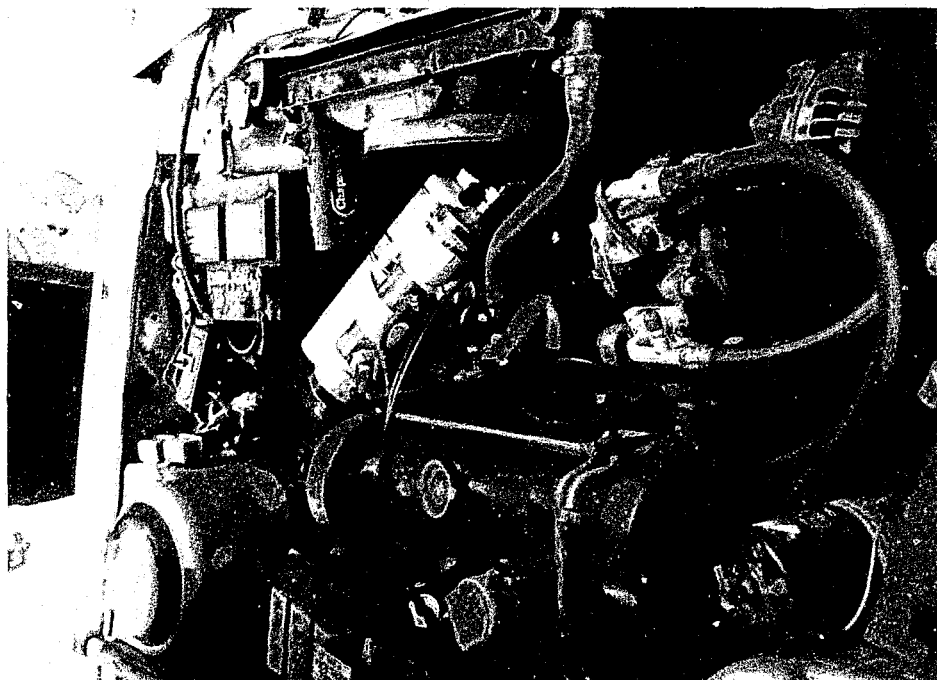
III

STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES





Device recovered intact following a shooting spree by a defendant at the Federal building in Topeka in August 1993.



Device made from propane tanks that was recovered from a vehicle.

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, 1989-93

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

Figure III--Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

This table reflects the number of pounds of explosives (high explosives, low explosives, and blasting agents) stolen by State, and the corresponding rank for the year and for a 5-year period.

Table XV-- Number of Detonators Stolen by State, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

Data presented in this table reflect the total number of thefts reported in each category by year.

Figure IV--Percentage Graph of Explosives Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users, 1989-93

These graphs depict data presented in Table XVI for the year 1993 and an average year computed using data presented for the years 1989 through 1993, inclusive.

Figure V--Explosives Thefts by State for 1993

Data in this figure reflect the number of explosives thefts for 1993.

Table XVII--Methods of Entry for Explosives Thefts, 1989-93

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

Table XVIII--Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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

Table XX--Incidents of Explosives Recoveries by State, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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, 1989-93

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 1993

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.



Military fuzes seized and ultimately disposed of during a 6-month cleanup operation following an explosion at an explosives licensee's facility.

TABLE XII. - QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY CATEGORY, 1989-93

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	10,801	11,599	6,023	7,983	4,409	40,815
TNT, C4 MILITARY	5	1	85	2	74	167
PRIMERS	1,485	563	0	89	25	2,162
BOOSTERS	544	304	487	531	127	1,993
TOTAL	12,835	12,467	6,595	8,605	4,635	45,137
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	318	25	158	0	303	804
SMOKELESS POWDER	0	0	30	20	24	74
TOTAL	318	25	188	20	327	878
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	3,584	3,895	9,576	1,063	4,022	22,140
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	68,807	30,337	60,397	29,640	28,534	217,715
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,067	7,075	65,028
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	36	13	6	0	224	279



Explosives enforcement officer emerging from a dive in a river in Idaho with one of two cases of stolen dynamite.

FIGURE III. - COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN, 1989-93

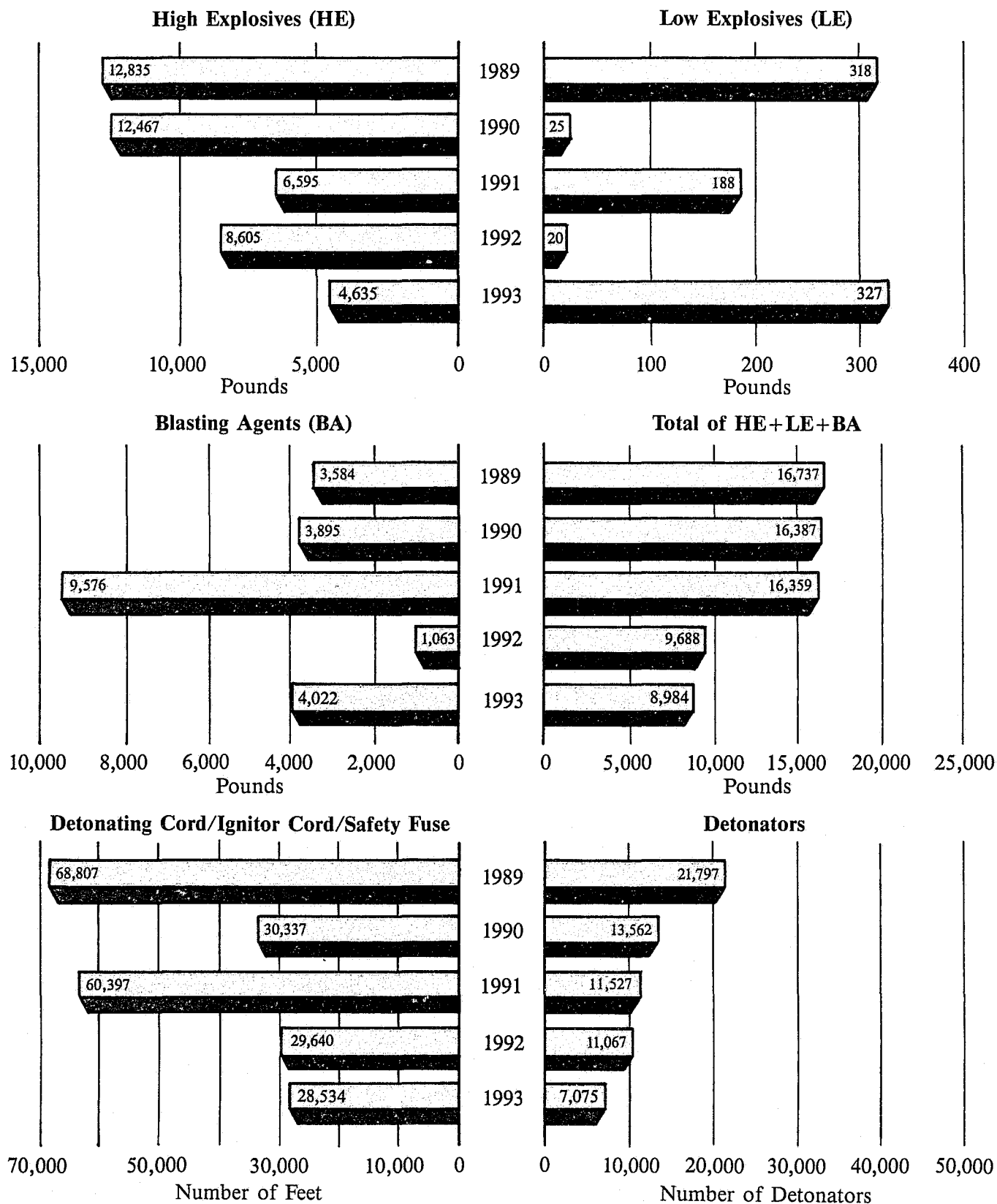


TABLE XIII. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE, 1989-93

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	2	5	3	5	4	4	19	9
AK	2	4	2	1	1	7	10	14
AZ	4	1	4	1	4	4	14	12
AR	9	2	5	4	6	3	26	7
CA	5	6	8	3	9	1	31	4
CO	0	3	2	1	1	7	7	17
CT	2	0	0	1	0	8	3	21
DE	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24
DC	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24
FL	1	2	0	2	1	7	6	18
GA	5	2	2	0	1	7	10	14
HI	0	0	2	1	0	8	3	21
ID	0	2	0	2	1	7	5	19
IL	2	2	6	2	3	5	15	11
IN	1	6	3	2	2	6	14	12
IA	3	2	0	0	2	6	7	17
KS	4	6	2	2	2	6	16	10
KY	8	5	6	3	4	4	26	7
LA	0	3	1	0	1	7	5	19
ME	1	0	2	0	0	8	3	21
MD	0	3	3	0	1	7	7	17
MA	1	0	1	0	0	8	2	22
MI	0	1	1	0	0	8	2	22
MN	2	1	0	3	0	8	6	18
MS	1	1	2	1	1	7	6	18
MO	5	8	6	7	4	4	30	5
MT	4	1	0	0	1	7	6	18
NE	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24
NV	1	1	1	1	0	8	4	20
NH	1	0	1	0	0	8	2	22
NJ	0	1	1	1	0	8	3	21
NM	2	1	0	4	1	7	8	16
NY	1	3	1	2	1	7	8	16
NC	4	8	9	3	4	4	28	6
ND	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	23
OH	7	2	3	3	1	7	16	10
OK	1	6	3	3	2	6	15	11
OR	4	3	0	2	2	6	11	13
PA	10	10	7	8	7	2	42	1
RI	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	23
SC	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	22
SD	0	1	1	0	0	8	2	22
TN	8	8	7	9	4	4	36	3
TX	7	13	11	7	3	5	41	2
UT	0	2	2	2	0	8	6	18
VT	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	23
VA	4	1	3	0	2	6	10	14
WA	1	3	4	4	2	6	14	12
WV	9	4	6	3	2	6	24	8
WI	0	2	5	0	1	7	8	16
WY	1	2	1	0	0	8	4	20
GUAM	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	23
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24
TOTAL	126	138	127	93	83		567	

**TABLE XIV. - AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES STOLEN BY STATE, 1989-93
(TOTAL IN POUNDS)**

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	51	358	5,100	848	363	10	6,720	2
AK	212	3,500	0	5	500	5	4,217	4
AZ	500	35	141	0	190	14	866	22
AR	237	8	921	86	1,921	1	3,173	8
CA	1,050	134	848	1,559	504	4	4,095	5
CO	0	13	761	0	26	22	800	23
CT	137	0	0	0	0	30	137	34
DE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
DC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
FL	107	60	0	2	25	23	194	32
GA	906	25	106	0	20	24	1,057	19
HI	0	0	3	0	0	30	3	44
ID	0	55	0	550	150	16	755	24
IL	0	175	653	25	16	26	869	21
IN	0	7	50	589	78	19	724	26
IA	503	0	0	0	250	13	753	25
KS	333	1,076	125	0	427	7	1,961	13
KY	3,458	149	590	254	422	8	4,873	3
LA	0	4	55	0	0	30	59	39
ME	50	0	294	0	0	30	344	29
MD	0	202	24	0	0	30	226	31
MA	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
MI	0	1	31	0	0	30	32	43
MN	0	24	0	425	0	30	449	27
MS	0	0	40	0	0	30	40	42
MO	445	421	273	793	419	9	2,351	11
MT	69	36	0	0	7	27	112	36
NE	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
NV	0	0	100	68	0	30	168	33
NH	27	0	60	0	0	30	87	38
NJ	0	0	0	115	0	30	115	35
NM	1,046	3	0	445	0	30	1,494	15
NY	120	0	60	0	175	15	355	28
NC	158	304	270	50	354	11	1,136	18
ND	2	0	0	0	0	30	2	45
OH	1,169	60	160	134	74	20	1,597	14
OK	0	414	125	653	0	30	1,192	17
OR	471	666	0	124	1,150	2	2,411	10
PA	2,163	234	474	245	266	12	3,382	6
RI	0	0	0	0	2	28	2	45
SC	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
SD	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
TN	789	265	1,041	675	441	6	3,211	7
TX	796	423	111	770	1	29	2,101	12
UT	0	100	5	6	0	30	111	37
VT	50	0	0	0	0	30	50	40
VA	38	0	129	0	100	18	267	30
WA	10	950	1,692	409	106	17	3,167	9
WV	1,840	6,695	1,767	933	18	25	11,253	1
WI	0	1	350	0	935	3	1,286	16
WY	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
GUAM	0	0	0	0	46	21	46	41
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	46
TOTAL	16,737	16,398	16,359	9,763	8,986		68,243	

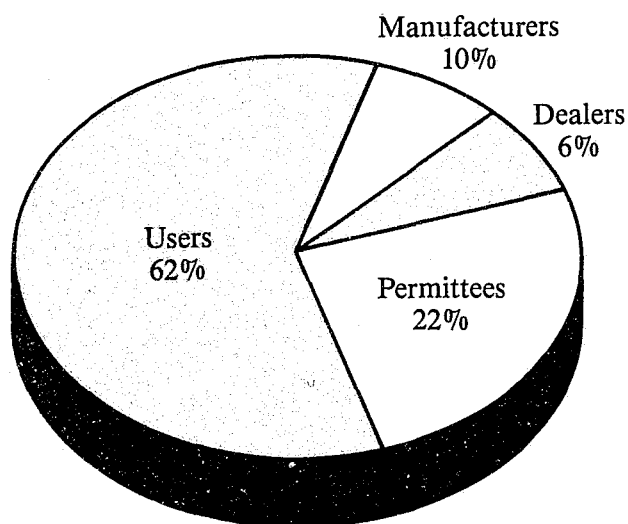
TABLE XV. - NUMBER OF DETONATORS STOLEN BY STATE, 1989-93

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	200	468	750	470	120	12	2,008	12
AK	50	815	0	17	2,000	1	2,882	7
AZ	180	12	3,262	68	323	7	3,845	5
AR	247	43	20	279	1,315	2	1,904	13
CA	2,647	765	463	653	241	10	4,769	4
CO	0	56	753	0	0	21	809	23
CT	40	0	0	200	0	21	240	33
DE	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
DC	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
FL	0	107	0	26	0	21	133	36
GA	353	0	0	0	0	21	353	29
HI	0	0	57	0	0	21	57	37
ID	0	0	0	166	0	21	166	35
IL	170	20	398	12	560	4	1,160	18
IN	80	689	230	232	23	17	1,254	16
IA	584	39	0	0	82	14	705	26
KS	320	867	4	0	0	21	1,191	17
KY	7,417	26	536	259	608	3	8,846	1
LA	0	8	8	0	0	21	16	38
ME	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
MD	0	560	21	0	0	21	581	28
MA	908	0	164	0	0	21	1,072	20
MI	0	1	10	0	0	21	11	40
MN	10	0	0	791	0	21	801	24
MS	250	3	2	4	25	16	284	30
MO	875	666	251	284	267	9	2,343	8
MT	360	221	0	0	0	21	581	28
NE	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
NV	30	30	625	0	0	21	685	27
NH	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
NJ	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
NM	1,025	0	0	981	15	19	2,021	11
NY	0	282	0	0	0	21	282	31
NC	51	434	377	116	0	21	978	21
ND	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
OH	865	305	381	16	64	15	1,631	14
OK	46	366	175	551	18	18	1,156	19
OR	500	1,159	0	190	279	8	2,128	9
PA	1,661	790	392	2,602	389	6	5,834	2
RI	0	0	0	0	2	21	2	41
SC	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
SD	0	13	0	0	0	21	13	39
TN	837	2,347	267	1,427	110	13	4,988	3
TX	613	1,744	879	395	203	11	3,834	6
UT	0	200	15	527	0	21	742	25
VT	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
VA	289	50	40	0	431	5	810	22
WA	0	208	446	750	0	21	1,404	15
WV	994	215	782	51	0	21	2,042	10
WI	0	50	219	0	0	21	269	32
WY	195	3	0	0	0	21	198	34
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	42
TOTAL	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,067	7,075		65,028	

TABLE XVI. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1989-93

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
MANUFACTURER	3	9	9	8	8	10%	37	7%
DEALER	30	24	21	17	5	6%	97	17%
PERMITTEE	34	41	39	25	18	22%	157	28%
USER	59	64	58	43	52	63%	276	49%
TOTAL	126	138	127	93	83	100%	567	100%

FIGURE IV. - PERCENTAGE GRAPH OF EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AS REPORTED BY LICENSEES, PERMITTEES, AND USERS, 1989-93



5-Year Grand Total Percentages

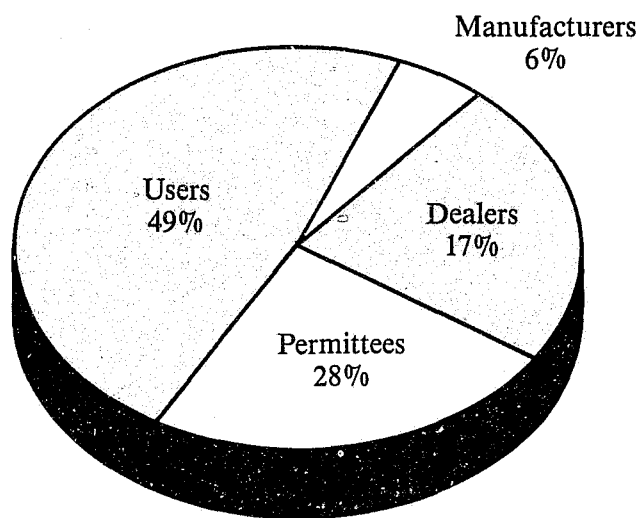


FIGURE V. - EXPLOSIVES THEFTS BY STATE FOR 1993

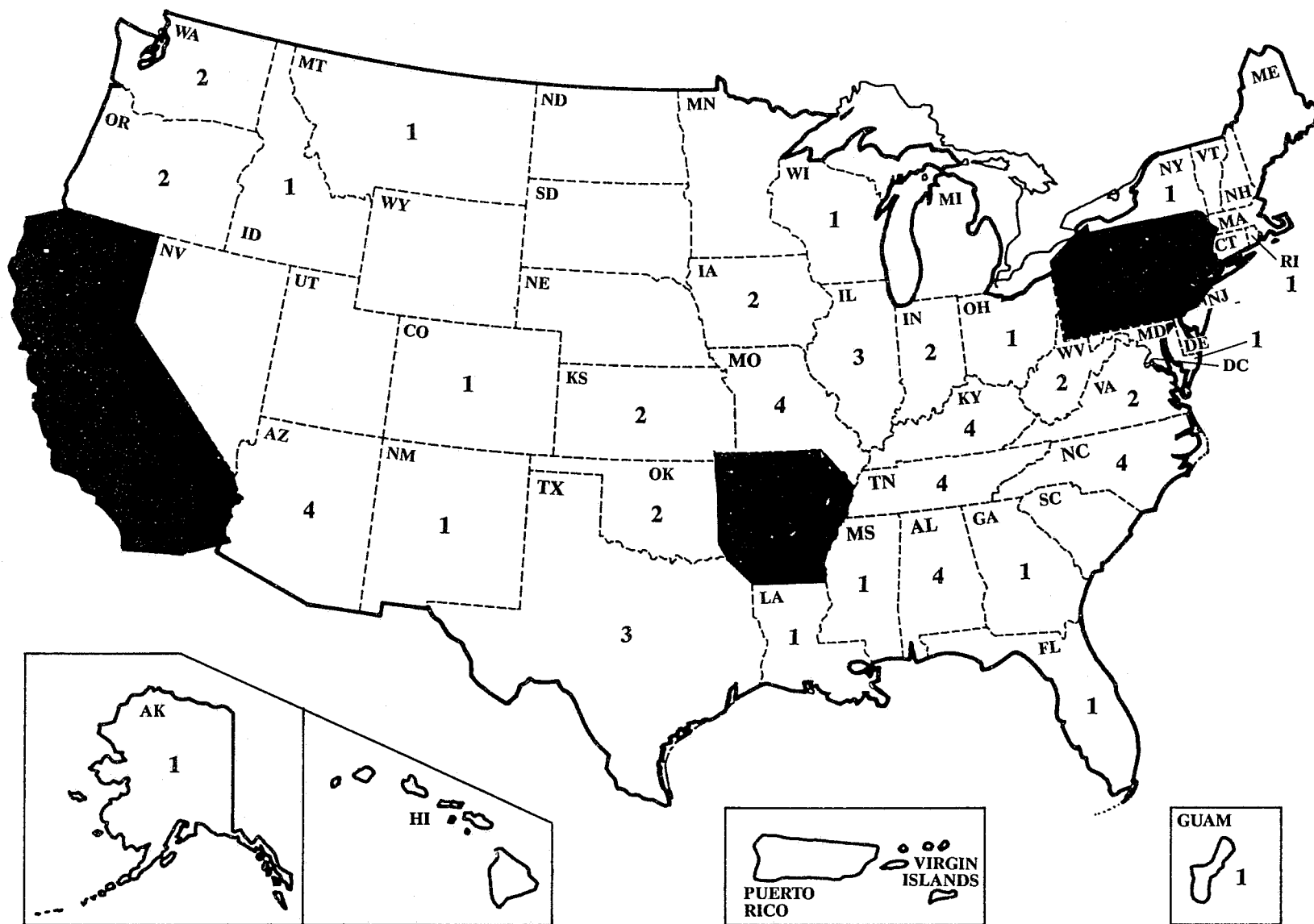
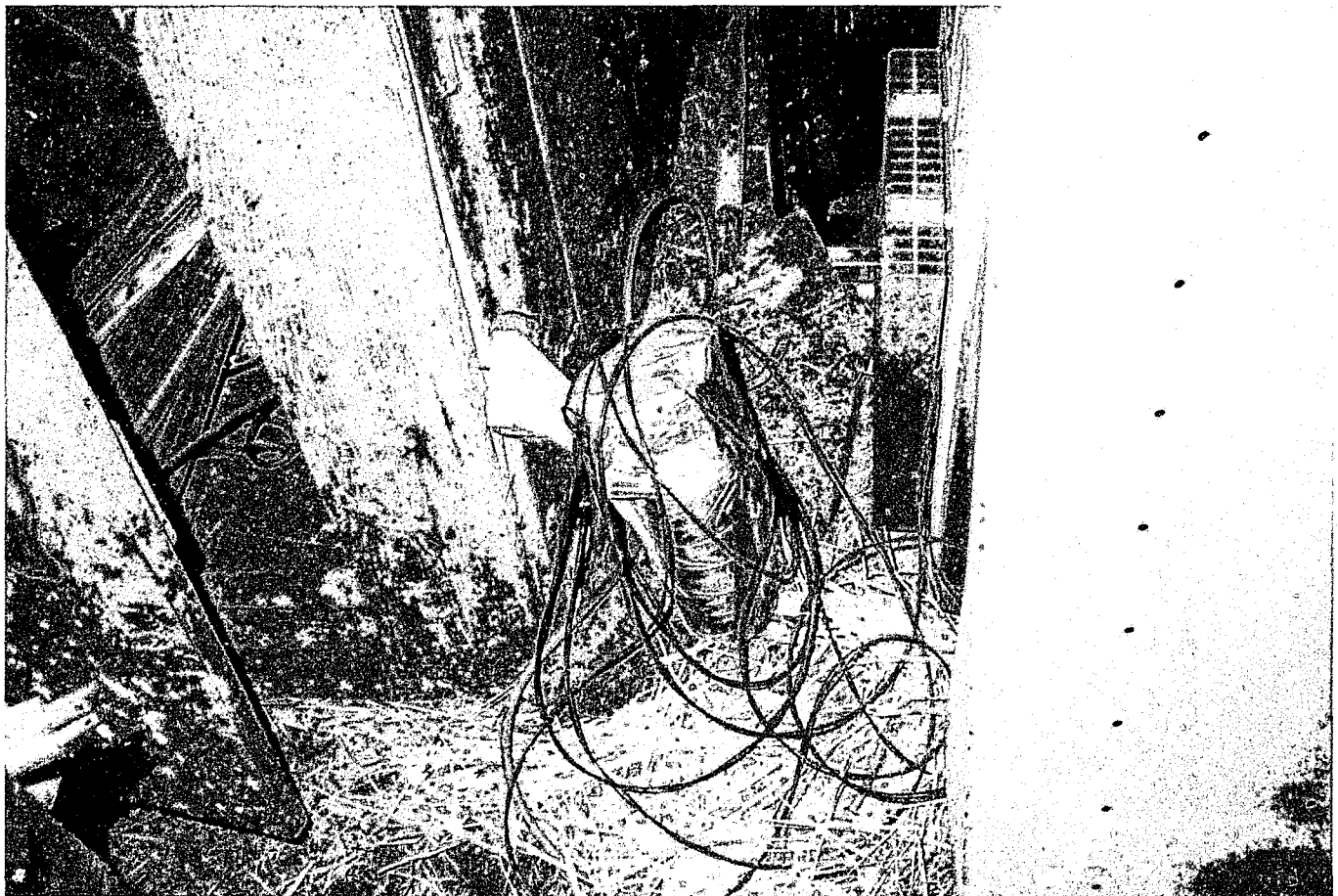


TABLE XVII. - METHODS OF ENTRY FOR EXPLOSIVES THEFTS, 1989-93

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	%	5-YEAR TOTAL	%
LOCKS CUT AND PRIED	43	37	39	34	25	30%	178	31%
DOORS PRIED AND BLOWN OPEN	6	5	5	7	4	5%	27	5%
KEYS USED	8	9	4	6	3	4%	30	5%
WALL ENTRY	3	1	3	1	4	5%	12	2%
ROOF ENTRY	3	2	3	1	0	0%	9	2%
WINDOW AND VENT ENTRY	3	2	1	3	1	1%	10	2%
FLOOR ENTRY	2	0	1	0	0	0%	3	-
"INSIDE" HELP	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	-
OTHER/UNKNOWN	58	81	71	41	46	55%	297	52%
TOTAL	126	138	127	93	83	100%	567	99%



An incendiary device recovered in close proximity to a methamphetamine laboratory housed within a barn located in a rural area of Colorado. The device was rigged to be exploded from the farmhouse.

TABLE XVIII. - QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY CATEGORY, 1989-93

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	5-YEAR TOTAL
HIGH EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
DYNAMITE	11,810	77,005	9,498	5,694	6,102	110,109
TNT,C4 MILITARY	1,955	350	363	223	163	3,054
PRIMERS	0	90	1	28	41	160
BOOSTERS	371	841	746	233	496	2,687
TOTAL	14,136	78,286	10,608	6,178	6,802	116,010
LOW EXPLOSIVES (IN POUNDS)						
BLACK POWDER	1,224	149	281	276	244	2,174
SMOKELESS POWDER	174	121	285	80	35	695
TOTAL	1,398	270	566	356	279	2,869
BLASTING AGENTS (IN POUNDS)	7,318	9,028	1,960	7,369	3,347	29,022
DET CORD/IGNITOR CORD/SAFETY FUSE (IN FEET)	100,752	47,078	57,606	32,802	80,862	319,100
DETONATORS (BY QUANTITY)	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382	11,689	70,368
GRENADES (BY QUANTITY)	356	461	461	661	615	2,554

**TABLE XIX. - INCIDENTS OF RECOVERED EXPLOSIVES¹ PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
STOLEN, 1989-93**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	64	55	42	35	30	226
POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES	9,065	15,236	4,184	2,085	4,360	34,930
DETONATORS	12,128	4,711	1,787	2,403	2,461	23,490
FEET OF DETONATING CORD/SAFETY FUSE	64,378	20,754	25,063	735	8,034	118,964

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

FIGURE VI. - COMPARISON OF CATEGORIES OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED, 1989-93

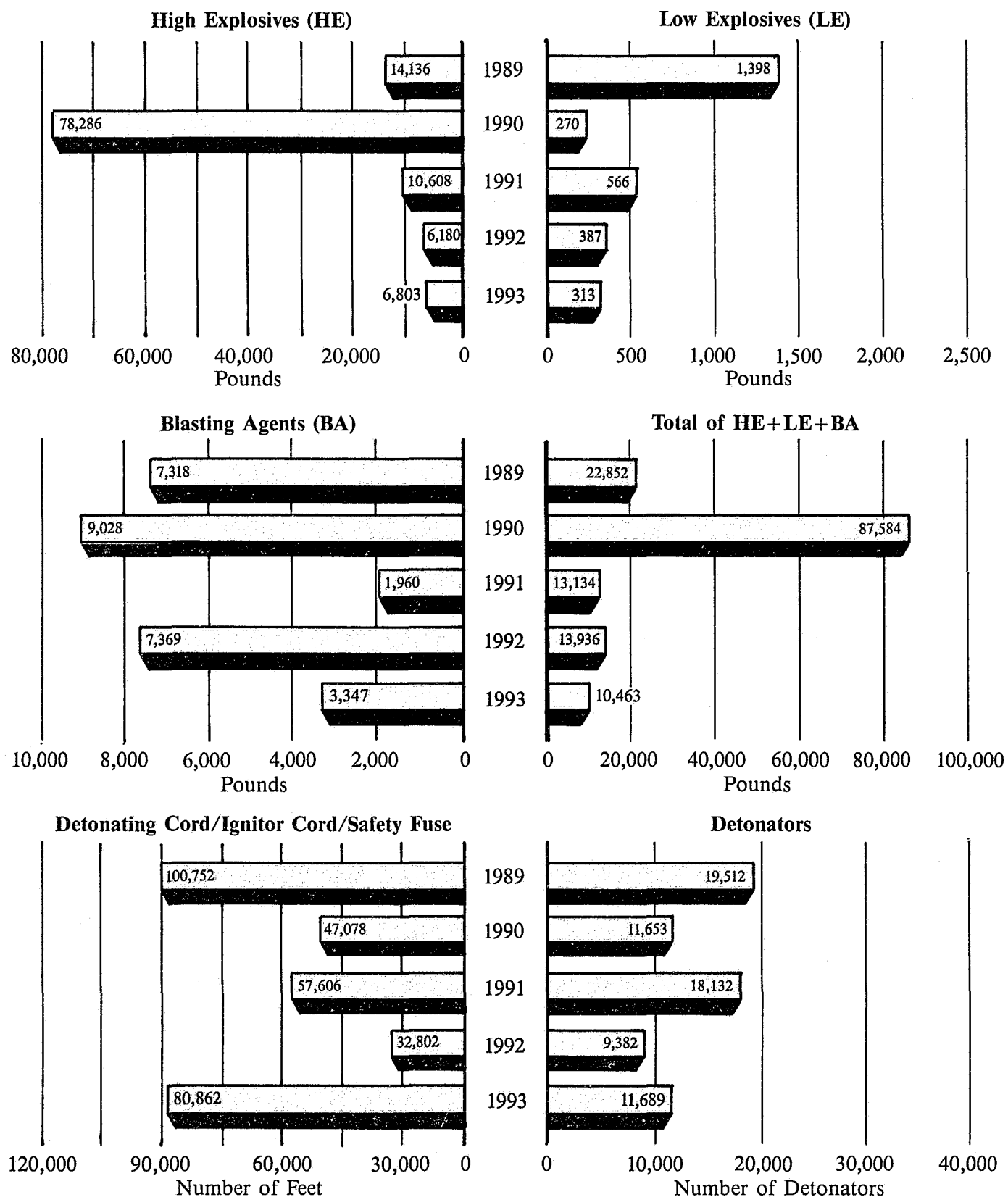


TABLE XX. - INCIDENTS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE, 1989-93

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	16	15	21	14	9	27	75	20
AK	1	3	0	4	3	33	11	37
AZ	6	6	9	13	37	10	71	22
AR	39	35	15	17	18	20	124	9
CA	52	70	55	145	237	1	559	1
CO	3	7	12	14	34	12	70	23
CT	9	5	12	19	10	26	55	28
DE	0	3	4	2	1	35	10	38
DC	0	1	3	2	1	35	7	40
FL	38	45	41	52	80	2	256	5
GA	24	20	23	27	29	13	123	10
HI	4	1	8	4	11	25	28	32
ID	1	4	2	4	4	32	15	35
IL	27	63	73	70	74	4	307	4
IN	13	17	13	16	17	21	76	19
IA	5	6	2	6	9	27	28	32
KS	15	19	8	15	13	23	70	23
KY	74	77	97	88	86	3	422	2
LA	12	15	11	7	20	18	65	25
ME	3	5	4	3	0	36	15	35
MD	10	10	17	6	18	20	61	26
MA	12	13	14	10	12	24	61	26
MI	25	37	32	53	68	5	215	7
MN	8	7	6	6	5	31	32	31
MS	20	13	19	10	23	17	52	15
MO	12	18	10	22	27	14	89	14
MT	2	2	1	3	10	26	18	34
NE	2	0	1	3	12	24	18	34
NV	6	14	21	14	24	16	79	17
NH	2	1	2	1	3	33	9	39
NJ	5	12	17	22	25	15	81	16
NM	6	10	8	34	16	22	74	21
NY	23	24	25	59	67	6	198	8
NC	9	17	19	17	19	19	81	16
ND	1	1	1	0	0	36	3	43
OH	12	23	26	22	24	16	107	11
OK	13	18	24	9	25	15	89	14
OR	13	18	6	18	35	11	90	13
PA	52	45	25	52	47	8	221	6
RI	1	0	1	0	2	34	4	42
SC	13	7	7	7	8	28	42	30
SD	10	21	10	8	7	29	56	27
TN	25	21	20	19	18	20	103	12
TX	68	75	56	71	52	7	322	3
UT	5	10	9	15	8	28	47	29
VT	5	0	0	3	4	32	12	36
VA	12	10	12	19	25	15	78	18
WA	21	22	12	14	38	9	107	11
WV	12	16	13	7	8	28	56	27
WI	15	8	16	12	18	20	69	24
WY	7	5	3	6	6	30	27	33
GUAM	0	0	0	0	3	33	3	44
PUERTO RICO	0	1	2	2	0	36	5	41
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	45
TOTAL	769	896	848	1,066	1,350		4,929	

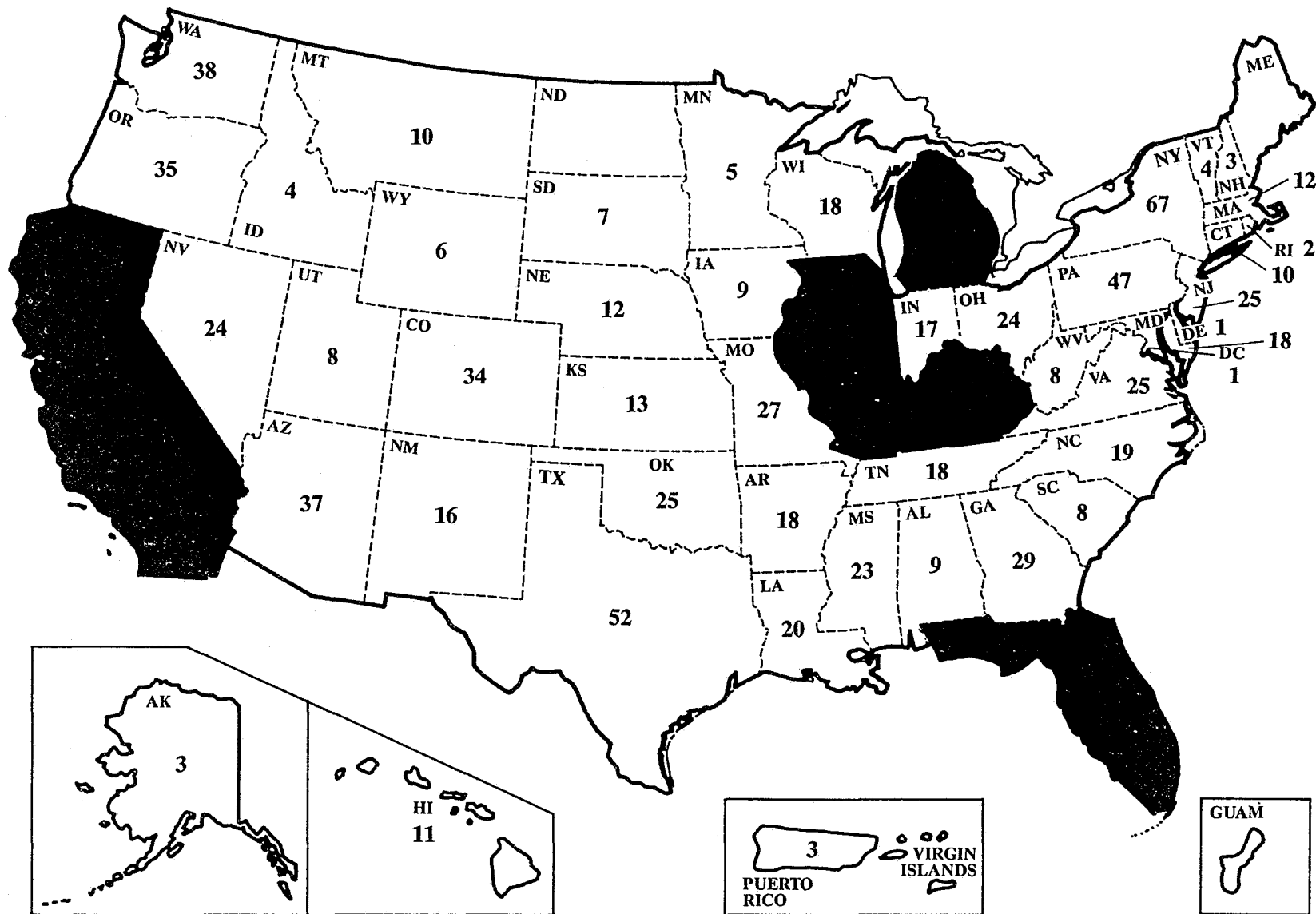
TABLE XXI. - POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED BY STATE, 1989-93

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	1,306	170	478	345	119	19	2,418	12
AK	0	62,231	0	149	37	28	62,417	1
AZ	220	29	0	1	198	14	448	33
AR	758	848	282	181	1,151	3	3,220	10
CA	1,085	216	206	568	290	10	2,365	13
CO	575	3	283	15	62	24	938	28
CT	4	0	4	37	3	35	48	47
DE	0	0	0	0	1	37	1	51
DC	0	0	6	0	0	38	6	50
FL	67	482	243	181	38	27	1,011	24
GA	1,008	187	131	104	1,612	1	3,042	11
HI	0	0	3	50	6	34	59	46
ID	1	32	150	219	1,218	2	1,620	19
IL	18	28	489	363	49	25	947	27
IN	41	3	50	0	2	36	96	43
IA	401	0	275	1	101	21	778	29
KS	164	373	77	993	182	16	1,789	17
KY	1,938	713	1,570	543	844	6	5,608	6
LA	60	60	37	31	155	17	343	36
ME	55	2	334	0	0	38	391	34
MD	2	446	58	3	0	38	509	32
MA	0	64	263	0	0	38	327	37
MI	581	22	42	52	30	30	727	30
MN	1,618	94	1	3	3	35	1,719	18
MS	351	161	528	53	151	18	1,244	21
MO	79	42	277	385	199	13	982	25
MT	36	0	0	145	11	33	192	40
NE	1	0	2	0	317	9	320	38
NV	229	840	12	28	36	29	1,145	23
NH	1	0	60	0	0	38	61	45
NJ	0	1	4	56	14	32	75	44
NM	736	44	104	794	208	12	1,886	16
NY	149	9	240	76	503	7	977	26
NC	259	11	106	255	6	34	637	31
ND	0	20	17	0	0	38	37	48
OH	915	274	107	38	74	23	1,408	20
OK	12	243	73	2	879	5	1,209	22
OR	372	2,693	72	6	84	22	3,227	9
PA	881	553	1,570	85	187	15	3,276	8
RI	0	0	0	0	1	37	1	50
SC	26	67	14	16	0	38	123	42
SD	200	1,494	164	126	115	20	2,099	14
TN	931	711	650	745	330	8	3,367	7
TX	2,174	716	2,129	573	969	4	6,561	4
UT	5,105	180	141	6,419	0	38	11,845	3
VT	0	0	0	24	0	38	24	49
VA	180	140	12	36	16	31	384	35
WA	279	2,055	3,306	92	218	11	5,950	5
WV	44	11,670	193	35	0	38	11,942	2
WI	29	5	105	108	42	26	289	39
WY	102	75	0	0	2	36	179	41
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	52
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	52
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	52
TOTAL	22,993	88,007	14,868	13,936	10,463		150,267	

TABLE XXII. - NUMBER OF DETONATORS RECOVERED BY STATE, 1989-93

STATE							5-YEAR	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
AL	229	73	165	3	213	12	683	24
AK	0	885	0	0	17	25	902	21
AZ	52	39	2,492	165	324	8	3,072	6
AR	747	601	24	349	1,276	2	2,997	7
CA	833	35	420	350	777	7	2,415	8
CO	372	0	22	19	88	18	501	33
CT	1	2	0	175	3	34	181	40
DE	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
DC	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
FL	17	337	36	12	139	14	541	27
GA	601	452	5	20	949	5	2,027	10
HI	1	0	59	31	1	36	92	41
ID	1	1	1	1	3,311	1	3,315	5
IL	13	25	38	412	39	22	527	28
IN	64	9	0	500	1	36	574	26
IA	0	0	79	0	3	34	82	42
KS	175	334	3	2	12	26	526	29
KY	7,093	925	1,813	3,604	968	4	14,403	1
LA	157	115	86	19	3	34	380	39
ME	5	0	0	0	0	37	5	46
MD	0	505	8	0	0	37	513	31
MA	647	8	342	2	1	36	1,000	20
MI	250	79	30	12	7	30	378	38
MN	9	54	2	673	0	37	738	23
MS	286	134	34	1	148	13	603	25
MO	26	29	57	14	257	10	383	37
MT	3	0	0	50	22	24	75	43
NE	0	0	0	0	1,125	3	1,125	19
NV	1	365	1,421	7	17	25	1,811	12
NH	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
NJ	1	0	1	1	10	27	13	45
NM	1,026	3	0	1,206	0	37	2,235	9
NY	3	292	26	94	99	17	514	30
NC	80	11	271	32	42	21	436	34
ND	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
OH	639	307	294	56	126	15	1,422	15
OK	12	89	280	1	120	16	502	32
OR	103	1,335	19	26	5	32	1,488	14
PA	407	1,255	12	0	303	9	1,977	11
RI	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
SC	0	868	15	5	0	37	888	22
SD	110	1,105	73	182	68	19	1,538	13
TN	840	18	449	46	53	20	1,406	16
TX	2,545	942	698	219	889	6	5,293	3
UT	0	0	2,906	870	0	37	3,776	4
VT	0	0	0	50	0	37	50	44
VA	1,194	0	111	20	35	23	1,360	17
WA	473	217	553	51	0	37	1,294	18
WV	251	128	5,158	3	1	36	5,541	2
WI	8	6	129	28	231	11	402	35
WY	237	70	0	71	6	31	384	36
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	47
TOTAL	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382	11,689		70,368	

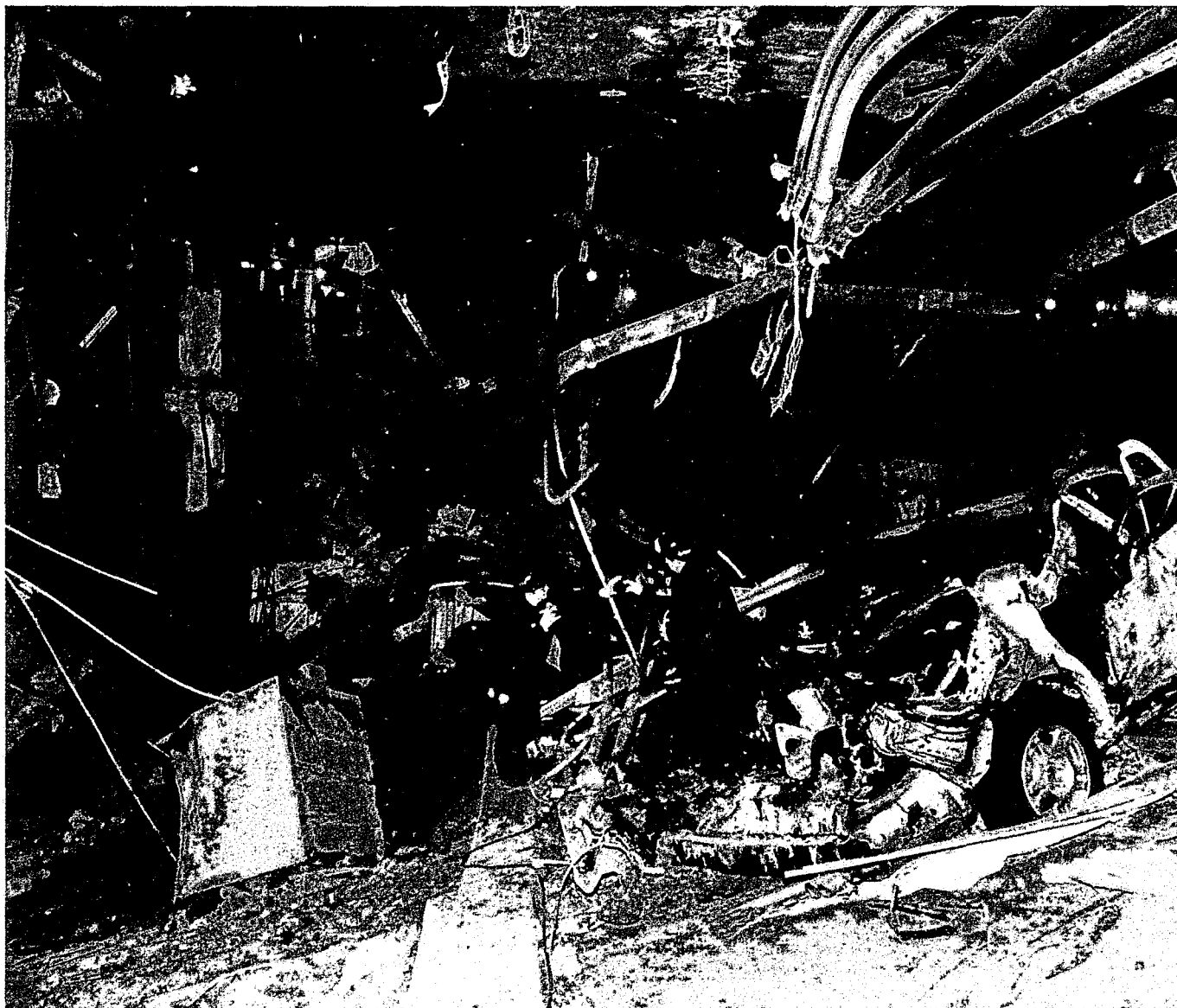
FIGURE VII. - EXPLOSIVES RECOVERIES BY STATE FOR 1993



Part

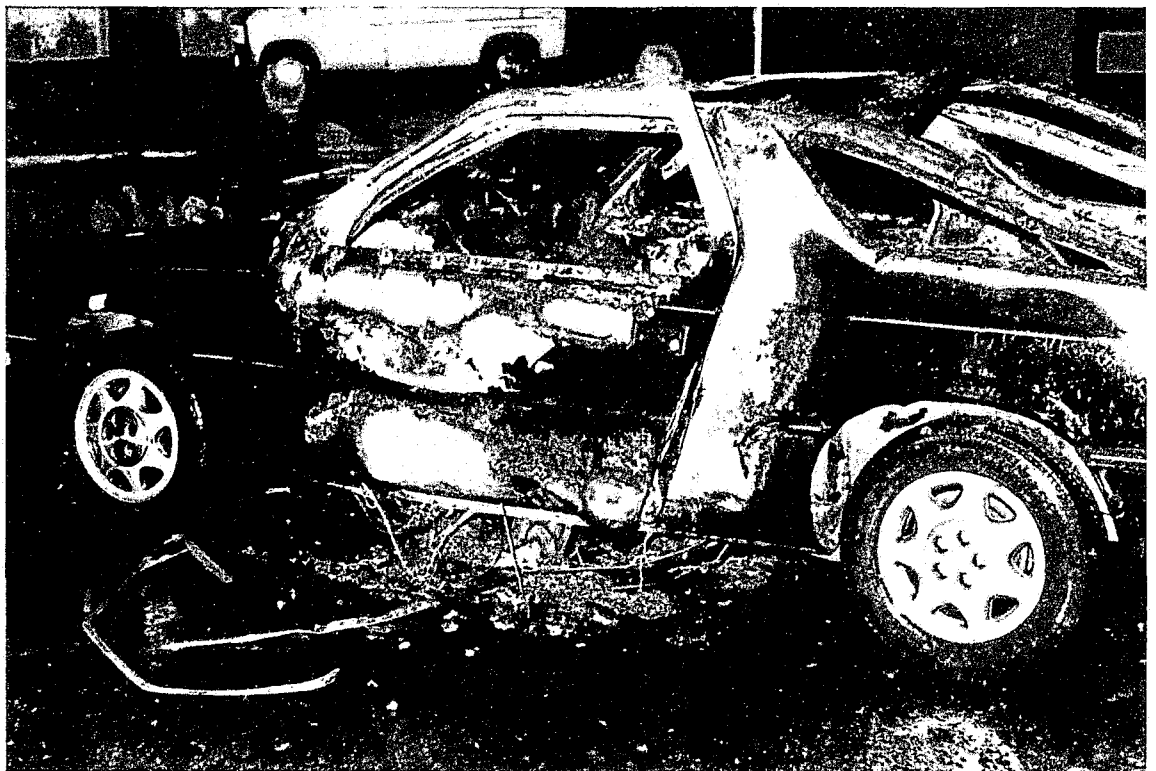
IV

SIGNIFICANT EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS





Investigators sifting through debris at the scene of a vehicle bombing in New York.



Damage to a vehicle resulting from a pipe bombing that occurred in November 1993 in Ohio. The occupant of the vehicle was seriously injured.

The Next Pages

Can Be

Removed for

Posting.

Wanted for Serial Bombings

On June 22, 1993, a mailed package exploded as it was being opened by a world-renowned geneticist at his residence in Tiburon, California. As a result of the blast, the doctor suffered a broken arm, lost four fingers, and sustained facial and abdominal injuries. The package had been received earlier in the day and had been left for him to open.

Two days later, a second bombing occurred. The victim, a professor in the computer department at Yale, was severely injured when he opened a package that had been delivered to him at the computer center. After the blast, the professor staggered to the university health unit and was later transferred to a hospital. He sustained massive chest injuries.

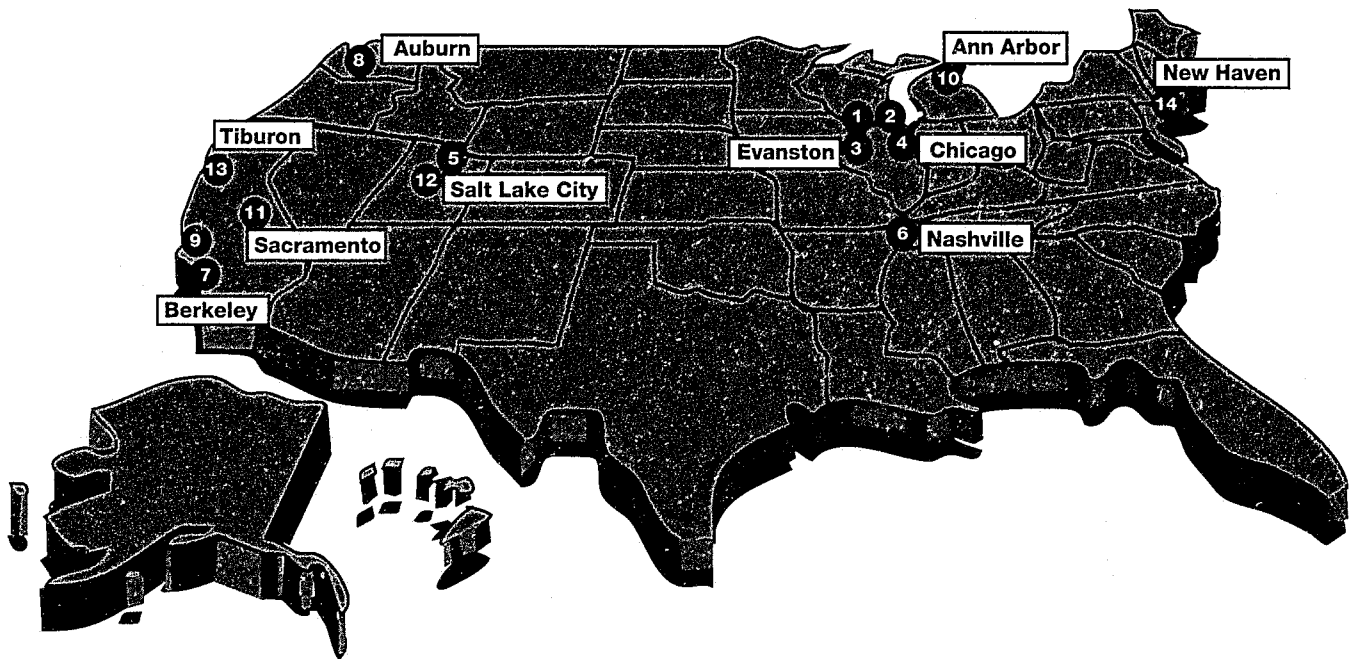
Due to the characteristics of these devices, law enforcement has linked the incidents to 12 prior bombings that have occurred in the United States since 1978. The destructive devices used in this series of bombings are similarly constructed

and have either been placed or mailed to the victims. One person has been killed and a total of 23 individuals have been injured as a result of these 14 known bombings. The lone fatality occurred on December 11, 1985. The owner of a computer rental store in Sacramento, California, was exiting his business when he observed a package on the ground. This package exploded when disturbed by the victim, killing him instantly.

Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies are working together to apprehend the person responsible. A formal task force involving the U.S. Postal Service, ATF, the FBI, and the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department has been formed to investigate the incidents and coordinate the efforts of other police agencies across the country in whose jurisdictions the bombings have occurred. Any information leading to the serial bomber's identification, arrest, and conviction may be directed to 1-800-701-2662.

\$1,000,000 REWARD

call the
UNABOM Task Force
1-800-701-BOMB
(1-800-701-2662)



UNABOM TARGETS

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. University of Illinois at Chicago, IL 5/25/78 | (1 injured) | 8. Boeing Aircraft, Auburn, WA 5/8/85 | |
| 2. Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 5/9/79 | (1 injured) | 9. University of California, Berkeley, CA 5/15/85 | (1 injured) |
| 3. American Airlines, Flight 444, Chicago, IL 11/15/79 | (12 injured) | 10. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 11/15/85 | (2 injured) |
| 4. President United Airlines, Chicago, IL 6/10/80 | (1 injured) | 11. Rentech Company, Sacramento, CA 12/11/85 | (1 death) |
| 5. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 10/8/81 | | 12. CAAM's Inc., Salt Lake City, UT 2/20/87 | (1 injured) |
| 6. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 5/5/82 | (1 injured) | 13. Physician/Researcher, Tiburon, CA 6/22/93 | (1 injured) |
| 7. University of California, Berkeley, CA 7/2/82 | (1 injured) | 14. Professor, Yale University, New Haven, CT 6/24/93 | (1 injured) |

The UNABOM Task Force will pay a reward of up to \$1,000,000 for information leading to the identification, arrest and conviction of the person(s) responsible for placing or mailing explosive devices at the above locations.

Do you know UNABOM?

Please contact the UNABOM Task Force at 1-800-701-BOMB/1-800-701-2662.

Alabama

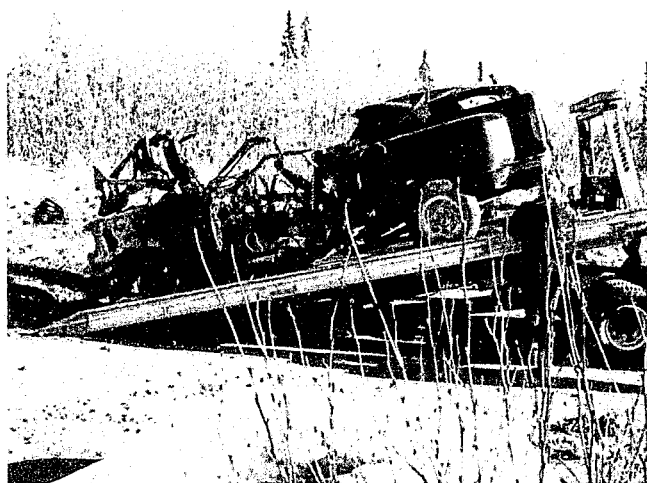
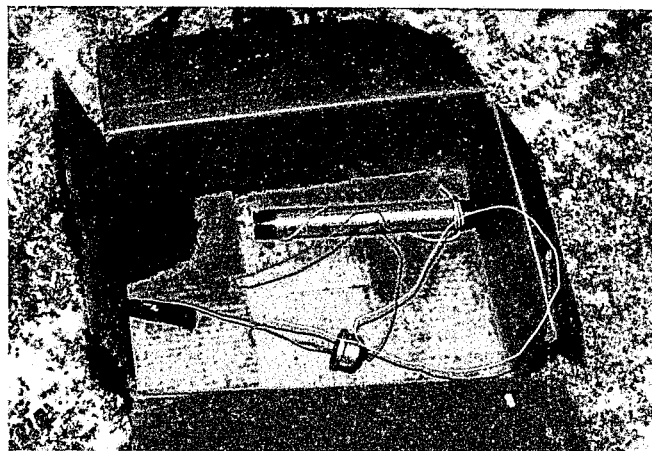
On September 8, 1993, the Tuscaloosa Police Department obtained an arrest warrant for a subject who allegedly threatened his wife with a machinegun and made statements regarding the use of explosives against "any cop." ATF was subsequently requested to assist in the investigation. Upon the arrival of ATF agents, the police officers opted to arrest the individual outside his residence. This was decided in the interest of public safety after the police received information from the subject's wife that dynamite, TNT, machineguns, and molotov cocktails were in the residence. The subject was subsequently arrested during a vehicle stop on charges of menacing. At the time of his arrest, officers found him in possession of a loaded AR-15 and two loaded .38 caliber revolvers. A search of his vehicle by EOD officers resulted in the recovery of two explosive devices made with cast boosters. Following the arrest, ATF agents accompanied police officers to the subject's residence to conduct a search, for which they had previously received consent. There, investigators recovered four unregistered machineguns and a silencer, as well as 100 sticks of highly deteriorated dynamite, 19 1-pound cast boosters, 3,000 feet of det cord, 200 detonators, 6 molotov cocktails, and nitric acid that was allegedly used by the subject to manufacture nitroglycerine. The subject also had over 20,000 rounds of ammunition stored in the house, as well as 20 loaded 30-round AR-15 magazines at strategic locations. The investigation continues.

Alaska

On July 14, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 78 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. The sentencing stems from an investigation conducted by ATF and the Anchorage Police Department into the defendant's purported plot to commit murder, using a bomb. Information uncovered during the investigation revealed that the defendant, a convicted felon, allegedly had been having an affair with a married woman, and that he had talked about killing her husband. Investigators also learned that the defendant had been carrying a handgun and was building pipe bombs in a self-storage unit he rented. A Federal search warrant was obtained and executed at the storage facility. There, investigators

found one complete pipe bomb, which was rendered safe by the Anchorage Police Department Bomb Squad. They also recovered component parts for additional pipe bombs, as well as one handgun and documentary evidence linking the defendant to the storage facility. The defendant was subsequently confronted while trying to gain access to the facility. This led to a consent search at the defendant's boarding room, where the *Anarchist's Cookbook* was recovered. The defendant was arrested and charged in a 4-count indictment. He ultimately pled guilty to one count of possessing an unregistered destructive device.

On October 18, 1993, a man was killed when his pickup truck exploded and burst into flames as he was driving near Wasilla. ATF was subsequently asked to coordinate the bomb scene investigation. The responding agents were assisted by investigators from the FBI, the Alaska State Police, and the Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office. Evidence recovered at the scene revealed that the explosion was caused by a remote control bomb. Further examination of the evidence by the ATF laboratory revealed an identifiable latent print from duct tape used in the construction of the device. A suspect was ultimately identified, that being the deceased's 62-year-old neighbor, who allegedly had developed a fixation on the deceased's 30-year-old wife. Investigators also learned of incriminating statements made by the suspect that linked him to the murder. The suspect was arrested on November 9, 1993, for homicide. Following the arrest, investigators executed a State search warrant at the suspect's residence. As a result of the search, they recovered numerous documents tying the suspect to the bombing. Investigators also believe a second individual may be involved in the bombing. This person has been identified through purchases of explosives that match those used in the device. The 62-year-old has been indicted and is in custody awaiting trial.



On August 2, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and 4 months' imprisonment. Two of her codefendants had previously been sentenced, one to life

imprisonment plus 30 years, and one to 21 years and 10 months' imprisonment. The trial for two other codefendants is pending. The sentencings stem from an investigation conducted by ATF, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the Anchorage Police Department, and the FBI into a bombing in Chugiak that killed a man and seriously injured his wife. The bomb, which had been sent through the mail, exploded at the victims' residence. The bomb was intended for their son, who had testified against two of the defendants during a previous trial for their involvement in a random shooting that resulted in a homicide.

On December 3, 1993, ATF agents arrested a suspect following an undercover purchase of thirty 1 1/4-pound blocks of military C-4, 17 electric detonators, and 8 M-1 firing detonators. The suspect, a felon on parole for a forgery conviction, came to the attention of ATF and Army CID when it was learned that the suspect wanted to sell the explosives for \$1,500. A Federal search warrant was secured and contact for the undercover purchase was made. The investigation continues to determine who is obtaining the military explosives and selling them to the public.

Arizona

On May 17, 1993, a 19-year-old defendant pled guilty to three counts of causing malicious damage to property used in interstate commerce and was sentenced to 1 year in prison, followed by 1 year in a halfway house, and 5 years of probation. Prosecution is pending for two juvenile defendants. The guilty plea and sentencing are the result of an investigation by ATF and the Tucson Police Department Special Investigations Unit into bombings that occurred at the local Republican and Democratic Party headquarters, and to the office of a U.S. Senator. Investigators acted on information received through an anonymous tip and identified one of the juvenile defendants, who admitted his involvement in the bombings and implicated the two other defendants. The juvenile agreed to cooperate with authorities, and through him, investigators were able to obtain recorded admissions from the 19-year-old.

On October 16, 1993, ATF agents met with a suspect and arranged for the exchange of 4 ounces of cocaine for 19 pounds of C-4, 25 1-pound charges of military TNT, 20 military blasting caps, 10 military M-60 fuse igniters, and 2,000 feet of det cord. Taped confessions were subsequently obtained from three U.S. Army sergeants as to their involvement in the theft of the explosives from the military depot where they were assigned. The explosives had been removed from the explosives bunker and stored at a location off base. The explosives were seized at this location by ATF. The sergeants have since been removed from active duty.

California

On December 24, 1993, a 71-year-old woman living in Olivehurst found a flashlight near the bushes in her front

yard. Her granddaughter observed her bring the flashlight into her house. On December 25, 1993, the woman's body was discovered by her granddaughter. Investigators from the California State Fire Marshal's Office, the California Department of Justice Crime Laboratory, and the Yuba County Sheriff's Office responded to the scene to investigate. ATF was subsequently notified. Neighbors reported hearing an explosion sometime in the early evening the day before. Although numerous pieces of the flashlight and a battery were recovered, as was evidence of smokeless powder, investigators have not yet been able to determine how the device exploded. It does not appear that the deceased was the intended victim, however. The device was found in bushes that are directly adjacent to the street in a neighborhood that has had numerous problems with drug sales and other related criminal activity. The investigation continues.

On April 12, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 548 months' imprisonment. The sentencing stems from an investigation by the San Diego Sheriff's Office and ATF into the defendant's role in a bombing in Imperial Beach. The bombing resulted in severe injuries to an innocent passerby, who happened upon the device. The device was intended for an individual who was the president of the local chapter of an outlaw motorcycle gang.

On May 20, 1993, ATF assistance was requested by the San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department following its discovery of several incendiary boobytrap devices during a probation search at a residence. The subject in question was being served with an eviction notice when he became violent and reached for a loaded .38 caliber pistol. He was arrested. During the subsequent search of the residence, deputies discovered that the front door and a window of the residence were boobytrapped with improvised explosive devices consisting of propane cylinders and gasoline. Prepositioned firearms and ammunition were also found, and in one of the closets, deputies discovered a trap door leading to a subterranean bunker with a tunnel that was loaded with additional firearms, ammunition, and water. The subject has been charged with attempted murder of a police officer, felon in possession of a firearm, and possession of an unregistered destructive device. He is currently in custody undergoing psychiatric evaluation to determine his competency to stand trial.

On October 19 and 26, 1993, a principal defendant and his juvenile coconspirator pled guilty to charges stemming from a firebombing at a synagogue and a pipe bombing at a residence. They were subsequently sentenced to 97 months' imprisonment and 57 months' imprisonment, respectively. The sentencings are the result of an investigation by ATF, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the FBI into the activities of various white supremacist groups, one with which the defendants were associated. During the investigation, numerous machineguns, short-barreled shotguns, and pipe bombs were purchased.

Colorado

On May 12, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 2 consecutive life sentences for murder, and three consecutive 24-year sentences for use of an explosive to commit a felony. He had also been found guilty of third-degree assault and possession of an explosive device, the latter of which was dismissed in lieu of the life sentences. The sentencing culminates an investigation that began in 1989 and involved a series of bombings in Grand Junction. The first bomb in the series failed to explode due to a poor electrical connection. The second incident resulted in damage to eight vehicles and injuries to one person, who sustained shrapnel wounds to the legs. The third and fourth incidents--one a random placement of a device and the other a pipe bombing of a vehicle--resulted in fatalities, one of which involved a 13-year-old girl. Tools recovered from the defendant's residence as a result of a search were ultimately linked to marks found on device components recovered at the bomb scenes. This investigation was worked jointly with the Grand Junction Police Department.

Florida

On May 11 and 12, 1993, eight defendants were sentenced after being convicted on charges that included racketeering; damaging a vehicle by means of an explosive, resulting in death; money laundering; and conspiracy to distribute cocaine. Seven defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment, and the eighth was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. Eight other defendants previously received sentences ranging in length from 84 months to 240 months. Two additional defendants are fugitives. The sentencings are the result of an investigation by ATF, DEA, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Highway Patrol, the Broward County Sheriff's Office, the Marianna Police Department, and the Jackson County Sheriff's Office. The investigation involved a Florida Highway Patrol trooper who was killed as a result of an explosion caused by a boobytrapped microwave oven containing a pipe bomb. The investigation revealed that the bombing resulted from the activities of a Jamaican-led cocaine and crack cocaine trafficking organization operating in Florida.

On November 2, 1993, a suspect was indicted on charges of possessing unregistered destructive devices, manufacturing destructive devices without a license, and improperly storing explosive materials. The suspect, a dentist by profession, had been found in possession of 12 destructive devices, one a pipe bomb, by Metro-Dade police officers who had responded to his residence on a domestic disturbance call. ATF subsequently responded at the request of the Metro-Dade Police Bomb and Arson Squad. The devices, which consisted of plastic bottles containing black powder and electrical wiring, were rendered safe by the bomb squad. The suspect admitted to making all the devices except for the pipe bomb, and offered no motive for their manufacture other than that he was a "fireworks enthusiast." The suspect's trial is pending.



On August 3, 1993, an explosion occurred in a vehicle, causing structural damage to the vehicle but no injuries to either the individual driving or his two children. An investigation by ATF, the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, the Palm Beach County Fire Department, and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service ensued. The crime scene examination revealed that the explosion had been caused by a timing device consisting of two pipe bombs that had been placed underneath the left rear of the vehicle. Further investigation led to the identification of a suspect, the estranged husband of a woman with whom the victim of the bombing was involved. A subsequent search of the suspect's workplace uncovered a can of black powder, from which a latent print of the suspect was retrieved. Investigators also searched his residence and vehicle, where they found other items similar to those used in the construction of the device. Although the suspect initially denied any involvement in the bombing, he ultimately admitted to his manufacture and placement of the device. He was arrested on State charges of attempted murder. Federal charges are also pending.

On September 24, 1993, a pipe bomb exploded in a vehicle driven by an individual in Miami. He sustained severe injuries to his arm and leg, and was airlifted to the local hospital. Responding Metro-Dade police units found another device under the driver's seat. The device was subsequently rendered safe by the Metro-Dade Police Department Bomb Squad. ATF joined in the investigation, which disclosed that the injured individual had been traveling in the vehicle with two other men just prior to the explosion and looking for a man with whom they had had a dispute. The two companions later left the vehicle, after which the injured party apparently reached under the driver's seat to retrieve one of the devices and it exploded.



On July 27, 1993, a fish market in Pompano Beach was firebombed. At the time of the incident, there were four occupants in the building. The owners escaped with minor injuries; however, a customer fell in the flammable liquid and flames and sustained second- and third-degree burns over 60 percent of his body. He later died. Investigators from the Pompano Beach Fire Department, the Pompano Beach Police Department, and ATF responded to process the crime scene. An accelerant-detecting canine from the Boca Raton Fire Department that was brought to the scene to assist investigators "hit" on the device, which consisted of a 1-gallon plastic jug, gasoline, and a cloth wick. The wick was recovered intact. This investigation continues.



Georgia

On July 21, 1993, two suspects were named in an indictment that charged them with possessing an unregistered destructive device, selling stolen explosives, storing stolen explosives, and being a felon in possession of a firearm (destructive device). The indictment is the result of an investigation by ATF, the Gwinnett County Police Department, and the Gwinnett County Sheriff's Office that began when information was received from the Clarkston Police Department that one of the suspects wanted to sell military and commercial explosives. An ATF undercover agent met with the suspect and purchased 3 pounds of military high explosives. An additional purchase was scheduled for later that day. Investigators surveilled the suspect, and observed him at what was later determined to be the residence of the second suspect, a Gwinnett County deputy sheriff. The undercover agent later met with the first suspect, who showed the agent explosives, ammunition, and a Claymore mine. He was subsequently arrested. Soon after, investigators confronted the deputy sheriff, who consented to a search of his residence. Agents seized several pounds of military and commercial explosives, which the deputy sheriff admitted to stealing while employed as an Atlanta police officer and bomb technician. He was later arrested. Both suspects entered guilty pleas, one to charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device, and the other to being a felon in possession of a firearm (Claymore mine). They were ultimately sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment and 64 months' imprisonment, respectively.

On June 28, 1993, ATF responded to a request for assistance from the Douglas County Sheriff's Office to investigate a possible bomb at an apartment complex. Investigators observed what appeared to be propane gas tanks that had been attached to the engine compartment of a vehicle. It was subsequently rendered safe by the 13th EOD Unit from Ft. Gillem. The device was discovered by the boyfriend of the woman who owned the vehicle. Interviews with them led investigators to a suspect, a convicted felon and old boyfriend of the woman. Investigators located the suspect, who lived at his parents' residence, and then sought the assistance of the Cobb County Police Department to obtain a search warrant for the residence. ATF agents, along with investigators from the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, the Douglas County Fire Department, and the Cobb County Police Department, returned to the residence to execute the warrant. Investigators first sought consent to search, which they received. Several evidentiary items were retained, to include a store receipt. The suspect was confronted with his possession of the receipt, at which time he confessed that he had built the device. He has since been sentenced to 80 months' imprisonment on Federal charges that included the unlawful manufacture and possession of a destructive device. This sentence is to be served concurrently to 2 10-year prison terms the suspect received on State charges.

On June 28, 1993, ATF agents executed a Federal search warrant at the residence of a convicted felon in Loganville.

Assisting in the execution of the warrant were investigators from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Walton County Sheriff's Department. As a result of the search, 13 firearms, 2,000 pounds of high explosives, and 800 detonators were seized. Apparently, the felon had used a false license as a blaster obtained from the State to purchase the explosives. Although he had applied for relief from disability to restore his firearms and explosives privileges, his application was denied. This case is pending prosecution.

On November 12, 1993, ATF received information concerning a Bainbridge resident in possession of military explosives and other military property. The property was allegedly contained in a trailer in Climax that was owned by an individual residing in Florida. ATF subsequently obtained consent from this individual to search the trailer. Upon arriving at the trailer, ATF agents observed two subjects removing items from the trailer. They were confronted and relayed that the owner of the trailer had instructed them to remove the property. A search of the trailer and surrounding area resulted in the recovery of approximately \$50,000 in stolen military property, which included 6 anti-personnel mines, 2 plastic bags of C-4, 15 fragmentation grenades with fuse, 2 rolls of det cord, 22 electric detonators, and 8 military detonators. Assisting in this investigation was the U.S. Army CID, the Decatur County Sheriff's Department, and the Bainbridge Police Department.

Idaho

On February 24, 1993, the IRS requested ATF assistance with the execution of a Federal search warrant at a suspect's residence in Twin Falls. The suspect is a blaster with a long history of careless handling and storage of explosives. The warrant was served as part of a national IRS tax investigation. During the execution of the warrant, an estimated 850 pounds of high explosives and 3,000 blasting caps were found illegally stored in a tin shed. Initial traces based on receipts found during the search revealed that the suspect purchased some of the explosives using a copy of his explosives license he surrendered over 1 year ago.

Illinois

On September 9, 1993, a defendant, a kingpin of the pornography industry, was convicted on extortion and conspiracy charges. The conviction culminates an investigation by ATF, the Chicago Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit, and the FBI that began in April 1992 when a pipe bomb prematurely exploded, killing an individual. The ensuing investigation revealed that the deceased was one of four conspirators who had traveled from California to Chicago to plant six pipe bombs at a variety of adult bookstores. They allegedly had been hired by the defendant for \$20,000 to bomb the bookstores in an effort to extort kickbacks of revenues from the bookstore owners. The coconspirators are currently incarcerated. The defendant, who is serving a 10-year

sentence on charges of tax evasion, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice, faces 20 years in prison.



On August 31, 1993, a bomb exploded at a residence in Niles, killing a 39-year-old and severely injuring his wife. Their 10-year-old son was present but was not physically injured. The bomb had been concealed inside a toolbox, which the deceased's wife and her neighbor had seen earlier in the day in the parking lot. The deceased's wife retrieved the toolbox and brought it inside her townhome. Her husband subsequently put the toolbox on his lap and turned the key that was in the lock. The pipe bomb inside the toolbox exploded instantly. Subsequent investigation by the Niles Police Department, the Cook County Sheriff's Department Bomb Squad, the Chicago Police Department Bomb Squad, and ATF revealed that the intended victim was the neighbor. During an interview with the neighbor, investigators learned that she had previously received an unexpected and unfamiliar package. She had removed the brown wrapping paper but decided against removing the contents, a cassette stereo, from the package and stored the package in her room. Subsequent examination of the package by investigators revealed that the package contained a large pipe bomb that was designed to explode when the cord to the stereo was plugged into the socket. Further investigation led to the identification of a suspect, the neighbor's ex-boyfriend. He was questioned at his residence and gave consent to search his home, where investigators saw, in plain view, items matching the components used in the manufacture of the two devices. These items were taken into custody as evidence. The suspect later admitted his guilt to the toolbox bombing but denied knowledge or the manufacture of the cassette stereo bomb. He was immediately taken into custody, without bond, and charged with State violations, including first-degree murder. A State search warrant executed on the suspect's residence and car resulted in the recovery of additional evidence. Judicial action is pending.



Photo courtesy of the Cook County Sheriff's Department.

On May 22, 1993, an explosion occurred at a home in Bloomington, killing a 29-year-old woman. Neighbors from as far as two blocks away heard the blast. The Bloomington Police Department responded, and requested ATF assistance at the scene. Following a sweep by the Illinois Secretary of State Police Hazardous Device Unit for additional devices in the house, investigators began processing the scene. The victim was found lying in the foyer of the residence, and it appeared that she had reached down to pick up an object when the device exploded. A piece of metal was found clutched in her hand. The blast caused an approximate 8- by 10-inch hole in the floor, and splintered a section of wood siding 2 feet long and 6 inches wide next to the front door of the residence. From evidence collected at the scene, the device appeared to have been placed in a separate metal container. All evidence was sent to the ATF laboratory for examination. The joint investigation between the Bloomington Police Department and ATF continues.

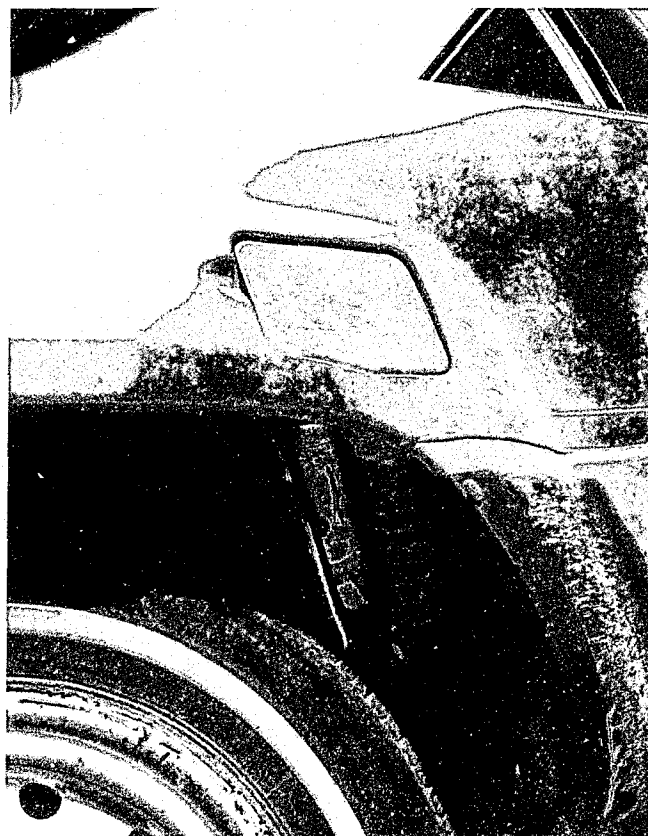
On August 16, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on charges of arson and aiding and abetting as a result of a plea agreement. She had been charged with arson and with two counts of possession of an unregistered destructive device. Her codefendant and lover was previously sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment on charges relating to the manufacture, placement, and detonation of a destructive device. The sentences stem from an investigation by the Crown Point Police Department, the Lake County Sheriff's Department, and ATF into the defendants' role in two separate bombings in Crown Point, one involving a restaurant and the other involving a vehicle. The intended target was the defendant's ex-employee. The motive was revenge for the ex-employee's alleged assistance in a law enforcement narcotics investigation involving the defendant and her tavern.

On October 1, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to charges of possessing a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. The sentencing is the result of an investigation conducted

by ATF, the Madison County Sheriff's Office, and the Indiana State Police. The sheriff's office requested ATF assistance when it was learned that the defendant, a multiconvicted felon who was out on bond for possessing stolen goods, wanted to have a Madison County officer murdered. The defendant subsequently met with an individual, to whom he delivered three 1/4 pound cast boosters and detonators to be used in a device. The defendant then met with an undercover agent and requested assistance in manufacturing and placing a bomb on the officer's car. When he arrived at the meeting, he was armed with a loaded handgun with an obliterated serial number. While at the meeting, the defendant further solicited assistance in eliminating another witness who had agreed to testify against him. The defendant was arrested when he left the meeting with a "prop" device to place on the car.

Indiana

On August 23, 1993, an individual reported to the Merrillville Police Department what he believed to be a pipe bomb strapped to the fuel intake hose of his delivery truck. ATF responded to a request for assistance and was joined by the Porter County Sheriff's Department Bomb Unit, which rendered the device safe. The evidence was subsequently submitted to the ATF laboratory for examination. The individual who reported the incident had no knowledge as to who was responsible. On September 7, 1993, the Portage Police Department requested the assistance of ATF at the scene of a car bombing. The incident occurred at the residence of this same individual. Upon examination, it was apparent to



the investigators that a pipe bomb had been strapped to the fuel intake hose of the vehicle and had been wired to the vehicle's starter. The individual again had no knowledge as to who was responsible. He was interviewed again in October, at which time he admitted to the manufacture and placement of both pipe bombs. His reason for making the devices was to commit suicide; however, he could not go through with the attempts. A subsequent consent search at his residence resulted in the recovery of evidentiary items used in the manufacture of both devices. The investigation continues.

Kansas

On August 5, 1993, ATF was notified by the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, Oskaloosa, that a fire and several explosions had destroyed a pickup truck parked in front of the sheriff's department annex. Examination of the pickup truck revealed that two destructive devices had exploded and that numerous unexploded devices were still inside the bed of the truck. The Olathe Fire Department Bomb Squad, assisted by a member of the Leavenworth Police Department Bomb Squad, subsequently removed nine additional devices from the truck. Investigators subsequently determined who the vehicle belonged to, and that the suspect had been observed departing the area of the annex just prior to the explosion. While at the scene, investigators were notified by the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office that a second bombing had occurred at the Federal building in Topeka. Subsequent investigation at the Federal building disclosed that minutes after the explosion in a vehicle driven by the suspect, he had entered the fourth floor of the building, where he immediately opened fire with a concealed weapon at security officers. One security officer was killed and another wounded. The suspect proceeded down the hallway, throwing three destructive devices and randomly firing his handgun. Two of the devices exploded upon impact, and the third remained intact. He then entered the clerk's office, where he shot a woman in her face, arm, and abdomen. The suspect continued his random shooting spree and threw two more devices, which exploded. Sometime later, another device exploded, killing the suspect. Shrapnel from this device hit an employee hiding under a nearby desk. Employees on the floor remained hidden and barricaded until rescued approximately 6 hours later by FBI and Topeka Police Department SWAT members. At the request of the FBI and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, ATF activated the NRT to investigate the scene at the Federal building. The NRT determined that there were four destructive devices in the vehicle and that the suspect had carried eight devices into the building with him, five of which exploded and three of which were rendered safe by the members of the Topeka Police Department Bomb Squad and the Forbes Airfield EOD. A subsequent search of the suspect's residence disclosed sufficient evidence to identify the residence as the location used by the subject to manufacture the devices. It is believed that the suspect's actions were due to his distress over his criminal conviction on drug and weapons charges, the sentence for which he was to receive the day of his rampage.

On February 12, 1993, a bombing occurred at a high school in Prairie Village. The Prairie Village Police Department responded and requested ATF assistance. Personnel from the Johnson County Fire District, the Johnson County Crime Laboratory, the Overland Park Police Department Bomb Squad, and bomb canines and their handlers from the Kansas City Police Department also responded. Evidence collected at the scene revealed that the bomb consisted of a 6-inch galvanized pipe, black powder, and fuse. No one was injured as a result of the bombing, and damage was limited to a water fountain, a ceramic brick wall, and lockers. A subsequent search did not uncover any additional bombs. Further investigation resulted in the identification of a suspect in the bombing, a student at the school. They later recorded conversations where the suspect admitted to the pipe bombing and how he got the bomb to school, but did not state why he did it. He was subsequently arrested on State charges of aggravated arson. He ultimately served 2 1/2 months in prison, and was placed on 5 years' probation. Judicial action against a second suspect, a juvenile being prosecuted as an adult, is pending.

Louisiana

On July 23, 1993, two young men pled guilty to charges of aiding and abetting, possessing an unregistered destructive device, and receiving or transporting an explosive with the knowledge that it would be used to kill, injure, or intimidate, or to damage or destroy property. One has since been sentenced to 97 months' imprisonment, and sentencing of the second is pending. Judicial action against a third young man, a cooperating witness, is also pending. The guilty pleas and sentencing are the result of an investigation by ATF and the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office into a bombing that occurred at a residence in Arabi. The bombing resulted in severe injuries to the face and neck of the woman who resided at the residence. The woman had just arrived home when she observed a package decorated as a miniature Mardi Gras float on her porch. She heard a recording coming from the package, at which time it exploded. Fortunately, the major force of the blast blew away from her, rather than toward her. Through their crime scene processing, investigators determined that the package concealed a pipe bomb that had nails affixed as shrapnel. Information developed during the course of the ensuing investigation led authorities to the cooperating witness, who later confessed to the bombings and implicated his conspirators. His two conspirators face additional charges, one for the murder of a fastfood restaurant manager and for a series of pipe bombings, and the other for the pipe bombing of a New Orleans police vehicle. The investigation is continuing to identify the person or persons who hired the young men.

On November 2, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release following his guilty plea to possessing an unregistered destructive device. The sentencing stems from an investigation that began when the defendant was stopped

by West Monroe police officers for speeding. Found during a consent search of the vehicle were three pipe bombs and three molotov cocktails, as well as safety fuse, duct tape, and crimping pliers. The pipe bombs were made with dynamite. A subsequent inventory of the vehicle also revealed three nonelectric detonators. ATF's investigation revealed that the defendant had purchased the explosives in Alaska for mining and had transported the unused portion to Louisiana. He manufactured the devices at his residence, and alleged that he wanted to set them off "just to see what they would do."

On January 1, 1993, at 1 a.m., an explosion occurred at a residence in Marrero. The explosion resulted in the death of a 7-year-old boy. Preliminary investigation by the Jefferson Parrish Sheriff's Office and ATF revealed that the boy's uncle had manufactured an improvised cannon. The uncle had apparently filled the pipe with powder and was placing a fuse in the hole and igniting the device when it exploded. The blast caused the pipe to fragment into three pieces, one of which struck the child's chest, causing a 2- by 1-inch laceration. He died on arrival at the hospital. The uncle was arrested for negligent homicide and the manufacture and possession of a bomb. Judicial action is pending.

Maryland

On August 4, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device and maliciously damaging property. The defendant, the leader of a white supremacist church, was sentenced as a result of an investigation into a pipe bombing at a Baltimore County police officer's residence, and a bombing of a Maryland State Police cruiser. There were no deaths or injuries. The defendant was developed as a suspect based on several encounters with the police prior to the bombings. Evidence against him was also recovered during the execution of a search warrant on his residence, his vehicle, and his girlfriend's residence. Apparently, the defendant was not making a political statement through the bombings. He was, however, very angry because the police had towed his car after he had driven it into a ditch despite warnings from the police about driving with a flat tire.

Massachusetts

On November 29, 1993, after a 4-week trial, a defendant was convicted on charges of conspiracy; receipt of explosives in interstate commerce, resulting in death and injury to public safety officers; and attempted malicious destruction of property used in interstate commerce by means of explosives, resulting in death and injury to public safety officers. His sentencing is pending. His codefendant was previously convicted and sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment. The Government, which sought life imprisonment for the defendant, is appealing the sentence. The convictions and sentencing stem from a 2-year investigation into an explosion at a residence in Roslindale that was caused by a remote control bomb. A

Boston police officer/bomb technician died later as a result of injuries sustained in the blast. His partner sustained serious injuries, including the loss of an eye. The police officers had responded to the residence to investigate the device, which had fallen from underneath the vehicle of the intended victim. It was during their examination of the device that the explosion occurred. ATF responded and activated the NRT to assist the Boston Police Department Homicide Unit in the investigation.

On December 19, 1993, in Newton, a professor and his wife returned home from vacation. As the professor started going through the mail, he observed a package. As he opened the package, the professor discovered wires and metal cylinders and immediately contacted the Newton Police Department. The Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office Bomb Squad responded, and subsequently disarmed the device. Fortunately for him and his wife, the professor had recently attended a seminar about letter bombs and, upon seeing the components, immediately suspected a device. The package, which had been found by the housesitter between the storm door and main door, contained two separate devices, each wired and powered separately. The bomb squad stated that the device was sophisticated yet simple and did not explode because the man cut open the box and did not open the flap which would have initiated the device. The investigation continues, the participating agencies in which are ATF, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the FBI.

Michigan

On May 20, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 6 to 15 years in prison. His brother, codefendant in the case, was sentenced this same date to 5 to 15 years in prison. The sentencings are the result of an investigation that began in January 1993 following a request for assistance from the Grand Rapids Police Department. The police department was seeking assistance in the investigation of a bombing that had occurred at a residence. At the time of the explosion, the residence was occupied by five individuals, one of whom was injured by shrapnel from



the device. The device had been thrown through the window and caused extensive damage. Information developed during the investigation led to the identification of one of the defendants. A search warrant was subsequently executed at his residence, at which time investigators discovered a destructive device similar in construction to the device used in the bombing. The device was rendered safe by the Grand Rapids Police Department Bomb Unit. Further investigation revealed that the defendant and his brother had manufactured and placed the device used in the bombing. Their reason for the bombing was that they believed the victims of the bombing had stolen Government checks from their mother.

On June 4, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 120 months' imprisonment following a guilty plea to charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. The sentencing culminates an investigation that involved undercover purchases of 28 explosive devices manufactured by the defendant. He was also found in possession of an unregistered, fully automatic .22 caliber rifle. The defendant was arrested for his crimes in Arkansas after fleeing Michigan before serving his sentence for an unrelated assault conviction.

On August 31, 1993, a Wayne County sheriff's deputy and Wyandotte police officers attempted to evict a subject from his residence. A 12-hour barricade ensued, but the subject was successfully taken into custody without incident. It was subsequently learned that the subject had boobytrapped his residence and garage with electrically activated incendiary devices. Assistance from the Detroit Police Department Bomb Squad was requested. Also assisting at the scene was the Wyandotte Fire Department. Officers ultimately discovered two light bulbs filled with gasoline hanging from the garage rafters. After entry was made into the residence, officers located another device near the rear door. Two more devices were found in the living room, one attached above the front door and another above a false ceiling made of cardboard boxes soaked with gasoline. The subject was later taken to a county facility for psychiatric evaluation, after which he was extradited to Ohio on unrelated matters. ATF assistance has been sought in pursuing Federal prosecution.



Minnesota

On November 17, 1993, an explosion occurred at a vacant explosives storage site in Aurora. Three individuals died as a result of the explosion, and there was extensive property damage. The property was owned by a Federal explosives licensee, but had neither been utilized nor occupied since 1991. The explosion apparently occurred at the site of an explosives storage silo. When last used, the silo had contained blasting agents. At the time of the explosion, the silo was being dismantled by a salvage company, and the property on which the silo was located was being environmentally prepared for sale. The victims, employees of the salvage company, had dismantled portions of the silo the previous day using acetylene torches. Allegedly, the victims had cleared the silo of any contents.

Missouri

On December 1, 1993, a suspect was indicted on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device, damaging property used in interstate commerce by means of an explosive, and possessing an unregistered short-barreled shotgun. The suspect is in custody pending trial. The indictment is the result of an investigation by ATF, the Springfield Fire Department, and the Springfield Police Department into three pipe bombings. As a result of the blasts, three vehicles were damaged, and an occupied residence and a video store were damaged. Evidence at the scenes was examined and determined to be the work of one individual. Information was subsequently obtained that led to the identification of the suspect. The suspect was confronted and later confessed to manufacturing, placing, and exploding the devices. Investigators received consent to search his vehicle as well as the residence where the suspect resided with his parents. As a result of the search, investigators recovered assorted tools, Pyrodex, fuse, and a sawed-off shotgun. The suspect's motive in the bombings was revenge.

On September 7, 1993, a defendant pled guilty to State charges of attempted murder, the unlawful manufacture and possession of an illegal weapon, and armed criminal action. He was subsequently sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. The sentencing stems from an investigation by ATF, the Concordia Police and Fire Departments, the Missouri Highway Patrol, and the Lafayette County Sheriff's Department into an explosion at a residence in Concordia. The explosion occurred in an unoccupied vehicle that was parked in the garage. Investigators subsequently learned that the explosion was caused by a pipe bomb that had been placed underneath the vehicle. The blast resulted in a large hole being blown in the driver's side floorboard, penetrating the vehicle compartment. Shrapnel from the device was found embedded in the wall of the garage and in the side of a deep freezer. Further investigation and an interview with the defendant led to his confession that he had placed the device under his wife's vehicle in the hopes of killing her. By killing her, he would be allowed to continue his affair with an ex-girlfriend. While the

defendant, who throughout the investigation claimed no knowledge of the incident, was connecting the electrical wires and setting the timer, the device exploded, causing minor burns and cuts.



On December 6, 1993, an explosion occurred at a pond in Holt County, killing three individuals and injuring two. The ensuing investigation by the Holt County Sheriff's Department revealed that five employees of a construction company were attempting to use dynamite to stun fish in the pond when the explosives detonated. Apparently, one of the deceased brought three sticks of dynamite, safety fuse, and a nonelectric detonator to the site. He met the others there, where they taped the dynamite together and used a cigar to light the short section of fuse. The fuse made a short fizzing noise but did not appear to keep burning. So, one of the deceased attempted to relight the fuse, at which time the explosion occurred.

On December 8, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 41 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release on charges of making a telephonic bomb threat. The sentence was enhanced because of a verbal threat and threatening gestures made during the defendant's plea hearing. The sentencing is the result of an investigation conducted by ATF and the Kansas City Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit into the defendant's involvement in a vehicle bombing and subsequent bomb threats. The bombing caused severe damage to the intended victim's vehicle as well as damage to the front exterior and interior of her house. The placement of the bomb and its ignition were witnessed by a neighbor. The bomb threats were made the following day to the intended victim's place of employment. The defendant's apparent motive was revenge. During the course of the investigation, additional information was developed that resulted in the refiling of murder charges against the defendant for multiple drug-related murders in 1987.

Nevada

On September 8, 1993, a Nevada State trooper retrieved a package from his mailbox in Minden. He opened the package, at which time it exploded, causing serious injury to the trooper's abdomen, left arm, and left eye. A task force investigation involving ATF, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the Nevada Division of Investigation, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, and the FBI ensued. An examination of the evidence recovered at the scene revealed that a device consisting of high explosives, batteries, and switches had been contained within a wooden box inserted in a cardboard box packed with shrapnel. The investigators immediately focused on a suspect the trooper had arrested for belligerence following the issuance of a traffic ticket. A competency hearing was held for the suspect, after which he entered a mental facility for evaluation. Investigators also learned of a storage facility leased by the suspect under a fictitious name. A consent search of the storage unit resulted in the recovery of 217 pounds of high explosives, 500 feet of det cord, 96 nonelectric detonators, 18 electric detonators, 1 MAC-11 machinegun, 3 silencers, and approximately 70 firearms worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000 that had been stolen from a residence. Further investigation led to an associate of the suspect. He subsequently revealed to investigators that the suspect had given him a package addressed to the trooper to mail. The associate subsequently consented to a search of his residence. There, investigators recovered explosive materials the associate allegedly obtained from the suspect. On November 20, 1993, investigators arrested the associate on a complaint charging him with mailing a destructive device. He has since been indicted on charges of conspiracy to mail a destructive device, possession and manufacture of a destructive device, and use of a destructive device in relation to a crime of violence. He is currently in custody. Federal charges against the suspect in connection with the firearms and the mailed bomb/attempted murder are pending.

New Mexico

On November 10, 1993, a suspect was arrested on charges of transferring unregistered destructive devices. He was arraigned and held without bond pending his trial. The suspect was also the focus of another investigation involving a pipe bombing at a barber shop, to which he subsequently confessed. The arrest follows an investigation into the suspect's manufacture and sale of pipe bombs. On three separate occasions, an ATF undercover agent purchased pipe bombs and pipe bomb components from the suspect. It was during negotiations for the third purchase that the suspect was arrested, but not before he tried to flee in his vehicle. He eventually slammed into an Albuquerque police vehicle, and was taken into custody. No one was injured in the crash. After the suspect was arrested, investigators went to his residence and executed a Federal search warrant. Found in a vehicle parked next to the residence were bomb components, black powder, and 9mm ammunition, but no additional devices were found. Investigators also

recovered prescription medication under various names. The medication was turned over to DEA as evidence to the suspect's involvement in obtaining false prescriptions and selling the illegally obtained narcotics. Assisting in this investigation were the New Mexico State Police, the Albuquerque Police Department, U.S. Customs Service, the Bernalillo Police Department, Kirtland Air Force Base EOD, and the Santa Ann Tribal Police Department.



New York

On December 23, 1993, destructive devices were delivered to six separate locations in upstate New York. Five were delivered through commercial carriers, and one was delivered through the U.S. mail. Four of the devices detonated, killing five people and injuring two. Four of the deceased were from the same family. A fifth device failed to detonate, and the sixth was refused delivery. The fifth device was rendered safe. ATF assistance was subsequently requested by the Rochester Police Department, and the NRT was activated. The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the New York State Police, and the FBI also responded. Through investigation of the family relationships, investigators developed a possible suspect. A subsequent examination of the intact device revealed that it was constructed with seven sticks of dynamite and was contained in a tool box that had been packaged in a cardboard box. It is believed that all the devices were constructed in a similar manner. Investigators quickly discovered that the date shift code of the dynamite used in the recovered device was the same as that found in a September 1993 recovery of 112 sticks of dynamite that had been wrapped in bundles of 10 to 12. This dynamite had been previously traced to a June 1993 purchase of dynamite and detonators by an individual in Kentucky who was described as having a lazy or glass eye. In following this lead, investigators learned that the license used by the individual for the purchase was obtained illegally by an individual described as having a lazy or glass eye. Investigators subsequently traced the license to a 56-year-old male living with the suspect, who they learned had a past conviction for possessing a forged instrument. A confession was obtained from the 56-year-old, which implicated both men. They were ultimately charged with the unlawful transportation or

receipt of explosives in interstate commerce with the intent to kill or injure or to damage or destroy property, as well as the possession of an unregistered destructive device.

On December 21, 1993, three defendants were convicted on Federal explosives charges, as well as RICO violations for murder, kidnapping, and narcotics trafficking stemming from an investigation by the New York City Police Department and the U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern Judicial District of New York, Organized Crime Division. Their sentencing is pending. Charges are also pending against two coconspirators, one of whom is currently incarcerated. The other is a fugitive. The defendants were identified as a result of an investigation into three bombings. Two occurred in Florida, one in a vehicle, which resulted in a death, and one at a residence. The third occurred in New Jersey at a hotel. The devices used in all three bombings consisted of a remote control model car and dynamite. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the bombings were related to the theft of \$5 million from a drug ring in Miami, Florida. According to the DEA and the New Jersey State Police, the reason for the bombings was revenge against the individual who stole the money. He had been hired by his step-brother, who died in the vehicle bombing, and was the former boyfriend of the woman whose residence was bombed. He had also stayed at the hotel in New Jersey, where he kept a vehicle for use in New York. Further investigation led to an apartment where two of the defendants had been observed making a bomb. Traces of dynamite were later found within the apartment. Traces of nitroglycerine were also found in the trunk of a vehicle investigators learned had been rented at the time of the vehicle bombing in Florida. In addition, investigators executed a search warrant at the residence of one of the defendants. There, they recovered remote control model cars, remote control transmitters, and small tools. Wire cutters and needle-nose pliers were submitted to the ATF laboratory for examination. The pliers were found to have been used in the manufacture of the devices used in the vehicle bombing and the hotel bombing. The wire cutters were used in making the device used in the hotel bombing.

On July 28, 1993, an individual was killed when an improvised explosive device detonated in his vehicle. The vehicle was parked in a parking lot, approximately 50 feet from the trailer where the victim resided in Rouses Point. The blast, which could be heard a quarter-mile away, threw debris hundreds of feet across the parking lot and into a nearby field. Officers from the New York State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation responded and requested ATF assistance in processing the scene. The device is believed to have been placed under the driver's seat of the vehicle. Apparently, the victim was a cooperating witness in a law enforcement investigation at the time he was killed. The investigation continues.



On September 7, 1993, a defendant pled guilty to charges of possessing unregistered destructive devices and transporting stolen explosives in interstate commerce. He was subsequently sentenced to 37 months' imprisonment on each charge, to be served concurrently. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into the defendant's plan to sell destructive devices and stolen military explosive materials to finance an international arms trafficking deal. Agents posing as drug dealers purchased a quantity of C-4 from the defendant and made arrangements to purchase all of his destructive devices and explosive materials for \$10,000. The defendant traveled from Massachusetts to his residence in New Jersey where he retrieved four destructive devices (handgrenades), 20 1/4 pounds of C-4, a Claymore mine, and other explosive materials, and then traveled to the arranged meeting place in northern New York State. The items for sale were shown, at which time ATF agents and U.S. marshals arrested him. The devices were rendered safe by the New York State Police Hazardous Devices Unit.

On December 2, 1993, a principal defendant pled guilty to charges of transporting a destructive device in interstate commerce and using and carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony. His two codefendants pled guilty on December 7 and 17 to charges of transporting a destructive device in interstate commerce and conspiracy to commit bank burglary. The defendants are awaiting sentencing. The guilty pleas are the result of an investigation by the New York State Police Special Investigations Unit, ATF, and the FBI of a notorious group of burglars who used nitroglycerine to blow up safes. The principal defendant, the leader of the group, had also devised methods to bypass burglary alarm systems with bootleg electrical devices. For more than a decade, over

60 burglaries were committed in upstate New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont using this kind of bypass method.

North Carolina

On November 7, 1993, a male individual brought an explosive device into the trailer of his ex-girlfriend in Monroe, and set it on a table. The individual, who had been drinking, was searching for two males he had observed in the trailer 2 hours earlier and demanded to know where they were hiding. A friend who accompanied the individual to the trailer, but was unaware of the explosives, subsequently persuaded him to look outside for the males. The ex-girlfriend, who was holding her infant son, led the way out of the trailer. Shortly after they left the trailer, the device exploded, killing the male instantly, and severely injuring the woman and her child.

Ohio

On December 16, 1993, an ATF attorney in Cincinnati received a thick, legal size envelope in the mail. The return address was from an ATF defendant currently incarcerated in the State penitentiary. After receiving the suspect package, the attorney contacted the Cincinnati ATF office and the Cincinnati Fire Department Bomb Squad, who responded. The envelope was x-rayed by the bomb squad, and a suspected device was revealed. It was ultimately rendered safe by the bomb squad, after which ATF conducted a scene search and processed the evidence. The defendant was subsequently interviewed by ATF and gave a written statement confessing to his mailing of the device, its description, and its manufacture. During the

interview, the defendant stated that there was a hoax device as well as a fake gun in his cell. A subsequent search revealed these items, in addition to several components used to manufacture the device mailed to the attorney. The Illinois Secretary of State Police rendered the recovered device safe. The defendant is in prison on charges stemming from two earlier convictions, one involving a 1991 attempt to kill a U.S. attorney in Wheeling, West Virginia, with a mailed bomb. His sentence was 570 months. Apparently, the defendant sent the device to the ATF attorney in retaliation for his service as a special prosecutor for the Government in opposing a reduction in sentence for the defendant. Judicial action is pending.

On September 18, 1993, an explosion was heard in an apartment in Shelby and reported to the Shelby Police Department. Responding officers subsequently learned that the explosion occurred as the individual who resided in the apartment was attempting to manufacture a remote control pipe bomb. The individual sustained massive injuries that resulted in his death the following day. It appeared that the individual had been soldering components to the pipe itself, and holding the pipe between his legs at the time of detonation.

Pennsylvania

On December 30, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. His codefendant, the principal in the case, is awaiting sentencing. The sentencing is the result of an investigation by ATF, the FBI, the Pennsylvania State Police, the Donora Police Department, and the Charleroi Police and Fire Departments into an explosion and fire at a residence in Charleroi. The occupants, a racially-mixed couple, escaped without injury. It was subsequently determined that the explosion was caused by several pipe bombs, and that the fire was incendiary and accelerated by gasoline. Prior to the explosion and fire, the couple had received threatening letters, purportedly from a white supremacist group. As a result of information developed through numerous sources, the two defendants emerged as the prime suspects in the case. Investigators also identified the two individuals who had been paid to type the threatening letters. The typewriters were later located, and the sources for the pipe bomb components were identified. Investigators ultimately determined that the one defendant, a convicted felon, had been paid by the principal to set the fire and to assist in the purchase of pipe bomb components as well as the manufacture and placement of the devices. The motive of the principal, a former boyfriend of the female victim, was revenge and intimidation.

On July 18, 1993, an explosion occurred in a vehicle in Clinton. A joint investigation by the Findlay Police Department, ATF, and the Allegheny Police Department ensued. The scene examination revealed that the explosion was caused by a pipe bomb containing #4 buckshot. A suspect was quickly identified, that being the ex-boyfriend of the vehicle owner's girlfriend. Investigators

subsequently received consent to search the suspect's residence, where they recovered evidentiary items that included powder, threaded pipe, a drill bit, a bench vice, and shotgun pellets. Investigators later learned of death threats made by the suspect against the current boyfriend. As a result of these threats, the suspect was arrested on State charges relating to the bombing. While incarcerated, the suspect confessed to his involvement in the crime.



On September 7, 1993, a suspect was indicted on Federal explosives and firearms violations. The suspect was previously arrested and detained following his arraignment. The indictment stems from a 3-month investigation by ATF, the Middlesex Township Police Department, and the Pennsylvania State Police. During the course of the investigation, an undercover purchase of an assault rifle and two Title II firearms--one a reloaded military handgrenade--was made. A search was conducted at the suspect's residence following his arrest. The U.S. Army Fort Indiantown Gap EOD Unit swept the area searching for possible boobytraps. When cleared, investigators entered and recovered several pounds of commercial explosives, to include dynamite and cast boosters, as well as 16 destructive devices comprised of either military reloaded handgrenades or devices with various triggering systems. Also recovered were two rifles, two revolvers, one 9mm pistol, three suspected silencers, an auto sear, and approximately 300 rounds of ammunition.

South Carolina

On May 10, 1993, an explosion occurred at a residence in Hilton Head Island, seriously injuring a local businessman. The Beaufort County Sheriff's Office responded and requested ATF assistance. Once the area was cleared by the EOD unit from the Marine Air Station in Beaufort, investigators began to process the scene. Apparently, the businessman had retrieved a package from the front step of his residence and brought it into his kitchen. The package was an instructional golf videotape on top of a box of golf balls, with a small card on the

bottom. When the businessman turned the package to remove the card, the package exploded, ultimately causing the traumatic amputation of his right hand. A pipe bomb had been concealed in the box with the golf balls, which served as projectiles. The golf balls were found embedded several inches into the walls and ceiling. A potential suspect has been identified. The investigation continues.



On September 6, 1993, while an ATF explosives licensee and owner of a hazardous waste transportation business was working alone at his facility, an explosion occurred. He was killed instantly. The blast was heard by neighbors who found the licensee's body inside the main building. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Department and the Richland County Sheriff's Department responded to the scene and conducted an investigation. According to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the blast occurred when the licensee attempted to siphon waste water into a 30-gallon drum of sulfuric acid. An employee of the business stated that the licensee was producing lead styphnate at the time of his death. Several days later, this same employee was working inside the main building where the licensee was killed and suffered minor injuries from a detonation under his foot. According to the employee, he was in the area where the licensee was killed and stepped on an unknown substance that exploded. The employee's boots were later sent to ATF's laboratory in Atlanta for chemical analysis, which revealed traces of lead, but no explosives residue. Although efforts were underway by Richland County officials to clean up the facility, there was concern over unsecured explosives at the facility where the blast occurred and at a second facility maintained by the licensee. Consequently, a request was made for ATF to investigate the incident. Following a formal request from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an ATF special agent and two explosives enforcement officers responded to assist the EPA and provide onsite technical assistance in the location, identification, and disposal of explosives and reactive chemicals. Also responding to assist were the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the 48th Ordnance Detachment, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. During the course of this response, which lasted 6 months, the response team disposed of approximately 30,000 pounds of military ordnance, and arranged for

the recycling of 29,000 pounds of high explosives. In addition, ATF personnel conducted onsite disposals of reactive chemicals and explosive materials that could not be transported offsite, disposed of a reaction vessel of lead styphnate, and burned the main building.



On January 21, 1993, the Dorchester County Sheriff's Office contacted ATF and requested assistance in an investigation of a suspect. Information had been developed that the suspect had manufactured three explosive devices with the intention of killing his ex-wife, a judge, and a social worker. The devices in question had been observed during a domestic disturbance call by patrol units at the residence of the suspect's sister. Air Force EOD personnel responded to the scene and rendered the devices safe. The suspect was subsequently arrested on State charges for the domestic disturbance. While in custody, he admitted to an ATF agent that he had manufactured the devices to use in killing his ex-wife's boyfriend. An indictment is pending.

On July 12, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment on charges of transferring a destructive device to be used in a crime of violence. His codefendant and brother was previously sentenced to 87 months' imprisonment. The brothers were sentenced for their roles in a plot to destroy the Horry County Police Department's narcotics office. They had attempted to hire an ATF undercover agent to blow up the police building. The plot was devised to destroy evidence for the codefendant's cocaine trafficking trial in Horry County.

Texas

On September 21, 1993, ATF was contacted by the Anderson County Sheriff's Department and asked to assist in the investigation of an explosion that occurred at a storage facility for propane gas in Frankston. Approximately 9,000 gallons of propane was stored at the facility. Investigators conducting the crime scene determined that the explosion was caused by an explosive device. The seat of the blast was at a large metal line leading from the largest storage tank in a series of connected tanks. The explosion did not damage the

storage tanks, however. Debris and components from the exploded device were located as far away as 175 feet from the blast seat. A second, unexploded device, which was blown away from the tank by the first blast, was found near the tanks and was rendered safe by the 47th Ordnance Detachment from Ft. Hood. Efforts to determine where the components were purchased and by whom led to the identification of four suspects. Investigators subsequently learned that the four suspects had plotted to use an explosive device to cause an explosion at the storage facility as a diversion to their burglary of a convenience store where one of the suspects had previously been employed. The suspects were subsequently arrested and charged in a 6-count indictment. Three of the suspects pled guilty to arson, conspiracy, the manufacture of an illegal explosive device, and the use of an explosive to commit a felony. Two of the suspects also pled guilty to possession of a sawed-off shotgun. The fourth suspect pled guilty to the manufacture of an illegal explosive device. Sentencing of the suspects is pending, three of whom were remanded to custody.

On April 11, 1993, a vehicle bombing occurred in Houston. The owner of the vehicle and his daughter were unhurt by the explosion, but the car was heavily damaged. ATF was notified by the Houston Police Department Bomb Squad and responded to the scene to assist the bomb squad and Houston Police Department homicide detectives in the postblast investigation. Investigators subsequently determined that the bomb seat was on the floorboard of the driver's side near the front of the seat. The bomb blew a 24-inch hole in the floorboard of the car, and caused slight damage to the parking lot pavement. Debris collected at the scene was forwarded to the ATF laboratory for examination. The investigation continues.



On July 6, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 51 months' imprisonment on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. The sentencing stems from an investigation that involved two undercover

purchases of components for two destructive devices. The components consisted of cast boosters, electric detonators, and leg wires. On two separate occasions following the delivery of and receipt of payment for the components, the defendant described to the undercover agents how to place the components in a vehicle to produce maximum destruction. He also described how to use the components to manufacture a briefcase device.

On August 12, 1993, ATF received information from the Plano Police Department regarding a suspect who was soliciting to commit murder by means of an explosive device. The suspect was an associate of a street gang and allegedly was the triggerman in two drive-by shootings, the charges for which were pending. A joint investigation ensued, and arrangements were made for a controlled delivery of a device to the suspect. During the subsequent delivery, the suspect made admissions that the intended target was a civilian witness against him in the drive-by shooting. Consequently, the suspect was taken into custody on State charges of possessing a prohibited weapon and criminal solicitation to commit murder. Federal charges of receipt and possession of an unregistered destructive device, use of a destructive device during a crime of violence, and possession of a firearm by a felon are pending.

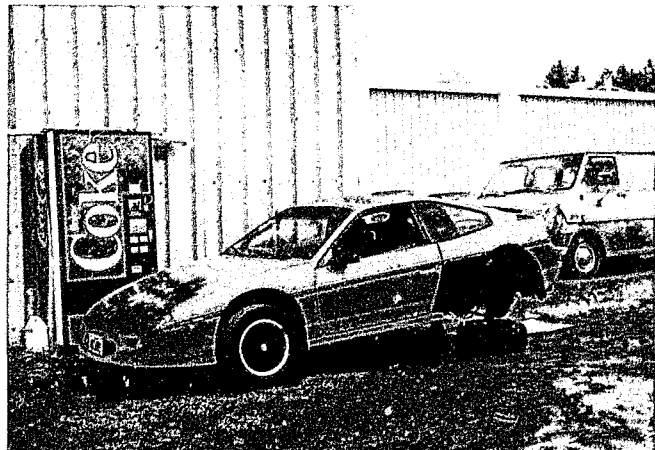
Utah

On June 2, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison as a result of his guilty plea to capital murder. The sentencing culminates an investigation by ATF, the Salt Lake County Fire Department, the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, the Murray Police and Fire Departments, and the West Valley Police Department into a bombing that killed an 11-year-old boy. The bomb had been placed in a vehicle owned by the boy's father. The boy was waiting in the vehicle for his father and brother at the residence of a friend when the explosion occurred. Information developed during the investigation led to the defendant, who was the estranged husband of a woman having an affair with the victim's father. A search warrant executed at the defendant's residence as well as consent searches conducted in other locations uncovered numerous items of evidence linking the defendant to the device. The Salt Lake County District Attorney's Office sought the death penalty in this case but accepted a life sentence for the guilty plea.

Virginia

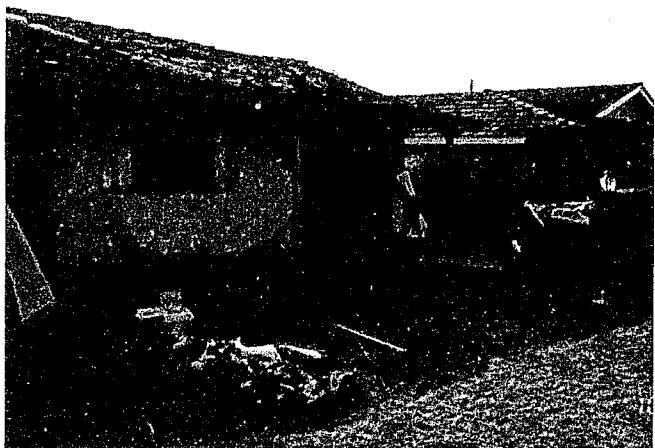
On November 22, 1993, a defendant pled guilty in State court to a reduced charge of attempted malicious wounding and manufacturing, transporting, and using an explosive device. He faces a maximum sentence of 20 years' imprisonment. The guilty plea stems from an investigation conducted by the Harrisonburg Police Department and ATF into a vehicle bombing. The explosion occurred as the driver of the vehicle was backing out of his parking space. He was not injured. Investigators determined that the explosive in the device was dynamite,

and that the device had been attached beneath the left rear of the vehicle. Working in two-man teams, investigators subsequently identified the defendant as a suspect. When confronted with the circumstantial evidence developed, the defendant confessed. The motive was revenge. His sentencing is pending.



Washington

On February 10, 1993, an explosion destroyed a pickup truck at the residence of a State prison guard in Walla Walla. The explosion caused approximately \$20,000 in damage to the residence. ATF responded immediately and conducted the bomb scene investigation. Through a joint investigation by ATF and the Walla Walla Police Department, it was determined that the explosion had been caused by a destructive device. Further investigation led to the identification of two suspects. ATF later received a signed confession from the suspect who placed the device on the truck. The suspect gave the identity of his accomplice who, according to the suspect, provided the explosive materials and assisted in the assembly of the device. The suspect said his motive for the bombing was revenge and involved an ex-girlfriend. Both defendants ultimately pled guilty in State court to endangering property or life by explosion and are serving



sentences in State prison. Both defendants were also indicted by a Federal grand jury in Yakima on August 10, 1993, for the manufacture and possession of the destructive device and arson. One of the defendants has since pled guilty in Federal court. Federal charges against the accomplice have been dismissed.

On May 15, 1993, a 24-year-old male, a resident of Snohomish County, was seriously injured in an explosion. The ensuing investigation by the Washington State Patrol, the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office, and ATF revealed that the victim was mixing explosive chemicals in an electric blender when the explosion occurred. The explosion caused an estimated \$50,000 damage to the building. Several containers of explosive fuels and oxidizers were found at the scene, as were three fully assembled pipe bombs. The devices were rendered safe by explosive technicians from the Washington State Patrol.

On May 25, 1993, an explosion occurred in the backyard of a residence in Olympia. The Thurston County Sheriff's Office and the Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad responded to the scene to investigate. Subsequent investigation revealed that four boys had constructed a pipe bomb and were in the process of igniting it when it exploded prematurely, killing two of the boys and seriously wounding the other two, who were standing 10-15 feet away. A large piece of metal pipe was found lodged vertically in the ground at the seat of the blast. This suggested to investigators that the boys had pushed the device into the ground and were igniting toilet tissue from the exposed end of the device when it exploded.

West Virginia

On November 29, 1993, an explosion occurred at a machine shop near Chapmanville. As a result of the explosion, three individuals were seriously injured and rushed to the hospital. One individual later died as a result of his injuries. Responding investigators originally believed that the injuries were the result of a commercial battery exploding. The explosion was later determined to be suspicious, and as a result, the West Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office and ATF began an investigation. It was subsequently learned that the machine shop was owned by two individuals, one being the deceased. It was further learned that his partner had taken out a \$150,000 insurance policy on him. A search warrant for the partner's residence was obtained and executed by investigators. Assisting in the search was the West Virginia State Police. Taken into custody as a result of the search were records from the machine shop. Investigators attempted to confront the partner at his residence, but were unable to do so. Although they subsequently located him, he refused to answer any questions. It was later learned that he had instructed one of the injured parties to take a cardboard box allegedly containing a "blow-up" doll to the deceased's residence on the machine shop property. The injured party was further instructed to connect a car battery to wires protruding from the cardboard box. He did as he was instructed to do, which

resulted in the explosion. The business partner was ultimately arrested on December 29 and held without bond pending a pre-trial detention hearing.

In April 1993, the FBI requested ATF assistance in an investigation involving two suspects who expressed an interest in killing a Wood County deputy sheriff by means of an explosive device. The suspects were members of a vehicle theft ring and were under investigation by the FBI and the Wood County Sheriff's Department at that time. The FBI agreed to locate and schedule a meeting with an individual who had access to explosive devices. It was subsequently learned that the intended target was a deputy sheriff who had arrested the principal suspect on breaking and entering charges, and who the principal suspect felt had been "harassing" the members of the theft ring. A meeting was arranged with an undercover ATF agent, during which the principal suspect stated that he wanted the agent to furnish him and his partner with explosive devices to be used in "blowing up" the Wood County Sheriff's Department; the Wood County Municipal Building, which housed the Parkersburg courtrooms and State probation department offices; and the deputy sheriff. A price of \$5,000 was agreed upon for these tasks. Subsequent contact was made with the suspect that established his intent, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the device. He was shown the device, which consisted of four cases of dynamite and a remote control detonator, and directed the agents to place the device next to the vehicle of the targeted deputy sheriff. He was arrested when he attempted to detonate the device. He has since pled guilty to charges of attempted murder of a law enforcement officer by means of explosives. His sentencing is pending.

A 1989 investigation by ATF, the Marion County Sheriff's Department, the West Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office, and the West Virginia State Police resulted in the sentencing of a defendant in 1992 to 25 years' imprisonment on Federal conspiracy charges. The defendant had previously been found not guilty in State court of attempted murder charges. The investigation involved a bombing that resulted in serious injuries to 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 activation, revealed that the defendant had rigged a door of the abandoned vehicle with the bomb in hopes of blowing up a police officer who had pursued him in a high-speed chase. The deputy sheriff survived his injuries, and is now the sheriff of Marion County.

On June 7, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to illegally manufacture and possess an explosive device, possession of an unregistered destructive device, and the manufacture of a destructive device. His codefendant was previously sentenced to 84 months' imprisonment. The sentences stem from an investigation conducted by ATF and the West Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office. When testifying, the defendant had claimed he suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of the Gulf War, and was insane when he manufactured the two pipe bombs. His claims were ultimately refuted. It is believed that the devices were manufactured in retaliation for an altercation the defendant and codefendant had with another individual. Both defendants were injured while in the process of manufacturing the device.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Verdict Against Terrorism

FEDERAL PROSECUTORS won a big victory in New York yesterday with the conviction on all counts of four defendants in the World Trade Center bombing case. The trial had lasted five months, and the jury—12 brave and anonymous citizens—deliberated more than six days. There was no rush to judgment, apparently no automatic bias in favor of the government because of the terrible nature of the crime. Since there were neither confessions nor eyewitnesses to place the defendants at the scene of the crime, the case had to be put together by the accumulation of forensic and circumstantial evidence. That evidence turned out to be very good.

The bombing was frightening not only because of the six lives lost, the thousand or more people injured and the enormous property damage involved. It appeared to demonstrate that this country was not invulnerable to politically motivated terrorists from abroad. If this group could plant a bomb in the middle of the day in a commercial center of the nation's biggest city in one of the world's largest office buildings, what new horror might come next?

The police work in this case—including efforts of the New York City police, the FBI and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire-

arms—was extremely effective and provides reassurance that terrorism of this kind need not go unchecked. An investigator spotted in the rubble a piece of metal containing the vehicle identification number of the van that had been used to carry the bomb. Material on the computer disk of another defendant was recovered, and it established his link to a boasting letter written to the New York Times. Even the saliva used to seal the envelope was analyzed, and it, too, tied the defendant to the letter. The bombers made mistakes—the most fatal being a return to the car rental agency to retrieve a deposit on the van—but the investigators did a superb job.

Four men have now been convicted in this case, one still awaits trial and two others are fugitives believed to be in Iraq. The case cannot be closed until they are apprehended and tried. No one is really safe from terrorists as long as outlaw nations continue to provide sanctuary. But as President Clinton emphasized yesterday, the New York convictions demonstrate this country's resolve to act with speed against international killers, to use all the technology available here to assemble a persuasive case and—with determination, skill and due process—to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Part **V**

SIGNIFICANT ARSON INVESTIGATIONS





"D.J.," an ATF-certified accelerant-detecting canine from the Salt Lake City Sheriff's Office, working the scene of a warehouse arson in Utah.

Although the demand for assistance in investigating arson exceeds its capabilities, ATF is committed to bringing the full force of its enforcement authority to bear against those who perpetrate the crime. In 1993, ATF conducted formal investigations of 534 arson fires that resulted in 142 deaths, 183 injuries, and \$315 million property damage.

The success of arson enforcement is measured not only by the apprehension and prosecution of the arsonists, but also by the amount of insurance dollars "saved" through combined law enforcement and fire service investigative efforts. From 1979 through 1993, \$540.3 million was saved. It was saved in the sense that in the absence of effective law enforcement efforts, the insurance industry could potentially have paid \$540.3 million more in arson-related claims, thus creating a greater burden upon the premium-paying general public and the Nation's economy as a whole. The dollars saved in the last 5 years is enumerated in the chart below.

ATF's past and continuing efforts to combat arson include the use of many techniques. One of the most successful methods has been the pooling of ATF and State and local resources into task forces to attack arson in areas experiencing significant problems. In fact, 33 percent of ATF's criminal cases are initiated by the task forces. Currently, ATF has formal task forces established in the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Newark, Dallas, and Detroit. Each task force is unique in configuration, reflecting such varying factors as environment, manpower, and management techniques.

A valued member of the task force is the ATF auditor. Currently, ATF has 45 auditors available nationwide to assist the task forces in substantiating profit-motivated schemes, to which 82 percent of their time is dedicated.

Accelerant-detecting canines have also proved to be an invaluable tool to investigators. These canines are a product of a joint ATF/Connecticut State Police training initiative that resulted in the development and standardization of methodologies to hone the accelerant identification/discrimination capabilities of canines. The accelerant-detecting canines, 36 of which have been trained, are placed with State and local agencies to support their arson investigation activities. These canines may also be called upon to support the efforts of the National Response Team.

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

Today, there are 48 CFI's stationed throughout the United States, and 15 special agents in the initial stages of training. In 1993, the CFI's participated in approximately 1,750 fire scene examinations involving 134 fatalities, 419 injuries, and \$333 million in damages. The vast majority of these incidents were examined in response to requests for assistance from State and local authorities.

Within this cadre of cause and origin specialists is a group of agents who have learned the intricacies of

computer modeling. Through programs on a computer, these agents are able to calculate the physics of a fire and how a fire behaves. When used properly, the program can simulate the fire, calculating such things as the burning rate and the smoke flow. Although a relatively new tool to law enforcement, computer modeling has proved successful in the courtroom. It has been used as an interrogation tool to verify what a witness or suspect has said, and as a means to refute the testimony of a witness for the defense.

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

Arizona

On December 7, 1993, a fire occurred at a building on an Indian reservation in Whiteriver. Damage was estimated to be \$1.8 million. This was the second fire to have occurred on the reservation. The first, which occurred on November 25, caused an estimated \$20,000 damage and was ruled by the Arizona State Fire Marshal's Office to be arson. ATF assistance in the investigation of the second fire was requested, and the NRT was activated. Working in conjunction with the NRT were investigators from the White Mountain Apache Tribe Police Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The cause and origin examination conducted by ATF CFI's on the team ultimately revealed the fire to be arson. Assisting in this determination was an ATF-certified accelerant-detecting canine from the Mohave County Sheriff's Department. As a result of information obtained during the followup investigation, a suspect was developed. Investigators subsequently obtained a confession from the suspect, who is a juvenile. He admitted to breaking into both buildings, stealing money and stereo equipment, and then setting fire to the buildings by throwing matches into cardboard boxes. Stereo equipment was later recovered from the juvenile's bedroom. The juvenile has been charged with delinquent behavior acts (arson and burglary).

California

On June 3, 1993, two defendants, a husband and wife, were convicted on charges that included arson, conspiracy, mail fraud, and use of fire in furtherance of a felony. They were subsequently released on bond, despite the Government's efforts to remand them to custody. The husband ultimately fled to Greece. The convictions are the result of an investigation conducted by the American River Fire Department, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, and ATF. The investigation involved a fire that destroyed the defendants' 9,600-square-foot residence in Sacramento, the value of which was estimated at \$4 million. The cause of the fire was determined to be arson. The torch in this case, a family

friend, remains a fugitive and also is believed to be hiding in Greece. The U.S. Marshals Service has now entered the investigation.

On July 8, 1993, two brothers were indicted on Federal arson charges. The indictment is the result of an investigation conducted by the Sacramento City Fire Department, ATF, the Sacramento City Police Department, and the Sacramento Arson Task Force. The investigation was initiated on May 31, 1993, following the fire department's response to an explosion and fire at a restaurant. The structure was fully involved and spreading to other structures. One firefighter was injured at the scene after falling through the roof of the building. The four structures and their contents were later determined to be a total loss. Investigators subsequently learned that moments after the explosion, witnesses observed the brothers running from the structure. One was severely burned and bleeding profusely. Approximately 30 minutes later, a second fire was reported at the residence of one of the brothers. When firefighters arrived, they found the rear exterior and a piece of outdoor furniture to be fully involved in fire. When the brothers were interviewed, they advised that a barbecue at the home had accidentally caught fire and exploded. However, lacerations sustained by the one brother were inconsistent with burns from a fire. A Sacramento City fire investigator examined the scene and determined that it was not consistent with a propane tank fire/explosion. He also found a whole, burnt chicken that had been thrown into the fire to give the appearance of a planned meal. The brothers were later arrested on State charges for arson. Consequently, Federal search warrants were executed at the restaurant and at the brothers' residences. During the searches, ATF agents located evidentiary items from the debris, including balled-up newspaper soaked in gasoline, as well as numerous business documents.

Investigators also found pour patterns on the interior floor of the restaurant. It appears that the one brother placed the outdoor furniture next to the barbecue and opened the gas valve fully, with the intent of destroying evidence of the original fire, and to explain the other brother's injuries.

On November 23, 1993, ATF and the Los Angeles City Fire Department arrested four suspects. The arrests culminated a 3-year investigation into an arson fire that destroyed a structure in the Beverly Hills area. During fire suppression, a Los Angeles firefighter was seriously injured. During the investigation, a total of 16 State search warrants were executed. While searching the various locations, investigators found approximately 75 percent of the 800 items claimed to have been destroyed in the arson fire. Investigators also learned that the structure, which was originally purchased as an investment property, had declined in value, and that the owners owed in excess of \$9 million to creditors. Further investigation led to the identification of the torch, a special effects expert.

On August 9, 1993, two defendants were sentenced for their role in an arson-for-profit scheme. The principal received 95 months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay over \$250,000 in restitution to the insurance company. His codefendant received 60 months' imprisonment. The scheme involved the principal defendant's attempt to transport and export hazardous waste from his hazardous waste laboratory to a bogus waste treatment facility in Pakistan. The defendants planned the fire to look like a lab accident, and collected over \$205,000 from an insurance company. The money was ultimately seized by the Government. This was also the first known case in U.S. history to result in a jury conviction under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act hazardous waste laws.

ARSON STATISTICS

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	5-YEAR TOTAL
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	489	571	724	567	484	2,835
NUMBER KILLED	49	143	124	52	123	491
NUMBER INJURED	167	218	426	254	181	1,246
PROPERTY DAMAGE (IN MILLIONS)	\$437.8	\$317.5	\$544.7	\$257.2	\$1,336.0	\$2,893.2
INSURANCE DOLLARS SAVED (IN MILLIONS)	\$29.7	\$29.4	\$31.7	\$41.3	\$54.9	\$187.0
CASES SUBMITTED	165	181	220	288	273	1,127
DEFENDANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PROSECUTION	347	354	423	478	488	2,090
CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY	57	41	154	225	249	726

Florida

On December 4, 1993, a suspect confessed to his involvement in an arson fire and was arrested. His coconspirators were arrested the following day. The arrests are the result of an investigation conducted by ATF, the Pasco County Sheriff's Office, the Pasco County Fire Department, and the Florida State Fire Marshal's Office. Their investigation involved an incendiary fire that occurred at a flea market in Port Richey on January 17, 1993. The fire caused an estimated \$6 million damage and destroyed approximately two thirds of 390,000 square feet of building space situated on a 17-acre site. Judicial action is pending.

Georgia

On September 23, 1993, two suspects were arrested on State arson charges. A third suspect was previously arrested on like charges. The arrests stem from an investigation initiated by the Gwinnett County Fire Department Arson Squad into five arson fires that occurred in vacant apartments at a complex in Atlanta. Entry was made through windows or boarded-up doors of the apartments, and the fires were set in closets or on the floor. ATF assistance was subsequently requested. The suspects were identified as a result of information obtained from a witness who had observed one of the suspects set a fire using available combustible materials and open flame. It was following his confession that the two other suspects were implicated. The suspects have since been arraigned in State court on various counts of first-degree arson, and are awaiting trial.

Illinois

On December 20, 1993, the last of five defendants was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for arson. His four codefendants were previously sentenced on like charges to prison terms ranging from 6 months to 44 months. The defendants, all purported members of a gang, were sentenced for their roles in a series of fires that occurred during riots in a housing project in Springfield that were spurred on by the Rodney King verdict. The damage caused by the riots approached \$600,000. The Springfield Police Department and the U.S. attorney's office requested ATF assistance in investigating the arson fires within the housing area. Also assisting in the investigation were the Springfield Fire Department and the Springfield Housing Authority. During the rioting within the housing project, the housing authority's security offices were broken into, looted, and set on fire. The same occurred at a local market, to a vehicle belonging to the housing authority, and to the housing authority's administration building. A fire was also set on the floor of a connecting gymnasium. After a 10-month investigation that involved numerous interviews, the defendants were linked to the fires involving the vehicle, the security offices, and the administration building. The witnesses' statements, along with the circumstantial

evidence developed, led to prosecutable cases against the defendants.

On September 22, 1993, a fire occurred at a business in Tolono. The Savoy Fire Department responded, extinguished the fire, and requested the assistance of the Illinois State Fire Marshal's Office and ATF. Investigators processed the scene and discovered five distinct points of origin. The evidence collected was sent to the Illinois State Police laboratory for examination. Subsequent interviews with the business owner revealed that he had just taken out a \$360,000 insurance policy on the building and its contents. On the day of the fire, the owner stated he was in possession of \$40,000 worth of firearms. These firearms were allegedly stored in a truck parked at the business at the time of the fire, but were discovered missing after the fire was extinguished. The owner had no record of serial numbers or proof of purchase for the firearms, however. Investigators also learned that a fire had previously occurred at the business, for which the owner received \$365,000 in money from the insurance company. Further investigation has led to the arrest of the owner on charges of arson. He has been arraigned and is out on his own recognizance. A \$404,000 proof of loss submitted by the owner was denied as a result of this investigative effort.

On January 13, 1993, the Canton Fire Department responded to the scene of a fire at a residence in Canton. Responding units suppressed the fire and discovered two bodies, a mother and her daughter, on a hide-a-bed in the living room. Due to the unusual nature of the fire, the Illinois State Fire Marshal's Office requested ATF assistance to determine the cause and origin of the fire. Two ATF CFI's responded. Evidence collected at the scene was forwarded to the ATF laboratory for examination, which subsequently revealed that accelerants were used in the fire. The autopsy of the victims indicated that both had died prior to the fire, but that the deaths were not due to natural causes. A task force involving the Canton Fire Department, the Canton Police Department, the Illinois State Fire Marshal's Office, the Illinois State Police - Division of Criminal Investigation, and ATF was formed to investigate the homicides and arson. A suspect has been identified, and an indictment is pending.

On July 29, 1993, the principal in a case was indicted by a State grand jury on charges of arson, aggravated arson, and first-degree murder. He is currently in custody. His two conspirators, the two torches, previously pled guilty to charges of arson and first-degree murder, and have agreed to testify against the principal at the time of trial, which is pending. The indictment and guilty pleas are the result of an investigation into a fire that occurred at a building owned by the principal. The fire claimed 7 lives, including 2 children, and injured 13 others. The building housed 4 businesses and 24 apartments. The principal ultimately received approximately \$550,000 in insurance proceeds. The participating agencies in this investigation are the Illinois State Fire Marshal's Office, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the Chicago Police Department, the Cicero Police Department, and ATF.

On October 18, 1993, a defendant was sentenced in State court to 2 years in State prison. His codefendant, the principal in the case, was tried in Federal court, found guilty of arson and conspiracy, and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. She failed to appear for incarceration, however, fled to Greece, and is currently a fugitive. The sentencings stem from an investigation by ATF and the Calumet City Fire Department into a fire at a restaurant owned by the principal defendant and her husband in Burnham. The restaurant and adjoining stores located in the shopping center sustained severe smoke and water damage totaling in excess of \$200,000. The ensuing investigation revealed that the principal defendant had conspired with her codefendant, and brother, in burning down the restaurant. Although not charged federally for what was considered to be a lack of evidence, the brother did confess to being the arsonist 1 year after the Federal statute of limitations on arson had expired. Review by the Cook County States Attorney's Office of the evidence against the defendant ultimately led to his prosecution in State court.

Indiana

On September 2, 1993, a Catholic church in Fort Wayne was destroyed by fire. The church was dedicated in 1887, and listed on the National Historical Landmark Registry. The value of the loss was placed at \$8 million. The Fort Wayne Fire Department Fire Investigation Unit subsequently contacted ATF and requested assistance in determining the cause and origin of the fire. Joining the Fort Wayne Fire Department and ATF in the investigation was the Fort Wayne Police Department and the Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office. On the day of the fire, a severe thunderstorm passed through the Fort Wayne area. The National Weather Service documented lightning strikes occurring at a rate of 100 strikes every 5 minutes during the storm. Investigators subsequently identified witnesses who observed lightning strike the rear of the center steeple of the church. Investigators also learned that arriving firefighters found the flames to be concentrated in the steeple area. The cause and origin examination ultimately revealed that the ground wire running down the steeple had been subjected to a high energy pulse and had been completely melted through, welding one end of the wire.

On December 21, 1993, a defendant was convicted on charges of conspiracy to commit arson. A codefendant is facing trial on like charges. The conviction stems from an investigation conducted by ATF, the Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office, the Newton County Sheriff's Office, and the Lincoln Township Volunteer Fire Department into the defendant's role in an arson fire that occurred at a mobile home. The fire claimed the life of a 7-year-old. The victim's family was at home, asleep, when the fire started. The victim's mother, stepfather, and two brothers escaped unharmed. The investigation of the trailer fire was conducted concurrently with an investigation of a firebombing at the high school in Newton County, to which the defendant had also been linked. Investigators subsequently determined that an accelerant, believed to

be gasoline, had been poured onto and around the water heater for the trailer, and ignited. Access to the water heater was possible from outside the trailer.

Kansas

On August 4, 1993, the Kansas City Fire Department requested ATF assistance in the investigation of a fire that occurred at a machine shop on July 30. ATF investigators, along with investigators from the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office and the Kansas City Fire Department conducted the scene examination and determined the fire to be incendiary in origin. A gasoline can was found near the office and near what appeared to be pour patterns. An ATF-certified accelerant-detecting canine from the Grandview, Missouri, Fire Department also "hit" on samples taken from the fire scene. Investigative efforts are continuing.

Kentucky

On October 28, 1993, a defendant was convicted of 10 counts that included charges of arson, conspiracy, and mail fraud. His codefendant was previously convicted and sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment. The convictions and sentencing are the result of a 3-year investigation by ATF, the Dixie Police Authority, and the Postal Inspection Service. The investigation involved a scheme by the defendant, a local television personality, to defraud insurance companies by filing false claims for damage resulting from fires set at two homes he owned in Kentucky that were valued over \$600,000. Through interviews of hundreds of witnesses and subpoenas issued to numerous banks, insurance companies, and utility companies, investigators learned that the defendant owned many other rental and commercial properties in Kentucky, Ohio, and Florida, and that he was in considerable financial trouble. Fingerprints lifted from a lighter fluid can at the arson scene of the second home led to the identification of the codefendant, the torch and a tenant of an apartment building owned by the defendant. His cooperation with authorities through undercover contacts with the defendant ultimately led to the defendant's conviction.

Louisiana

On February 3, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 46 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release as a result of a guilty plea to arson charges. The sentencing culminates an investigation by the Jefferson Parish Arson Investigation Unit and ATF into an arson fire that occurred at a landscaping and tree service business in Metairie. The fire caused damages in excess of \$200,000. The defendant, who has five prior convictions for burglary and narcotics violations, apparently started the fire by pouring gasoline through a broken window and igniting it with open flame. His motive was revenge.

Massachusetts

On November 10, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment as a result of his guilty plea to charges of attempted arson. He is also to undergo psychiatric treatment while in custody. The sentencing culminates an investigation that began in 1988, and involved ATF, the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office, the Brockton Police and Fire Departments, the Holbrook Police and Fire Departments, and numerous Plymouth and Norfolk County police and fire departments. The defendant, who had been dubbed by the press as the "God and Country Arsonist," was responsible for over 30 nearly identical arson fires in Plymouth and Norfolk Counties. Over \$2 million in damage resulted from these fires, and most of the targets were churches or VFW or American Legion halls. Criminal investigative analysis was used to develop a profile of the arsonist, and the defendant generally met the profile established. A breakthrough in the case occurred in 1990 when the defendant was observed setting fire at a VFW hall. He was questioned and his house was searched, but not enough evidence against him was developed. The fires stopped until 1993 when a fire occurred at a church that was identical to previous fires. A month later, the defendant attempted to set fire to a commercial building but was interrupted by a security guard, who wrote down the defendant's license number as he departed the scene. The defendant was subsequently arrested and placed in custody. The only indication of motive came during an interview with the defendant when he showed his hostility toward all Protestant religions and the military.

On October 25, 1993, the Newton Fire Department responded to the scene of a fire and explosion involving sodium at a metals manufacturer. The fire department had extinguished fires at the manufacturing site in the past, but on this occasion, too much sodium had been used and the firefighters could not put out the fire, which was confined to a barrel. The barrel was tipped, and the sodium came into contact with water runoff from the manufacturer's decontamination shower system. An explosion and fireball erupted, engulfing the firefighters and covering them with a substance that clung to them like napalm and burned through their clothes and helmets. As a result, 2 employees and 11 firefighters were injured, 2 critically. The subsequent scene examination was conducted by investigators from ATF, the Newton Fire Department, and the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office. Fire damage was confined to a small area, but walls to the facility were blown out from the force of the explosion.

On May 26, 1993, two suspects were indicted on State charges of arson. The indictment is the result of an investigation conducted by ATF, the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Lawrence Police and Fire Departments. The investigation involved an arson fire at an abandoned apartment building in Lawrence. The building was destroyed as a result of the fire, and an adjacent building suffered minor damage. In addition, a firefighter sustained injuries during fire suppression. The suspects were identified as a result of information

obtained from witnesses who had heard the principal suspect discuss his role in the arson and implicated his accomplice. The alleged motive was to drive out narcotics dealers and users who frequented the location. The suspects have since been sentenced, one to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment, and the other to 15 months' imprisonment and 2 years' probation.

Michigan

On May 24, 1993, ATF assistance was requested by the Dearborn Fire Marshal in the cause and origin determination and scene examination of a suspicious fire that occurred in a moving van. The investigation revealed that the fire was incendiary in nature and that it had been set to cover the theft of a semiautomatic pistol in the shipment. An employee of the company, a three-time convicted felon, was subsequently identified as a suspect. Although the firearm was never recovered, enough evidence was developed to perfect the arson and firearms case against the suspect. He was subsequently indicted, and ultimately pled guilty to charges of being a felon in possession of a firearm, for which he faces a mandatory 15 years in prison. His sentencing is pending. The suspect apparently had a history of setting fires to cover breakings and enterings.

On August 17, 1993, a fire occurred at a men's shop in Alpena. The fire quickly spread and destroyed landmark buildings housing four businesses in downtown Alpena. A task force involving the Alpena Fire Marshal's Office; the Michigan State Police, Fire Marshal Division; the Alpena Police Department, and ATF was formed to investigate the incident. Efforts by the task force ultimately led to confessions from the owner of the men's shop and his son. Apparently, the father had hired his son to burn down the store for the insurance proceeds. He planned to use the money to dispose of old inventory and retire. Both men have been charged in State court and bound over for trial. ATF audit assistance will be used in the prosecution of the subjects.

On June 3, 1993, the Michigan State Police requested ATF assistance in the investigation of a suspicious fire in Owosso. The fire caused \$36,000,000 damage, and is the second most costly fire in Michigan. Several hundred interviews were conducted, including one with a volunteer fireman who ultimately became the prime suspect. Investigators subsequently searched the fireman's residence and seized some clothing. The clothes were in turn submitted to the Michigan State Police laboratory for examination, and accelerants were found. Through information developed through the interviews, investigators were able to disprove the fireman's alibi. In addition, a witness also placed the suspect at the fire scene just prior to the fire being reported. He has since been charged in State court and is pending prosecution.

Mississippi

On May 3, 1993, one person was killed and three others were injured as a result of a fire at a mobile home in Gulfport. ATF responded to the scene to assist the Harrison County Sheriff's Office and the Mississippi State Fire Marshal's Office in the investigation. An ATF CFI conducted the cause and origin examination of the scene, and found that the fire was set on the top surface of a bed in a bedroom. Further investigation revealed that a suspect entered the mobile home and found the victim in bed together with another occupant of the residence. Prior to the suspect leaving the mobile home, verbal threats were made to the occupants. The residence began burning approximately 20 minutes later. The suspect was interviewed and confessed to using a cigarette lighter to set bedsheets on fire that were hanging over a bedroom window. Evidence gathered by ATF corroborated the confession of the suspect, who was subsequently indicted for murder.

Missouri

On December 2 and 3, 1993, two defendants pled guilty to conspiracy and wire fraud charges. Two other defendants previously pled guilty to like charges and are awaiting sentencing. The charges are the result of an investigation that began following the Blue Spring Police Department and the Central Jackson County Fire District's request for assistance from ATF and the Missouri State Fire Marshal's Office at the scene of a fire at an aerospace parts business. Investigators subsequently determined that the fire had been deliberately set, having discovered multiple points of origin and distinct pour patterns. During examination efforts, investigators also secured what appeared to be plastic jugs containing a suspected petroleum product. Further investigation uncovered evidence of a scheme by business officials to pay off purchasing agents of other companies in return for doing business with them. The Inspector General's Office of the Department of Transportation joined in the task force to look into this scheme. All four defendants are cooperating with the Government. Additional indictments regarding the arson case are pending.

On December 8, 1993, investigators from ATF, the FBI, the IRS, and the Sikeston Department of Public Safety arrested seven members of one family and their accountant on charges of conspiracy, arson, mail fraud, bankruptcy fraud, and bank fraud. They have been released on bond pending trial. The charges and arrests stem from an investigation worked jointly with the Missouri State Fire Marshal's Office into a fire that destroyed the family's furniture company in Sikeston. The building was insured for \$550,000 and the contents for \$100,000. The ensuing investigation revealed that the parents had transferred all assets of the company to their children's corporations. The accountant in turn covered their actions through false ledgers and financial statements. Once all the assets were diverted or sold, except the building housing the company, the father had the fire set.

On October 8, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment and 3 years' special probation on charges of conspiracy and bank fraud. The defendant was sentenced as a result of an investigation by ATF, the Lee's Summit Police Department, and the FBI that began following an arson fire that destroyed the defendant's home and corporate office in Lee's Summit. While examining the potential for a financial motive behind the fire, investigators learned that the defendant, his wife, and his company secretary were making false statements to banks to obtain construction loans for the company. The FBI had previously discovered that the defendant was submitting false statements to savings and loan institutions to obtain mortgages for buyers of his properties. Although the defendant, his wife, and his secretary were indicted, charges against the wife and the secretary were dismissed in return for the defendant's guilty plea. The bulk of the property seized for forfeiture, over \$1 million, equaled insurance payments the defendant received after the arson fire at his residence.

Montana

On September 2, 1993, as part of a plea agreement, a defendant pled guilty to State charges of arson, burglary, and possessing stolen property and was sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment, 10 years suspended. Federal charges for arson, extortion, and weapons violations were not pursued in return for the plea. The plea was the result of an investigation into eight incendiary fires and numerous other crimes, including armed robbery and burglary, that occurred in a four-county area. Losses as a result of the crimes were estimated to be in excess of \$3 million. The investigation by the Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement Agency and ATF revealed that the defendant, out on parole for a burglary conviction, had caused the destruction, by means of fire, of three buildings in Butte and had attempted to extort money from individuals for information about the fires. Evidence linking the defendant to the three fires was recovered during the execution of a search warrant at his residence. Additional evidence was recovered that linked the defendant to five other arsons and 20 burglaries and armed robberies.

New York

On November 9, 1993, a defendant pled guilty to one count of arson and one count of conspiracy. Four codefendants previously pled guilty to various charges, including arson, conspiracy, mail fraud, and conspiracy to use a destructive device during the commission of a crime of violence. The guilty pleas stem from an investigation conducted by ATF, the Frauds Bureau of the New York State Insurance Department, the Arson Bureau of the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control, the Amsterdam Police Department, and the New York State Police. The investigation involved an incendiary fire that destroyed numerous buildings at an industrial complex in Amsterdam. Approximately 25 gallons of gasoline was used to initiate the fire.

Investigators ultimately proved that the owner of the property had entered into a scheme with his codefendants to destroy the property so that he could collect the insurance proceeds from a \$14 million policy. By pleading guilty, the defendants avoided a mandatory sentence of 30 years on charges of using a destructive device during a crime of violence.

On September 29, 1993, a suspect was indicted on State charges of arson. The charges are the result of an investigation by the Ulster County Arson Task Force, the Town of Ulster Police Department, ATF, and the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control into an August 6 fire that occurred at a cleaners in Kingston. From their fire scene examination, investigators were able to conclude that the fire was incendiary. The suspect, one of the owners of the cleaners, denied knowledge of what caused the fire, and stated that both he and his brother, the co-owner, would cooperate in the investigation. The suspect was later confronted by investigators to explain information they had received from his brother that implicated the suspect in the fire. It was during this conversation that investigators obtained an oral admission from the suspect as to his setting of the fire. An insurance claim in the amount of nearly \$1.4 million was submitted, but was not paid as a result of the joint investigative effort.

On October 18, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 19 years to life in prison after pleading guilty to second-degree murder. The sentencing is the result of an investigation by ATF, the Cohoes Fire Department, the Cohoes Police Department, the New York State Police, and the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control into a fire at a residence that resulted in the death of a 20-year-old woman. Cohoes firefighters discovered the blaze at the house after responding to a fire at an adjacent bowling alley. The ensuing cause and origin examination revealed that the fire was incendiary and had numerous points of origin. Evidence collected at the scene, particularly burned newspaper, was submitted to the New York State Police laboratory and was ultimately linked to the defendant. Investigators determined that the defendant, a volunteer firefighter, was present at the time of both fires. During initial interviews with the defendant, he made statements that were inconsistent with his vantage point of the fire. After further questioning, the defendant admitted to setting the fires and provided investigators with a detailed written confession.

North Carolina

On December 8, 1993, a principal defendant received a 5-year suspended sentence with 5 years' supervised probation for mail fraud. His codefendant and brother was placed on pre-trial diversion. The sentencing stems from an investigation by ATF, the Craven County Sheriff's Department, the Craven County Fire Marshal's Office, the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, and the Bridgeton Fire Department into a fire that destroyed the principal defendant's business in Bridgeton. The fire

scene examination revealed multiple points of origin and the presence of accelerants. The total fire loss was in excess of \$500,000, for which the principal defendant filed a false insurance claim.

Pennsylvania

In February and March 1993, three defendants, a woman, her cousin, and her cousin's brother-in-law, were sentenced on charges of conspiracy, arson, and murder. The woman received life imprisonment and her two codefendants, who testified against her, received 10 to 20 years each. The sentencing culminates an investigation into a fire at the woman's residence in Elizabeth and the subsequent shooting death of her husband. The fire had occurred while the family was on vacation in Florida and was attributed to an electrical malfunction. Nearly a month later, the woman's husband was found murdered, shot once in the face with a .380 caliber firearm. The Allegheny County Police Department Homicide Unit later developed the wife as a suspect. During the homicide investigation, ATF was contacted to assist the police department in a re-examination of the fire scene. The scene examination conducted by an ATF CFI and investigators from the Allegheny County Police Department Homicide Unit and the Allegheny County Fire Marshal's Office showed that the fire had been intentionally set in the laundry room of the residence between the hot water tank and the furnace. Tests and flame height calculations performed in conjunction with the Fire Protection Engineering Department at the University of Maryland showed that the fire had been accelerated. Further investigation led to the identification of the wife's cousin and the cousin's brother-in-law. The investigation ultimately showed that the wife had contracted with her cousin, who resided in Texas, to torch the residence, and that he in turn recruited his brother-in-law to commit the murder. The ATF office in Ft. Worth was instrumental in tracking down the receipts linking the cousin to the trip to Pennsylvania, and to the FFL where the firearm used in the murder was purchased. Apparently, the murder was committed to prevent the husband from going to the authorities about his wife's arson and insurance fraud scheme. She had reported to the insurance company that the fire was caused by persons unknown who had broken into the residence.

On May 19, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 10 to 20 months in prison and 5 years of probation. His codefendants, three juveniles and one adult, were previously sentenced to various terms of probation. The sentencings are the result of an investigation into a series of fires in the McKees Rocks area. ATF first became involved in the investigation at the request of the Allegheny County Fire Marshal's Office to assist in the cause and origin determination of a fire at a lumber company. The fire destroyed two buildings, resulting in a \$500,000 loss. Several firefighters suffered injuries battling the blaze. The fire was subsequently determined to be incendiary, and a joint investigation with the Allegheny County Police Department ensued. Investigative efforts with the department ultimately led to confessions from

the defendants for 15 other incendiary fires the department had under investigation. Further investigation uncovered similarities between these fires and the events surrounding the lumber company fire, including the ignition source. Armed with the information they developed, the investigators reinterviewed two of the juvenile defendants and obtained confessions relative to the lumber company fire.

South Carolina

On March 3, 1993, a principal defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$1,659,000 in restitution following his conviction on charges that included conspiracy, arson, mail fraud, and aiding and abetting. Three of his four codefendants were sentenced to 7 years', 5 years', and 2 1/2 years' imprisonment, respectively, after being convicted on like charges. The fourth codefendant was sentenced to 5 years' probation. The sentencings culminated a 4-year investigation into the destruction, by means of gasoline and military explosives, of the principal defendant's 10,000-square-foot beach-front home. The home was valued at more than \$2 million. The investigation by ATF, the Myrtle Beach Police Department, and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division ultimately revealed that the principal defendant was in dire financial straits as a result of a failed business venture. He, through two of his codefendants who were also his business associates, hired the other defendants, members of an outlaw motorcycle gang, to commit the crime.

Tennessee

On September 17, 1993, a defendant was convicted of arson following a 6-day trial. The conviction stems from an investigation by ATF and the Memphis Fire Department Arson Squad into an arson fire set by the defendant that destroyed a church in Memphis. Two Memphis firefighters died as a result of injuries they sustained during fire suppression efforts. The defendant was detained as he was attempting to board a bus in Memphis that was bound for California. The defendant ultimately confessed that he deliberately set the fire to cover his burglary of the church. The defendant has seven prior felony convictions and was on State parole at the time of the arson. He faces life imprisonment.

On November 1, 1993, a Federal grand jury indicted six suspects on charges that included arson, using fire to commit a Federal crime, murder, and armed robbery. Also rendered in the indictment are charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury. The indictment stems from an investigation conducted by ATF, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office, the FBI, the Benton County Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney for the 24th Judicial District, and the United States Attorney for the Western Judicial District of Tennessee. The investigation revealed that the defendants had plotted to rob an individual of mussel shells he purchased for his employer. This

individual and his girlfriend were ultimately murdered, and their house in Camden set on fire. Their charred bodies were found in the remains of the house. The defendants made away with a trailer-load of mussel shells. If convicted, five of the defendants face life imprisonment, and the sixth faces 20 years' imprisonment. They are in custody pending trial.

On August 20, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison on State charges of first-degree murder. The sentencing culminates an investigation by the Nashville Metro Police Department Homicide Unit, ATF, the Metro Fire Marshal, the Davidson County District Attorney's Office, and the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation into a fire that damaged the defendant's residence in Hermitage. A woman who lived with the defendant died as a result of injuries sustained in the fire. She was found buried under furniture at the rear door of the house. Given the suspicious nature of the fire, the homicide unit requested ATF assistance in the cause and origin of the fire, and an ATF CFI responded. The CFI determined that kerosene had been poured throughout the house, and that blankets and sheets had been used as trailers. Expert testimony as to this determination was critical to the prosecution, and refuted the claims of the defendant that it was an accidental fire caused by spilled kerosene. Apparently, the fire was set in retaliation against the woman, who had threatened to testify against the defendant for a robbery he committed.

Texas

On October 29, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment on charges of arson causing injury. The sentencing is the result of an investigation into a fire that occurred at a residence in rural Orange County. The fire resulted in the death of the defendant's 2-month-old daughter. The Vidor Fire Department responded and found the residence fully involved. One firefighter fell through the floor during fire suppression, and an Orange County sheriff's deputy sustained first- and second-degree burns to his hands while attempting to rescue the deceased infant. The deceased was found lying in a dresser drawer on the bed in the master bedroom. The Vidor Fire Marshal subsequently requested ATF assistance in the cause and origin determination. The Orange County Sheriff's Department also assisted. During the investigation, numerous discrepancies were noted in the account relayed by the defendant of events leading up to and during the fire. Computer fire modeling techniques were used by the ATF CFI on the case to confirm that the fire could not have occurred as purported. The fire was ultimately determined to be incendiary, initiated with the intentional introduction of an open flame to ordinary combustible materials in the living room of the residence. Upon being confronted with the origin and cause report, the defendant confessed to having set the fire in the manner described. She was arrested and charged with arson, and later charged with manslaughter and causing injury to a child. Instrumental to the sentencing of the defendant was the testimony of the ATF agent on the cause and origin examination and the fire modeling.

On June 25, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on Federal charges for arson, 10 years' imprisonment for arson and aiding and abetting, and 5 years' imprisonment for possession of a firearm during a crime of violence. This sentence is to be served concurrently to a life sentence on State charges of capital murder, to which the defendant pled guilty to avoid a trial and possibly the death sentence. The sentencing stems from an investigation conducted by ATF, the Anderson County Sheriff's Office, and the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office. The investigation tied the defendant to the shooting death of his estranged wife's boyfriend and the subsequent arson of her residence to cover up the crime. It is believed that the intended victim was his estranged wife, who was not at the residence at the time of the shooting. Four other adults and two children were in the residence at the time, but escaped the fire unharmed. Prior to the murder and fire, the defendant had severely beaten, raped, and imprisoned his wife, for which he was being sought for aggravated sexual assault with a deadly weapon.

On November 17, 1993, six individuals were indicted on charges of arson, mail fraud, aiding and abetting, and using fire to commit a felony. They subsequently pled guilty to various counts of arson and using fire to commit a felony. Five of the defendants have since been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4 months to 10 years. The sentencing of the sixth defendant is pending. The sentences stem from an investigation of six fires involving several vehicles, the business of one of the defendants, and the business of a competitor. The defendants were ultimately charged with five of the fires. Total insurance losses as a result of the fires was \$4.7 million.

Vermont

On December 20, 1993, a suspect was arrested at her residence in West Rutland on State charges of first-degree murder and involuntary manslaughter. The arrest stems from an investigation into a 1991 fire that resulted in the death of the suspect's husband. This was the second fatality fire involving the suspect's family. The first occurred in 1988, and resulted in the death of the suspect's 5-month-old son. Both deaths were ruled accidental. However, in the second fire, investigators eliminated the heating and electrical systems as the cause, and determined the origin to be in the area of the living room sofa. The investigation by the Vermont State Police indicated that the suspect was responsible for the 1991 fire, but additional investigative insight was needed to pursue the case. ATF assistance was requested in October 1993. After reviewing the photographs of the fire scene, the reports of interview with witnesses, and the reports of the fire scene investigators, an ATF CFI determined that this fire was intentionally set on and/or around the sofa. The fire was set using open flame, most likely with combustible material on the sofa and a small amount of material to help initiate and accelerate the fire. Controlled burns were conducted by ATF in conjunction with the Vermont State Police and the Vermont Fire Service Training Council to substantiate the fire cause. ATF's cause and origin determination also refuted

statements made by the suspect as to the fire's cause. There was no evidence of a smoldering fire such as that which may occur with a cigarette in the sofa, which the suspect alleged her husband may have left. Moreover, if there had been a smoldering fire, smoke would have been present and visible to the suspect. Likewise, if there had been an open flame, such as that caused by matches which the suspect said her son had been playing with, the fire would have been visible to the suspect before she left her residence. Prosecution of the suspect is pending.

Wisconsin

On September 12, 1993, a fire was reported at a warehouse belonging to a cork manufacturing and wholesale operation in Trevor. More than 200 firefighters from over 30 fire departments in a 30-mile radius responded to extinguish the fire, which ultimately caused \$1.5 million damage. Five firefighters were treated for heat exhaustion during fire suppression, and one sustained a broken arm. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department responded to the scene and requested assistance from the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation - Arson Bureau, who in turn requested assistance from ATF. The NRT was subsequently activated to assist in the scene investigation. Also called to assist in the cause and origin determination was an ATF-certified accelerant-detecting canine from the Joliet, Illinois, Fire Department. For 3 days, the scene was excavated and examined by investigators. It was subsequently determined that the fire was incendiary. Numerous items of evidence were recovered from the scene. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrator. The investigation continues.

On June 1, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment. The sentencing stems from an investigation by ATF, the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation, the Sheboygan County Sheriff's Department, and the Sheboygan County District Attorney's Office into a fire that resulted in the deaths of the defendant's two step-children, as well as injuries to his ex-wife and his son. The investigation revealed that the fire was an arson and that the defendant had set the fire to conceal his sexual assault of the children. Apparently, the children were scheduled to appear before county social services representatives on the day of the fire to report the continuing pattern of sexual abuse by their father. The defendant had previously been convicted on sexual assault and exploitation charges.

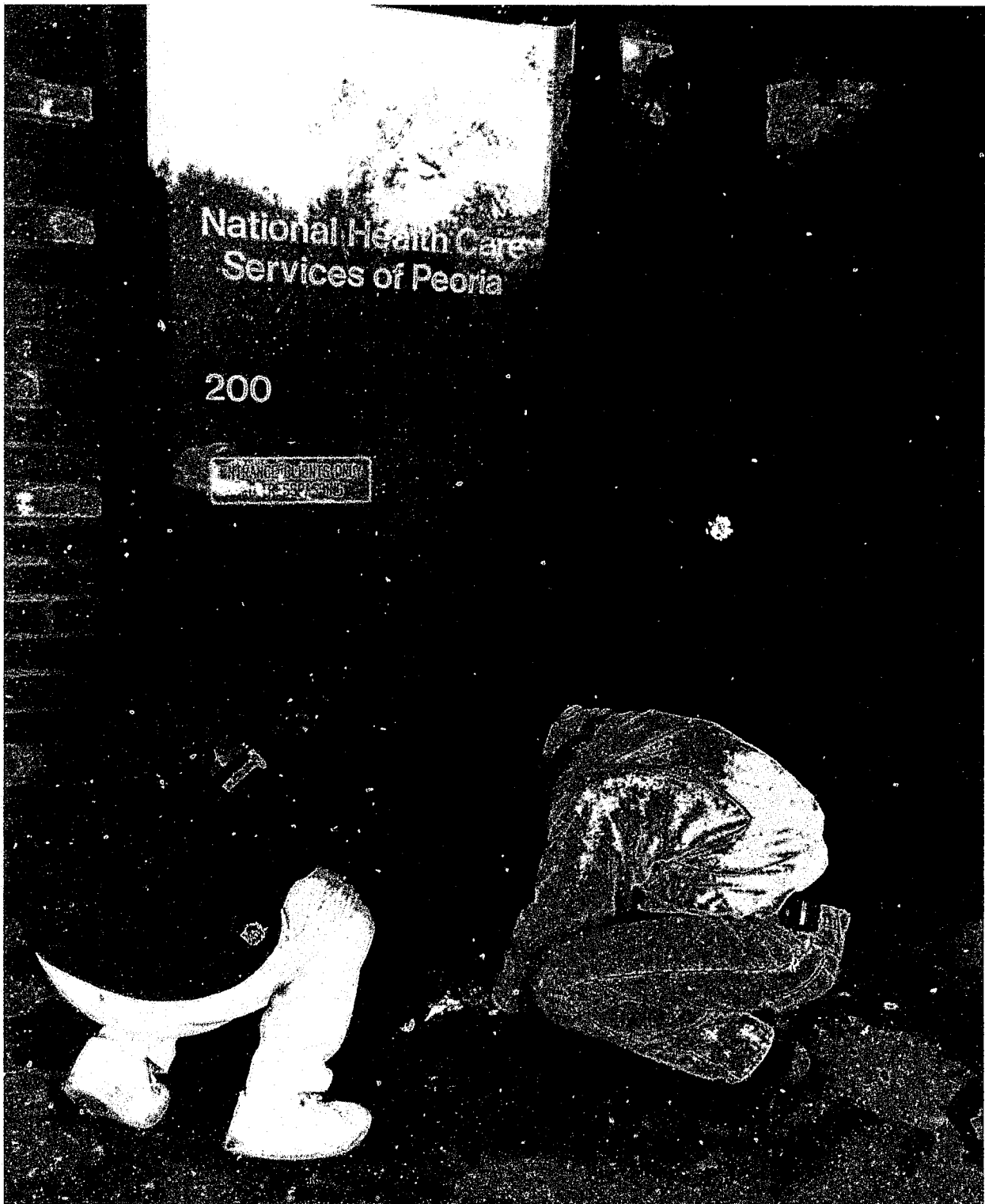


Scene of an arson fire at an industrial complex in Cleveland to which the NRT was activated in July 1993.

Part

VI

PROGRAM INITIATIVES



Cover: Photo courtesy of *The Peoria Journal Star*, photo by Linda Henson.



Investigators processing the scene following an explosion at a mobile home in Washington that housed an illegal manufacturing operation for explosive devices. Two individuals were killed as a result of the explosion.





Explosives Interdiction

Since 1970, the illicit manufacturers and distributors of 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 in 1984, which was designed to monitor investigations concerning the illegal distribution of explosive devices.

Initially, the project solely involved vigorous enforcement efforts; however, since 1984, it has been expanded to better educate the public on the hazards of these devices. Through television, radio, newspapers, videotapes, news releases, and training programs, ATF continues to increase public awareness as to the dangers and the Federal penalties that exist for the illegal possession, manufacture, and distribution of the explosive devices. Moreover, the involvement of many of ATF's offices in Project Outreach has enabled them to educate school-age children on the dangers associated with these type of devices. To complement these public awareness initiatives, ATF has developed informal task forces throughout the country with State and local law enforcement agencies in a continuous effort to disrupt the illegal manufacture and distribution of these devices.

In 1993, ATF's efforts resulted in the perfection of 49 criminal cases and the seizure of 900,000 illegal explosive devices. Some of these cases are highlighted below.

California

On June 15, 1993, an explosion occurred at a residence in Sunnyvale, killing one person and injuring another. ATF agents and Sunnyvale Police Department officers responded to the scene and conducted a crime scene search. Investigators were advised by the injured party that the explosion occurred when chemicals to be used in manufacturing illegal explosive devices were being mixed in a coffee grinder. After obtaining a State search warrant, ATF agents recovered numerous pieces of PVC pipe, 10 pounds of chemicals, and 100 feet of hobby fuse. Judicial action is pending.

Georgia

On May 11, 1993, a subject was treated at a medical center in Lawrenceville for injuries he sustained in an explosion at his residence. A Gwinnett County police officer responded to the medical center to take a report from the subject, who relayed that the explosion occurred when he dropped a container of black powder and

marbles. On May 20, 1993, an ATF agent and a Gwinnett County police officer made a followup call to the subject's residence. The subject consented to a search, and in the basement the investigators observed what appeared to be an illegal manufacturing operation for explosive devices. Given the potentially hazardous situation, investigators had the immediate neighborhood evacuated, and called for additional assistance from the Gwinnett County Police Department, the Gwinnett County Arson Squad, and the Gwinnett County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team. Recovered from the basement were approximately 100 M-80's, 200 M-40's, 120 M-40's without fuses, chemicals, and numerous items used in the manufacture of the devices. Investigators also recovered other explosives and unknown devices, as well as military ordnance and two altered handgrenades. A subsequent search of the upstairs portion of the residence resulted in the recovery of two long guns and two blasting machines. The subject ultimately pled guilty to possession of stolen Government property, and was placed on probation.

Illinois

On February 21, 1993, a maintenance person for a storage facility in River Grove discovered the body of a deceased male. A preliminary investigation by the River Grove Police Department indicated that the individual died of an apparent heart attack while examining the contents of the storage locker, which he leased. Police officers conducted a detailed examination of the scene and located 75 cases of M-80 type explosive devices. They in turn contacted ATF. The Cook County Sheriff's Department Bomb Squad also responded to the scene. ATF agents and police officers subsequently made entry on a second storage locker leased by the deceased. Inside the locker, investigators recovered an additional 150 cases of M-250 type explosive devices. The devices were removed and transported to a bunker pending destruction. Investigators estimate that nearly 90,000 explosive devices were recovered from the lockers.

Kansas

On April 25, 1993, a 10-year-old girl from Wichita found an unexploded 4-inch star shell laying on the ground outside a baseball stadium. She took the device to her aunt's residence and lit the fuse. The shell functioned, causing second- and third-degree burns to her chest, neck, and face. The Wichita Police Department Bomb Unit responded to the stadium and recovered another intact star shell, and a partial shell that had not functioned. The investigation revealed that fireworks had been displayed the previous evening, and that workers had failed to retrieve the three unexpended star shells after the show.

Michigan

On July 1, 1993, a concerned citizen contacted ATF regarding his knowledge of an extensive illegal explosives

manufacturing and distribution operation. Allegedly, several individuals at various locations were involved. One location was utilized for the manufacturing process, and two others were used for storage and distribution. After extensive surveillance and other investigative efforts, the allegations were corroborated, and three Federal search warrants were obtained and executed. At the manufacturing operation, investigators confronted an individual carrying hundreds of M-80's from the residence to the garage on the premises. He was covered head to toe in a thick layer of silver powder. In the residence and garage, investigators found thousands of devices- M-80's and larger--as well as manufacturing paraphernalia, to include tubes, glue, spools of fuse, racks, and flash powder. The Detroit Police Bomb Squad was subsequently called in to assist in the removal and destruction of the explosives. Due to the danger to the surrounding area, the equivalent of a city block had to be evacuated prior to the removal process. At the storage and distribution locations, several thousands more of these devices were seized. The principal subject in this case, who has a prior ATF arrest for manufacturing explosives without a license and unlawfully storing explosives, has been arrested and indicted. Further judicial action is pending.

On June 28, 1993, an ATF undercover agent met with a suspect in western Michigan and purchased 364 illegal explosive devices for \$2,000. This was the second purchase from the suspect, who previously sold the agent 40 devices measuring 3 inches by 1 3/4 inches in size. After the deal was completed, the agent confronted the suspect and received consent to search his residence. There, investigators uncovered evidence that the suspect had been involved in the sale of the explosive devices for approximately 10 years. The suspect is cooperating with ATF and its joint investigation with the Michigan State Police Fire Marshal Division and the Department of Transportation into his source for the explosives.

Nevada

On August 11, 1993, ATF agents and Las Vegas Police Department Bomb Squad members executed a Federal search warrant for explosives at the residence of a suspected illegal explosive device manufacturer in Las Vegas. The search resulted in the recovery of 100 M-80's, 25 pounds of explosive chemicals, time fuse, and numerous documents relating to the manufacturing operation. Also recovered was a quantity of cocaine and two firearms. Criminal charges are pending.

New York

On May 26, 1993, an explosion occurred in the trunk of a vehicle in Lyons, rupturing the gas tank. The blast severely burned two individuals, both of whom later died. Investigators from the Wayne County Sheriff's Office responded and processed the scene, where they recovered remnants of illegal explosive devices. Apparently, the individuals were in the process of "cutting up" explosives

when the explosion occurred. A search of one of the individual's residence resulted in the recovery of several hundred pounds of precursor chemicals. ATF subsequently learned of the incident and offered assistance. It was later learned from the mother of one of the deceased that there may be additional chemicals and explosives remaining at the residence. ATF contacted the Rochester Police Department Bomb Squad and the Wayne County Sheriff's Office, who responded to assist. At the residence, the agents and investigators recovered numerous containers of powdered metals, nitrates, and black powder. The items were taken by the bomb squad and destroyed.

Pennsylvania

On April 7, 1993, ATF agents and compliance inspectors executed two Federal search warrants at the residence and business location of a manufacturer of illegal explosive devices in Forkston. The searches culminated a 2-year investigation into the unlawful distribution of the devices into the Midwest and Northeast. The searches resulted in the seizure of 750 cases of M-80's, M-250's, and M-1000's. The total number of devices exceeded 730,000 and had an estimated street value of more than \$775,000. A .357 caliber revolver was also found at the residence. The suspect, a convicted felon, and his wife were subsequently arrested. The wife, who holds an ATF explosives license, was using a limited legitimate business as a front for their illegal manufacturing and distribution operation. Criminal charges are pending for Federal explosives, firearms, and tax violations.

On November 23, 1993, ATF agents and compliance inspectors executed two Federal search warrants at a residence and storage location in Scranton and Lake Ariel. The search of the residence resulted in the recovery of an assortment of records and documentation relating to the illegal importation and sale of class B explosives, numerous financial records, and \$142,000 in cash. Recovered from the storage facility were 1,160 cases of class B special fireworks. The suspect in the case was subsequently arrested on charges of Federal explosives law violations. Judicial action is pending.

Washington

On December 15, 1993, following a sentencing hearing, an ATF defendant was resentedenced to 228 months' imprisonment over a previous sentence of 120 months' incarceration. The sentencing is the result of an indepth investigation into the defendant's illegal manufacture and sale of explosive devices. It was during the May 6, 1992, destruction of the explosives and explosive chemicals seized during this investigation that ATF Special Agent Johnny Masengale was killed.

On July 1, 1993, an explosion occurred at a mobile home in a residential area of Lake Bay. The Pierce County

Sheriff's Office, the Pierce County Fire Department, and the Tacoma Fire Department responded to the scene. Killed in the blast were the resident of the mobile home and a juvenile. The parents of the juvenile were also in the trailer when the explosion occurred, but escaped uninjured. ATF was contacted by the sheriff's office and asked to assist in the investigation. The postblast examination revealed that the mobile home had housed a complete manufacturing operation for M-80's and M-100's. Chemicals such as potassium perchlorate, aluminum metal, sulfur, and barium nitrate were found at the scene. In addition, over 6,200 completed explosive devices, approximately 350 pounds of suspected precursor chemicals, and 3,000 feet of green hobby fuse were seized. The back room of the mobile home appeared to have been the primary manufacturing area and housed the bulk of the chemicals and devices. It is suspected that the deceased was selling the devices to local American Indians. The Consumer Product Safety Commission is currently conducting an investigation into the legality and liability of the chemical company who had supplied the chemical products to the deceased.

Wisconsin

On June 28, 1993, ATF agents arrested a suspect after he delivered 310 illegal explosive devices to an undercover agent. This was the third undercover purchase. A search warrant was subsequently executed at the suspect's residence. In the basement, agents, assisted by bomb squad members of the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department and investigators from the Franklin Police Department, recovered nearly 300 completed devices ranging in size from an M-80 to what the suspect called an M-3600 (which measures 10 inches by 1 3/4 inches). Also recovered were cartons of cardboard tubes, end caps, pyrotechnic fuse, 5 pounds of mixed flash powder, 50 pounds of aluminum powder and 30 pounds of potassium perchlorate, and numerous documents. In addition, 358 cases of class C fireworks were seized by the sheriff's deputies. Judicial action is pending.



Abortion Clinic Violence

The perpetrators of abortion clinic violence have proved to be vulnerable to the Federal laws ATF enforces. Since 1982, 52 individuals have been brought to justice for 68 abortion clinic incidents. The number solved is nearly half the number of incidents investigated since 1982.

Criminal acts against abortion clinics have placed a significant responsibility on law enforcement. But this responsibility must be accepted, to some degree, by everyone. Someone assumed such a responsibility in late 1993. An anonymous donor came forth with \$1 million, \$100,000 for each incident solved, to aid law

enforcement in its efforts to end the violence against abortion clinics. In response, ATF, in conjunction with the National Abortion Federation and Planned Parenthood of America, set up a hotline to receive information that could lead to arrests and convictions in cases under investigation. The hotline number is 1-800-ATF-4867.

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

California

On September 20, 1993, the Bakersfield Fire Department responded to suppress a fire at a business complex in Bakersfield. The fire ultimately caused an estimated \$1.5 million damage, completely destroying 20,000 square feet of the 43,000-square-foot complex. There were no deaths or injuries. One of the units destroyed in the fire was an abortion clinic. Due to the nature and size of the incident, the NRT was requested and activated to assist the Bakersfield Fire Department Arson Investigation Unit. Also assisting at the scene was an accelerant-detecting canine from the Clark County Fire Department, Las Vegas, Nevada. The canine alerted at numerous locations at the scene. The investigation ultimately revealed that the fire originated in the clinic. The clinic is one in a chain of clinics that has been the focus of numerous anti-abortion demonstrations and acts of vandalism in the past. The investigation continues.

Florida

On August 30, 1993, the Jacksonville Fire Department responded to the scene of a fire at a building located within a professional medical park. Housed within the building was a doctor's office where abortions were performed. Upon the firefighters' arrival, they found the building consumed in flames. While working to extinguish that fire, another fire was discovered by firefighters at a vacant medical building nearby. This fire was smaller and quickly extinguished, causing approximately \$10,000 damage. Damage to the first structure was estimated at \$500,000, not to include its contents. The fires were ultimately ruled to be arson by investigators with the Jacksonville Fire Department and the Florida State Fire Marshal's Office. ATF was subsequently requested to assist in the investigation, which continues.

Illinois

On September 26, 1993, a fire occurred at an abortion clinic in Peoria. The damage was discovered the next day when an employee reported for work and found the double doors and sidewalk charred and pieces of broken bottles on the sidewalk. ATF was notified by the director of the clinic. ATF agents and investigators from the Peoria Police and Fire Departments responded to examine the scene. Based on evidence collected at the scene, it appeared that a flammable liquid had been inside glass bottles and used to start the fire. The fire was short lived,

however, causing damage only to the glass on the door to the clinic. According to the director, the clinic had been the target of numerous protests, but had not experienced violence of this nature. The investigation continues.

Montana

On March 29, 1993, the Missoula Police Department requested the assistance of the ATF office in Helena in the investigation of a suspicious fire at a women's clinic in Missoula. On that date, police officers had responded to a burglar alarm call at the clinic. Upon arrival, responding officers found the place of business on fire and immediately summoned the Missoula Fire Department. Damage caused by the fire was estimated at \$100,000. Initial investigation revealed that unknown persons had gained entry to the structure by breaking several windows on the east side of the building. The fire department subsequently requested ATF assistance in the investigation. ATF's cause and origin investigation revealed that the fire was incendiary, and that it had originated on the outside of the building. This clinic has been the site of repeated abortion protests. In November 1991, more than 30 abortion opponents were arrested on charges of trespassing and violating a court order that barred demonstrations on the property. The investigation continues.

Pennsylvania

On September 29, 1993, a fire caused about \$130,000 damage to a Planned Parenthood facility in Lancaster. Investigators from the Pennsylvania State Police, ATF, and the Pennsylvania State Fire Marshal's Office responded to the scene. Preliminary investigation revealed the fire to be incendiary in nature, caused by an incendiary device thrown through a glass window. This incident follows an earlier attempt in July 1993. In that incident, a molotov cocktail was discovered outside one of the facility's doors. The wick was burnt out, so the device failed to ignite and cause any damage. The investigation continues.

Texas

On October 10, 1993, an incendiary fire occurred at an abortion clinic in Houston. The Houston Fire Department responded, found the fire concentrated in the attic, and called the Houston Police Department Arson Division to investigate. It was determined that the fire originated in the air conditioning vent and spread to the attic. Investigators found a 5-gallon plastic can containing suspected gasoline, as well as footprints leading to the roof of the clinic. Investigators also found a wallet on the roof of the clinic belonging to a subject from Sulphur, Louisiana. In the wallet were several cards of various anti-abortion groups. ATF subsequently met with Houston Arson Division investigators, who had obtained a probable cause warrant for the subject's arrest. The investigators traveled to Louisiana, and with the help of the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office and the Baton Rouge Police Department, were able to determine the whereabouts of the subject. He was detained en route to work, and was

brought to the Calcasieu Sheriff's Office for questioning. He confessed to the arson, and admitted to an attempted bombing of the clinic the week before. The device had also been placed in the air conditioning vent, but had failed to explode. The subject subsequently consented to a search of his residence, from which numerous evidentiary items were recovered. On December 20, 1993, the subject pled guilty to Federal arson charges. His sentencing is pending.

On February 15, 1993, the ATF NRT was activated to Corpus Christi to assist the Corpus Christi Police and Fire Departments in the investigation of a suspicious fire. The fire destroyed an office complex housing four businesses, including an abortion clinic. Estimates of damage exceed \$1 million. There were no reported deaths or injuries. According to responding firefighters, the fire was confined initially to the reception area, but ultimately communicated through the structure, causing severe damage to the remainder of the building. An ATF CFI assigned to the team ultimately concluded that the fire was intentionally set. All accidental causes were ruled out. In addition, investigators discovered the presence of an accelerant in close proximity to the front door. A reward of \$26,000 has been offered for any information leading to the arrest of the perpetrator. The investigation continues.



Drug-Related Initiatives

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

Explosives and explosive devices, particularly pipe bombs, continue to be instruments of the violence perpetrated by these individuals. In 1993, 82 actual and attempted bombings known to be drug related were reported to and/or investigated by ATF. These incidents resulted in 4 deaths, 5 injuries, and \$740,000 in property damage. ATF also made 175 recoveries of explosives during drug-related investigations. The States where the majority of the incidents occurred--more than half the number--were California, Illinois, New York, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, and North Carolina.

Likewise, fire and incendiary devices (molotov cocktails) remain an ever-present weapon in the drug trafficker's arsenal. The study on the relationship between arson and narcotics-related offenses that ATF, the U.S. Fire Administration, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police sponsored was completed in 1993. As of late April, the study indicated that 21 percent of the reported arson fires in the targeted cities--Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles, California; New Haven, Connecticut; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania--were narcotics related. A report on the study's findings is pending release.

Provided below are highlights of drug-related enforcement efforts:

Arizona

On December 8, 1993, 16 defendants were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Tucson. The indictment follows the execution of 5 search warrants and the arrests of 25 suspects developed as a result of a 4-month investigation by ATF. The investigation involved an organization using Title I and Title II firearms, destructive devices, and fraudulent schemes to assist a narcotics trafficking network between Mexico, Tucson, Phoenix, Los Angeles, and Denver. The charges in the indictment included conspiracy, the illegal manufacture and transfer of destructive devices, and the unlawful use of a firearm during the commission of a Federal offense. During the course of the investigation, over 100 undercover contacts were made with more than 75 suspects. These contacts resulted in the purchase of 68 destructive devices from the suspects. The devices were purchased under the premise that the undercover agents were professional assassins using the devices against individuals with delinquent narcotics debts. During the investigation, the agents were also solicited to assist in concealing a homicide of one of the suspects and to murder another suspect believed to be a "weak link" in the coverup. Assisting in the investigation were the Mesa Police Department, the Tucson Police Department, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, and the Pima County Sheriff's Office.

On October 13, 1993, an investigation conducted by ATF and DEA resulted in the execution of a Federal search warrant at the residence of a suspect in rural Prescott Valley. Providing assistance were investigators from the Arizona Department of Public Safety and the Prescott Area Narcotics Task Force. As a result of the search, investigators discovered a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory hidden in an underground facility next to the suspect's residence. Documentation uncovered during the search revealed that the lab had been in operation since 1989, and had produced approximately 900 pounds of methamphetamine. The suspect was subsequently arrested by DEA on narcotics violations. Investigators also discovered 12 firearms, including 1 machinegun; 5 sticks of dynamite; numerous detonators; \$2,000; and 2 1/2 pounds of marijuana. Other Federal charges of using or carrying a firearm and/or explosive in relation to a drug trafficking crime are pending.

California

On September 21, 1993, one of the most notorious drug lords in Richmond was convicted on all 18 counts in violation of the Federal firearms, explosives, and narcotics laws. Two of his associates previously agreed to plead guilty in return for lesser sentences. They faced life without parole if convicted by jury trial, but were ultimately sentenced to 20 and 30 years' imprisonment for their

respective crimes. The conviction and guilty pleas culminate a 21-month investigation into violence perpetrated by the defendants to gain control of the lucrative cocaine trade in Richmond. Their acts of violence included pipe bombings, firebombings, and drive-by shootings. While in custody for two pipe bombings, the drug lord contracted with one of the associates to commit a series of bombings against the relatives of a Government witness. This witness was a participant in the violence in Richmond, but had agreed to testify against his conspirators. One firebombing was successfully carried out. But ATF uncovered the conspiracy and prevented the additional bombings.

Colorado

On December 3, 1993, five individuals were indicted on charges of using or carrying a destructive device and a firearm during or in relation to a drug trafficking crime, possessing an unregistered destructive device, manufacturing a controlled substance, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and being an unlawful user of drugs in possession of a firearm. The indictment stems from the execution of a State search warrant at a residence in the rural area of Rush where investigators initially suspected that stolen property was being warehoused. Upon a search of the property, a functional methamphetamine laboratory was detected, along with an improvised destructive device and several firearms. The occupants of the property, affiliates of an outlaw motorcycle gang, were subsequently arrested. ATF assisted in the execution of the warrant at the request of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department. DEA was also notified and requested to assist. The improvised device consisted of a modified fire extinguisher, a modified road flare, a modified military red star cluster flare canister, and an oxygen canister. The device was also rigged with three electric matches and was designed to be detonated from the farmhouse, creating an incendiary and shrapnel effect upon functioning. The device was subsequently rendered safe by the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department Bomb Squad. The principal defendant has since pled guilty to possessing an unregistered destructive device, being a felon in possession of a firearm, manufacturing a controlled substance, and using a destructive device during a drug trafficking crime. Additional guilty pleas are anticipated from four of the defendants, and three have agreed to testify for the prosecution.

Illinois

On March 16, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment as a result of his guilty plea to charges of conspiracy, transferring an unregistered destructive device, distribution of a controlled substance, and conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance. His two codefendants had previously been sentenced after pleading guilty to like charges. One was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment and the other to 3 years'

imprisonment. The sentencings stem from a joint investigation with DEA into the defendants' conspiracy to distribute narcotics and homemade handgrenades in the immediate Chicago area. During the course of the investigation, the defendants sold six destructive devices and quantities of heroin to ATF and DEA undercover agents. The defendants are believed to be associates of Chicago-based organized crime.

Louisiana

On July 13, 1993, a defendant pled guilty to State charges of simple arson and aggravated burglary and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. His sentencing is the result of an investigation by the Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office and ATF into a fire that occurred at the drug task force office in Plaquemine. The investigation revealed that the defendant had burglarized the office in anticipation of finding large amounts of narcotics. When he discovered that there were no drugs, he set fire to the structure using open flame to ignite shredded paper that had been placed on the floor and a desk.

Maryland

On May 19, 1993, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He had previously been convicted on State charges of possessing an explosive device with the intent to terrorize, intimidate, threaten, or harass. The conviction was the result of an ATF and Baltimore City Police Department investigation. During the investigation, an improvised explosive device had been obtained from the defendant. Investigators learned that the defendant wanted to attach the improvised explosive device to a police vehicle in retaliation for police harassing the defendant's drug runners.

Michigan

On November 30, 1993, a fire was set at a residence in Grand Rapids. The fire resulted in the deaths of four small children and one adult. ATF was requested to assist with the cause and origin determination and the fire scene examination. It was subsequently determined that the fire was incendiary in nature, and had been accelerated. Through subsequent interviews, it was determined that the occupants of the residence were involved in narcotics, and that the arson may have been motivated by a drug debt. ATF is working this case with the Michigan State Police, the Grand Rapids Police Department, the Kent County Prosecutor's Office, and the U.S. attorney's office. The investigation continues.

Mississippi

On December 22, 1993, ATF assisted DEA, the Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Criminal Investigations Bureau, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, the Scott County Sheriff's Department, the Rankin County Sheriff's Department, and the Forest Police Department in the execution of a State search warrant at the residence of an individual in Forest. The individual, a known burglar, was suspected of manufacturing crystal

methamphetamine and believed to be in possession of evidence to this fact. The search warrant also alleged his possession of converted AR-15's and stolen property. Recovered as a result of the search were 4 ounces of suspected "meth oil," 10 firearms, 4 deteriorated sticks of dynamite, 1 pipe bomb, and 3 detonators. The deteriorated dynamite was ultimately destroyed by the EOD unit at Camp Shelby. The investigation continues.

Missouri

On August 18, 1993, a defendant was convicted of manufacturing and possessing a destructive device. He was subsequently sentenced to 151 months' imprisonment, 3 years' supervised release, and was fined \$2,500. The sentencing culminates an investigation by ATF and the Kansas City Police Department Bomb and Arson Unit into the defendant's attempt to firebomb a residence. The defendant had gone to the residence and demanded that a 16-year-old pay him drug money that they had scammed from a third party, or else the house would be bombed. The defendant was subsequently observed making five molotov cocktails in the neighboring backyard. Investigators responded and recovered the devices, but the defendant had fled the scene. He was later arrested after ramming the 16-year-old's car.

New Mexico

On February 26, 1993, an individual was arrested on a criminal complaint on charges of drug trafficking and using or carrying a destructive device during a drug trafficking crime. The arrest follows the execution of a search warrant at the individual's residence by ATF, DEA, the Otero County Sheriff's Department, and the Alamogordo Department of Public Safety. The individual, the governor and security officer for the State chapter of an outlaw motorcycle gang, had been suspected of cooking and distributing methamphetamine. In executing the warrant, investigators found 2 1/2 pounds of methamphetamine, several destructive devices, military ordnance, a machinegun, \$15,000, and 22 Title I firearms.

Ohio

On January 11, 1993, two defendants, one a 16-year-old certified as an adult, withdrew former pleas of not guilty and entered pleas of guilty to State charges of arson with physical harm specifications. They were subsequently sentenced to 4 to 10 years and 2 to 4 years in prison for their respective crimes. Their codefendant, the principal in this case, was previously sentenced after being convicted to 10 to 25 years in prison. The sentencings are the result of an investigation into a firebombing at a residence in Toledo that resulted in the death of a young woman. The investigation revealed that the defendants had been ripped off in a drug deal. They knew the vehicle driven by the individual who ripped them off, but not where he lived. Apparently, the individual parked his car at different locations, and at the time of the firebombing, it was parked in front of the deceased's residence.

Part

VII

DIRECTORY OF ATF OFFICES

ATF Headquarters

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Associate Director, Law Enforcement
Room 8100
650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20226
(202) 927-7970

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 8430
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	Connecticut	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Alabama	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205	Delaware	103 South Gay Street Room 210 Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 962-0897
Alaska	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440	District of Columbia	607 14th Street, NW. Suite 620 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 219-7751
Arizona	3003 North Central Avenue Suite 1010 Phoenix, AZ 85012 (602) 640-2840	Florida	8420 NW 52nd Street Suite 120 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 597-4800
Arkansas Counties of Mississippi and Crittenden	Nashville Koger Center 215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364	Georgia	101 Marietta Street, NW. Suite 406 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 331-6526
All other counties	Executive Plaza Building 10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2048	Hawaii	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
California Southern	World Trade Center 350 South Figueroa Street Room 800 Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 894-4812	Idaho	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
Northern and Central	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001	Illinois Northern and Central	300 South Riverside Plaza Suite 350 South Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 353-6935
Colorado	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

Indiana		Michigan	1155 Brewery Park Boulevard Suite 300 Detroit, MI 48207-2602 (313) 393-6000
Northwest counties	300 South Riverside Plaza Suite 350 South Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 353-6935		
All other counties	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Minnesota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092
Iowa	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 421-3440	Mississippi	2121 8th Avenue North, Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2307 (205) 731-1205
Kansas	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 421-3440	Missouri	
		Eastern	100 South 4th Street, Suite 550 St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 425-5560
Kentucky		Western	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 421-3440
Counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone	Plaza South One, Room 301 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210	Montana	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440
All other counties	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway, Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Nebraska	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 421-3440
Louisiana	Executive Plaza Building 10001 Lake Forest Boulevard Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2048	Nevada	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-7001
Maine	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	New Hampshire	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Maryland	103 South Gay Street Room 210 Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 962-0897	New Jersey	
		Northern	90 Church Street, Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657
Massachusetts	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042	Southern	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266

New Mexico		Rhode Island	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Northern and Southern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250		
Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073	South Carolina	4530 Park Road Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125
New York	90 Church Street, Room 1016 New York, NY 10007 (212) 264-4657	South Dakota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092
North Carolina	4530 Park Road, Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 344-6125	Tennessee	Nashville Koger Center 215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 781-5364
North Dakota	1870 Minnesota World Trade Center 30 East Seventh Street St. Paul, MN 55101-4901 (612) 290-3092	Texas	
Ohio		Northern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
Counties immediate to tri-State area	Bank of Louisville Building 510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211	Southern	15355 Vantage Parkway West Suite 210 Houston, TX 77032 (713) 449-2073
All other counties	Plaza South One, Room 301 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210	Utah	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94015 (415) 744-7001
Oklahoma	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250	Vermont	Boston Federal Office Building 10 Causeway Street, Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7042
Oregon	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440	Virginia	607 14th Street, NW. Suite 620 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 219-7751
Pennsylvania	U.S. Custom House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	Washington	Jackson Federal Building Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6440

West Virginia

Northwest
Panhandle
area

U.S. Custom House, Room 504
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-7266

All other
counties

Bank of Louisville Building
510 West Broadway, Suite 807
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 582-5211

Wisconsin

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

Wyoming

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

Part VIII

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explosive: Any chemical compound mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to

function by explosion. The term includes but is not limited to high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, ignitor cord, and ignitors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incendiary Bombing/Functioned Incendiary: Any criminally motivated bombing incident in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used (e.g., molotov cocktail).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Safety Fuse: A flexible cord containing an internal burning medium by which fire or flame is conveyed at

a uniform rate from point of ignition to point of use, usually a detonator.

Targets: The following categories are mutually exclusive:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



REGISTRATION REQUEST

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

Name and Title of Authorizing Official

Signature

Date

FEE: _____ per student

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

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

Questions may be directed:

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

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Explosives Division
650 Mass Ave NW
Washington, DC 20226

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO
AND FIREARMS
Permit No. G-86



ATF P 3320.4 (7/94)