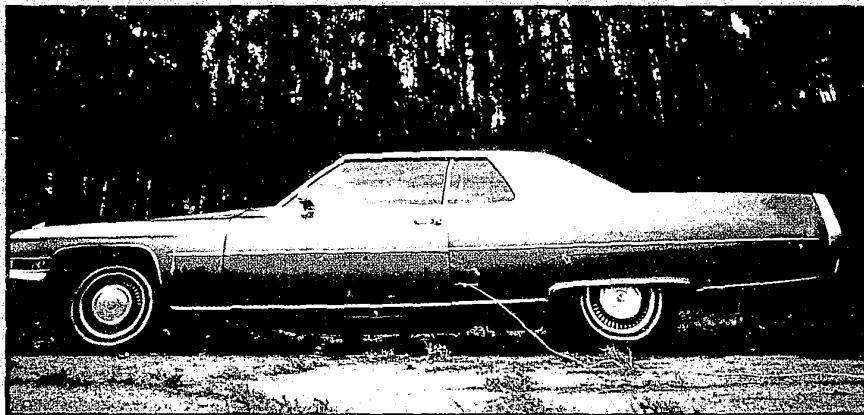




# EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS REPORT 1988

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**



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

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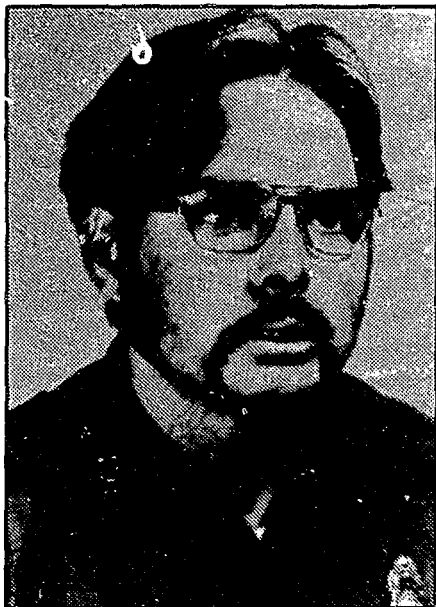
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**Cover:**

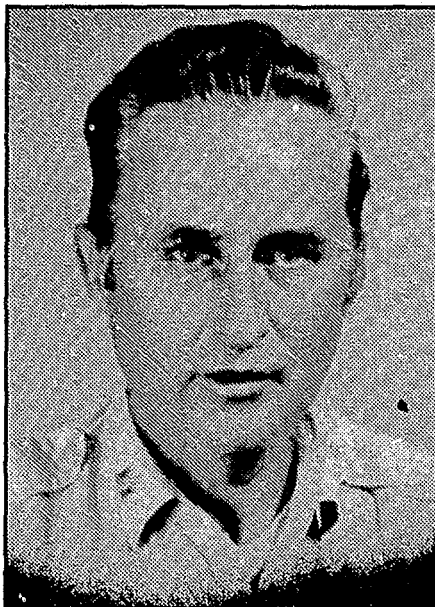
**Photos are courtesy of Alex Tsiaras taken at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia.**

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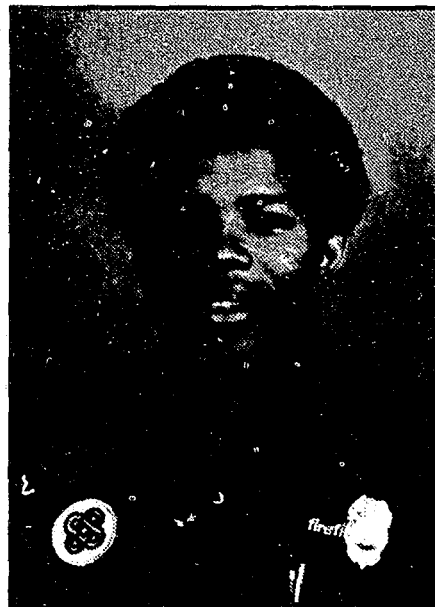
The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
1988 Explosives Incident Report  
is dedicated in honor of



**Thomas M. Fry**



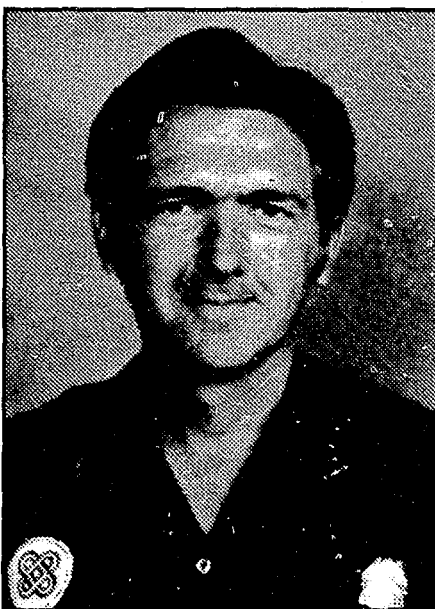
**Gerald C. Halloran**



**Luther E. Hurd**



**James Kilventon, Jr.**



**Robert McKarin**



**Michael R. Oldham**

and the  
Kansas City, Missouri, Fire Department

These six courageous fire fighters were killed in the line of duty by a large explosion that occurred on the morning of November 29, 1988. The law enforcement community is truly saddened by this tragedy.

## Message from the Director



The publication of the 1988 Explosives Incident Report marks the 11th consecutive year that ATF has provided a statistical analysis of the previous year's explosives activity. Even to a greater degree than past years, 1988 was filled with terrible losses from the criminal misuse and accidental discharge of explosives.

As the common thread of drug-related crime continues to weave itself into our society, explosives have become increasingly present as tools of this nefarious trade. Based on statistics gathered by ATF, we can say that there has been a 442-percent increase in the number of drug-related bombings and a 296-percent increase in the number of times both explosives and drugs have been recovered during a search.

Explosives in the drug trade are gaining popularity in much the same fashion that the sawed-off shotgun and machine gun did during the roaring 20's. (Not only are drug violators intent upon protecting their market share from each other but from the authorities as well.) It is not unusual to find booby-trapped marijuana grow operations or contact sensitive devices disguised as "crank" at methamphetamine laboratories.

Historically, ATF's enforcement successes can be attributed to training, hard work, and cooperation. Given what the criminal environment is like today, the proper utilization of manpower, knowledge, and experience is imperative to effectively and efficiently combat the threat posed. ATF's Explosives Enforcement Program is designed to foster these abilities. Through its management of various program areas, ATF seeks to enhance not only its investigative capabilities but also those of State and local agencies. Training encompasses a major portion of this initiative. ATF's objective in this regard is to instill in investigators the requisite knowledge and experience which will enable them to meet the growing demands

of today's criminal investigations, ensuring their safety during the process.

Investigations of illegal explosive manufacturers often expose officers to manufacturing processes where there are large quantities of unregulated explosive mixtures and little if any quality control. "Routine" investigations, if you will, are by no means less threatening. During the conduct of these investigations, officers encounter a myriad of explosives, both military and commercial, all in various stages of stability. ATF is keenly aware of these dangers and, as such, is committed to providing up-to-date instruction and guidance so that an investigator will be more able to conduct an investigation safely and successfully.

In pursuit of mutual cooperation and assistance in the law enforcement community, ATF developed programs that provide technical training for and investigative assistance to ATF special agents and State and local officers. These programs include:

**NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT).** Organized geographically to cover the entire United States, the four NRT's are capable of responding to major explosive and arson incidents within 24 hours. Each team is composed of specialized investigators, explosives technicians, and a forensic chemist.

This specialized response concept is the only one of its kind offered by a Federal law enforcement agency. The NRT's purpose is twofold: First, the teams render timely assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigations of major arson and explosive incidents; and second, they augment the investigative resources of ATF field offices. The NRT's responded to 17 incidents in 1988 and have been mobilized 198 times since their inception in 1979. The NRT concept continues to be an invaluable tool to ATF and State and local law enforcement, as evidenced by the NRT's continued success.

**STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES (PROJECT SEAR).** This computerized system, inaugurated in 1976, is the national clearinghouse for all information regarding thefts, losses, and recoveries of explosive materials.

**ATF NATIONAL EXPLOSIVES TRACING CENTER.** This center is the focal point for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to initiate traces of criminally or illegally used explosives. Given the possession of proper identifying data, explosives can be traced from the manufacturer to the last retail sale by a licensed dealer.

### **EXPLOSIVE 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 from every ATF explosives investigation. To date, there are 97,000 detailed records from 29,000 explosive incidents stored within the computer's memory. Its importance as an investigative tool is considerable, for it provides investigators with readily accessible analyses of bombing incidents relative to their trends, patterns, bomb components, and modus operandi.

### **INTERNATIONAL EXPLOSIVE INCIDENTS SYSTEM (I-EXIS).**

This comprehensive computer program was developed to analyze bomb component data and trends derived from investigative reports on foreign incidents for comparison with other incidents, both foreign and domestic. The technical information captured by the system enables law enforcement to determine the "signature" of the perpetrator.

### **FORENSIC LABORATORY SUPPORT.**

ATF maintains a laboratory system composed of a National Laboratory Center in Rockville, Maryland, and field laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, and San Francisco, California. These multi-discipline laboratories support both the Bureau's explosives and arson programs and routinely accept requests for assistance from State, local, and military agencies.

Moreover, these laboratories hold the distinction of being the only Federal laboratory system accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. As well as providing the full range of traditional forensic analysis, the laboratories routinely examine intact and functioned explosive devices and explosive debris to identify device components and the nature of the explosives used.

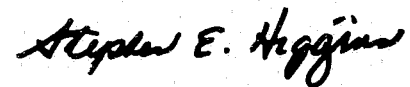
**EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.** Complementing ATF's forensic analysis capabilities of explosive devices and debris is one of the Nation's foremost explosives technology branches. This branch supports the Bureau's explosives and arson enforcement programs by constructing facsimiles of bombs, rendering destructive device determinations for court purposes, and providing expert analysis of intact and functioned explosive/incendiary devices.

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

### **ADVANCED EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES SCHOOL.**

Initiated in 1982, this 2-week course of instruction in post-blast investigation was developed by ATF in conjunction with the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. To date, a total of 748 State and local officers have been trained in 23 schools.

Law enforcement has been entrusted with the responsibility and the authority to safeguard the lives and property of the citizens of this Nation. This authority has been challenged, however, by the violent infringes on the rights of these citizens, who expect and deserve the right to be secure in their being and endeavors. Law enforcement agencies throughout the country must remain united in their efforts to reduce this burgeoning threat. The concerted manner in which law enforcement's response is executed will determine the effectiveness of its efforts. ATF, secure in the support provided by its State and local counterparts, is confident that law enforcement will meet this challenge



Director

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## Methodology

Agencies providing data incorporated in this report are the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and United States Postal Service (USPS). The information presented is that which was reported to one of these agencies and should not be considered exhaustive of all explosive incidents which occurred in calendar year 1988. The data is considered highly representative and sufficient to permit valid chronological, geographical, and/or trend analysis. Categories appearing in this publication are those employed by ATF in its intra-agency tracking of explosive in-

idents. Prior to initiating any analysis utilizing information presented in this report, we suggest that the reader review the Glossary of Terms and the appropriate Technical Notes Section.

Data presented for the years 1979 through 1988 is that previously published in ATF's Explosive Incidents Reports for those years.

Normal "rounding-off" procedures have been employed. Any minor discrepancies between information presented in this report and that previously published may be the result of these "rounding-off" procedures.

## Glossary of Terms

**Accidental Explosion:** Unplanned or premature detonation/ignition of explosive/incendiary material or a material possessing explosive properties. Activity leading to the detonation/ignition having 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 blasting cap when unconfined.

**Blasting Cap/Detonator:** Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive. This term includes, but is not limited to, electrical and non-electrical blasting caps (either instantaneous or delayed) and detonating connectors.

**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 explosive incident (e.g., hand carried, mailed).

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

**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 Explosive:** Explosive materials which can be caused to detonate by means of a blasting cap when unconfined (e.g., dynamite).

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

**Explosive 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 involving explosives, hoax devices, and accidental non-criminal explosions.

**Extortion:** The wrongful taking of a person's money or property through use of violence or intimidation. The elimination of competition or bettering of one's position through 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 which 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 of 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 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 \$1,000,000 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 sector. 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 Reserve 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.

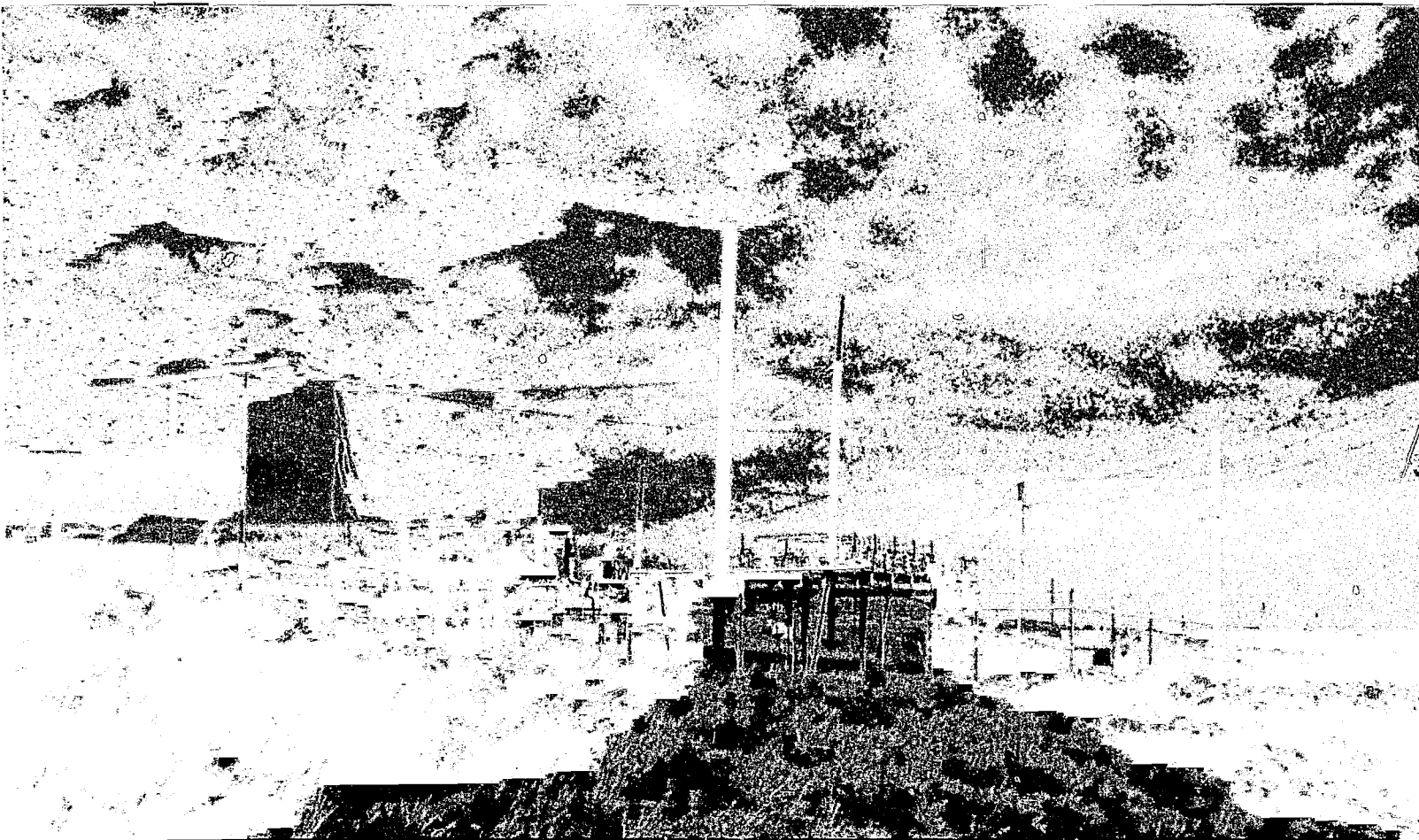
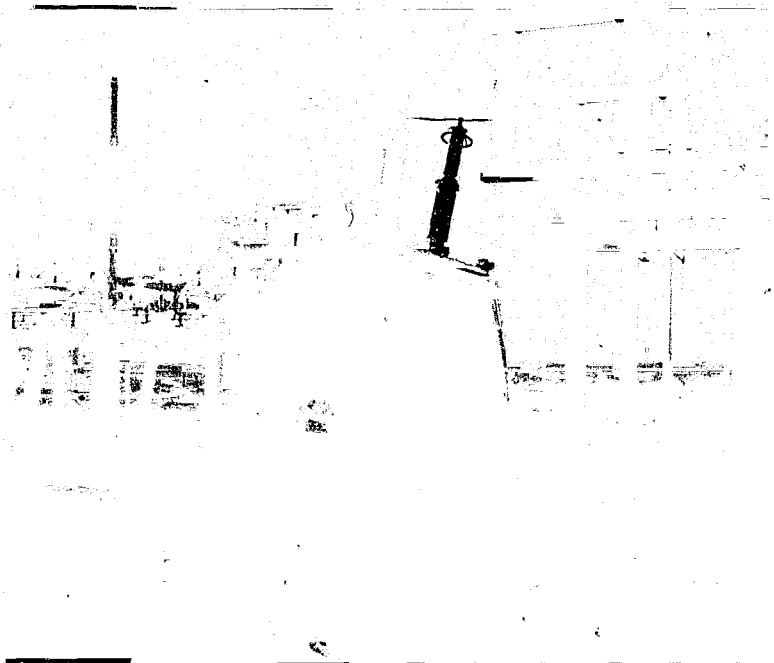
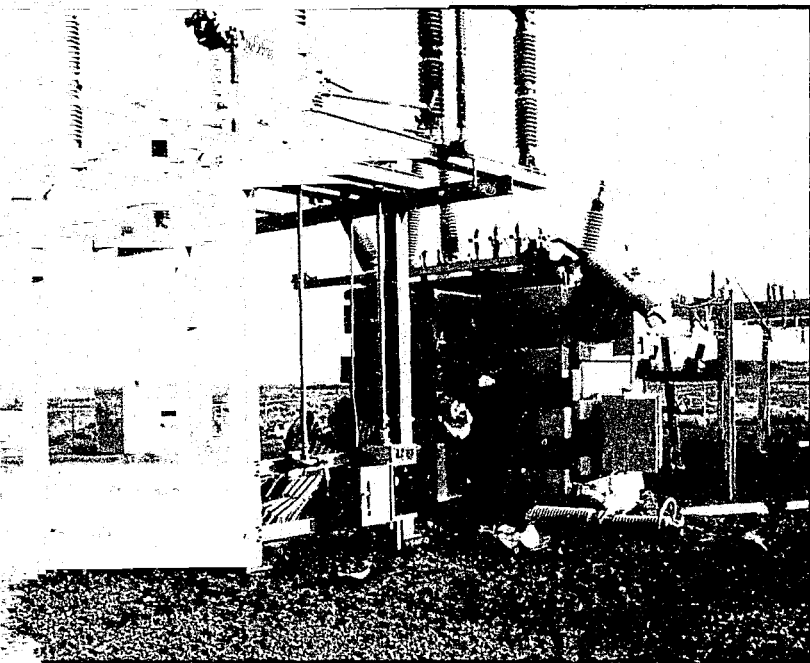
**Vehicles:** This category includes all forms of transport either private or commercial in nature (e.g., tractor-trailers, automobiles, buses, trains, boats). This category does not include aircraft, law enforcement or military vehicles.

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



Part I  
**EXPLOSIVES  
INCIDENTS  
ANALYSIS**





A destructive device destroyed this electrical transformer on March 7, 1988, at the Spring Creek Coal Mine in Decker, Montana. This bombing is one in a series of bombings that have occurred since the local union went out on strike in October 1987.

## 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 explosive incidents. If further explanation of categories is desired, please consult the Glossary of Terms in this report.

**Table II—Explosive Incidents by Category by State 1979–1988**

The categories Bombings and Incendiary include both functioned 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 Explosive Incidents by State 1979–1988**

Ranking of States as to the number of explosive incidents by year was determined through the following process (example follows):

1. The number of non-repetitive totals of explosive incidents for a given year was ascertained.
2. That number established by step 1 above was the rank assigned to the State(s) having the lowest number of explosive incidents reported in the given year.
3. Successively descending ranks were then assigned to States having successively ascending totals. This inverse ranking procedure continued until that State(s) having the highest number of explosive incidents in the given year was assigned ranking number 1.
4. States exhibiting tied totals in a given year were assigned the same rank as was determined appropriate through the foregoing process.
5. This process was independently replicated for each year 1979 through 1988.

**EXAMPLE**

19\_\_

State	Number of Explosive Incidents	Assigned Rank
A	6	7
B	12	3
C	11	4
D	9	5
E	0	8
F	6	7
G	13	2
H	9	5
I	15	1
J	8	6

**Figure I—Bombing and Incendiary Incidents by State**

Data in this figure reflect only incidents in which bombs or incendiary bombs functioned. The letter B denotes Bombings. The letter I denotes Incendiary Bombings. The number appearing first reflects incidents occurring in 1988. The number appearing after the slash mark (/) reflects the average number of incidents per year computed from data for 1979–1988 inclusive and rounded to the nearest integer.

**Table V—Explosive Incidents by Motive Including Estimated Monetary Loss**

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosive incidents where devices functioned and motive was determined and reported. The motive categories, further explained in the Glossary of Terms, are those employed by ATF for internal tracking. The number of explosive incidents where motive was unreported or undetermined is presented by year in the last row of the table.

The Grand Total is a summation of all reported explosive incidents for which motive was reported.

Percentages presented in columns under the headings 1979–1988 reflect the number of explosive incidents by type (Bombing or Incendiary Bombing) by motive, compared to total explosive incidents by type only for the given year, for which motive was reported. The Unreported or Undetermined category does not include accidental-noncriminal explosive incidents.

Data under 10-Year Total reflect the number of explosive incidents by motive regardless of type for the period 1979–1988. Percentages in this column reflect the number of explosive incidents of a given motive over the 10 years 1979–1988 compared to the total number of explosive incidents where motive was reported for the same period.

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

**Table VI—Bombing Incidents by Target**

Information presented in this table was extracted from reported explosive incidents (functioned bombings and incendiary bombings) where the nature of the target was also reported. Attempted bombing and attempted incendiary bombing data are not included for the years 1981–1987. This manner of reporting will be continued in the future. Data for years 1979–1980 include attempted bombings and incendiary bombings. Ranking was determined in a like manner as that elaborated upon under the discussion of Table III—Total Explosive Incidents by State.

Please note that in 11 instances in the table yearly rankings reflect two consecutive numbers (e.g., 5–6, 9–10). This was necessitated by the previously used ranking system where tied ranks for a given year were assigned independent consecutive ranks in no particular order. For example, in 1984 there were eight reported explosive incidents for the target Government State/Local and the target Military. Given this circumstance, one target was assigned the rank of 9 and the other tied target was assigned the rank 10. This ranking procedure did not lend itself for use with the ranking system employed in this report.

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

**Table VII—Types of Containers Used in Destructive Devices**

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

**Table VIII—Types of Fillers Used in Destructive Devices**

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

In 1980, C-4 was not carried as a separate filler category.

**Figure III—Analysis of Explosive Incidents Directed Against Commercial Targets**

The reporting of motive, filler, container, and firing system for any explosive incident is independent of one another. For a given incident, all, any, or none of the categories of motive, filler, etc., may have been determined and reported. Therefore, any analysis such as Motive by Filler by Container by Ignitor is not warranted.

Data presented were extracted from incidents of both functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary bombings. Information presented concerns only the three most frequently identified motives, fillers, and containers.

Commercial targets, for the purpose of this analysis on-

ly, include all targets previously reported as commercial plus banks, utilities, and airports.

**Figure IV—Analysis of Explosive Incidents Directed Against Residential Targets**

Reference above discussion regarding like analysis of commercial targets; Figure III.

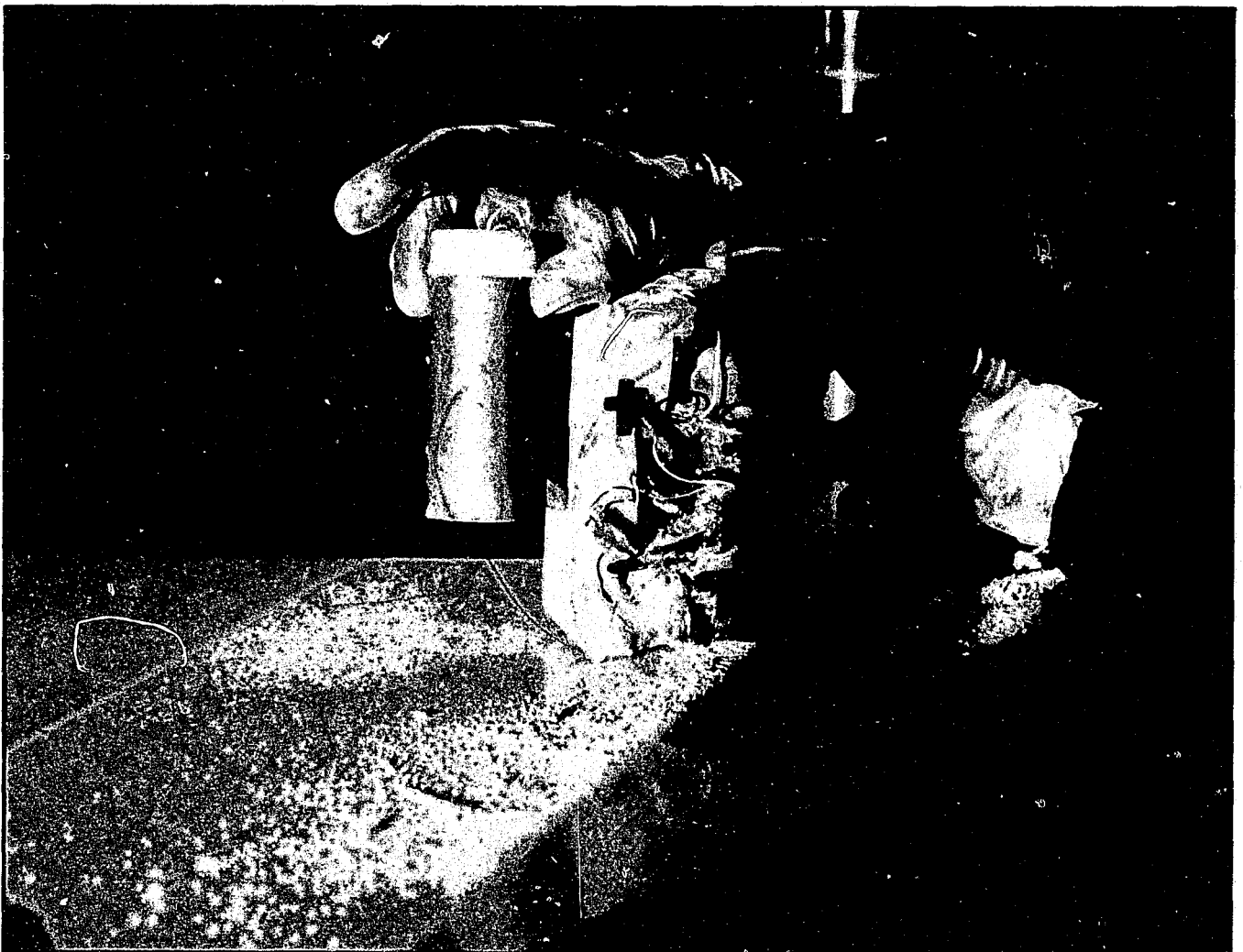
**Figure V—Analysis of Explosive Incidents Directed Against Vehicular Targets**

Reference above discussion regarding like analysis of commercial targets; Figure III.

Vehicular targets, for the purpose of this analysis only, include all targets previously reported on as vehicles plus police vehicles and aircraft.

**Table IX—Accidental Explosions by Type of Target**

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 I.—Types of Explosive Incidents 1979–1988**

[Reported Deaths, Injuries, and Damage]

Type of Incident	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-Year Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%GT
Bombing .....	901	29	922	32	805	34	597	34	575	34	648	35	720	32	842	35	816	37	912	36	7,738	34
Attempted Bombing .....	179	6	163	6	152	7	127	7	131	8	144	8	169	8	167	7	157	7	189	8	1,578	7
Incendiary Bombing .....	346	11	368	13	329	14	235	13	164	10	155	9	151	7	204	8	169	8	196	8	2,317	10
Attempted Incendiary .....	44	1	68	2	99	4	41	2	40	2	34	2	63	3	58	2	45	2	35	1	527	2
Stolen Explosives .....	335	11	349	12	243	10	201	11	208	12	212	12	219	10	170	7	122	5	191	8	2,250	10
Recovered Explosives .....	1,167	38	908	32	637	27	503	28	499	30	566	31	828	37	879	36	740	33	684	27	7,411	32
Threat to Treasury Facility .....	35	1	22	1	24	1	10	1	9	—	7	—	10	—	8	—	10	—	7	—	138	—
Hoax Devices .....	26	1	11	—	12	—	8	1	15	1	10	1	17	1	75	3	127	6	253	10	554	2
Accidental-Noncriminal .....	60	2	64	2	37	2	40	2	49	3	52	3	51	2	31	2	42	2	40	2	466	2
Total .....	3,093		2,875		2,338		1,762		1,690		1,828		2,226		2,432		2,228		2,507		22,979	
Percent of Grand Total .....	13%		12%		10%		7%		7%		8%		10%		11%		10%		11%			
Reported Killed .....	54		91		75		56		71		47		104		64		57		60		679	
Percent of 10-Year Total .....	8%		13%		11%		8%		11%		7%		15%		9%		8%		9%			
Reported Injured .....	328		483		262		221		400		288		477		373		384		691		3,907	
Percent of 10-Year Total .....	8%		12%		7%		6%		10%		7%		12%		10%		10%		18%			
Reported Property Damage <sup>1</sup> .....	\$16.0		\$31.2		\$105.6		\$12.3		\$34.3		\$74.9		\$26.5		\$29.3		\$45.6		165.9		\$541.6	
Percent of 10-Year Total .....	3%		6%		20%		2%		6%		14%		5%		5%		8%		31%			

<sup>1</sup>Property damage reported in million-dollar increments.

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Table II.—Explosive Incidents By Category By State 1979–1988

BOMBINGS<sup>1</sup>

INCENDIARY<sup>2</sup>

OTHER<sup>3</sup>

	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	TOTAL
AL....	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	111
AK ...	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	28
AZ....	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	168
AR ...	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	78
CA ...	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	1,295
CO ...	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	263
CT....	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	85
DE ...	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	21
DC ...	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	37
FL....	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	417
GA ...	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	152
HI....	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	37
ID....	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	72
IL....	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	742
IN....	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	172
IA....	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	49
KS....	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	106
KY ...	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	223
LA....	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	68
ME ...	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	29
MD ...	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	218
MA ...	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	122
MI....	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	262
MN ...	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	124
MS ...	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	46
MO ...	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	212
MT ...	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	43

	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	TOTAL
	9	7	5	4	2	4	2	3	4	2	42
	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
	5	20	4	6	2	0	0	1	3	0	41
	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	11
	132	105	149	58	23	31	33	38	31	46	646
	16	25	40	34	22	17	31	38	15	19	257
	1	5	2	0	3	2	0	4	3	2	22
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	2	2	2	15
	18	17	8	4	3	9	2	10	10	14	95
	6	5	6	3	7	5	4	4	5	4	49
	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	16	19	16	7	9	6	11	23	14	33	154
	4	15	2	8	2	1	2	3	1	2	40
	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	13
	7	12	8	8	6	5	9	5	4	0	64
	0	2	0	0	1	7	4	11	2	3	30
	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
	8	14	33	7	4	7	9	10	6	7	105
	7	4	2	3	2	0	1	4	6	1	30
	5	4	7	4	5	5	0	7	7	4	48
	5	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	6	1	23
	3	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	0	2	25
	23	15	8	4	1	2	2	6	4	2	67
	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	8

	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	TOTAL	10-YEAR TOTAL
	50	48	37	22	20	26	30	16	20	28	297	450
	5	3	5	1	4	7	2	4	5	1	37	71
	7	19	11	11	13	13	15	10	12	9	120	329
	29	26	21	9	18	13	20	31	23	41	231	320
	35	68	49	32	45	52	84	126	165	138	794	2,735
	29	22	14	12	6	10	24	41	22	15	195	715
	19	10	13	7	16	11	8	14	5	12	115	222
	4	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	14	37
	4	4	2	4	3	4	8	7	9	4	49	101
	18	18	27	17	22	37	24	39	31	78	311	823
	76	35	31	20	8	18	27	24	32	40	311	512
	6	4	3	4	0	3	3	5	2	1	31	73
	10	5	3	9	9	4	5	7	11	7	70	145
	76	70	26	32	20	24	48	71	55	69	491	1,387
	24	19	9	14	20	12	27	13	20	23	181	393
	8	7	8	3	3	7	7	3	3	1	50	105
	11	16	15	14	15	21	19	31	19	20	181	300
	142	114	82	62	62	31	79	46	33	28	679	966
	21	23	26	9	15	12	15	24	17	27	189	287
	3	2	1	0	0	3	5	3	2	4	23	56
	8	13	9	7	10	4	9	22	12	9	103	426
	14	14	11	12	8	21	15	8	12	11	126	278
	14	11	12	17	14	21	23	27	33	21	193	503
	20	10	4	2	3	3	6	6	13	13	80	227
	26	23	20	11	12	20	6	9	9	10	146	217
	69	42	27	33	20	28	34	47	20	23	343	622
	2	11	16	18	8	3	3	1	2	5	69	120



NE ...	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	42
NV ...	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	106
NH ...	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	28
NJ ...	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	189
NM ...	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	134
NY ...	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	593
NC ...	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	140
ND ...	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	22
OH ...	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	432
OK ...	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	174
OR ...	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	119
PA ...	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	235
RI ...	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	34
SC ...	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	78
SD ...	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	19
TN ...	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	290
TX ...	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	417
UT ...	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	92
VT ...	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	14
VA ...	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	259
WA ...	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	295
WV ...	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	96
WI ...	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	116
WY ...	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	36
Guam .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	171
Virgin Is..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
TOTAL..	1,079	1,085	957	724	706	792	889	1,009	973	1,101	9,315

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	11	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	6	6	2	7	0	5	4	1	1	36	
1	11	3	2	1	9	8	6	3	4	48	
11	11	12	8	9	6	12	9	7	11	96	
4	3	2	1	0	3	4	0	3	2	22	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	
27	43	33	28	33	22	16	13	16	12	243	
3	2	6	0	4	2	0	5	3	6	31	
3	1	5	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	15	
0	4	2	9	2	2	6	5	5	10	45	
0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	
6	5	2	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	23	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	
5	20	26	38	7	6	7	5	3	6	123	
30	30	4	4	17	12	19	8	13	10	147	
2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	9	
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	
2	6	8	2	1	3	4	14	11	6	57	
2	2	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	3	33	
9	7	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	30	
0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	8	
0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	10	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	3	7	3	0	5	4	0	3	27	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
390	436	428	276	204	189	214	262	214	231	2,844	

3	11	3	6	1	2	5	3	1	1	36	80
10	18	13	6	12	11	7	16	19	18	130	247
3	1	0	5	2	1	8	7	5	3	35	63
28	32	22	12	23	14	23	23	14	21	212	437
15	15	13	4	6	20	13	14	16	22	138	320
45	28	24	13	24	44	35	34	31	46	324	1,013
94	60	45	32	37	35	46	24	25	14	412	574
15	6	0	2	3	1	1	2	3	6	39	64
80	51	28	26	28	16	34	34	37	37	371	1,046
51	17	25	42	22	16	31	43	24	23	294	499
9	16	4	12	11	12	12	2	7	18	103	237
47	55	26	25	38	34	53	50	35	80	443	723
0	1	3	0	3	0	8	1	3	2	21	61
56	21	16	13	17	13	12	8	12	11	179	280
5	2	2	1	0	2	4	5	0	8	29	53
55	50	30	37	39	39	51	30	33	35	399	812
113	83	68	52	56	88	108	132	112	85	897	1,461
12	36	19	17	21	11	14	9	11	5	155	256
4	4	1	0	1	0	5	1	7	6	29	46
59	62	34	20	22	29	38	30	20	30	344	660
36	43	34	12	10	10	35	20	15	25	240	568
114	74	30	14	11	19	17	24	10	19	332	458
14	7	14	6	9	11	11	4	6	14	96	220
18	22	14	19	10	10	4	4	2	4	107	153
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	9
2	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	15	213
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	6
1,624	1,354	953	762	780	847	1,123	1,161	1,041	1,175	10,820	22,979

<sup>1</sup>Bombings include both actual and attempted.  
<sup>2</sup>Incendiary includes both actual and attempted.  
<sup>3</sup>Other includes Accidental, Hoax, Threat, Stolen, and Recovered Explosives.

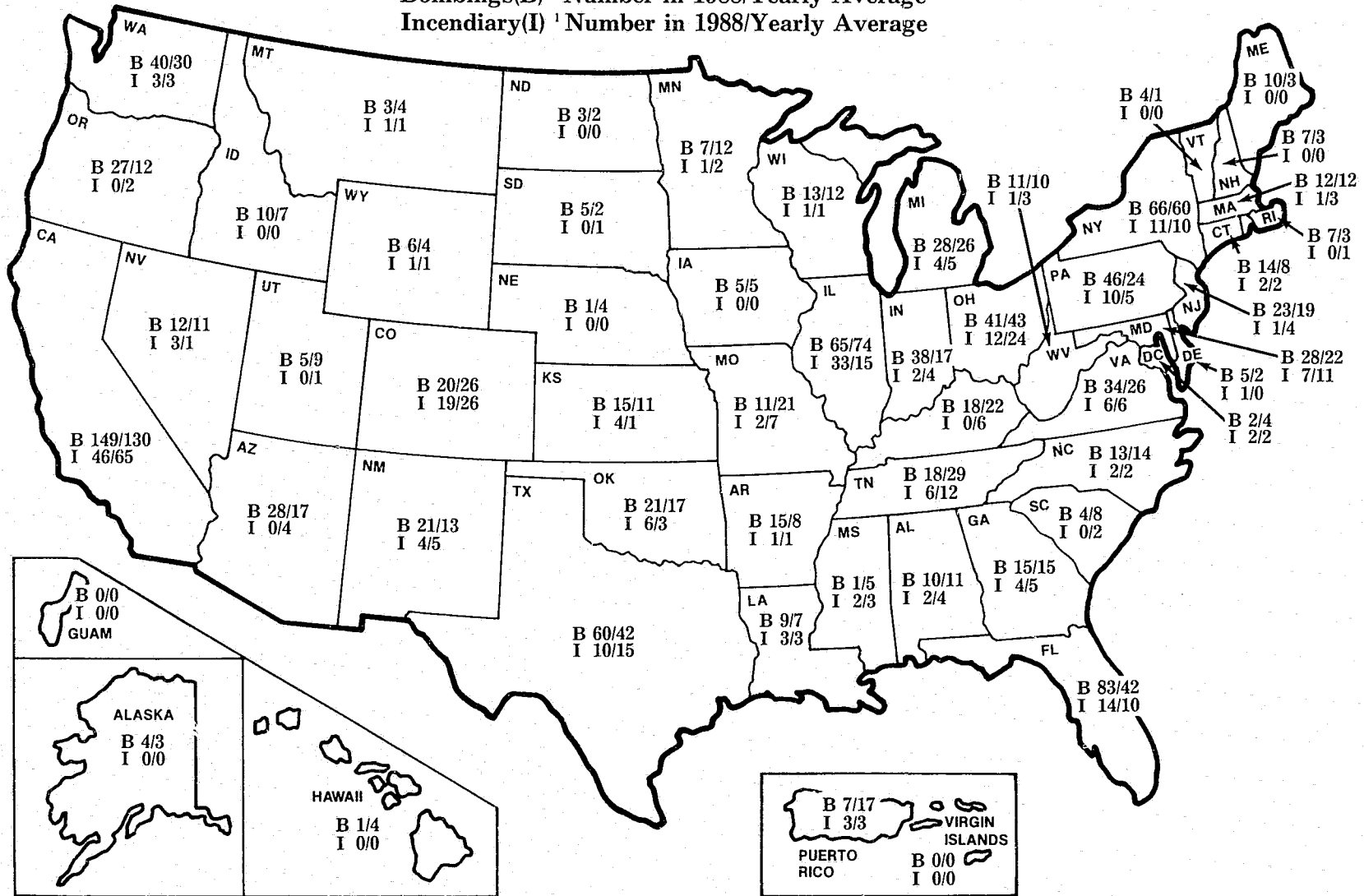
GRAND  
TOTAL

**Table III.—Total Explosive Incidents By State 1979–1988**

YEARLY TOTAL/RANK	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR TOTAL RANK	
	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	#	R	TOTAL	RANK
AL	68	13	68	15	53	13	35	14	33	17	45	13	41	19	32	21	35	20	40	20	450	19
AK	9	33	7	40	7	34	5	33	8	32	9	29	3	41	10	31	8	33	5	40	71	45
AZ	21	27	66	17	31	22	41	13	26	21	30	18	25	25	21	27	31	22	37	22	329	23
AR	38	20	34	27	29	24	18	24	20	24	23	21	29	23	36	18	36	19	57	12	320	25
CA	300	1	335	1	322	1	196	1	129	1	182	1	241	1	318	1	379	1	333	1	2,735	1
CO	65	14	75	13	81	8	57	7	45	12	49	11	85	7	136	4	68	8	54	13	715	10
CT	29	24	22	33	28	25	11	28	26	21	19	24	15	29	27	24	17	28	28	27	222	34
DE	5	36	3	43	2	39	3	34	0	38	3	33	6	38	4	36	3	38	8	38	37	52
DC	6	35	12	38	6	35	6	32	13	29	13	27	15	29	11	30	11	30	8	38	101	42
FL	72	10	60	18	62	11	46	10	53	9	73	7	55	13	109	6	118	4	175	2	823	7
GA	99	8	57	19	52	14	43	11	29	20	39	15	48	15	36	18	50	12	59	11	512	15
HI	10	32	13	37	4	37	17	35	0	38	6	31	8	36	7	33	6	35	2	41	73	44
ID	18	29	20	34	11	33	13	27	13	29	11	28	11	33	18	28	13	28	17	30	145	39
IL	177	3	186	2	144	2	101	2	105	3	79	5	124	3	166	3	138	3	167	3	1,387	3
IN	52	16	50	21	23	29	32	16	35	15	25	20	44	17	31	22	38	17	63	10	393	22
IA	19	28	19	35	17	32	3	34	9	31	11	28	9	35	7	33	5	36	6	39	105	41
KS	17	30	28	32	27	26	17	25	21	23	17	38	20	43	17	38	17	39	39	21	300	26
KY	178	2	153	4	122	3	101	2	89	4	54	8	113	4	64	12	46	14	46	17	966	6
LA	31	23	29	31	30	23	18	24	19	25	25	20	28	24	45	16	23	25	39	21	287	27
ME	3	38	3	43	3	38	2	35	1	37	7	30	12	32	5	35	6	35	14	32	56	49
MD	35	21	55	20	66	10	25	20	30	19	50	10	36	22	49	15	36	19	44	19	426	21
MA	40	19	33	28	26	27	28	18	24	22	30	18	25	25	24	25	24	24	24	28	278	29
MI	50	17	44	23	47	15	42	12	38	13	49	11	43	18	60	14	77	7	53	14	503	16
MN	46	18	34	27	32	21	11	28	8	32	15	26	14	30	14	29	31	22	21	29	226	33
MS	35	21	28	32	27	26	19	23	17	26	32	17	13	31	21	27	12	29	13	33	217	36
MO	130	4	98	8	69	9	54	8	34	16	43	14	51	14	63	13	44	15	36	23	622	12
MT	14	31	13	37	23	29	22	22	12	30	4	32	4	40	7	33	12	29	9	37	120	40
NE	9	33	16	36	7	34	10	29	7	33	3	33	15	29	7	33	4	37	2	41	80	43
NV	17	30	37	25	21	30	14	26	21	23	32	17	15	29	28	23	29	23	33	24	247	31
NH	4	37	1	44	1	40	8	30	4	35	3	33	15	29	10	31	7	34	10	36	63	47
NJ	61	15	67	16	43	16	31	17	49	11	24	22	37	21	43	17	37	18	45	18	437	20
NM	28	25	35	26	34	20	13	27	14	28	39	15	47	16	32	21	32	21	47	16	321	24
NY	110	7	96	9	88	6	92	4	89	4	105	3	104	5	120	5	86	6	123	6	1,013	5
NC	116	5	85	12	55	12	43	11	57	8	52	9	62	12	35	19	40	16	29	26	574	13
ND	18	29	8	39	5	36	6	32	3	36	1	35	2	42	6	34	6	35	9	37	64	46
OH	178	2	144	5	106	4	84	5	87	5	74	6	90	6	96	7	97	5	90	7	1,046	4
OK	75	9	29	31	42	17	54	8	37	14	35	16	47	16	81	10	49	13	50	15	499	17
OR	32	22	31	29	24	28	22	22	21	23	20	23	21	27	4	36	17	28	45	18	237	32
PA	61	15	93	10	42	17	51	9	63	7	47	12	82	8	83	9	65	9	136	5	723	9
RI	3	38	6	41	4	37	7	31	6	34	4	32	10	34	3	37	9	32	9	37	61	48
SC	71	11	40	24	28	25	22	22	31	18	19	24	16	28	21	27	17	28	15	31	280	28
SD	8	34	3	43	5	36	2	35	0	38	2	34	5	39	5	35	10	31	13	33	53	50
TN	115	6	101	7	88	6	95	3	72	6	80	4	79	9	71	11	52	11	59	11	812	8
TX	177	3	156	3	91	5	74	6	108	2	137	2	201	2	184	2	178	2	155	4	1,461	2
UT	23	26	47	22	34	20	24	21	37	14	17	25	22	26	23	26	19	26	10	36	256	30
VT	5	36	5	42	2	39	0	36	1	37	3	33	7	37	4	36	9	32	10	36	46	51
VA	110	7	87	11	62	11	34	15	30	19	49	11	68	10	89	8	61	10	70	8	660	11
WA	70	12	72	14	82	7	26	19	50	10	49	11	66	11	34	20	51	12	68	9	568	14
WV	147	3	102	6	40	18	17	25	14	28	24	22	37	21	34	20	12	29	31	25	458	18
WI	32	22	19	35	31	22	18	24	16	27	29	19	21	27	8	32	18	27	28	27	220	35
WY	18	29	30	30	20	31	25	20	16	27	13	27	7	37	8	32	5	36	11	35	153	38
GUAM	6	35	1	44	0	41	0	36	0	38	0	36	0	44	0	38	2	39	0	42	9	53
PUERTO RICO	31	23	19	35	39	19	24	21	20	24	9	29	13	31	35	19	11	30	12	34	213	37
VIRGIN IS.	1	39	0	45	0	41	0	36	0	38	0	36	1	43	4	36	0	40	0	42	6	54
TOTAL	3,093		2,875		2,338		1,762		1,690		1,828		2,226		2,432		2,228		2,507		22,979	

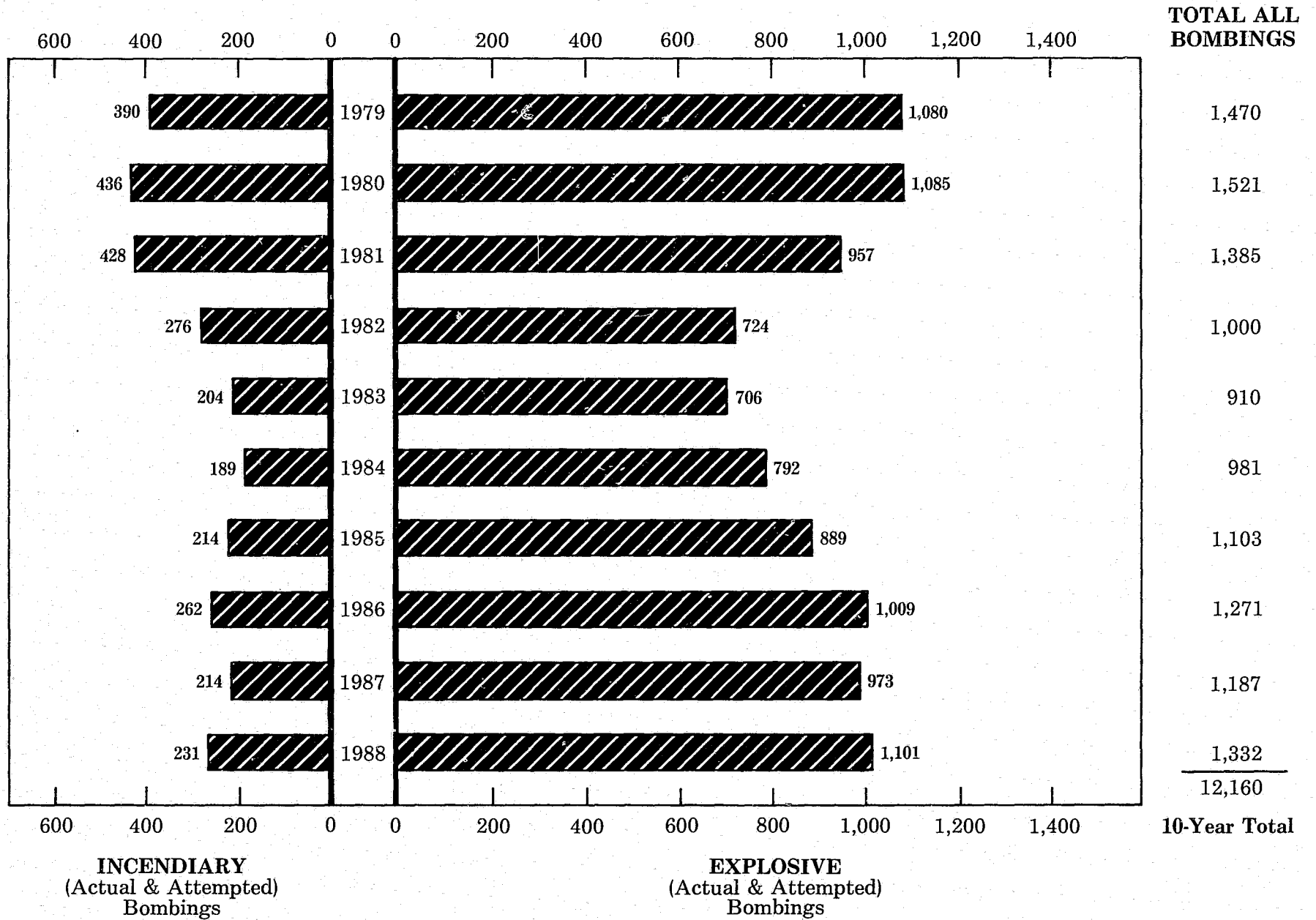
# Figure I BOMBING AND INCENDIARY INCIDENTS BY STATE

Bombings(B) <sup>1</sup> Number in 1988/Yearly Average  
Incendiary(I) <sup>1</sup> Number in 1988/Yearly Average



<sup>1</sup> Actual (Functioned) Bombings and Incendiary Bombings.

**Figure II**  
**Total Criminal Bombing Incidents 1979-1988**



**Table IV.—Analysis Of Bombing Incidents By Target As To Deaths, Injuries, and Property Damage 1979–1988**

Target	Killed											Injured											Property Damage <sup>1</sup>											
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	Total	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	Total	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	Total	
Residential . . . . .	7	15	13	9	9	3	22	18	10	14	120	43	52	25	32	34	58	70	69	54	46	483	2.6	7.6	8.2	15.1	12.4	11.4	5.7	9.0	6.9	12.1	91.0	
Commercial . . . . .	4	3	8	2	13	—	4	13	2	0	49	24	37	60	8	30	20	41	54	16	30	320	29.3	51.7	102.7	12.2	71.9	30.5	37.2	142.0	44.0	29.1	550.6	
Vehicles . . . . .	10	13	10	7	4	1	9	5	6	7	72	28	35	22	16	14	21	25	28	30	36	255	14.5	14.3	4.4	7.2	4.9	8.2	12.6	11.0	8.7	8.1	93.9	
Education . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	2	26	35	5	16	1	14	10	95	10	17	229	3.0	24.5	.4	2.4	.5	.6	20.5	2.0	.4	2.7	57.0	
Mail Boxes . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	10	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2
Open Areas . . . . .	—	5	8	3	2	4	1	5	6	4	38	43	24	31	17	35	23	22	11	36	41	283	.1	.5	.1	.1	—	.2	—	—	.2	.2	1.4	
Utilities . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	7	.5	13.8	41.0	5.7	.4	9.1	3.0	1.0	1.4	10.0	85.9	
Law Enforcement . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	4	—	2	2	1	5	3	1	9	15	42	.9	8.3	.7	.3	.4	1.0	.2	—	10.6	.2	22.6	
Government State/Local . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	1	—	4	1	—	1	5	1	15	1	29	1.2	.6	1.1	1.1	.1	.3	.1	1.0	10.3	.3	16.1	
Government Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	—	0	15	.2	.2	.1	—	2.9	—	.2	—	.2	—	3.8	
Banks . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	8	.3	2.1	2.9	.6	6.9	—	—	2.0	1.6	.2	16.6	
Military . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	0	9	.2	—	.1	.1	1.4	7.5	—	—	—	—	9.3	
Airports/Aircraft . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	4	2	—	15	—	—	2	—	—	0	23	—	1.2	495.0	.1	—	—	8.1	5.0	.2	6.0	515.6	
Other <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1	5	—	—	3	1	1	1	4	9	25	24	28	11	4	11	17	10	12	11	13	141	3.6	9.4	4.7	27.8	4.0	3.0	4.1	7.0	.7	41.8	106.1	
Totals . . . . .	25	41	41	22	31	9	37	43	29	34	312	198	217	161	116	134	166	193	283	182	204	1,854	56.5	134.2	661.4	72.7	105.8	71.8	91.7	180.0	85.2	110.8	1,570.1	

<sup>1</sup>Property damage estimates presented in rounded increments of \$100,000.

<sup>2</sup>Other category does not include accidental-noncriminal explosive incidents.

# Table V.—Explosive Incidents By Motive Including Estimated Monetary Loss 1979–1988

[B—Bombing I—Incendiary]

Motive	Yearly	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-Year Subtotal		10-Year Total
		Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%	Loss=\$	Number=No.	Percent=%
Vandalism	No.	169	23	174	34	124	29	92	16	119	11	131	13	151	13	224	24	311	20	311	14	1,806	197	2,003
	%	38.0	15.0	41.0	18.4	36.9	21.0	32.9	15.1	40.8	10.7	38.7	14.9	42.3	17.8	51.6	21.4	60.5	20.6	57.4	13.1			39
	\$	5.8	.5	59.0	242.0	6.4	.6	7.3	23.2	7.0	.3	55.7	.1	9.2	6.2	.8	2.2	47.1	19.8	13.7	24.7	212.0	319.6	531.6
Revenge	No.	147	95	147	117	95	81	103	71	95	51	106	51	111	46	125	56	123	53	153	63	1,205	684	1,889
	%	33.0	62.1	34.7	63.2	28.3	58.7	36.8	66.9	32.5	50.0	31.4	58.6	31.1	63.0	28.8	50.0	23.9	54.6	28.2	58.9			36
	\$	28.5	17.2	47.2	9.9	40.1	14.6	64.0	43.9	32.1	22.6	41.1	51.0	23.7	15.4	9.3	3.4	21.8	76.3	361.3	82.5	669.1	336.8	1,005.9
Protest	No.	41	7	38	10	40	8	28	7	18	12	31	17	15	3	24	5	17	7	11	4	263	80	343
	%	9.2	4.6	8.9	5.4	11.9	5.8	10.0	6.6	6.2	11.8	9.2	19.5	4.2	4.1	5.5	4.5	3.3	7.2	2	3.7			7
	\$	63.9	7.9	67.1	2.2	5368.7	1.1	57.6	1.3	68.8	3.5	160.5	27.3	66.5	7.5	4.3	.2	1.6	5.6	6.3	.3	5,865.3	56.9	5,922.2
Extortion	No.	33	2	23	4	32	2	23	1	23	4	15	1	18	1	20	4	17	2	15	11	219	32	251
	%	7.4	1.3	5.4	2.2	9.5	1.4	8.2	.9	7.9	3.9	4.4	1.2	5.0	1.4	4.6	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.8	10.3			5
	\$	17.7	.8	309.9	.3	37.9	—	229.7	—	40.4	.2	7.2	1.0	40.3	.1	9.7	.8	25.9	47.5	13.3	2.7	732.0	53.4	785.4
Labor Related	No.	38	21	18	10	21	15	10	8	17	18	31	1	39	8	14	12	18	8	21	9	227	110	337
	%	8.5	13.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	10.9	3.6	7.6	5.8	17.6	9.2	1.2	11.0	11.0	3.2	10.7	3.5	8.2	3.9	8.4			7
	\$	64.6	.3	115.6	4.6	22.9	6.4	2.7	.1	92.9	7.9	50.3	—	117.3	8.0	5.0	3.1	3.6	7.3	195.0	7.5	669.9	45.2	715.1
Insurance Fraud	No.	5	4	6	8	8	2	5	3	8	2	6	3	6	1	5	7	1	5	6	3	56	38	94
	%	1.1	2.6	1.4	4.3	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	6.2	.2	5.2	1.1	2.8			2
	\$	24.2	11.5	31.2	17.1	114.0	4.5	24.4	3.7	109.0	125.0	10.8	2.7	30.8	1.0	5.5	3.8	—	65.0	15.3	42.0	365.2	276.3	641.5
Homicide/Suicide	No.	12	1	18	2	16	1	19	—	12	4	18	1	17	1	22	4	27	2	25	3	186	19	205
	%	2.7	.7	4.3	1.1	4.8	.7	6.7	—	4.1	4.0	5.3	1.2	4.8	1.4	5.1	3.6	5.3	2.1	4.6	2.8			4
	\$	3.6	2.0	11.0	3.0	33.5	—	56.2	—	12.3	11.5	6.8	—	14.8	—	8	—	100.3	.1	77.2	7.0	316.5	23.6	340.1
Yearly Total	No.	445	153	424	185	336	138	280	106	292	102	338	87	357	73	434	112	514	97	542	107	3,962	1,160	5,122
	\$	208.3	40.2	641.0	279.1	5623.5	27.2	441.9	72.2	362.5	171.0	332.4	82.1	302.6	38.2	35.4	13.5	200.3	221.6	682.1	166.7	8,830.0	1,111.8	9,941.8
Unreported* or Undetermined	No.	456	193	498	183	469	191	317	129	283	62	310	68	363	78	408	92	459	117	370	196	3,933	1,309	5,242
	\$	305.4	11.8	352.2	71.2	742.3	220.6	147.7	65.7	506.0	19.4	249.7	54.3	319.7	257.0	118.1	14.1	114.7	317.0	96.6	164.2	2,952.4	1,195.3	4,147.7

\*Estimated property damage presented in \$10,000 increments.

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

\*\*\*Yearly percent is by category (i.e., bombing data considered independently of incendiary data for a given year).

\*\*\*\*Category does not include damage resulting from accidental-noncriminal explosions.



**Table VI.—Bombing<sup>1</sup> Incidents by Target 1979–1988**

TARGET YEARLY TOTAL/RANK											10-YEAR	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL	% GRAND TOTAL
Residential .....	327	371	303	209	159	207	223	304	232	212	2,547	24
	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2		
Commercial .....	317	313	244	200	173	196	189	194	200	202	2,228	21
	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	4		
Vehicles .....	254	321	184	170	154	154	188	208	188	218	2,039	19
	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1		
Education .....	123	106	65	49	32	49	53	63	59	50	649	6
	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	5	6	6		
Mail Boxes .....	100	101	55	27	37	44	36	74	77	205	756	7
	5	5	6	6	5	5-6	6	4	5	3		
Open Areas .....	66	73	80	38	47	44	39	51	94	90	622	6
	6	6	4	5	4	5-6	5	6	4	5		
Utilities .....	42	40	28	13	20	20	16	19	22	14	234	2
	7	7	7	10	7	7	9	7	7	9		
Law Enforcement....	29	14	18	15	18	12	19	10	14	20	169	2
	8	11	9	8-9	9	8	8	10	10	7		
Gov't.—State/Local...	15	29	24	16	9	8	14	13	18	19	165	2
	10-11	8	8	7	11	9-10	10	9	8	8		
Gov't.—Federal.....	23	19	11	15	14	4	21	19	15	5	146	1
	9	9	12	8-9	10	11-12	7	7	9	10		
Banks .....	15	16	15	9	19	4	7	14	7	5	111	1
	10-11	10	10-11	11	8	11-12	11	8	11	10		
Military .....	7	8	3	6	7	8	4	6	4	4	57	—
	12	12	13	12	12	9-10	12	11	12	11		
Airports/Aircraft ....	4	3	15	2	—	—	3	4	2	4	37	—
	13	13	10-11	13	—	—	13	12	13	11		
Other..... (No Rank Given)	147	107	89	63	50	53	59	67	53	60	748	7
Total.....	1,469	1,521	1,134	832	739	803	871	1,046	985	1,108	10,508	Grand Total

<sup>1</sup>Includes all functional bombs and incendiary devices; does not include attempts for years 1981-88. Does include attempts for years 1979-1980. Table does not include accidental-noncriminal explosive incidents.

**Table VII.—Types Of Containers Used In Destructive Devices 1979–1988**

	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	% GT
*Pipe .....	423	38	427	35	352	33	325	38	297	44	355	46	431	45	541	54	543	52	464	42	4,158	42
Bottle .....	376	33	414	33	460	44	278	33	209	31	185	24	226	24	265	26	235	23	265	24	2,914	30
Dynamite Sticks .....	187	17	161	13	112	11	58	7	55	8	43	6	44	5	40	4	37	4	32	3	769	8
Cans .....	38	3	50	4	33	3	39	5	22	3	27	3	41	4	43	4	37	4	39	3	369	4
Boxes-Metal/Cardboard..	25	2	29	2	35	3	34	4	26	4	39	5	57	6	27	3	26	2	30	3	328	3
Other .....	73	7	154	13	64	6	112	13	70	10	124	16	152	16	93	9	158	15	274	25	1,274	13
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,122		1,235		1,056		846		679		774		951		1,009		1,036		1,104		9,812	
Number of Incidents Where Not Reported	348		286		329		154		231		207		152		262		151		228		Grand Total (GT)	

<sup>1</sup>Total reflects only those incidents where container was reported. Percentage computed using this total.

**\*PVC PIPE EXPLOSIVE INCIDENTS**  
(PVC IS BECOMING MORE PREVALANT AS A CONTAINER)

	1979-1988	1988
BOMBINGS .....	174	35
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS .....	67	9
INCENDIARY BOMBINGS .....	1	0
ARSONS (ATF ARSON INVESTIGATIONS) .....	1	0
RECOVERED DEVICES .....	121	31
HOAX DEVICES .....	4	2
ACCIDENTIAL EXPLOSIONS .....	1	0
TOTAL .....	369	77
KILLED .....	5	0
INJURED .....	36	7
PROPERTY DAMAGE .....	\$577,134	\$17,390

**Table VIII.—Types Of Fillers Used In Destructive Devices 1979–1988**

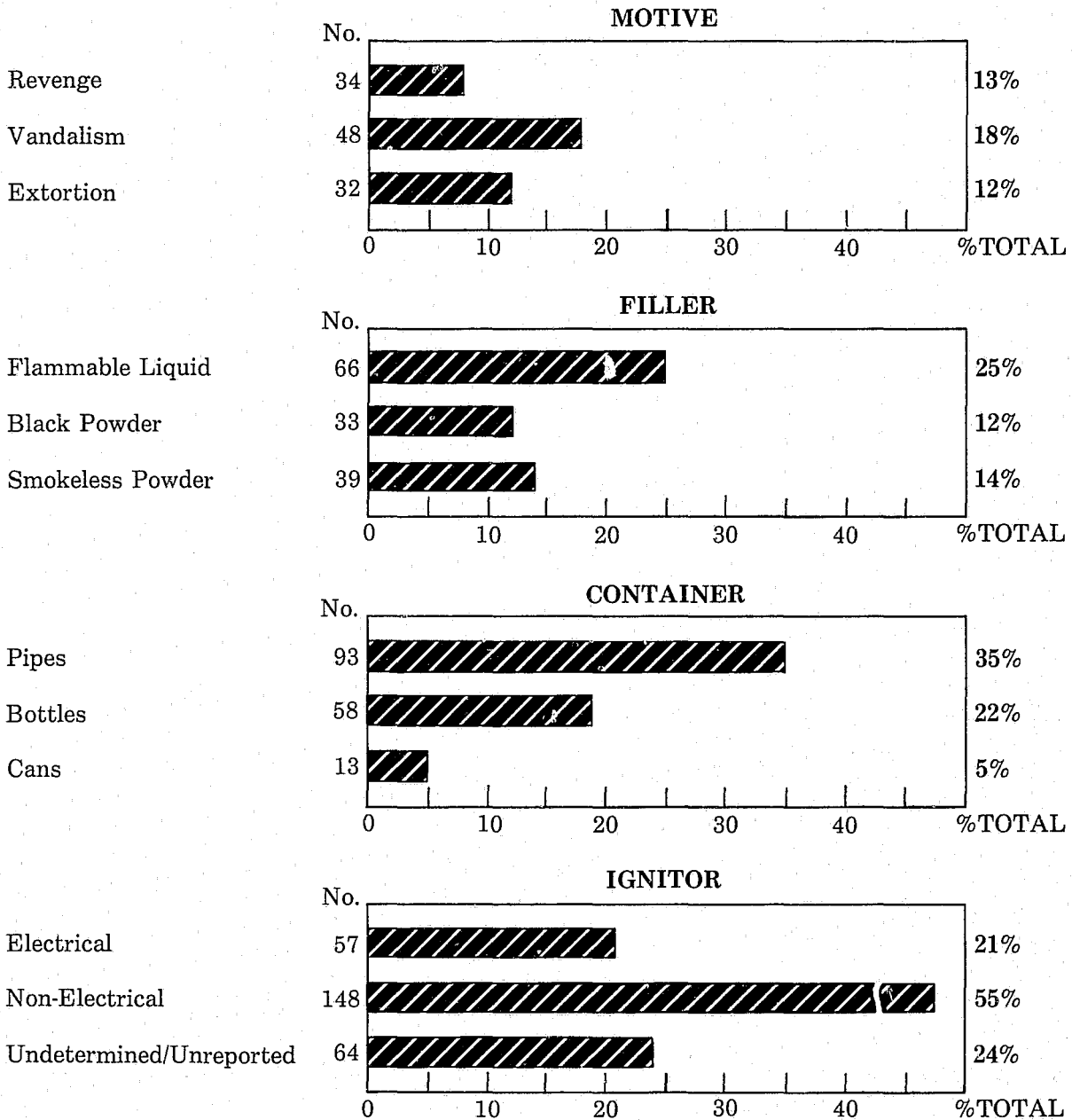
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	% GT
Flammable Liquid ...	358	31	423	37	331	36	287	35	196	29	174	23	224	25	265	26	227	25	258	25	2,743	29
Black Powder .....	180	16	163	14	129	14	146	18	101	15	213	28	204	23	268	26	229	25	219	21	1,852	20
Dynamite .....	215	19	197	17	168	18	121	15	100	15	94	12	76	9	78	7	56	6	84	8	1,189	13
Smokeless Powder ...	144	13	152	13	125	14	110	14	123	18	111	14	146	17	163	16	178	20	202	20	1,454	16
Photoflash Powder and Fireworks .....	99	9	71	6	64	7	53	6	77	11	91	12	93	11	110	10	91	10	157	15	906	10
Military Explosive <sup>2</sup> ..	82	7	58	5	43	4	49	6	31	5	43	6	54	6	51	5	49	5	27	3	487	5
Matchheads .....	22	2	28	2	19	2	14	2	8	1	10	1	14	2	12	1	18	2	15	2	160	2
Chemical .....	12	1	13	1	5	1	7	1	6	1	15	2	23	3	38	4	35	4	42	4	196	2
Blasting Agent .....	3	-	6	1	5	1	2	-	9	1	3	-	8	1	18	2	9	1	9	1	72	-
C-4 .....					6	1	1	-	8	1	3	-	5	1	5	1	3	-	6	-	37	-
Other .....	22	2	42	4	26	3	21	3	23	3	14	2	31	3	21	2	12	1	12	1	224	2
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,137		1,153		921		811		682		771		878		1,029		907		1,031		9,320	
Number of Incidents Where Not Reported	333		368		464		189		228		210		225		242		280		301		Grand Total (GT)	

<sup>1</sup>Total reflects only those incidents where type filler was reported. Percentage computed using this total.

<sup>2</sup>Other than C-4.

<sup>3</sup>Not reported in that year.

**Figure III**  
**Analysis <sup>1/</sup>of Explosive Incidents**  
**Directed Against Commercial <sup>2/</sup>Targets**

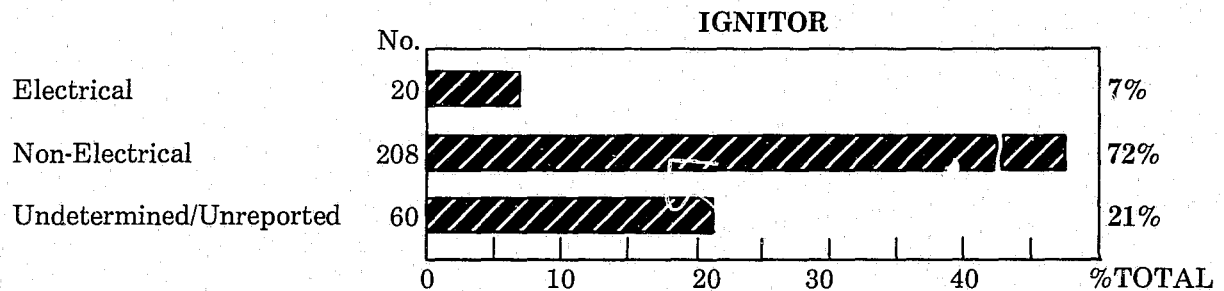
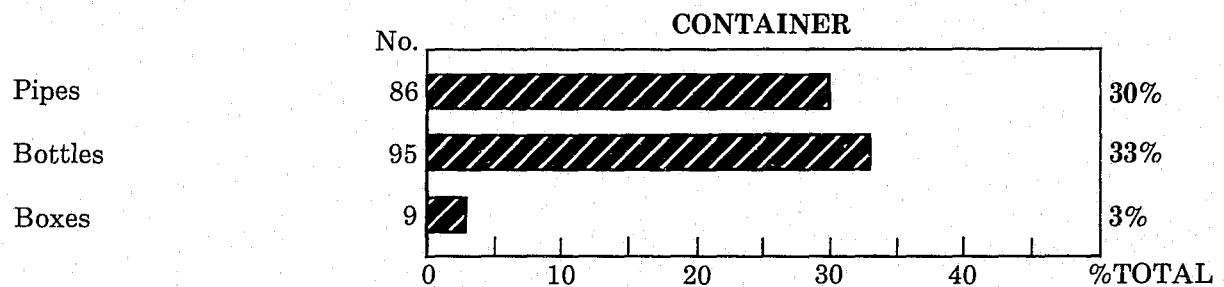
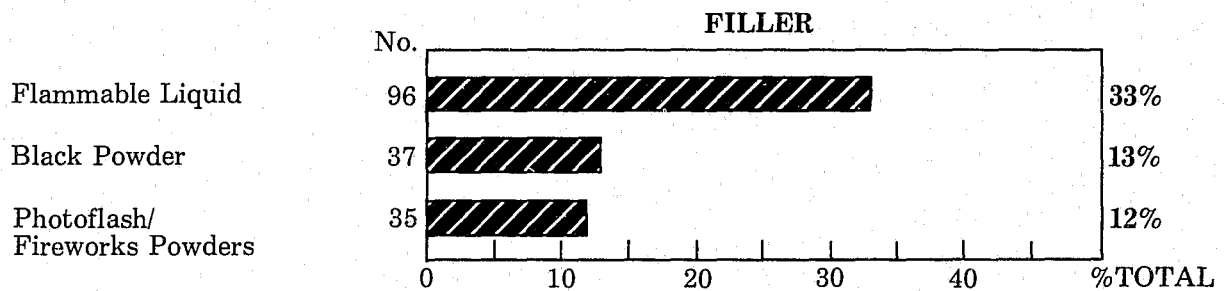
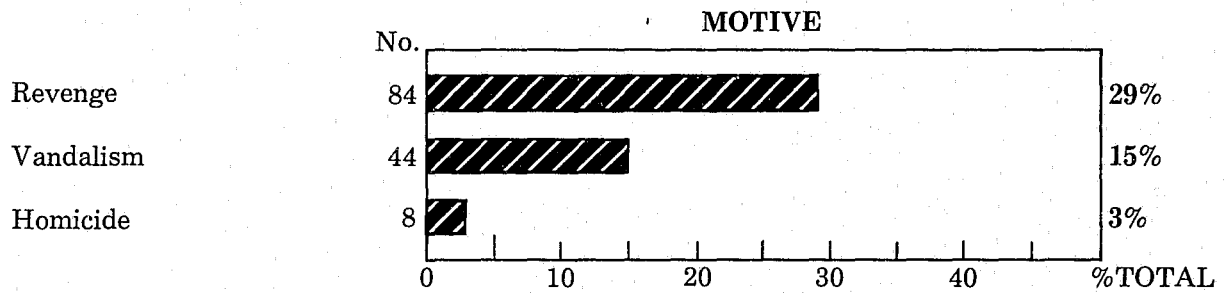


**Total Number of Explosive Incidents Analyzed-269**

<sup>1/</sup>Only the three most prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

<sup>2/</sup>Commercial targets, for the purpose of this analysis, include all targets previously reported as commercial plus banks, utilities, and airports.

**Figure IV**  
**Analysis <sup>1/</sup>of Explosive Incidents**  
**Directed Against Residential <sup>2/</sup>Targets**

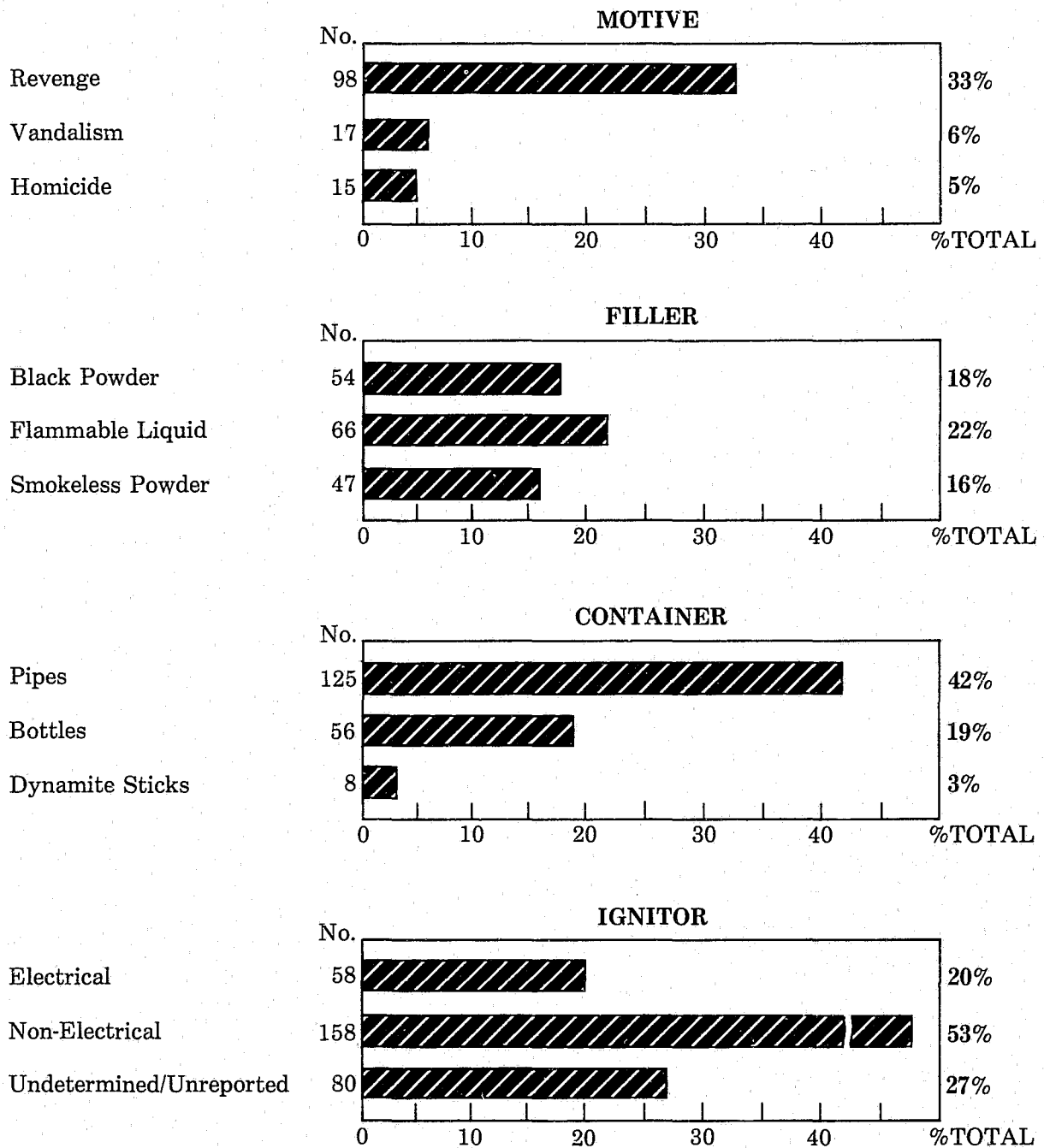


**Total Number of Explosive Incidents Analyzed-288**

<sup>1/</sup>Only the three most prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

<sup>2/</sup>Residential targets, as defined in the Glossary of Terms, include all residences including apartments, hotels, and motels.

**Figure V**  
**Analysis <sup>1/</sup>of Explosive Incidents**  
**Directed Against Vehicular <sup>2/</sup>Targets**



**Total Number of Explosive Incidents Analyzed-296**

<sup>1/</sup>Only the three most prevalent motives, fillers, and containers are reported by target type. Both functioned and attempted bombings and incendiary incidents are incorporated in the analysis.

<sup>2/</sup>Vehicular targets, for the purpose of this analysis, include all targets previously reported on as vehicular plus police vehicles and aircraft.

**Table IX.—Accidental Explosions By Type Of Target 1979–1988**

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Commercial	Total.....	26	30	20	17	33	31	23	18	23	20	241
	Killed.....	4	34	27	18	28	32	59	17	18	23	260
	Injured.....	31	160	65	53	211	59	158	57	187	451	1,432
	Property Loss.....	642.2	1,393.5	3,802.5	306.3	2,179.7	3,124.5	692.7	1,037.0	3,356.3	15,437.3	\$31,972.0
Vehicles	Total.....	9	6	3	4	4	2	9	1	5	3	46
	Killed.....	19	3	4	2	3	—	1	0	3	1	36
	Injured.....	63	2	10	7	5	—	13	2	3	1	106
	Property Loss.....	175.6	—	50.5	1.8	.9	3.8	190.1	—	6.0	6.4	\$ 435.1
Residential	Total.....	8	8	9	8	3	6	11	4	3	6	66
	Killed.....	1	4	—	4	1	4	6	0	0	0	20
	Injured.....	8	5	17	12	15	14	34	3	4	6	118
	Property Loss.....	14.5	2.0	37.9	116.8	140.0	62.2	331.4	10.2	.1	22.0	\$ 737.1
Education	Total.....	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	0	17
	Killed.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	6
	Injured.....	2	33	2	—	1	18	4	1	6	0	67
	Property Loss.....	57.0	300.0	—	25.0	—	1.0	—	20.0	300.0	0	\$ 703.0
Utilities	Total.....	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	0	8
	Killed.....	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	0	5
	Injured.....	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	0	13
	Property Loss.....	140.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	\$ 140.0
Open Areas	Total.....	3	8	2	2	1	7	5	3	1	6	38
	Killed.....	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	0	9
	Injured.....	2	7	4	2	1	11	75	18	—	15	135
	Property Loss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	0	\$ 500.0
Gov't.-State/Local	Total.....	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	11
	Killed.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
	Injured.....	19	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	0	27
	Property Loss.....	—	—	5.0	—	50.0	—	—	—	50.0	0	\$ 105.0
Military	Total.....	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	2	1	0	9
	Killed.....	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	3	3	0	14
	Injured.....	—	1	—	15	29	—	—	7	—	0	52
	Property Loss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Other <sup>1</sup>	Total.....	5	9	1	5	—	1	2	2	1	4	30
	Killed.....	2	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	13
	Injured.....	5	51	—	10	—	20	—	2	1	14	103
	Property Loss.....	7.5	80.0	50.0	50.0	—	3,581.2	16.5	40.0	—	10.0	\$ 3,835.2
Yearly	Total.....	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40	466
	Killed.....	29	50	34	34	40	38	67	21	28	26	367
	Injured.....	130	266	101	105	266	122	284	90	202	487	2,053
	Property Loss.....	1,036.8	1,775.5	3,945.9	499.9	2,370.6	6,772.7	1,730.7	1,107.2	3,712.4	15,475.7	\$38,427.4

<sup>1</sup>Other includes all incidents in which target was reported and was other than those listed above.  
Property loss presented in increments of \$10,000.



## Fact Sheet—1984—1988

### Illegal Fireworks Accidents

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Explosions .....	4	5	5	5	3
Killed .....	0	9	11	1	1
Injured .....	6	10	26	8	2
Property Damage .....	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$10,268,000	\$151,000	\$195,000

### Legal Fireworks Accidents

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Explosions .....	7	7	1	6	3
Killed .....	2	22	0	2	1
Injured .....	9	43	0	31	5
Property Damage .....	\$879,500	\$707,100	\$400,000	\$11,000	\$145,000

### Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Explosive Incidents

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Bombings .....	2	8	9	11	16
Killed .....	0	0	4	1	1
Injured .....	2	1	1	11	1
Property Damage .....	\$7,500	\$292,300	\$35,500	\$82,000	\$90,200
Pounds of explosives stolen .....	725	41	0	0	0
Pounds of explosives recovered .....	68	500	249	336	232
Blasting caps stolen .....	1,000	63	0	0	0
Blasting caps recovered .....	2	110	7	15	14
Feet of safety fuse/detonating cord stolen .....	14,000	0	0	0	0
Feet of safety fuse/detonating cord recovered .....	1,000	1,250	0	965	20
Grenades recovered .....	0	31	12	9	0

### Incidents Involving Military Explosives and/or Components

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Bombings .....	56	65	62	58	54
Killed .....	0	0	3	7	2
Injured .....	20	39	12	30	39
Property Damage .....	\$1,115,005	\$81,400	\$146,850	\$56,850	\$162,300

### Radio Remote Controlled-Bombing Incidents

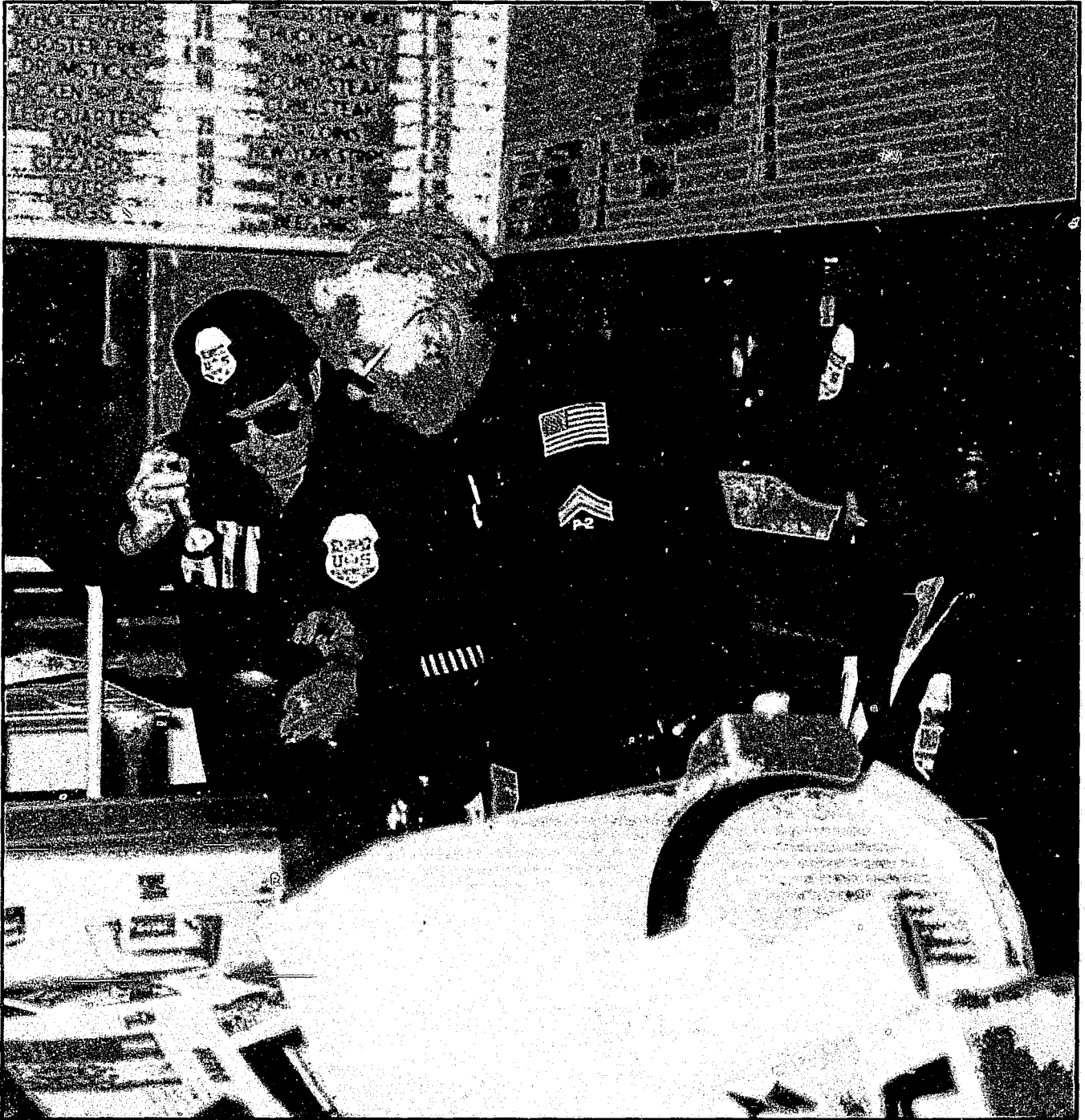
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	16	16	11	15	28

### Number of Bombing Incidents Where Home Computer Bulletin Boards Were Used to Obtain Instructions in Making Bombs

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	0	5	0	1	2

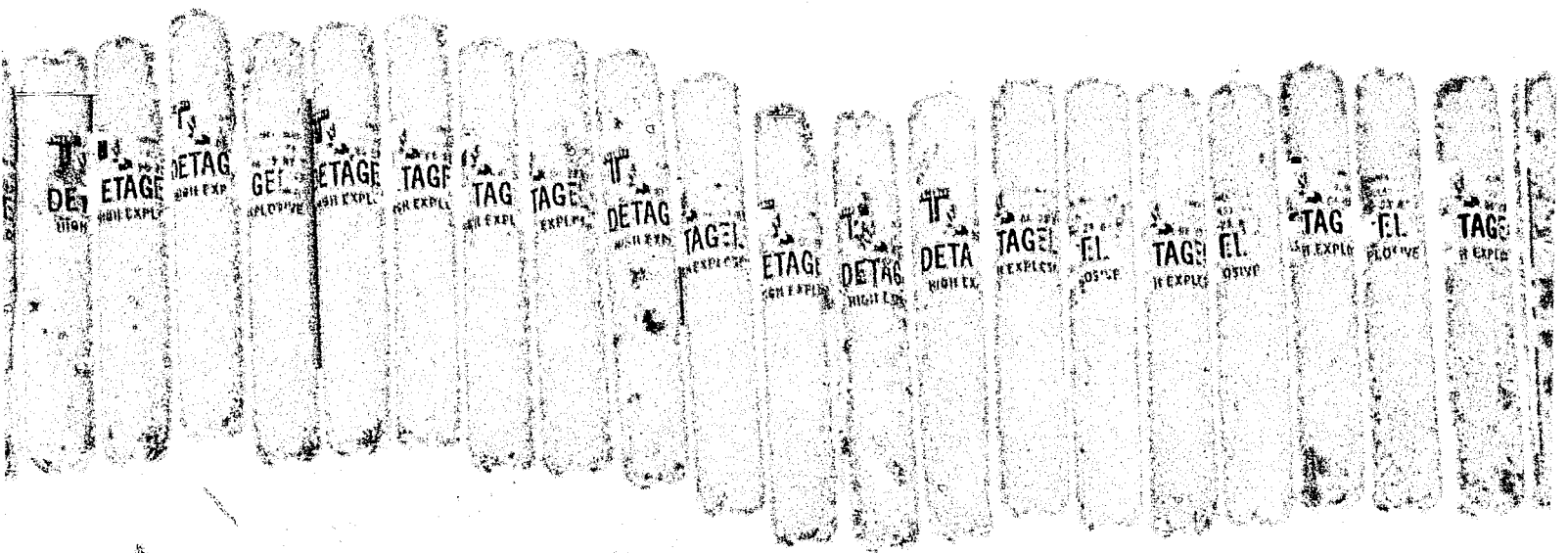
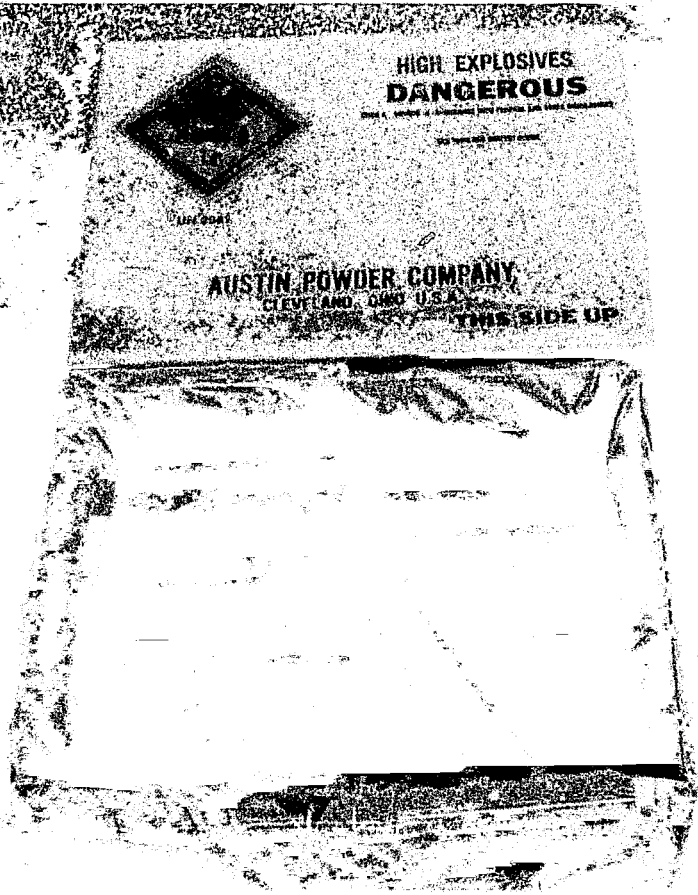
## EXPLOSIVE DRUG INCIDENTS—1987—1988

Incident	1987	1988
Bombings .....	4	25
Attempted Bombings .....	2	3
Incendiary Bombings .....	1	8
Attempted Incendiary Bombings .....	0	2
<b>TOTAL BOMBINGS .....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>
Killed .....	1	4
Injured .....	18	21
Property Damage .....	\$1,000,000	\$299,500
<b>Recovered Explosive Incidents .....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>103</b>
Pounds of High Explosives .....	73	254
Pounds of Low Explosives .....	141	130
Pounds of Blasting Agents .....	10	0
Number of Blasting Caps .....	116	255
Grenades .....	0	38
Simulators .....	3	13
Feed of Det Cord/Safety Fuse .....	2,440	7,205
<b>Radio Remote Controlled Incidents .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>



Investigation of an attempted bombing in Memphis, Tennessee.

# Part II STOLEN EXPLOSIVES AND RECOVERIES





*A destructive device completely destroyed this 1983 Thunderbird in El Dorado, Arkansas, on October 15, 1988.*

## 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 X—Quantity of Explosives Stolen by Category

Publications of the Explosive Incidents Report for the years 1979 through 1988 included a category entitled Other in this table. This category has been deleted for those years in this 10-year format. Also deleted from this table was the category Potassium Chlorate/Photoflash Powder. Note that those thefts that would have fit either of these categories in 1987-88 have not been reported in this table. In that the amounts of explosives involved under the category of Other were small in comparison to yearly totals, it is believed their deletion will have little effect on the overall validity of the data presented for comparative purposes.

### Figure VI—Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen by Year as Percent of 10-Year Totals

Percentage computations presented in this figure were obtained by dividing individual year totals by 10-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 XI—Explosive Theft Incidents by State

For an explanation of the procedures used in ranking of States, Modal Rank, please reference Technical Notes, Section I, Table III.

### Table XII—Amount of Explosives Stolen by State

Percentages entered under columns headed 1979 through 1988 reflect the number of pounds of explosives (high explosives, low explosives, and blasting agents) stolen in a given year for a given government entity as a percent of all such explosives stolen for that year.

Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole 1% and percentages of less than .5 were indicated by a dash (-).

Percentages listed under the heading "10-Year" reflect the total number of pounds of explosives stolen for the period 1979 through 1988 for a given government entity as a percent of all such explosives stolen for that period.

### Table XIII—Number of Blasting Caps Stolen by State

For an explanation of percentage computations in this table, consult Table XII directly above.

### Table XIV—Theft of Explosives as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users

Data presented in this table include information from 1979 to present.

### Figure VII—Percentage Graph of Explosive Thefts as Reported by Licensees, Permittees, and Users

These graphs depict data presented in Table XIV for the year 1988 and an average year computed using data presented for the years 1979 to 1988 inclusive.

### Figure VIII—Explosive Thefts and Recoveries by State

In this figure, the letter "T" denotes thefts and the letter "R" denotes recoveries.

The number appearing first reflects the number of 1988 incidents and the number appearing after the slash mark (/) reflects the number of incidents for an average year computed using data from 1979 through 1988. Rounding was employed to the nearest whole integer in averaging.

### Table XV—Quantity of Explosives Recovered by Category

Recoveries include all explosives reported as taken into law enforcement custody either through seizure, abandonment, or purchase as evidence.

In previous publications of the Explosive Incidents Report for 1979 through 1988, categories of Other, Potassium Chlorate, and Photoflash Powder were included. Those categories have been deleted in this report. Those incidents that would have been included in these categories for 1987-88 have not been reported in this table.

### Table XVI—Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen

This table reflects recovery of 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 IX—Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered by Year as Percent of 10-Year Totals

As in Table XV, the categories of Other, Potassium Chlorate, and Photoflash Powder previously reported in Explosive Incidents Reports for the years 1979 through 1984 have been deleted from the instant figure.

Percentage calculations were obtained by the same process as elaborated upon under Figure VI above.

### Table XVII—Incidents of Explosive Recoveries by State

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

### Table XVIII—Pounds of Explosives Recovered by State by Year

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

### Table XIX—Number of Blasting Caps Recovered by State by Year

For an explanation of percentage computations in this table, consult discussion under Table XII above.

**Table X.—Quantity Of Explosives Stolen By Category 1979–1988**

**High Explosives—In Pounds**

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	10-YEAR TOTAL
Dynamite	33,886	107,453	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	316,039
TNT C-4 Military	1,455	172	20	1,871	75	135	235	2	1	244	4,210
Primer	545	2,681	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	339	12,034
Boosters	447	1,851	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1,306	8,664
Yearly Total	36,333	112,157	23,292	31,855	27,815	31,791	25,301	27,411	10,373	14,619	340,947

**Low Explosives—In Pounds**

Black Powder	2,446	772	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	6,648
Smokeless Powder	6	307	973	73	47	—	87	115	0	0	1,608
Yearly Total	2,452	1,079	1,298	631	1,081	418	515	285	150	347	8,256

**Blasting Agents—In Pounds**

65,457	51,168	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	242,489
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**Detonating Cord/Ignitor Cord/Safety Fuse—In Feet**

141,628	148,117	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	127,588	47,450	57,058	935,660
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**Blasting Caps—By Count**

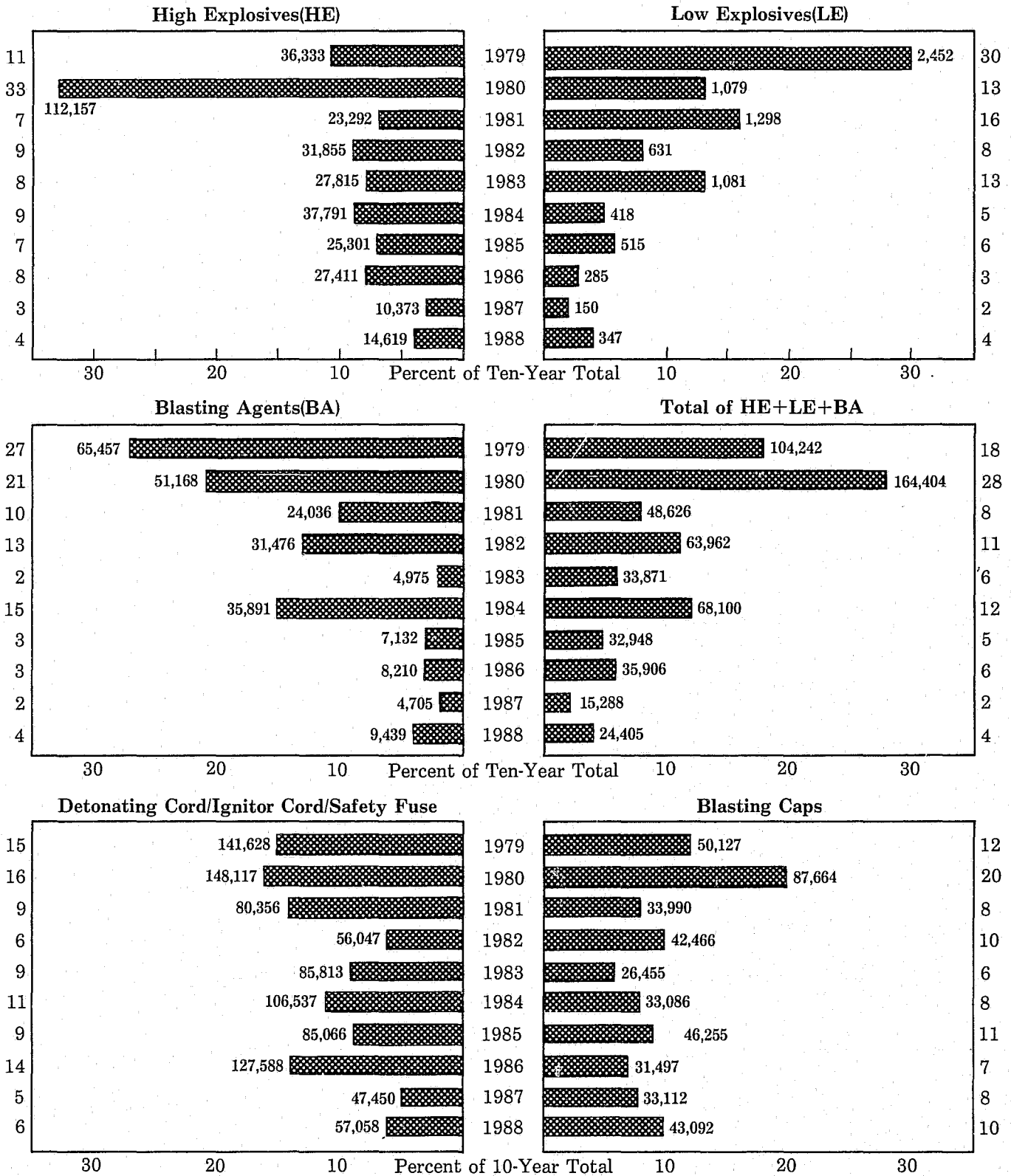
47,918	87,644	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,136	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	425,662
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**Grenades—By Count**

1,322	90	40	—	191	93	1	35	10	1	2,233
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Note: The category of Other, as reflected in statistics for the years 1979 through 1983, has been deleted in compilation of this table as well as the category Potassium Chlorate/Photoflash Powder.

**Figure VI**  
**Comparison of Categories of Explosives Stolen**  
**by Year as Percent of 10-Year Totals 1979-1980**



**Table XI.—Explosive Theft Incidents by State 1979–1988**

YEARLY TOTAL/RANK	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR TOTAL/RANK	
	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	TOTAL	RANK
AL.....	11	7	9	10	11	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	4	8	2	11	6	6	6	8	68	9
AK.....	4	12	3	16	2	15	1	13	—	13	3	9	1	11	—	13	0	—	1	13	15	31
AZ.....	6	10	5	14	3	14	1	13	5	8	1	11	4	8	2	11	3	9	4	10	34	22
AR.....	6	10	3	16	2	15	2	12	4	9	3	9	4	8	6	8	7	5	9	5	46	17
CA.....	8	8	18	5	14	3	6	8	10	5	11	4	11	4	14	3	4	8	11	3	107	4
CO.....	7	9	6	13	7	10	3	11	2	11	6	6	4	8	6	8	0	—	4	10	45	18
CT.....	8	8	4	15	3	14	—	14	4	9	—	12	—	12	2	11	1	11	0	—	22	28
DE.....	—	16	—	19	—	17	1	13	—	13	—	12	—	12	—	13	0	—	0	—	1	42
DC.....	—	16	—	19	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	12	—	12	—	13	0	—	0	—	0	—
FL.....	7	9	2	17	3	14	4	10	5	8	5	7	3	9	3	10	1	11	3	11	36	21
GA.....	8	8	8	11	5	12	5	9	2	11	5	7	4	8	—	13	5	7	10	4	52	15
HI.....	—	16	1	18	—	17	—	14	—	13	1	11	—	12	1	12	1	11	0	—	4	39
ID.....	6	10	2	17	2	15	5	9	6	7	3	9	3	9	1	12	4	8	1	13	33	23
IL.....	7	9	6	13	5	12	13	3	2	11	9	5	3	9	7	7	3	9	7	7	62	12
IN.....	6	10	6	13	2	15	2	12	2	11	3	9	4	8	—	13	2	10	5	9	32	24
IA.....	2	14	2	17	2	15	1	13	—	13	3	9	1	11	2	11	1	11	1	13	15	31
KS.....	2	14	6	13	6	11	2	12	4	9	9	5	6	6	6	8	4	8	6	8	51	16
KY.....	17	3	29	1	25	1	20	1	27	1	13	2	37	1	20	1	13	1	13	2	214	1
LA.....	7	9	7	12	11	6	4	10	5	8	1	11	3	9	—	13	3	9	3	11	44	19
ME.....	1	15	1	18	—	17	—	14	—	13	2	10	1	11	1	12	0	—	1	13	7	37
MD.....	—	16	5	14	1	16	2	12	—	13	1	11	2	10	2	11	0	—	1	13	14	32
MA.....	1	15	1	18	2	15	1	13	—	13	1	11	—	12	—	13	0	—	0	—	6	30
MI.....	3	13	1	18	1	16	4	10	—	13	—	12	1	11	1	12	1	11	5	9	17	29
MN.....	4	12	4	15	2	15	2	12	2	11	—	12	1	11	2	11	1	11	4	10	22	28
MS.....	2	14	7	12	5	12	2	12	1	12	2	10	4	8	1	12	1	11	3	11	28	26
MO.....	12	6	12	9	5	12	12	4	6	7	12	3	11	4	9	5	5	7	6	8	90	6
MT.....	—	16	8	11	12	5	3	11	5	8	3	9	1	11	1	12	0	—	3	11	36	21
NE.....	2	14	—	19	—	17	1	13	—	13	1	11	—	12	—	13	0	—	0	—	4	39
NV.....	5	11	6	13	3	14	1	13	5	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	1	11	1	13	22	28
NH.....	1	15	—	19	—	17	2	12	1	12	—	12	2	10	1	12	1	11	1	13	9	36
NJ.....	8	8	3	16	4	13	3	11	3	10	3	9	—	12	2	11	1	11	1	13	28	26
NM.....	6	10	6	13	2	15	3	11	—	13	3	9	3	9	3	10	0	—	1	13	27	27
NY.....	3	13	4	15	1	16	3	11	5	8	6	6	2	10	1	12	2	10	1	13	28	26
NC.....	8	8	9	10	7	10	5	9	4	9	9	5	14	2	3	10	2	10	3	11	64	11
ND.....	3	13	1	18	—	17	1	13	1	12	—	12	—	12	1	12	1	11	2	12	10	35
OH.....	14	4	8	11	5	12	5	9	10	5	3	9	3	9	3	10	1	11	5	9	57	13
OK.....	14	4	7	12	3	14	12	4	6	7	4	8	5	7	7	7	3	9	6	8	67	10
OR.....	3	13	4	15	1	16	2	12	7	6	4	8	2	10	1	12	1	11	5	9	30	25
PA.....	19	2	19	4	13	4	10	5	14	3	12	3	12	3	6	8	9	3	16	1	130	3
RI.....	—	16	—	19	1	16	—	14	—	13	—	12	1	11	—	13	0	—	0	—	2	41
SC.....	2	14	3	16	2	15	—	14	2	11	2	10	2	10	—	13	0	—	0	—	13	33
SD.....	1	15	—	19	—	17	1	13	—	13	2	10	—	12	1	12	0	—	1	13	6	38
TN.....	17	3	13	8	8	9	7	7	12	4	6	6	11	4	8	6	8	4	10	4	100	5
TX.....	33	1	27	2	17	2	15	2	16	2	21	1	14	2	18	2	11	2	8	6	180	2
UT.....	3	13	12	9	9	8	9	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	1	12	1	11	1	13	54	14
VT.....	3	13	3	16	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	12	—	12	—	13	3	9	2	12	11	34
VA.....	14	4	15	7	10	7	3	11	5	8	13	2	11	4	11	4	3	9	3	11	88	7
WA.....	13	5	17	6	8	9	2	12	4	9	4	8	7	5	5	9	2	10	6	8	68	9
WV.....	17	3	23	3	10	7	4	10	3	10	5	7	6	6	7	7	2	10	8	6	85	8
WI.....	—	16	3	16	4	13	—	14	—	13	2	10	3	9	—	13	2	10	2	12	16	30
WY.....	6	10	9	10	4	13	9	6	6	7	3	9	1	11	—	13	1	11	1	13	40	20
Guam.....	5	11	—	19	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	12	—	12	—	13	1	11	0	—	6	38
Puerto Rico.....	—	16	1	18	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	12	—	12	—	13	0	—	0	—	1	42
Virgin Is.....	—	16	—	19	—	17	—	14	—	13	—	12	1	11	2	11	0	—	0	—	3	40
Totals.....	335		349		243		201		208		212		219		170		122		191		2,250	



**Table XII.—Amount of Explosives Stolen by State 1979–1988**

(Total in Pounds of H.E. + L.E. + BA Stolen)

YEARLY TOTAL/PERCENT	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR TOTAL % GT		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	TOTAL	% GT	
AL	55,052	53	338	—	1,760	4	4,123	6	693	2	1,352	2	150	—	135	—	704	4	233	1	64,540	11	
AK	98	—	374	—	603	1	—	—	—	—	1,219	2	950	3	—	—	—	—	0	—	3,244	—	
AZ	319	—	953	1	350	1	7	—	1,753	5	5	—	925	3	—	—	—	—	127	—	4,439	—	
AR	2,908	3	41	—	104	—	85	—	2,151	6	91	—	593	2	1,587	4	244	1	2,159	9	9,963	2	
CA	885	1	5,082	3	1,067	2	224	—	1,370	4	250	—	501	2	1,647	4	50	—	655	3	11,731	2	
CO	349	—	283	—	581	1	120	—	16	—	580	1	287	1	238	—	—	—	425	2	2,879	—	
CT	432	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1,525	5	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	0	—	2,162	—	
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	30	—	
DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	
FL	681	1	51	—	1,435	3	1,058	2	814	2	26	—	1,836	6	2,750	8	2,250	15	120	—	11,021	2	
GA	1,504	1	242	—	283	1	772	1	455	1	33,993	50	651	2	—	—	854	6	1,595	7	40,349	7	
HI	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0	—	551	—		
ID	2,540	2	150	—	50	—	45	—	80	—	311	—	82	—	30	—	400	3	100	—	3,788	—	
IL	1,577	2	700	—	556	1	4,343	7	11	—	2,751	4	58	—	4,199	12	2,083	14	624	3	16,902	3	
IN	689	1	438	—	118	—	150	—	23	—	786	1	697	2	—	—	53	—	590	2	3,544	—	
IA	64	—	71	—	1,450	3	8	—	—	—	962	1	75	—	400	1	150	1	56	—	3,236	—	
KS	150	—	2,102	1	400	1	50	—	302	1	2,307	3	1,816	6	211	—	613	4	126	—	8,077	1	
KY	6,790	7	41,405	25	20,796	43	24,930	39	6,393	19	2,302	3	6,239	19	2,674	7	743	4	1,803	7	114,075	19	
LA	580	1	400	—	1,246	3	172	—	564	2	—	—	158	—	—	—	0	—	100	—	3,220	—	
ME	124	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	1	75	—	—	—	0	—	17	—	568	—	
MD	307	—	—	—	90	—	496	1	78	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	989	—	
MA	5	—	160	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	385	—	
MI	50	—	—	—	—	—	2,469	4	—	—	—	—	132	—	683	2	2	—	49	—	3,385	—	
MN	52	—	281	—	51	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	180	1	410	1	150	1	986	4	2,160	—	
MS	1,020	1	2,360	1	624	1	800	1	1	—	55	—	1,988	6	60	—	150	1	95	—	7,153	1	
MO	1,815	2	10,569	6	385	1	3,275	5	270	1	1,614	2	1,280	4	904	2	251	2	642	3	21,005	4	
MT	—	—	4,405	3	206	—	1,005	2	250	1	80	—	50	—	25	—	0	—	389	2	6,410	1	
NE	27	—	—	—	—	—	500	1	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	627	—	
NV	25	—	1,507	1	67	—	58	—	363	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	230	1	2,255	—	
NH	3	—	—	—	—	—	400	1	800	2	—	—	201	1	2,700	7	0	—	5	—	4,109	—	
NJ	158	—	138	—	454	1	45	—	—	—	1,375	2	—	—	56	—	0	—	5	—	2,231	—	
NM	465	—	1,659	1	4,170	9	1,001	2	—	—	751	1	110	—	1,005	3	0	—	0	—	9,161	2	
NY	440	—	325	—	14	—	765	1	342	1	810	1	79	—	3	—	252	2	65	—	3,095	—	
NC	438	—	549	—	1,365	3	278	—	215	1	537	1	1,546	5	898	2	22	—	552	2	6,400	1	
ND	945	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	156	—	1,331	—	
OH	780	1	21,913	13	645	1	311	—	133	—	42	—	100	—	695	2	900	6	1,625	7	27,144	5	
OK	1,181	1	145	—	775	2	4,245	7	1,331	4	58	—	1,218	4	904	2	249	2	2,175	9	12,281	2	
OR	180	—	4,272	3	150	—	166	—	1,905	6	7,780	11	100	—	20	—	108	1	1,028	4	15,709	3	
PA	1,350	1	1,906	1	1,411	3	2,811	4	1,617	5	789	1	488	2	411	1	497	3	1,990	8	13,270	2	
RI	—	—	—	—	300	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	305	—	
SC	30	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	40	—	50	—	1,014	3	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,208	—	
SD	123	—	—	—	—	—	500	1	—	—	725	1	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,348	—	
TN	5,390	5	3,207	2	1,356	3	565	1	6,629	20	594	1	320	1	1,090	3	1,977	13	1,117	5	22,245	4	
TX	2,198	2	1,307	1	2,187	4	6,972	11	998	3	3,571	5	3,264	10	3,956	11	315	2	2,027	8	26,795	5	
UT	—	—	1,018	1	512	1	101	—	322	1	42	—	370	1	800	2	0	—	83	—	3,248	—	
VT	155	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,365	9	0	—	1,960	—	
VA	2,118	2	2,555	2	551	1	46	—	486	1	530	1	1,023	3	982	2	155	1	200	1	8,646	1	
WA	2,745	3	5,839	4	301	1	1	—	658	2	200	—	2,672	8	2,017	6	125	1	990	4	15,548	3	
WV	1,340	1	44,043	27	1,205	2	398	1	801	2	700	1	1,513	5	2,812	8	450	3	1,104	5	54,366	9	
WI	—	—	1,900	1	374	1	—	—	—	—	224	—	197	1	—	—	107	1	62	—	2,864	—	
WY	5,800	6	576	—	340	1	1,155	2	487	1	50	—	5	—	—	—	0	—	100	—	8,513	1	
Guam	672	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	672	—	
Puerto Rico	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	8	—	
Virgin Is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,680	4	0	—	0	—	0	—	1,168	—
Totals	104,554		164,414		48,511		64,500		33,981		68,082		32,966		36,183		15,229		24,405		592,825		

**Table XIII.—Number of Blasting Caps Stolen By State 1979–1988**

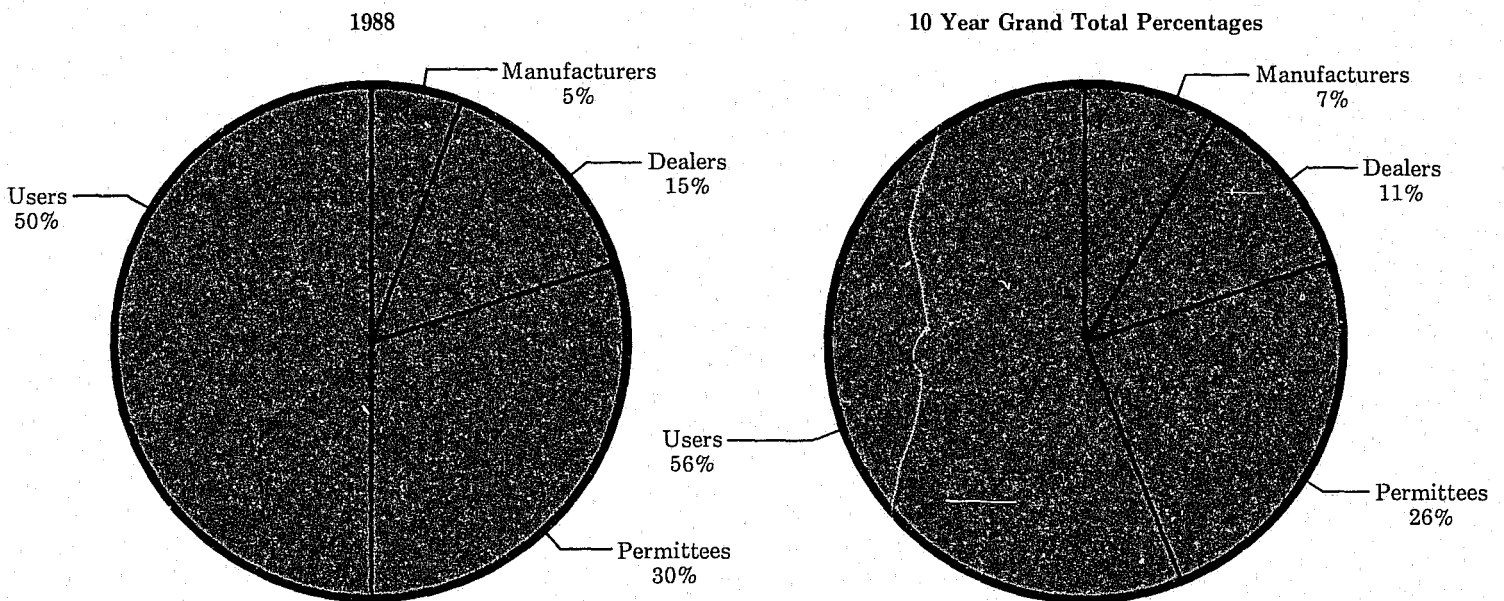
YEARLY TOTAL/PERCENT	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	TOTAL	% GT
AL	5,272	11	505	1	849	2	2,887	7	606	2	709	2	149	—	1,049	3	808	2	280	—	13,064	3
AK	789	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	885	—
AZ	431	1	332	—	20	—	—	—	1,121	4	—	—	33	—	44	—	322	1	518	1	2,821	—
AR	2,217	4	1,746	2	372	1	—	—	15	—	815	2	390	1	8	—	1,126	3	1,574	4	8,263	2
CA	1,100	2	1,708	2	901	3	200	—	365	1	979	3	1,060	2	1,894	6	330	1	1,596	4	10,133	2
CO	900	2	1,425	2	700	2	—	—	430	2	143	—	—	—	1,098	3	0	—	85	—	4,781	1
CT	2,507	5	4,449	5	20	—	—	—	250	1	—	—	—	—	174	—	100	—	0	—	7,500	2
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
FL	626	1	—	—	—	—	381	1	145	1	325	1	80	—	462	1	0	—	95	—	2,114	—
GA	1,284	3	781	1	—	—	250	1	—	—	390	1	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,211	3	3,916	1
HI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	1	—	—	0	—	0	—	372	—
ID	1,100	2	—	—	250	1	544	1	431	2	3	—	100	—	100	—	13,315	40	100	—	15,943	4
IL	100	—	47	—	50	—	3,335	9	50	—	1,648	5	—	—	—	—	0	—	2,595	6	7,825	2
IN	198	—	530	1	2,067	7	855	2	25	—	169	1	263	1	—	—	64	—	809	2	4,980	1
IA	—	—	50	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	436	1	—	—	1,282	4	165	—	0	—	2,033	—
KS	—	—	30	—	894	3	907	2	213	1	1,087	3	1,211	3	311	1	204	1	30	—	4,887	1
KY	3,908	8	12,069	14	6,854	20	7,516	18	5,899	22	2,454	7	12,942	28	6,326	20	10,124	31	1,302	3	69,394	16
LA	270	1	186	—	597	2	58	—	150	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	0	—	25	—	1,293	—
ME	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	125	—
MD	—	—	456	1	—	—	1,296	3	—	—	40	—	22	—	245	—	0	—	0	—	2,059	—
MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	889	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	889	—
MI	49	—	—	—	—	—	2,236	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,600	8	2	—	250	—	5,137	1
MN	1,009	2	43	—	725	2	14	—	62	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,868	—
MS	—	—	394	—	67	—	20	—	—	—	50	—	11,380	25	64	—	0	—	0	—	11,975	3
MO	2,526	5	2,655	3	312	1	2,352	6	479	2	2,171	7	2,121	5	728	2	30	—	50	—	13,424	3
MT	—	—	790	1	451	1	—	—	153	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,396	—
NE	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	20	—
NV	958	2	444	1	979	3	—	—	258	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	2,639	—
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	6	—	6	—
NJ	510	1	166	—	—	—	325	1	1,000	4	1,188	4	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	3,189	—
NM	24	—	3,031	3	50	—	350	1	—	—	2,000	6	—	—	516	1	0	—	0	—	5,971	1
NY	75	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	166	1	359	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	—	1,020	—
NC	100	—	1,158	1	1,427	4	329	1	721	3	1,900	6	1,881	4	200	—	321	1	5	—	8,042	2
ND	217	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	—	394	1	656	—
OH	526	1	2,674	3	1,361	4	350	1	2,941	11	—	—	99	—	45	—	238	1	393	1	8,627	2
OK	1,166	2	715	1	1,148	3	2,144	5	948	4	70	—	232	1	412	1	185	—	717	2	7,737	2
OR	452	1	2,220	3	—	—	19	—	693	3	146	—	200	1	—	—	400	1	480	1	4,610	1
PA	1,282	3	1,049	1	2,110	6	5,824	14	1,962	7	3,217	10	2,930	6	879	3	0	—	1,687	4	20,940	5
RI	—	—	—	—	524	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	537	—
SC	550	1	833	1	3	—	—	—	200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,586	—
SD	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	1	—	—	1,000	3	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1,400	—
TN	870	2	1,025	1	712	2	3,466	8	2,440	9	26	—	2,534	5	2,086	6	675	2	25,004	58	38,888	9
TX	7,772	16	1,560	2	501	1	1,974	5	2,288	9	3,322	10	1,539	3	1,689	5	2,018	6	353	—	23,016	5
UT	2,595	5	3,207	4	1,059	3	112	—	226	1	188	1	160	—	100	—	60	—	0	—	7,707	2
VT	450	1	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	47	—	571	—
VA	3,056	6	20,150	23	5,911	17	2,604	6	1,011	4	6,166	19	2,676	6	3,426	11	1,530	5	490	1	47,020	11
WA	52	—	1,294	1	538	2	—	—	350	1	975	3	1,900	4	4,924	16	50	—	1,684	4	11,767	3
WV	2,939	6	19,419	22	2,178	6	681	2	527	2	640	2	2,053	4	709	2	575	2	497	1	30,218	7
WI	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	1	815	2	1,365	—
WY	—	—	29	—	160	—	134	—	300	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	50	—	673	—
Guam	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	0	—	37	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	1	—
Virgin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	125	—	0	—	0	—	265	—
Totals	47,918		87,664		33,990		42,466		26,455		33,136		46,255		31,497		33,112		43,092		425,585	

Grand Total  
(GT)

**Table XIV.—Theft Of Explosives As Reported By Licensees, Permittees, and Users 1979-1988**

Year		Manufacturer	Dealer	Permittee	User	Total	
1979	#	28	30	70	207	335	
	%	8.4%	8.9%	20.9%	61.8%		
1980	#	32	38	71	208	349	
	%	9.2%	10.9%	20.3%	59.6%		
1981	#	29	19	65	130	243	
	%	11.9%	7.8%	26.8%	53.5%		
1982	#	13	30	52	106	201	
	%	6.5%	14.9%	25.9%	52.7%		
1983	#	24	24	58	102	208	
	%	11.5%	11.5%	28%	49%		
1984	#	9	23	67	113	212	
	%	4.2%	10.9%	31.6%	53.3%		
1985	#	12	27	49	131	219	
	%	5.5%	12.3%	22.4%	59.8%		
1986	#	7	16	51	96	170	
	%	4%	9%	30%	57%		
1987	#	6	16	34	66	122	
	%	5%	13%	28%	54%		
1988	#	9	29	58	95	191	
	%	5%	15%	30%	50%		
Total		169	252	575	1,254	2,250	Grand Total
% Grand Total		7%	11%	26%	56%		

**Figure VII  
Percentage Graph of Explosive Thefts As Reported  
By Licensees, Permittees, And Users 1979-1988**





**Table XV.—Quantity Of Explosives Recovered By Category 1979–1988**

High Explosives—In Pounds

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	10-YEAR TOTAL
Dynamite	30,975	87,653	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536	16,635	14,226	15,305	265,167
TNT C-4 Military	5,333	288	502	2,661	143	304	329	424	285	377	10,646
Primer	138	268	47	124	170	247	339	148	1,004	219	2,704
Boosters	2,897	2,425	377	604	298	87	1,179	200	171	1,545	9,783
Yearly Total	39,343	90,634	25,472	25,963	21,366	10,600	24,383	17,407	15,686	17,446	288,300

Low Explosives—In Pounds

Black Powder	2,856	433	19	41	363	319	1,044	261	588	1,720	7,644
Smokeless Powder	7,546	45	114	6	49	312	162	625	414	340	9,613
Yearly Total	10,402	478	133	47	412	631	1,206	886	1,002	2,060	17,257

Blasting Agents—In Pounds

33,335	27,744	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793	1,603	4,147	8,695	111,569
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Detonating Cord/Ignitor Cord/Safety Fuse—In Feet

148,850	120,561	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820	111,033	31,311	55,212	822,847
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Blasting Caps—By Count

29,222	37,670	11,386	16,000	15,053	12,061	29,571	17,017	15,619	35,389	218,988
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Grenades—By Count

566	136	96	138	49	402	314	295	299	144	2,439
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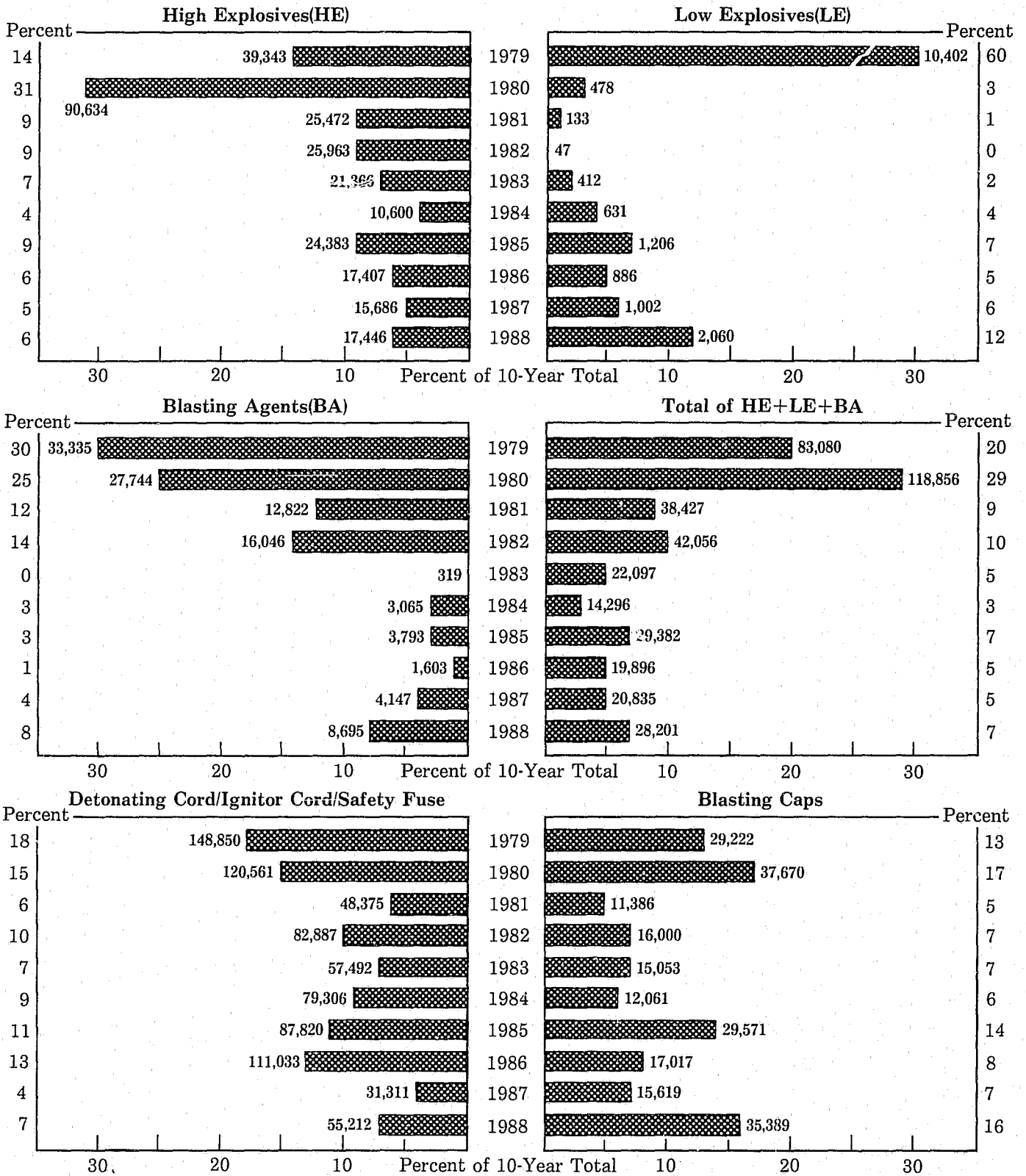
Note: The category of Other, as reflected in statistics for the years 1979 through 1984, has been deleted from this table as well as the category Potassium Chlorate/Photoflash Powder. Those recoveries that would have filled these categories for 1985 and 1987 are not reported in this table.

**Table XVI.—Incidents of Recovered Explosives Previously Reported Stolen<sup>1</sup> 1979–1988**

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Number of Incidents . . . . .	121	123	90	66	49	69	103	88	53	68	830
Pounds of Explosives . . . . .	11,813	92,961	11,142	15,133	5,994	6,867	15,125	9,411	8,060	5,460	181,966
Blasting Caps . . . . .	12,778	10,416	5,835	7,345	4,404	6,015	22,479	11,716	3,210	8,711	92,909
Feet of Safety Fuse and Detonating Cord . . . . .	35,000	37,264	13,970	29,785	22,267	17,833	49,378	45,488	7,208	26,170	284,363

<sup>1</sup>Recovered explosives may have been reported stolen in years other than recovered.

**Figure IX**  
**Comparison of Categories of Explosives Recovered**  
**by Year as Percent of 10-Year Totals 1979-1988**



**Table XVII.—Incidents of Explosive Recoveries by State 1979-1988**

YEARLY TOTAL/RANK	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR TOTAL/RANK	
	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	No.	R	TOTAL	RANK
AL	33	11	36	7	26	5	15	9	13	10	20	7	25	11	14	20	13	14	20	9	215	12
AK	—	31	—	28	3	24	—	23	4	18	3	20	—	31	4	25	3	22	0	26	17	42
AZ	1	30	12	18	8	19	9	14	8	15	11	14	9	22	6	24	8	19	4	22	76	31
AR	21	15	20	14	17	12	7	16	13	10	10	15	14	18	24	11	16	11	30	6	172	16
CA	23	13	42	5	30	4	21	6	31	3	39	2	67	2	91	2	108	1	65	1	517	2
CO	22	14	16	16	7	20	9	14	4	18	4	19	19	15	31	8	15	12	6	20	133	21
CT	11	22	6	23	9	18	7	16	10	13	9	16	6	25	12	21	3	22	10	17	83	28
DE	4	28	—	28	—	27	1	22	—	22	1	22	1	30	1	28	2	23	2	24	12	44
DC	2	29	—	28	—	27	—	23	1	21	—	23	3	28	4	25	2	23	0	26	12	44
FL	8	25	12	18	24	7	13	10	18	6	31	4	18	16	33	6	24	6	32	5	213	13
GA	67	5	22	12	25	6	12	11	6	17	11	14	22	13	22	13	25	5	26	7	238	9
HI	6	26	3	25	2	25	3	20	—	22	2	21	3	28	3	26	1	24	1	25	24	39
ID	4	28	3	25	—	27	4	19	3	19	—	23	2	29	6	24	6	20	5	21	33	35
IL	63	6	60	2	18	11	18	8	16	8	13	12	45	3	55	3	38	3	51	3	377	4
IN	15	18	11	19	5	22	11	12	16	8	7	18	23	12	12	12	16	11	17	12	133	21
IA	6	26	5	24	6	21	1	22	2	20	4	19	5	26	1	28	2	23	0	26	32	36
KS	9	24	10	20	8	19	12	11	11	12	12	13	12	19	23	12	11	16	10	17	118	23
KY	121	1	82	1	53	1	40	1	34	2	16	10	39	4	26	10	20	9	13	15	444	3
LA	11	22	16	16	14	14	4	19	10	13	11	14	11	20	20	14	14	13	18	11	129	22
ME	2	29	1	27	1	26	—	23	—	22	1	22	4	27	2	27	2	23	3	23	16	43
MD	8	25	8	22	8	19	5	18	10	13	1	22	5	26	18	16	11	16	5	21	79	29
MA	9	24	11	19	4	23	9	14	4	18	18	8	15	17	7	23	8	19	3	23	88	26
MI	10	23	9	21	10	17	11	12	11	12	16	10	21	14	23	12	29	4	8	19	148	20
MN	14	19	5	24	2	25	—	23	1	21	3	20	4	27	4	25	8	19	8	19	49	34
MS	19	17	14	17	14	14	8	15	11	12	17	9	1	30	6	24	4	21	5	21	99	24
MO	50	8	27	9	20	9	21	6	12	11	16	10	23	12	36	5	15	12	15	14	235	10
MT	2	29	3	25	4	23	12	11	3	19	—	23	2	29	—	29	2	23	2	24	30	37
NE	1	30	9	21	2	25	3	20	1	21	1	22	5	26	3	26	0	—	1	25	26	38
NV	5	27	11	19	9	18	4	19	7	16	11	14	7	24	16	18	15	12	13	15	98	25
NH	2	29	1	27	—	27	2	21	1	21	1	22	6	25	6	24	4	21	1	25	24	39
NJ	19	17	26	10	16	13	9	14	13	10	11	14	21	14	17	17	12	15	8	19	152	18
NM	9	24	9	21	10	17	1	22	6	17	17	9	9	22	10	22	13	14	15	14	99	24
NY	20	16	16	16	8	19	5	18	12	11	34	3	25	11	30	9	21	8	24	8	195	15
NC	85	3	48	4	38	3	26	4	28	4	24	6	31	7	20	14	20	9	10	17	330	5
ND	12	21	5	24	—	27	1	22	2	20	1	22	1	30	—	29	1	24	3	23	26	38
OH	59	7	41	6	22	8	19	7	14	9	7	18	28	8	26	10	24	6	19	10	259	7
OK	35	10	10	20	22	8	28	3	16	8	11	14	21	14	32	7	18	10	13	15	206	14
OR	6	26	11	19	3	24	9	14	4	18	8	17	10	21	1	28	6	20	9	18	67	32
PA	24	12	32	8	12	16	13	10	17	7	15	11	36	6	39	4	22	7	50	4	260	6
RI	—	31	1	27	1	26	—	23	2	20	—	23	7	24	1	28	3	23	1	25	16	43
SC	50	8	17	15	13	15	13	10	14	9	11	14	10	21	7	23	10	17	5	21	150	19
SD	24	28	2	26	2	25	—	23	—	22	—	23	4	27	3	26	0	—	6	20	21	40
TN	33	11	32	8	22	8	23	5	22	5	29	5	37	5	19	15	21	8	20	9	258	8
TX	77	4	50	3	49	2	33	2	36	1	63	1	85	1	104	1	90	2	63	2	650	1
UT	8	25	21	13	7	20	8	15	12	11	4	19	6	25	6	24	9	18	3	23	84	27
VT	5	30	1	27	1	26	—	23	1	21	—	23	5	17	1	28	4	21	4	24	18	41
VA	40	9	42	5	19	10	15	9	13	10	10	15	26	10	16	18	16	11	18	11	215	12
WA	22	14	24	11	25	6	10	13	6	17	4	19	27	9	14	20	10	17	16	13	158	17
WV	30	12	50	3	19	10	10	13	8	15	13	12	11	20	15	19	8	19	8	19	232	11
WI	13	20	3	25	10	17	6	17	9	14	8	17	3	23	4	25	4	21	12	16	77	30
WY	10	23	12	18	9	18	10	13	3	19	7	18	3	28	3	26	1	24	3	23	61	33
Guam	1	30	—	28	—	27	—	23	—	22	—	23	—	31	—	29	—	24	0	26	2	46
Puerto Rico	—	31	—	28	—	27	2	21	—	22	—	23	—	31	2	27	—	24	0	26	5	45
Virgin Is	—	31	—	28	—	27	—	23	—	22	—	23	—	31	—	29	—	24	0	26	0	47
Totals	1167		908		637		503		499		566		828		879		740		684		7,411	



**Table XVIII.—Pounds Of Explosives Recovered  
By State By Year 1979-1988 (HE + LE + BA)**

YEARLY TOTAL/PERCENT	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR TOTAL % GT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
AL.....	372	—	607	1	931	2	195	—	717	3	2,071	12	167	—	46	—	2,691	13	136	—	7,933	2
AK.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	27	—	4	—	—	—	754	3	2	—	0	—	791	—
AZ.....	—	—	905	1	497	1	478	1	257	1	156	1	1,126	4	112	—	188	1	91	—	3,810	—
AR.....	815	1	755	1	527	1	87	—	2,751	12	345	2	853	3	201	—	1,159	5	1,828	6	9,321	2
CA.....	651	1	3,615	3	1,232	3	309	1	1,200	5	358	2	174	—	694	3	1,038	5	455	1	9,726	2
CO.....	1,512	2	1,793	2	81	—	36	—	33	—	305	2	66	—	119	—	54	—	32	—	4,031	1
CT.....	284	—	2	—	72	—	179	—	34	—	540	3	16	—	802	3	159	—	43	—	2,131	—
DE.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	48	—
DC.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	13	—
FL.....	651	1	63	—	2,967	8	381	1	409	2	129	1	1,278	4	1,162	5	3,192	15	3,190	10	13,422	3
GA.....	549	1	705	1	3,127	8	266	1	95	—	158	1	569	2	320	1	201	1	2,113	6	8,103	2
HI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	13	—
ID.....	1,764	2	91	—	—	—	160	—	50	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	579	3	77	—	2,742	—
IL.....	2,598	3	1,024	1	2,280	6	2,238	5	2,647	12	54	—	1,278	4	570	2	279	1	302	1	13,270	3
IN.....	1,124	1	518	—	11	—	309	1	8	—	11	—	584	2	199	—	206	1	211	—	3,181	—
IA.....	351	—	6	—	1,596	4	—	—	26	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	330	2	0	—	2,331	—
KS.....	314	—	70	—	162	—	277	1	1,529	7	722	4	310	1	1,463	6	173	1	83	—	5,103	1
KY.....	5,393	6	18,464	15	2,786	7	10,343	25	607	3	3,106	19	5,738	19	910	4	1,918	9	921	3	50,186	12
LA.....	103	—	726	1	930	2	113	—	162	1	140	1	201	1	265	1	232	1	120	—	2,992	—
ME.....	25	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	125	1	76	—	9	—	0	—	17	—	254	—
MD.....	29	—	49	—	502	1	30	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	169	1	30	—	866	—
MA.....	69	—	14	—	8	—	683	2	199	1	333	2	5	—	139	—	1	—	0	—	1,451	—
MI.....	18	—	112	—	295	1	2,668	6	168	1	68	—	222	1	758	3	59	—	177	—	4,545	1
MN.....	138	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	5	—	52	—	8	—	485	2	69	—	919	—
MS.....	275	—	417	—	318	1	742	2	112	1	491	3	1	—	258	1	52	—	32	—	2,698	—
MO.....	5,047	6	632	1	325	1	3,027	7	212	1	594	4	637	2	552	2	201	1	4,946	15	16,173	4
MT.....	47	—	500	—	26	—	722	2	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	280	—	1,639	—
NE.....	200	—	124	—	—	—	505	1	2	—	—	—	168	—	8	—	0	—	0	—	1,007	—
NV.....	81	—	1,905	2	415	1	18	—	307	1	87	1	203	1	207	—	211	1	91	—	3,525	—
NH.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	19	—	200	1	0	—	236	—
NJ.....	176	—	78	—	2	—	81	—	46	—	831	5	48	—	8	—	37	—	141	—	1,448	—
NM.....	1,099	1	529	—	1,113	3	300	1	188	1	79	—	9	—	142	—	2,559	12	467	1	6,485	1
NY.....	437	1	285	—	67	—	725	2	351	2	632	4	165	—	72	—	296	1	35	—	3,065	—
NC.....	1,467	2	886	1	2,640	7	556	1	352	2	587	4	1,083	4	322	1	345	2	170	—	8,408	2
ND.....	1,184	1	355	—	—	—	1	—	370	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	0	—	250	—	2,166	—
OH.....	3,670	4	21,941	18	249	1	412	1	138	1	28	—	1,935	6	613	2	198	1	1,996	6	31,180	7
OK.....	9,134	11	1,228	1	89	—	4,318	10	1,284	6	153	1	248	1	1,396	6	502	2	7	—	18,359	4
OR.....	36	—	2,315	2	9	—	628	1	825	4	220	1	837	3	2	—	6	—	63	—	4,941	1
PA.....	622	1	144,092	37	914	2	1,344	3	1,719	8	87	1	889	3	1,931	8	208	1	2,996	9	54,802	13
RI.....	—	—	—	—	300	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	23	—	0	—	333	—
SC.....	593	1	258	—	124	—	123	—	274	1	773	5	806	3	121	—	18	—	65	—	3,155	—
SD.....	296	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	9	—	0	—	8,116	25	8,506	2
TN.....	1,502	2	1,382	1	959	2	1,110	3	739	3	1,179	7	2,456	8	3,032	13	827	4	1,009	3	14,195	3
TX.....	4,143	5	2,834	2	11,514	30	4,377	10	2,414	11	980	6	4,202	14	3,075	13	1,537	7	1,930	6	37,006	9
UT.....	240	—	983	1	208	1	542	1	142	1	159	1	161	—	160	—	382	2	94	—	3,071	—
VT.....	150	—	27	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	855	3	—	—	50	—	0	—	1,084	—
VA.....	1,795	2	895	1	282	1	2,161	5	403	2	472	3	1,037	3	24	—	63	—	63	—	7,195	2
WA.....	1,846	2	3,513	3	277	1	287	1	142	1	300	2	503	2	1,722	7	204	1	74	—	8,868	2
WV.....	32,512	39	3,969	3	471	1	193	—	1,225	5	253	2	1,715	6	880	4	301	1	178	—	41,697	10
WI.....	34	—	423	—	254	1	7	—	10	—	—	—	138	—	8	—	52	—	78	—	1,004	—
WY.....	773	1	127	—	436	1	1,268	3	1	—	63	—	2	—	16	—	0	—	0	—	2,686	—
Guam.....	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	47	—
Puerto Rico.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	—	0	—	1	—
Virgin Is.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Totals.....	84,195		119,369		39,007		42,231		22,281		16,615		30,928		23,170		21,390		32,976		432,162	



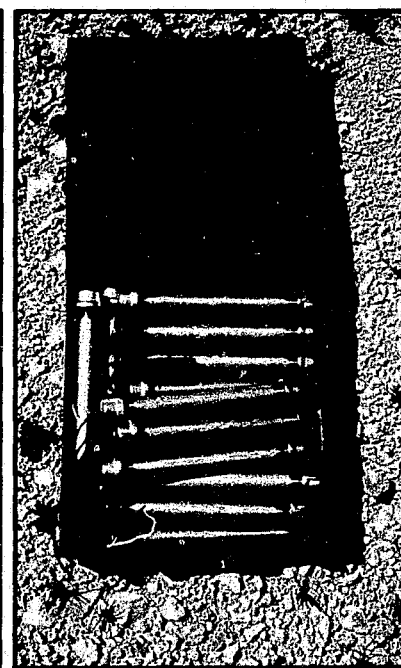
**Table XIX.—Number Of Blasting Caps Recovered By State  
By Year 1979-1988**

YEARLY TOTAL/PERCENT	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		10-YEAR	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	TOTAL	% GT
AL	144	1	224	1	1,188	10	417	3	39	—	1,365	11	74	—	183	1	1,038	7	6,385	18	11,057	5
AK	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	0	—	47	—
AZ	—	—	3,892	10	418	4	267	2	—	—	150	1	44	—	12	—	6	—	0	—	4,789	2
AR	2,132	7	393	1	128	1	10	—	484	3	4	—	94	—	83	—	255	2	469	1	4,052	2
CA	371	1	1,245	3	127	1	309	2	582	4	267	2	196	1	1,014	6	177	1	618	2	4,906	2
CO	1,172	4	1,977	5	7	—	75	—	23	—	40	—	142	—	2	—	281	2	46	—	3,765	1
CT	2,261	8	283	1	92	1	6	—	23	—	—	—	34	—	397	2	18	—	5	—	3,119	1
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	1	—	—	161	—	0	—	0	—	319	—
DC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	0	—	0	—	29	—	
FL	201	1	169	—	255	2	51	—	115	1	408	3	129	—	5	—	52	—	32	—	1,417	—
GA	680	2	210	1	387	3	3	—	2	—	102	1	24	—	428	2	674	4	1,266	4	3,776	1
HI	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	0	—	10	—
ID	12	—	1,437	4	—	—	23	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	223	1	0	—	256	—	1,968	—
IL	756	3	122	—	163	1	171	1	263	2	119	1	290	1	18	—	13	—	2,703	8	4,618	2
IN	142	1	273	1	—	—	183	1	165	1	10	—	246	3	239	1	50	—	543	2	2,551	1
IA	1	—	77	—	401	4	—	—	—	—	16	—	261	1	—	—	1,282	8	0	—	2,038	1
KS	4	—	52	—	210	2	38	—	117	1	214	2	787	3	160	—	30	—	89	—	1,701	—
KY	4,719	16	1,879	5	2,042	18	1,666	10	5,260	35	1,890	16	2,255	8	741	4	1,721	11	571	2	22,744	10
LA	14	—	170	—	519	5	3	—	96	1	47	—	—	—	30	—	7	—	6	—	892	—
ME	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	3	—	0	—	0	—	129	—
MD	66	—	20	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	228	1	1	—	0	—	324	—	
MA	18	—	5	—	42	—	1,117	7	308	2	1	—	16	—	—	—	19	—	317	1	1,843	—
MI	44	—	14	—	443	4	744	5	2	—	—	—	63	—	2,634	15	42	—	263	—	4,249	2
MN	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	15	—	50	—	—	—	13	—	2	—	246	—
MS	92	—	154	—	196	2	114	1	50	—	90	1	1	—	111	—	4	—	45	—	857	—
MO	1,509	5	1,658	4	244	2	151	1	103	1	896	7	2,049	7	736	4	83	1	2,584	7	10,013	5
MT	200	1	—	—	100	1	12	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	0	—	352	—
NE	871	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	895	—
NV	391	1	791	2	6	—	6	—	7	—	137	1	32	—	683	4	37	—	12	—	2,102	1
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	400	3	0	—	408	—
NJ	285	1	652	2	39	—	11	—	12	—	192	2	15	—	1	—	3	—	0	—	1,210	—
NM	2,072	7	1,204	3	104	1	—	—	21	—	264	2	7	—	131	—	760	5	415	1	4,978	2
NY	50	—	438	1	—	—	271	2	9	—	273	2	168	1	98	—	13	—	16	—	1,336	—
NC	1,884	6	412	1	550	5	549	3	211	1	691	6	2,453	8	37	—	99	1	41	—	6,927	3
ND	210	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	26	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	374	1	634	—
OH	677	2	1,819	5	141	1	63	—	92	1	342	3	48	—	50	—	110	1	199	—	3,541	2
OK	1,474	5	78	—	217	2	2,123	13	1,918	13	152	1	188	1	56	—	87	1	153	—	6,446	3
OR	49	—	6,241	17	20	—	205	1	118	1	153	1	15	—	2	—	0	—	5	—	6,854	3
PA	314	1	836	2	664	6	1,140	7	1,150	8	64	1	3,311	11	627	3	102	1	656	2	8,864	4
RI	—	—	—	—	524	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	11	—	0	—	0	—	550	—
SC	743	3	644	2	73	1	67	—	326	2	59	—	12	—	10	—	39	—	105	—	2,078	1
SD	—	—	15	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	0	—	12,652	36	12,728	6
TN	688	2	3,293	9	321	3	130	1	173	1	1,195	10	11,564	39	367	4	5,904	38	2,345	7	25,980	12
TX	973	3	1,608	4	567	5	5,416	34	854	6	1,914	16	2,588	9	1,367	8	1,138	7	1,466	4	17,891	8
UT	1	—	2,703	7	19	—	23	—	328	2	100	1	107	—	—	—	399	3	44	—	3,724	2
VT	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	1	41	—	241	—
VA	825	3	483	1	119	1	174	1	108	1	167	1	255	1	119	—	44	—	18	—	2,312	1
WA	346	1	881	2	830	7	118	1	88	1	62	1	1,029	3	5,858	34	0	—	56	—	9,268	4
WV	2,539	9	1,117	3	90	1	207	1	1,839	12	306	3	19	—	139	—	169	1	506	1	6,931	3
WI	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	40	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	320	2	39	—	510	—
WY	280	1	61	—	87	1	89	1	4	—	166	1	—	—	24	—	0	—	0	—	711	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	0	—	19	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	39	—
Virgin Is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Totals	29,222		37,670		11,386		16,000		15,053		12,061		29,571		17,017		15,619		35,389		218,988	

## Fact Sheet—1984-1988

### I. Methods of entry employed in explosive thefts

	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Locks cut & pried .....	68	32	66	30	72	42	27	22	50	26
B. Doors pried & blown open .....	10	5	20	9	7	4	11	9	7	4
C. Keys used .....	14	7	20	9	13	8	11	9	12	6
D. Entry through wall .....	9	4	6	3	7	4	5	4	8	4
E. Entry through roof .....	3	—	4	2	1	1	3	2	3	2
F. Entry through windows & vents .....	5	2	5	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
G. Entry through floor .....	1	—	2	1	0	—	0	0	0	0
H. "Inside" help .....	1	—	1	—	0	—	4	3	0	0
I. Other/Unknown .....	101	48	95	43	67	39	59	48	94	56
TOTALS		212		219		170		122		191



A remote control firing device was part of the seizure which included these pipe bombs.

Part III  
**SIGNIFICANT  
EXPLOSIVES  
INVESTIGATIONS 1988**



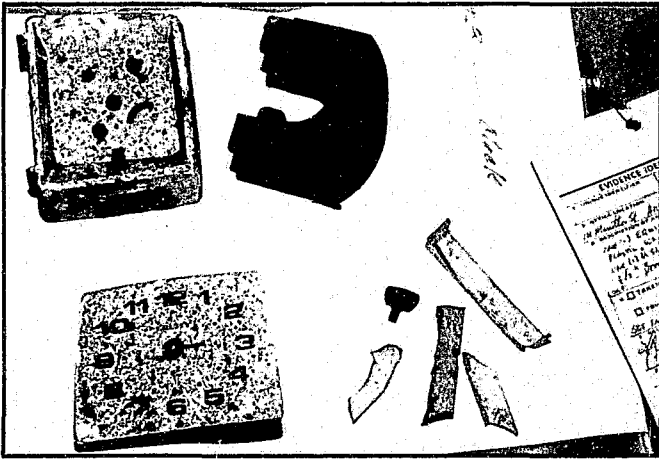


In October 1988, in Naples, Florida, an abandoned storage bunker was found to contain 350 24-inch by 3-inch sticks of 60-percent dynamite. The bomb squad was forced to destroy the explosives by burning.



On October 8, a bomb destroyed this 1982 Oldsmobile Cutlass in Murphy, North Carolina.

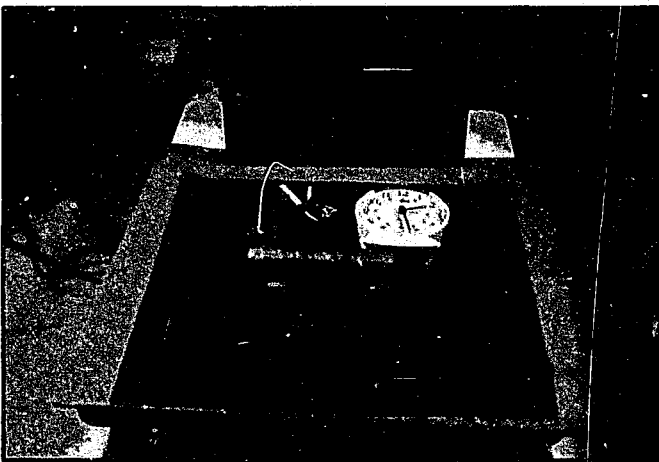
## Significant Explosives Investigations 1988



### Atlanta

On December 16, 1988, at approximately 1:30 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded under a Clayton County, Georgia, police patrol car. Two police officers were inside the car at the time of the incident. However, neither officer was injured, and the vehicle sustained only minor damage. The explosion, which produced a large fireball and a lot of smoke, caused the rear of the vehicle to be lifted up. A magnet had been used to attach the explosive device to the left rear wheel well of the vehicle, next to the gas tank. This investigation continues.

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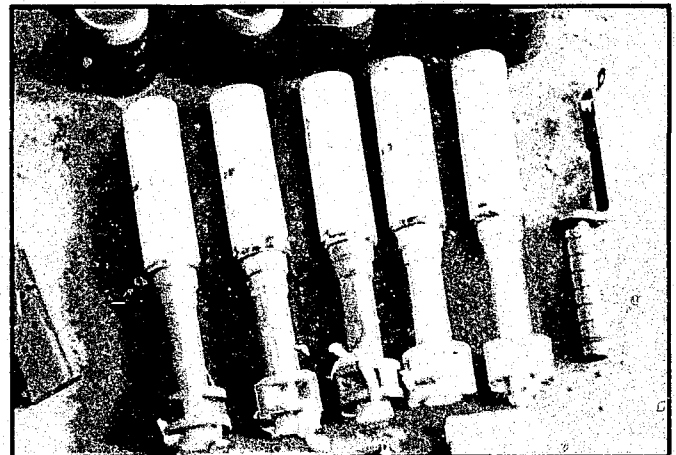
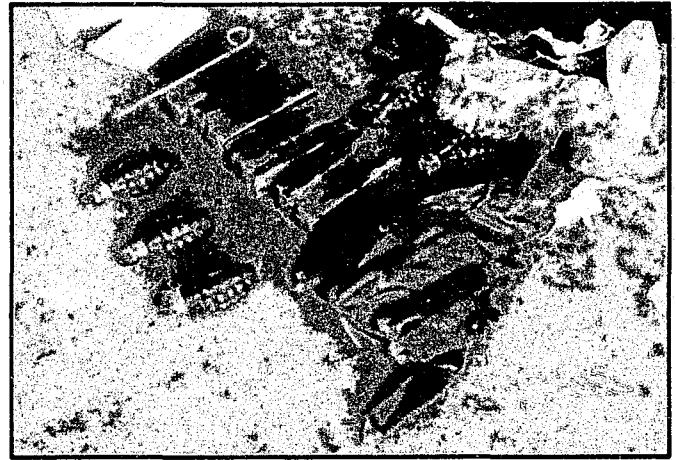


### Atlanta

On April 3, 1988, ATF received information from the FBI pertaining to an alleged bombing conspiracy. The FBI had received information from an informant who had been solicited by an individual to place a bomb at a residence in Blue Ridge, Georgia. Agents met the informant at the intended victim's residence and took custody of the device. The informant then led the agents to the location of the getaway car, whereupon the driver was arrested. The informant, who had aided in the manufacture of the device, subsequently led the agents to a site where additional explosives had been secreted. Under the agents' direction, the informant placed a call to his solicitor, who was told to pick up the informant at a designated place. The solicitor was arrested at that time. On April 5, 1988, a Federal grand jury indicted the solicitor for making, transferring, and possessing a destructive device.

The solicitor was subsequently found guilty of the charges against him. His sentencing is pending.

\*\*\*\*\*



### Birmingham

The Naval Investigative Service provided ATF in Gulfport, Mississippi, with information concerning possible weapons and explosives violations. After developing corroborating evidence, agents served a search warrant at the subject's residence. Three containers were unearthed, each holding a variety of ammunition, flares, automatic firearms, explosives, and accessories. The subject subsequently entered a guilty plea, for which he was placed on 5 years' probation, fined \$5,000, and ordered to pay \$50 in court costs.

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### Charlotte

On January 13, 1989, a defendant was sentenced to 60 years' imprisonment as a result of his conviction on July 20, 1988, on charges of possessing unregistered destructive devices, possessing firearms as a convicted felon, and being a fugitive from justice. This investigation was initiated when an informant supplied information to ATF pertaining to the defendant's attempt to obtain explosives to make a bomb. On February 28, 1988, the Raleigh, North Carolina, Police Department, in conjunction with the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, executed a State search warrant at

the defendant's residence. The objective of the search warrant was to seize fraudulent documents and materials utilized to create false identities. During the execution of the warrant, two pipe bombs, hand grenade components, chemicals, and paramilitary literature were seized along with the fraudulent identification documents and materials. Also seized were papers that targeted business entities and individuals for sabotage or violence. Additional papers espoused the rights of people to overthrow the Government. Handwriting analysis conducted by ATF found the defendant to be the author of the documents.

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### Charlotte

As a result of a burglary investigation by the North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Police Department, information was developed that revealed a possible conspiracy among an unknown number of people to rob a bank by using an explosive device. Once the robbery plan was uncovered and thwarted, ATF pursued the investigation. Undercover agents traced the bomb through four co-conspirators, from whom the device was subsequently purchased intact. Additional bomb components were later recovered from the manufacturer of the bomb. On September 7, 1988, a Federal grand jury returned an 11-count indictment charging 10 co-conspirators with conspiring to rob a bank with a time-delay bomb.

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### Chicago

In July 1988, an individual delivered 14 improvised explosive devices to undercover ATF agents. Subsequent contacts resulted in a second undercover purchase, at which time the individual exchanged 20 pipe bombs and a remote control device for marijuana and cocaine. The individual, who was wanted by the U.S. Army for desertion, was subsequently arrested and held for the military authorities. The arrest culminated a joint investigation that was conducted by ATF; the Harvey and Markham, Illinois, Police Departments; and the Cook County, Illinois, Bomb and Arson Unit. Federal charges of conspiracy and the possession and transfer of unregistered firearms are pending.

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### Chicago

On October 7, 1988, the Buffalo Rock Shooters Supply in Ottawa, Illinois, exploded, claiming four victims. One of these

victims was the owner, a federally licensed firearms dealer. The subsequent investigation was conducted by the LaSalle County Sheriff's Office, the Illinois State Fire Marshal, and ATF. The focal point of the investigation at the time of this writing is the automatic reloading machine that was in operation within the facility at the time of the blast.

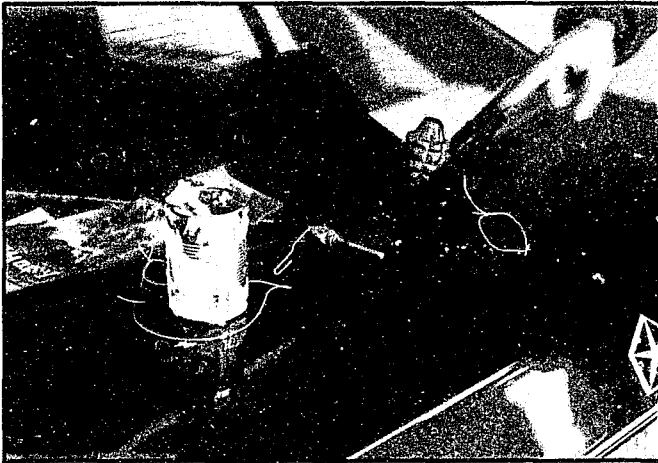


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### Cleveland

On August 23, 1988, a convicted felon who illegally operated a business that manufactured and distributed fireworks used at exhibitions pled guilty in Federal court. The defendant, who was on probation after having been convicted of impersonating a Government employee in 1985, was operating his business with a license that had been obtained by his brother. The defendant had legally operated his business prior to his conviction in 1985. The execution of a civil process seizure by a local prosecuting attorney on an unrelated matter revealed the presence of a large quantity of Class B explosives. Based on the evidence obtained from this seizure, ATF obtained and executed a Federal search warrant at the defendant's residence. Approximately 1,490 cases of suspected Class B explosives and 600 pounds of black powder were seized. Evidence that documented the defendant's ongoing and continued control of the operation was also seized. The defendant was released on a \$20,000 personal recognizance bond.

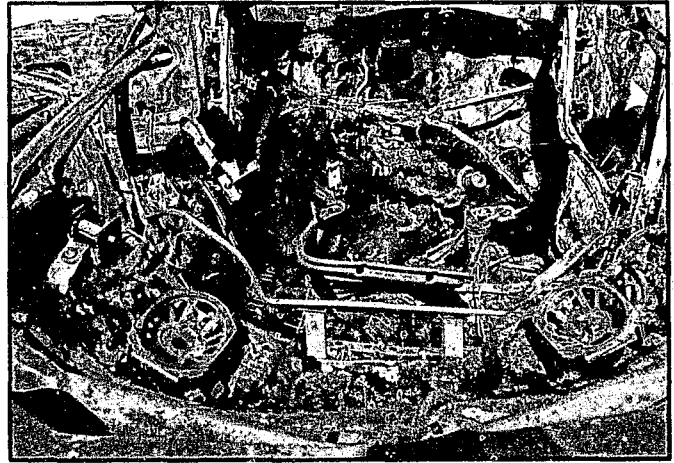
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### Cleveland

In the early morning of February 25, 1988, a Willoughby, Ohio, man, while leaving his residence, activated his automatic garage door opener from inside his garage. He then noticed a metal can hanging from the outside handle of his electric garage door. His closer observation revealed that the metal can contained a pineapple-type hand grenade, which was attached to the garage door handle by a fish hook and fishing line. The Willoughby Police Department and ATF responded and noticed that the hand grenade pin had already been pulled. However the device did not function. The Summit County Sheriff's Department rendered the device safe.

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investigative leads led to the identification of two co-conspirators. The investigators subsequently tracked the suspects to Ardmore, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Kansas, where they were apprehended. On April 13, the primary suspect and his co-conspirators were indicted by a Federal grand jury for conspiracy; aiding and abetting; and the destruction of a vehicle by means of explosives, which resulted in a death. Investigators determined that the motive behind the victim's death was the primary suspect's desire to take over the victim's role in a cocaine distribution ring. After pleading guilty to their respective charges, one co-conspirator was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, the other co-conspirator was sentenced to 18½ years' imprisonment, and the primary suspect was sentenced to 48 years' imprisonment. Because of the sentencing guidelines, the primary suspect is not eligible for parole.

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### Dallas

On April 7, 1988, a Columbian national living in Fort Worth, Texas, was killed when a remote control bomb detonated. The victim, who was on probation for the murder of his girlfriend in March 1987, was allegedly involved in narcotics trafficking. Witnesses to the bombing reported that the victim was in his vehicle when a second vehicle occupied by two men pulled up behind him. One man got into the victim's car and talked with him. This man then went back to his car and drove away. As the vehicle with the two men rounded the corner, the victim's car exploded. Within 48 hours of the explosion and after more than 100 interviews were conducted by ATF and the Fort Worth Police and Fire Departments, a primary suspect was identified. Other in-

### Dallas

On October 24, 1988, in Grants, New Mexico, a woman was killed when a package she received in the mail exploded as she opened it. A friend of the victim who had picked up the parcel from the U.S. post office in Grants was also seriously injured by the blast. She subsequently died from her injuries on November 16. The victim's daughter was also present but was not injured. Investigators from the U.S. Postal Service, the Grants Police Department, the New Mexico State Police, and ATF responded to the scene. Through interviews with witnesses and friends of the victims, investigators developed three possible suspects. On November 1, one of the two prime suspects agreed to be tested on the polygraph. After the test showed one suspect to be deceptive on several key points, the investigators questioned him, whereupon the suspect admitted that he had planned the victim's death and that he had constructed and sent the bomb which killed her. He had done so in retaliation for the victim's refusal of his marriage proposal. Homicide charges against the suspect were filed on November 2, 1988.

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### Dallas

On December 7, 1988, after a 5-week jury trial, nine national officers and six local chapter officers of the Bandidos motorcycle club were found guilty of the possession of an unregistered destructive device. Of the nine national officers convicted, three were also found guilty of the possession of an unregistered firearm and aiding and abetting. The jury



also found two club members not guilty of their charges and dismissed the charges against six others. The indictment that prompted the arrests and convictions of the club members resulted from an investigation that began in 1983. That year, the Bandidos bombed a vehicle and a residence that belonged to a rival outlaw motorcycle club known as the Banshees. The bombings were in retaliation for an altercation between members of the two clubs that left one Bandido member killed and several members of each club wounded. Over time, investigators from ATF, DEA, Customs, the U.S. Marshal's Service, the Corpus Christi Police Department, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Nueces County Sheriff's Department gathered information through the execution of search warrants and grand jury testimony. Their efforts uncovered a plot by the Bandidos to bomb and murder several members of the Banshees. Sentencing of the defendants is pending.

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#### Dallas

On October 2, 1988, a pipe bomb exploded in Fort Worth, Texas, killing an 8-year-old boy and injuring five of his friends. An investigation by the Fort Worth Fire Department and Arson Unit and ATF revealed that the children had been pouring the gunpowder out of the pipe and lighting it a little at a time. Apparently, the lit powder flashed up into the pipe and caused the explosion. Further investigation developed a suspect who allegedly manufactured pipe bombs to sell in the Fort Worth area. One such pipe bomb was used in an attempt to blow up a car belonging to an individual who had already purchased one bomb from the suspect. They subsequently had a falling-out, which may have led to the attempted bombing. When the attempt failed because of a malfunction in the device, the individual took custody of the bomb. The investigators determined that the bomb changed hands on several occasions but was eventually discarded in an alley. It was in this alley that the children allegedly found the pipe bomb. ATF subsequently obtained an arrest warrant for the suspect, who had fled to Ohio. The warrant was executed on October 31, 1988, and the suspect was returned to Texas, where he was held without bond. On January 9, 1989, the suspect entered a guilty plea to the charge of manufacturing a destructive device. On March 17, the suspect was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 3 years' probation. This sentence was rendered outside the sentencing guidelines, which called for a 12-month sentence.

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#### Detroit

On November 3, 1988, an explosive device detonated in a vehicle occupied by three individuals. The investigation conducted by ATF and the Macomb County, Michigan, Sheriff's Office revealed that the individuals had purchased the parts necessary to build a time-delayed, electrically detonated pipe bomb. They allegedly made plans to detonate the bomb in a field. However, during the assembly process, the device detonated. One of the occupants of the vehicle was killed, and the other two were injured. The two survivors face manslaughter charges in State court.

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#### Houston

On December 15, 1988, a defendant was found guilty of conspiracy and five counts of Title II violations. A co-defendant

is currently serving 10 years in Federal prison on related charges. The defendant's conviction stems from an investigation conducted by ATF and the Houston, Texas, Police Department. The investigation concerned an attempted bombing of a truck that belonged to the husband of the defendant's girlfriend. The defendant had hired his co-defendant through the "Soldier of Fortune" magazine to kill his girlfriend's husband. The bombing attempt on the husband's life failed, as did two other attempts which were made with firearms. Judicial action is pending.

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#### Houston

On October 12, 1985, a grenade bombing occurred at a residence in Pasadena, Texas. The bombing was an attempt on the life of an individual who was the target of a murder-for-hire contract. The individual had been the target of an earlier incident that occurred in Atlanta, Georgia, in August 1985. This incident also involved grenades, which had been attached to the individual's vehicle. The individual escaped unharmed. He left Atlanta soon after and settled in Pasadena, which he later fled 1 month before the second bombing attempt. Prior to living in Atlanta, the individual, who is a construction worker, lived in Denver, Colorado. There, he met a woman who allegedly gave him a large sum of money to start his own excavating business. The business failed, and the individual left, though not before taking out a \$300,000 insurance policy which named his benefactress as the beneficiary. Seeking revenge for the money he owed her, the woman sought the services of an assassin who had advertised in "Soldier of Fortune" magazine. The woman's new boyfriend loaned her \$20,000 to pay for the contract, \$15,000 of which was paid in advance to the assassin. The assassin then hired two co-conspirators to use hand grenades against the victim's residence. Their attempt failed. The intensive investigative efforts of the Pasadena Police Department and ATF led to the subsequent indictment of the assassin and his four co-conspirators on charges of conspiracy, transporting explosives in interstate commerce with the intent to commit murder, aiding and abetting, and possessing an unregistered destructive device. The conspirators were later tried and convicted. Of the two individuals who hired the assassin, the woman died prior to being tried, and her boyfriend received a maximum sentence of 5 years. Of the two co-conspirators who were hired to commit the bombing, one was sentenced to three consecutive 4-year sentences, and the other was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The assassin, who was the last to be tried, was sentenced on May 30, 1988, to 40 years' imprisonment.

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#### Kansas City

On November 29, 1988, at about 3:45 a.m., Kansas City fire fighters responded to a construction site near Bannister Mall for what began as a vehicle fire. After arriving the fire fighters noticed two other fires at construction trailers. Shortly after the fire fighters engaged these fires, a tremendous explosion occurred when approximately 15,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate that was stored in one of the trailers detonated. As a result of this blast, six Kansas City fire fighters were killed. Arriving fire fighters were pulled back as the fire continued to burn. About 40 minutes later, a larger explosion occurred when the second trailer containing an estimated 30,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate detonated. Shock waves from this blast were felt up to 10 miles away.



Because of the suspicious nature of the initial fires and statements from witnesses, the deaths are being investigated as homicides.



Photo courtesy of Keith Myers and the Kansas City Times

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### Los Angeles

On October 14, 1989, a subject transported two previously constructed improvised explosive devices to the residence of his ex-girlfriend in Los Angeles, California. His intent was to place the devices at her residence to harm or intimidate her. The subject placed one of the devices on the front seat of his vehicle and the other device in the trunk. Upon his arrival at his ex-girlfriend's residence, the subject attempted to prepare one device for placement. The device prematurely exploded, causing extensive injuries to the subject. However, he managed to drive his damaged vehicle approximately two blocks to a pay phone where he called for the paramedics. The second device was subsequently rendered safe by the Los Angeles Police Department Bomb Squad. Federal charges of transporting explosives with the intent to kill, injure, or intimidate, and causing malicious damage by means of

explosives are pending. A .38 caliber revolver was also found in the subject's possession. Because of his straw purchase of the firearm, the subject also faces the charge of falsifying documents in the acquisition of firearms.

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### Los Angeles

The San Diego, California, Sheriff's Office requested ATF's assistance in a multifaceted investigation that involved murder, arson, and explosives. The prime suspect in the investigation was the ex-husband of the murder victim, who was found strangled with her throat cut just days after she and her new husband won \$581,000 in the California lottery. The suspect and his ex-wife had been engaged in a long custody suit over their two children. He was known to have harassed his ex-wife and her new family for 2 years. As the homicide investigation developed, evidence implicated the suspect as being involved in the bombing of a vehicle belonging to the ex-wife of the murder victim's new husband. Additional evidence implicated the suspect as being the manufacturer of four pipe bombs that were found at a residence in Escondido, California. Further investigation linked the suspect to the arson of a boat that belonged to the father of the murder victim's new husband. These developments prompted the sheriff's office request for ATF's assistance. In March 1988, the suspect was indicted on arson, explosives, and fraud charges. He was subsequently convicted of these charges, and on February 23, 1989, he was sentenced to two consecutive 10-year prison terms for the arson and explosives charges. He was also given 5 years' probation on the fraud charges and was ordered to pay \$40,000 restitution to the victims. An indictment for the suspect's murder of his ex-wife is pending.

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### Louisville

On February 22, 1988, a destructive device exploded in a vehicle that was traveling near Portsmouth, Ohio. A passenger in the vehicle sustained serious injuries. The driver, the passenger's girlfriend, sustained minor injuries. The couple was enroute to the U.S. attorney's office in Cincinnati where the boyfriend was to plead guilty to cocaine distribution charges. The explosion, which was caused by a homemade bomb made of high explosives, was initially thought to be a drug-related incident. However, investigators from ATF, the FBI, DEA, the Ohio Highway Patrol, the Scioto County Sheriff's Office, the Portsmouth Police Depart-

ment, the Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Ashland, Kentucky, Police Department later determined that the incident was a suicide attempt. The boyfriend had been despondent over problems associated with his testifying against individuals he thought were his friends and partners in the cocaine business. On September 23, 1988, the boyfriend pled guilty to an information that charged him with conspiring to distribute cocaine and possessing a destructive device. On January 20, 1989, he was sentenced to 97 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised probation.

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### Louisville

On July 5, 1988, three separate time bombs detonated at the old jail, the City Hall, and the East Market Street bridge in Salem, Indiana. No injuries were reported, and property damage was minor. During the ensuing investigation conducted by the Indiana State Police, the Washington County Sheriff's Office, the Salem Fire Department, and ATF, 10 additional time bombs were found in and around the city. The recovered bombs contained varying amounts of dynamite ranging from 18 sticks to 54 sticks. The explosives were later found to be part of a 410-pound explosives theft that occurred on June 13, 1988, in English, Indiana. Explosives used in a similar device that was recovered after a July 1 explosion in a State park were also part of this explosives theft. In excess of 1,000 interviews were conducted and a wide variety of investigative techniques were employed before the investigators identified two suspects. They were arrested on May 17, 1989, and charged with the unlawful possession of destructive devices, the possession of stolen explosives, and the attempted use of explosives to interfere with interstate commerce. If convicted, the suspects face a maximum sentence of 180 years' imprisonment and a \$180,000 fine.

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### Miami

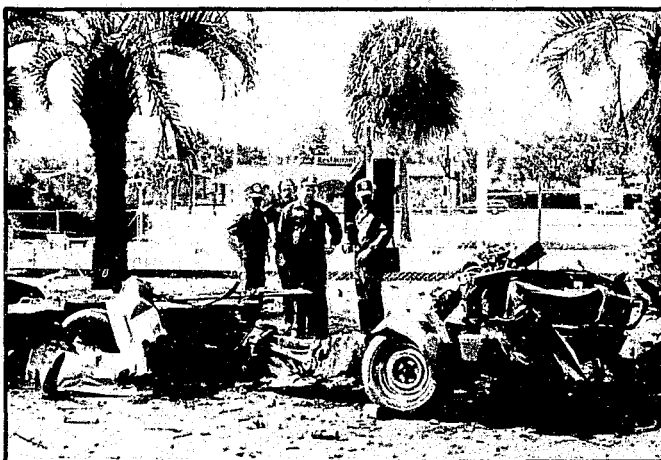
Based on information received from a confidential informant, ATF agents made contact with two individuals who wanted to buy automatic weapons. At a subsequent meeting, the individuals, who were Contra supporters, informed the undercover agents that they wished to purchase missiles, such as the TOW (tube-launched optically tracked wire-guided missile), for use in destroying a heavily protected fortress in Nicaragua. On dates following this initial undercover contact, the agents negotiated a sale of one TOW missile and one LAW (light antitank weapon) rocket for \$50,000. It was arranged for the weapons and funds to be transferred at an airport in Montgomery, Alabama. At this meeting, ATF and U.S. Customs agents provided the individuals with three dummy TOW missiles in exchange for \$25,000 as a deposit for the delivery of the weapons in Miami. The undercover phase of the investigation soon culminated with the arrests of the two individuals. An indictment on Federal explosives, conspiracy, and exportation charges followed, although the explosives and exportation charges were dismissed. On July 1, 1988, after a 7-day trial, the two individuals were sentenced to serve 3 years' probation, pay a fine of \$7,500, and perform 300 hours of community service.

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### Miami

On February 27, 1988, a destructive device detonated at the Coral Springs, Florida, Police Department. No injuries from the blast were reported, although the building's exterior sustained approximately \$2,000 in damage. Through information obtained from individuals who were present at the time of the bombing, detectives from the police department and agents from ATF identified a potential suspect. Subsequently, the police department, assisted by ATF and the Broward County Sheriff's Office Swat Team and Bomb and Arson Unit, executed a State arrest warrant and search warrant at the suspect's residence. There, investigators found a destructive device capable of being fired from a crossbow, three firearms, drugs, and drug paraphernalia. The suspect was arrested without incident. His apparent motive for the bombing was revenge for ongoing investigations by the Coral Springs Narcotics Unit into the suspect's alleged drug trafficking in south Florida. On October 4, the suspect was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment after pleading guilty.

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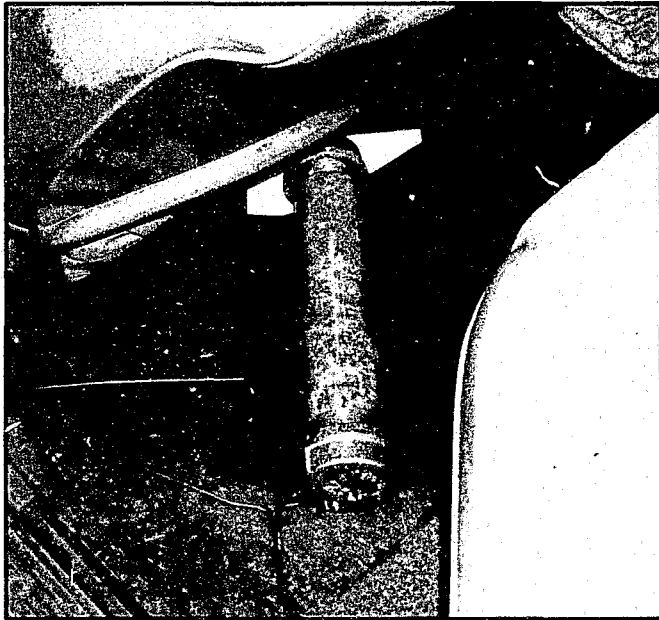
### Miami

On March 5, 1988, an explosion occurred at the Southern Inn in Perry, Florida. The explosion resulted in one fatality and three injuries. The explosion occurred in a late model Chevrolet pickup truck that belonged to the victim, a guest at the inn. Approximately 75 of the 100 rooms at the inn sustained damage, which was, for the most part, restricted to the windows. In response to a request for assistance from the State Fire Marshal's Office in Tallahassee, ATF's Southeast National Response Team responded to the scene. The investigation revealed that the victim, a staff sergeant in the Air Force, had just left his room at the inn and was driving his truck in the direction of the rental office when the explosion occurred. A detailed examination of the truck disclosed that the explosion was the result of an explosive charge which had been placed behind the seat on the driver's side. Military authorities reported that on the victim's last assignment, blasting caps and military C-4 had been withheld by the victim and never returned. The victim, who had a history of alcohol abuse, was absent without leave (AWOL) from the Air Force at the time of the incident. He allegedly claimed that persons unknown had threatened him. However, no evidence was developed during this investigation that suggested that there had been any criminal activity on the part of others. Based on a personality profile of the victim

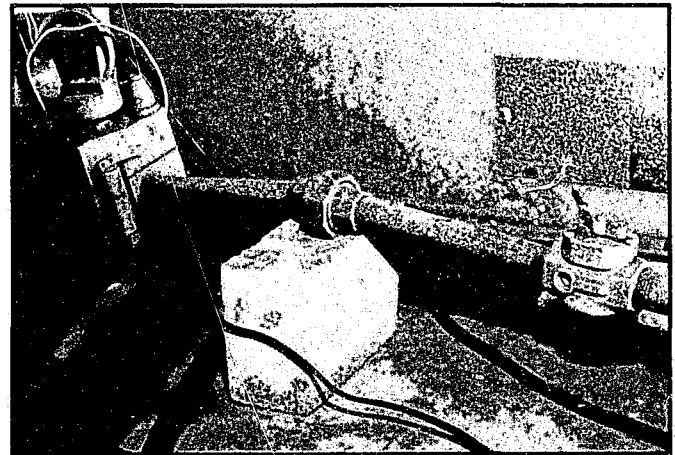
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and the physical evidence gathered at the scene, investigators were able to substantiate that the victim had committed suicide.

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later matched to the subject. On March 22, 1989, the subject pled guilty to an indictment that charged him with arson, solicitation to commit a crime of violence, aiding and abetting, and mail fraud. On May 22, 1989, the subject was sentenced to 63 months' imprisonment.



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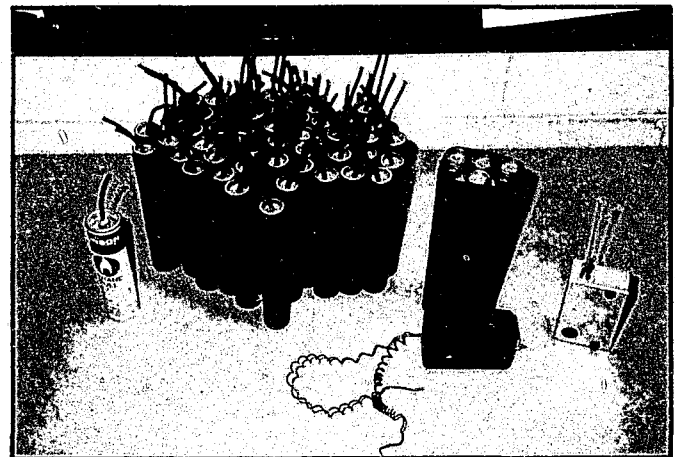
#### Miami

On May 5, 1988, the ATF office in Pensacola, Florida, received information from the ATF office in Cincinnati, Ohio, that a pro-life activist was enroute to Pensacola to bomb an abortion clinic. ATF agents, working jointly with the Escambia County Sheriff's Department, the Pensacola Police Department, and the Florida State Fire Marshal, set up surveillance at a clinic known as The Ladies Center. Investigators also set up surveillance at the residence of a very active and very radical pro-life activist in Florida. Based on their observations of the suspect's movements, investigators stopped the suspect's vehicle and conducted a search. Various explosive components and a suspected pipe bomb were seized, at which time the suspect was placed under arrest. Consequently, a search warrant was executed at the suspect's residence. There, an assortment of chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives was recovered. On May 26, 1988, the suspect was indicted on charges of possessing an unregistered destructive device. In the subsequent jury trial, the suspect was found guilty of his charges, and on October 18, he was sentenced to three concurrent 30-month prison terms, which are to be followed by 3 years' probation.

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#### Nashville

In November, a subject who had previously served time for an arson conviction was indicted for his attempt to destroy his business in Memphis, Tennessee, by means of a natural gas explosion. The subject was observed by a surveillance team as he entered the business and exited several minutes later. An investigator from the gas utility company who was part of the surveillance team discovered that the gas had been turned on. After he turned the gas off, agents from the surveillance team executed a search warrant on the business. There, the agents found a burning candle and an open gas valve. A latent fingerprint found on the candle holder was



#### Nashville

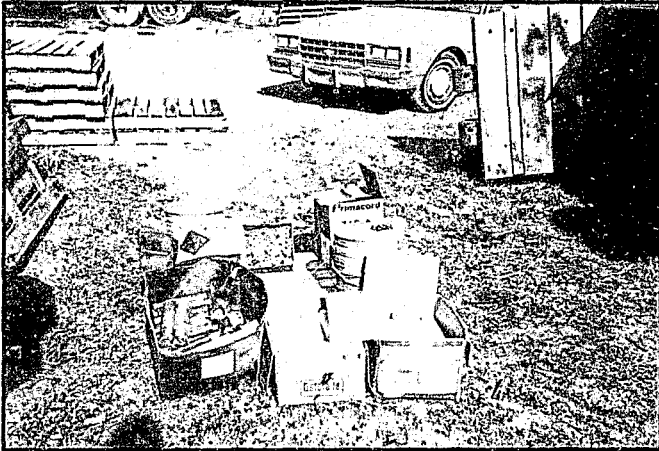
The Carter County, Tennessee, Sheriff's Department had been investigating a subject on a variety of charges, including possession of stolen property and marijuana. Upon their arrival at the subject's residence, the investigating officers were granted a consent search. As a result of the search, 51 explosive devices were recovered. Six of these devices were bound together by electrical tape. They had a mercury switch that was capable of being the triggering mechanism. Other device components were also found, including a transmitter.

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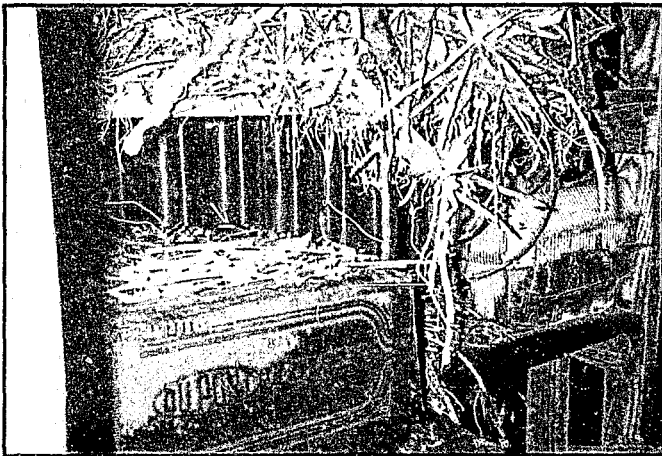
#### Nashville

A subject who was under indictment in Tennessee for dealing in stolen explosives offered additional explosives for sale to an ATF informant. The subject and his partner had stolen the explosives from an explosives magazine that they had gained entry to by using a cutting torch. The subject and his partner then sold explosives to an undercover agent who posed as a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The subject pled guilty and was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. His

sentence has an unusual twist in that the subject must appear at his local high school on two occasions, wearing leg irons and chains. He must deliver a speech to the students about life as an inmate and the risks associated with violating the Federal explosives laws.



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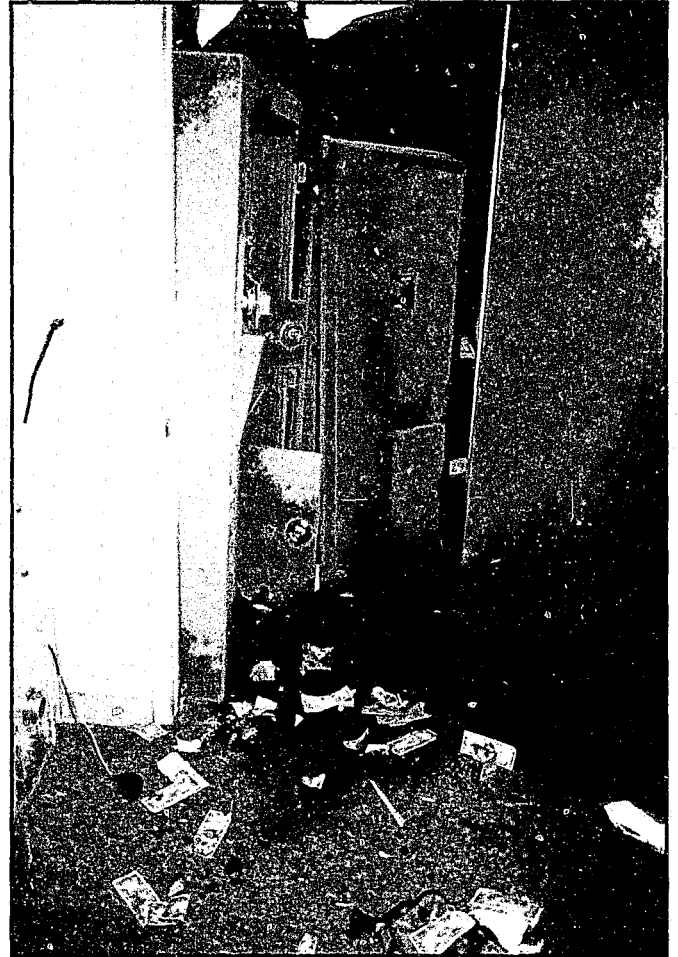


#### New Orleans

ATF assisted the Camden, Arkansas, Fire Department, who discovered explosives stored in an old storage bin. Using electric blasting caps, rats had made nests among batteries inside the bin. These nests were found among several boxes of high

explosives. The rats had eaten through the leg wires scattered around the storage bin. Two hundred and eight blasting caps, 85 fuse caps, 36 sticks of Tovex, and 10 sticks of Irelo Iremite 60 were recovered.

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#### New Orleans

On August 24, 1986, a pipe bomb detonated in the night depository of the First Bank and Trust in Bossier City, Louisiana. An investigation by ATF, the FBI, and the Bossier City Police Department ensued. Their investigation revealed that the bank's vault teller had embezzled, during a 5-month period, approximately \$70,000 from the bank to support a narcotics habit. On the day of the incident, which was just prior to a scheduled bank audit, one of the teller's two co-conspirators placed the pipe bomb in the depository in an effort to make it look like someone had broken into the bank and stolen the money. The second co-conspirator, the teller's brother, had assisted the other co-conspirator in making the pipe bomb. Laboratory examinations of physical evidence and the conduct of extensive undercover work enabled the investigators to identify the conspirators, who were indicted on January 20, 1989. The teller and her brother were tracked to Seattle, Washington, where they were arrested on January 23 and were charged with conspiring to rob a bank by means of explosives. They entered a plea of guilty. She was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and her brother received a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment with 5 years' probation. Their co-conspirator was arrested on January 24

in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was charged with manufacturing the destructive device used in the bombing. He pled guilty to his charges on March 17 and was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

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### New Orleans

On December 15, 1988, the sheriff of LaFourche Parish, Thibodaux, Louisiana, and his part-time deputy were injured when a remote control pipe bomb detonated. The pipe bomb, which had been packed with nails and bullets for shrapnel, was hidden in a paper bag that had been placed beside the sheriff's vehicle. The pipe bomb detonated when the sheriff kicked the bag with his foot. The explosion nearly severed the sheriff's foot, which was later reattached by surgery. The deputy was struck in the side with a piece of lead. The Louisiana State Police contacted ATF and requested that the Bureau assist in this investigation, which also included the efforts of the LaFourche Parish Sheriff's Office and the Thibodaux Police Department. On January 31, 1989, investigators served two search warrants at the homes of two individuals. Their searches resulted in the recovery of a remote control charger, explosive residue, and wire and liquid sealant, all of which were similar to the explosive materials used in the pipe bomb. The individuals were subsequently arrested and charged with conspiracy, the possession of a destructive device, and the use of explosives to inflict injury and cause damage. Further investigative efforts led to taped conversations between a former sheriff and a cooperating informant. In these conversations, the former sheriff admitted to paying the two aforementioned individuals to kill the

current sheriff. The former sheriff was later arrested and charged with conspiring to inflict injury and cause damage by means of illegal explosives. On March 22, 1989, the former sheriff and his three co-conspirators pled guilty to their respective charges. Sentencing is pending.

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### Philadelphia

On March 7, 1988, undercover agents negotiated their second purchase of pipe bombs from two individuals. These individuals were acting under the direction of a longtime member of a La Cosa Nostra (LCN) family in Philadelphia. The agents, working in conjunction with a confidential informant, agreed to purchase 10 devices for \$8,000. Upon inspection of the devices, the agents effected the arrests of the individuals. The arrest of the LCN family member soon followed. Subsequently, the agents conducted a consensual search of the residence where the bombs were manufactured. This search resulted in the seizure of black powder, empty cast iron pipe, fuse, and other assorted paraphernalia used in the manufacture of pipe bombs. On May 16, 1988, the two individuals pled guilty to a 28-count indictment that charged them with conspiracy to manufacture explosive devices, aiding and abetting, and the possession and sale of pipe bombs. The LCN family member was convicted of the same charges on June 13. All three defendants are in custody pending sentencing.

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### San Francisco

On June 29, 1989, in Richmond, California, an unknown explosive device detonated, injuring seven children, some critically. The children, who ranged in age from 4 to 17 years, had found the device at or near an empty lot. The children were observed playing with the device in the vacant lot. The children were told to leave the area by a local resident, at which time they took the device with them to an apartment complex. While playing with the device on a second level balcony of the apartment building, one of the victims inserted match heads into an opening in the device that had been made with a pen knife. After the match heads were inserted into the opening, a flame was applied to the opening, which resulted in the detonation. The victims were gathered around the device when it detonated.

### San Francisco

On January 16, 1988, a large bomb destroyed a Mormon church in Marion, Utah. The perpetrators, who were members of a Fundamentalist group of Mormons that practice polygamy, fled the scene and barricaded themselves inside a remote ranch compound, refusing to surrender. Their bombing of the church was in recognition of the ninth anniversary of the death of their leader, who was killed by police officers in 1979. Fifteen people were inside the compound, including six adults totally committed to the siege and nine minor children. ATF agents, FBI agents, Summit County deputies, and Utah State troopers responded to the scene. The people holed up in the compound resisted law enforcement's efforts to execute both arrest warrants and search warrants for 13 days following the destruction of the church. The siege ended on January 28 with the shooting death of a Utah State Department of Corrections enforcement officer, the wounding of the principal suspect, and the arrest of three other suspects



associated with the bombing. Subsequent to the arrests, a Federal grand jury in Salt Lake City returned an indictment that charged the suspects with bombing interstate property, attempting to kill Federal officers, using a firearm during a crime of violence, aiding and abetting, interfering with Federal officers, possessing a bomb, and possessing a sawed-off shotgun. The suspects were convicted and sentenced on September 2. The principal suspect was sentenced to three consecutive 5-year prison terms and 5 years' probation. Of his three co-conspirators, one was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 5 years' probation, and two were each sentenced to two consecutive 5-year prison terms and 5 years' probation.

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### Seattle

From August to October 1988, nine bombings occurred at AM/PM convenience shops in and around the greater Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, areas. The method of operation for each bombing was the same. The perpetrator would enter the store, order the store clerk to the rear of the premises, place a pipe bomb in or under the store safe, detonate the bomb, and remove the cash. The investigation was conducted by ATF; the Everett, Seattle, and King County, Washington, Police Departments; and the Washington County and Portland, Oregon, Police Departments. Their investigation resulted in the identification and subsequent arrests of three individuals who have been charged in a 19-count indictment in Federal court.

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### Seattle

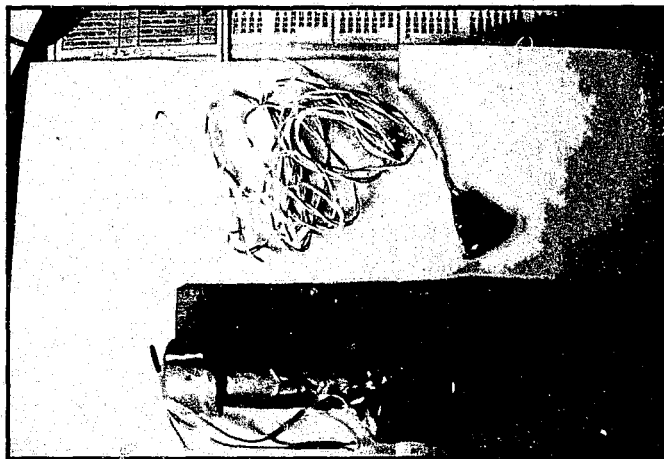
On October 26, 1988, four members of the Aryan Nation were sentenced as a result of their guilty pleas to charges of conspiracy to commit racketeering, the manufacture of destructive devices, the possession of machine guns, the transportation and possession of counterfeit currency, and the destruction of property used in interstate commerce by means of explosives. This judicial action was the result of a 2-year investigation that was conducted by ATF, the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, the Idaho State Police, the Kootenai County, Idaho, Sheriff's Department, and the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Police Department. The investigation concerned a series of bombings that occurred in the Coeur d'Alene area. The bombings were directed at a trucking company, an auto restoration company, a Catholic rectory, a Federal building, a restaurant, and a telephone supply company. There was also an attempted bombing of a financial building. Based on information obtained from investigative leads, the officers executed a Federal search warrant at the residence of two of the defendants. There, bombing evidence, automatic weapons, and counterfeit U.S. currency were seized. Soon after, a 16-count indictment was returned against the four defendants. The principal defendant was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, two co-defendants were each sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment, and the remaining defendant was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, suspended, and was placed on 5 years' probation.

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### St. Louis

On June 2, 1988, a vehicle carrying a man, his wife and son, and a fourth individual was stopped by Calhoun County,

Illinois, sheriff's deputies who were conducting a burglary surveillance operation. One of the deputies observed a silver cylindrical object in a clear plastic bag on the front seat of the vehicle. The deputy had the occupants exit the vehicle. He also removed the object, which upon closer examination was a pipe bomb. The four occupants and the device were then taken into custody. A followup investigation revealed that the husband had previously been charged with incest by a State's prosecuting attorney. The husband considered the indictment political harassment and, as a result, retaliated by enlisting his wife and son to assist him in murdering the attorney. They intended to kill him by attaching the pipe bomb to his vehicle. However, in the husband's attempt to place the bomb, the attorney's dog alerted the attorney to the intruder. The husband fled the area. This bombing attempt occurred just prior to the family's arrest by the deputies. Swift prosecutive action by the State's attorney office resulted in the indictment of the family. On October 31, 1988, the husband was tried and convicted in State court on charges of attempted murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and the illegal possession of a destructive device. He was sentenced to 28 years' imprisonment. The husband's subsequent guilty plea to the incest charges resulted in an additional 22 years' imprisonment. Judicial action for the wife and son are pending.

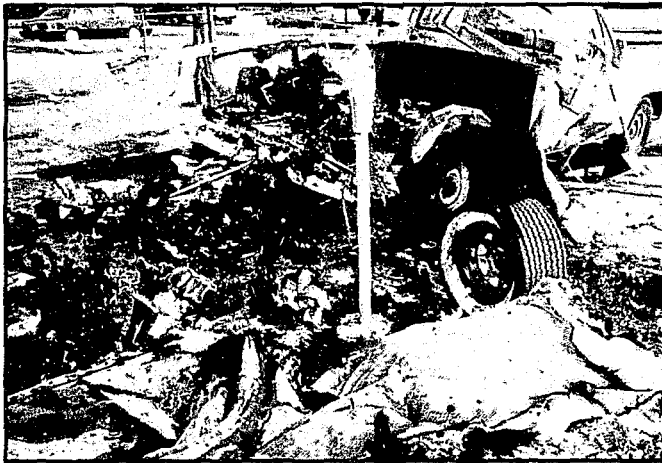


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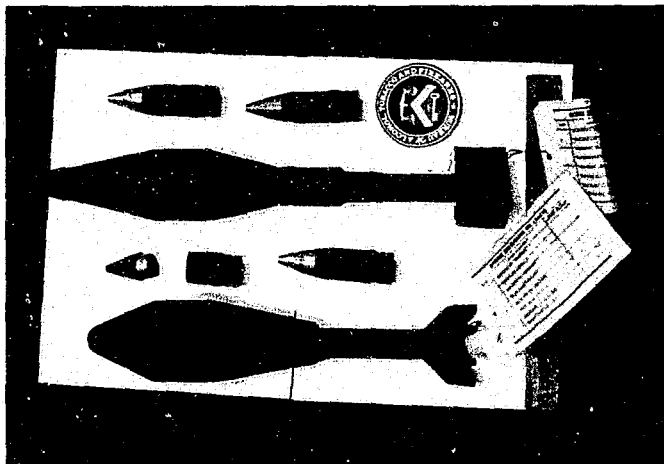
### St. Paul

On June 13, 1988, a bomb detonated in the bed of a pickup truck parked on a street in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The blast from the bomb scattered debris and shrapnel 200 yards in all directions. The occupant of the vehicle, who was also the owner, sustained slight injuries as did a pedestrian passerby. The pickup truck was totally destroyed, and nearly 61 vehicles in a parking lot received minor damage. At the request of the Green Bay Police Department, ATF responded to the scene to lend assistance. After several extensive interviews and a thorough crime scene search, which included the reconstruction of the device, the investigators determined that the occupant of the truck was the prime suspect in the bombing. While at the bomb scene, the investigators found a receipt for the purchase of explosive materials and bomb components. The investigators also recovered a list of names that contained the name of the pedestrian who was injured by the explosion. Apparently, the suspect had been following the pedestrian for several months because the suspect believed his children had been molested by the pedestrian. The recovery of the receipt and the list of names prompted

the execution of a Federal search warrant at the suspect's residence. There, evidence was collected that revealed additional purchases of explosive powder. Notes, sketches, and receipts were also retained as evidence to support the suspect's connection to the construction of the destructive device used in the bombing. The suspect was subsequently arrested on June 24 on charges of unlawfully possessing a destructive device. He appeared before the U.S. magistrate and was ordered held without bond pending a detention hearing. The suspect has been in the custody of the State and under psychiatric evaluation since his appearance before the magistrate. Judicial action is pending.



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#### St. Paul

On January 21, 1988, ATF received information that an individual in Huron, South Dakota, was violating Federal explosives laws. This individual was federally licensed to manufacture high explosives. However, the individual was allegedly involved in the illegal manufacture of destructive devices, to wit, mortar rounds. ATF pursued the investigation in conjunction with the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, the Huron Police and Fire Departments, the Beadle County Sheriff's Office, and the Beadle

County Civil Defense. Based on information obtained during the investigation, investigators obtained a Federal search warrant for the individual's residence and for his explosives storage magazines, which were located on a neighboring farm. The conditions of the home were deplorable. Explosive material, chemicals, and device components used in the manufacture of Class B explosives were littered in mounds throughout every room in the house. Investigators also found other types of high explosives illegally stored in rooms. City fire, building, and health inspectors subsequently sealed and condemned the house. The explosives magazines found on the farm were in a similar state. None of the magazines complied with Federal storage regulations, and each of them was seriously decayed. Evidence was obtained from both sites, and a court order was obtained to destroy those explosive materials that were determined to be hazardous. On October 19, 1988, a Federal grand jury returned an indictment that charged the individual with illegally manufacturing and possessing a destructive device, illegally storing explosives, and failing to keep records of explosives. On March 20, 1989, a judge suspended the individual's sentence of 3 years' probation, provided that he pay a \$50 fine, serve 6 months in a halfway house, and receive psychiatric evaluation.

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#### Washington

On December 31, 1988, an explosion occurred in the garage of the residence belonging to the Consul for the Brazilian Embassy. The 18-year-old son of the Brazilian Consul and three friends were victims of the explosion. Two of the victims were killed instantly. The Consul's son and the fourth victim died at the hospital as a result of their injuries. The Montgomery County, Maryland, Fire Marshal and ATF agents responded to the scene. Agents from the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Department of State also responded. As a result of search warrants executed at the residences of the victims, packaging materials and chemicals used in the production of M-80 type explosive devices were recovered. Investigators found more chemicals and explosive materials at the dormitories of three of the victims. One of the chemicals that was recovered had been used in the manufacture of the device. Computer disks, photographs, and documents that possibly relate to explosives were also seized.

## Forbidden Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has been conducting investigations into the illegal distribution of M-80 explosive devices almost since the passage of the explosives laws in 1970.

During the 10-year period from 1979-1988, ATF statistics revealed a total of 594 investigations involving 41 explosions, 50 fatalities, and 101 injuries as a result of illegal M-80 factories. In addition, property damage was estimated in excess of \$18.7 million. ATF activated a National Response Team on seven of those occasions where explosions occurred.

In 1984, ATF initiated an Illegal Explosives Interdiction Project, which was designed to monitor investigations concerning the illegal distribution of M-80's. By the time of the project's inception, it became increasingly clear that the scope of the investigations ATF was conducting went far beyond street sales of M-80's; the scope expanded all the way to the factories which were producing these devices and to the suppliers of raw materials for the devices.

Despite ATF's successes in the interdiction of illegal explosive device manufacture, many law enforcement personnel still look upon M-80's as "firecrackers." This is a gross misconception. M-80's are classified as explosive devices.

ATF's experience has shown that a raid upon an illegal explosive device factory can be one of the most dangerous operations in which a law enforcement officer can participate. An officer should approach an investigation of this sort with as much awareness as possible of the M-80 manufacturing process and the hazards caused by the careless storage of chemicals and explosive mixtures at these plants. Armed with this knowledge, an officer will be able to conduct one of these investigations safely and successfully.

Toward this end, ATF recently published the *Special Agent Guide to Investigating M-80 and Similar Explosive Devices*. The purpose of this handbook is to enable ATF special agents to execute a safe and thorough search of an illegal explosive device (M-80) factory and to conduct a successful investigation of the factory. The handbook guides the investigator through such items as ATF's investigative jurisdiction and seizure authority relative to M-80's and similar devices. In addition, this manual discusses investigative techniques, the M-80 manufacturing process, and the safe handling of explosive materials. Contact your local ATF office for additional information.

## Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction over M-80's and similar devices is the responsibility of the following agencies:

1. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).
2. The Department of Transportation, Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation (DOT).
3. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

ATF is empowered by 18 U.S.C. chapter 40 with the responsibility for licensing the manufacturer, distributor, and user of explosives and explosive materials. By law, anyone who engages in the business of manufacturing such devices must possess a valid license to assemble explosive powder. The manufacturer or distributor of such devices who fails to secure such a license is in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 842(a) (1).

Chapter 49, CFR, section 117.86 requires that all ex-

plosive materials be submitted to DOT for examination and classification before they can be transported in commerce. Analysis is done by a private agency, the Bureau of Explosives. Because M-80's and similar devices have never been submitted for such analysis, they are considered forbidden explosives under 49 CFR section 173.51. As such, their transportation in interstate commerce is illegal.

CPSC has jurisdiction over hazardous substances in accordance with Title 15, U.S.C., chapter 30. Section 1261(f) (1) (a) of this statute defines a hazardous substance as follows:

"Any substance or mixture of substances which (I) is toxic; (II) is corrosive; (III) is an irritant; (IV) is a strong sensitizer; (V) is flammable or combustible; or (VI) generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, if such substances or mixture of substances may cause substantial personal injury or substantial illness during, or as a proximate result of, any customary or reasonably foreseeable handling. . . ."

Furthermore, 16 CFR section 1500.17(a) (3) declares that the following are banned as hazardous substances:

"Fireworks devices intended to produce audible effects (including but not limited to cherry bombs, M-80 salutes, etc.) if the audible effect is produced by a charge of more than 2 grains of pyrotechnic composition. . . ."

## Definitions

The Department of Transportation (DOT), Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation is the Government agency responsible for the examination, classification, and approval of explosive materials. All such materials submitted to DOT are subject to analysis by the Bureau of Explosives, Bureau of Mines, or other contract agency. Materials approved by the Bureau of Explosives are assigned a classification by DOT.

### Class C Fireworks.

Class C fireworks are also called common fireworks. They are designed for use by the general public and include firecrackers and salutes with casings that do not exceed 1½ inches in length and ¼ inch in diameter. Their pyrotechnic composition does not exceed 2 grains. Class C fireworks are not regulated by ATF. However, anyone who manufactures the explosive materials used in Class C fireworks must obtain a license from ATF. (See 27 CFR section 55.41(a).)

### Special Fireworks.

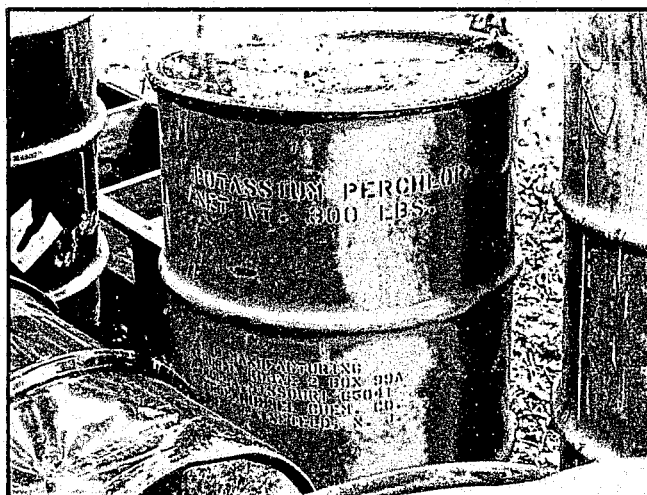
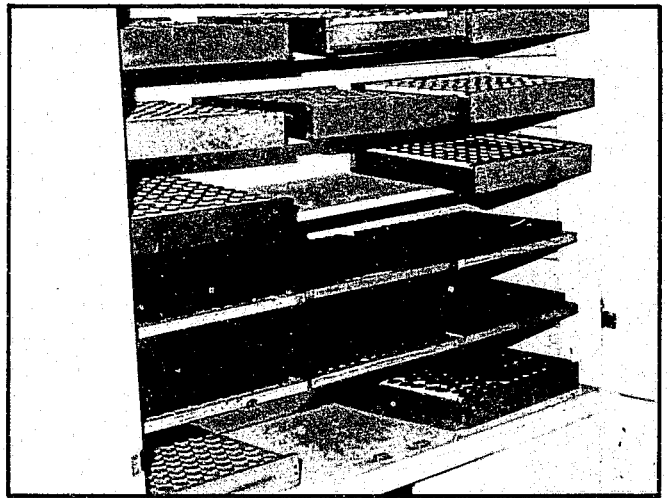
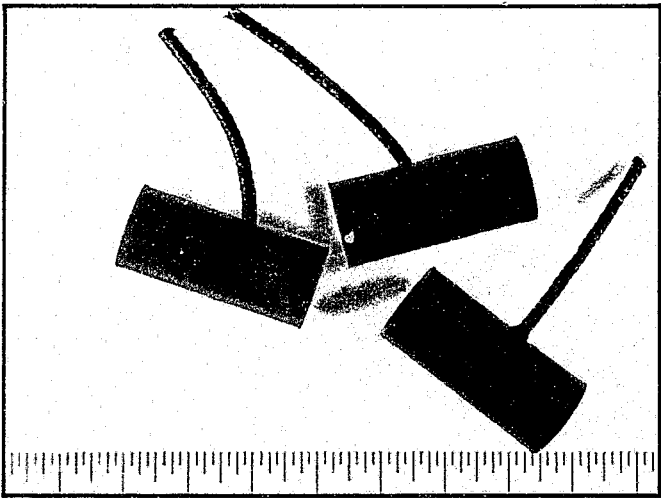
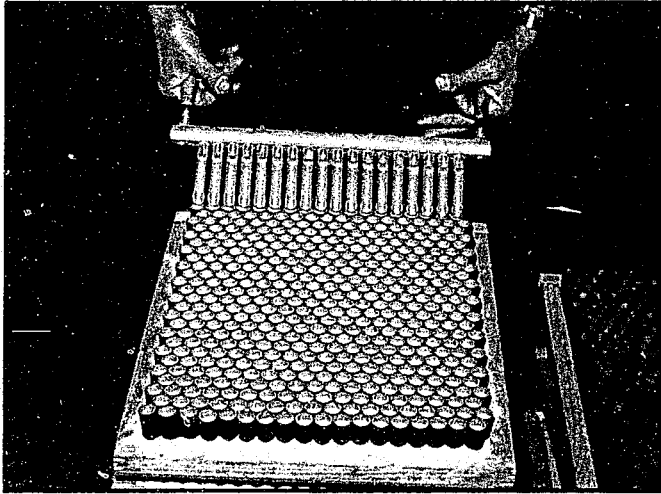
Special fireworks are classified by ATF as low explosives. Special fireworks which are included within the definition of Class B explosives are designed to produce visible or audible pyrotechnic effects. Their pyrotechnic composition is greater than 2 grains of explosive charge. Federal law places the following restrictions on the use and sale of special fireworks:

1. Anyone who acquires, transports, ships, or receives, in interstate or foreign commerce, any special fireworks for his personal use must obtain a user permit. (See 27 CFR section 55.41 (a).)
2. Anyone who manufactures black powder or any explosive material used in special fireworks, as well as anyone who imports or deals in special fireworks, must obtain a license from ATF. (See 27 CFR section 55.41 (a).)



**M-80's, M-100's, Cherry Bombs, and Other Similar Devices.**

These items have never been submitted to the Bureau of Explosives for approval; therefore, they are classified as forbidden explosives by DOT. As such, they are considered by ATF to be explosive devices. These devices are not Class B explosives or special fireworks and are not to be referred to as such.



## ATF Arson Enforcement "A Team Effort"

The growing number of arson incidents nationwide and the complexity of each arson investigation has necessitated that law enforcement address the problem as a team effort. ATF has long been an advocate of the team concept. In 1977, ATF established its first arson task force in Philadelphia. The task force approach proved effective, even though the Federal arson laws then were enforced under the Explosives Control Act of 1970. Under this act, an investigator's ability to prove the most common method of arson, the use of accelerants, relied on the Federal court's acceptance of the "fuel air mixture" theory (18 U.S.C. section 844(j)). An explosive, according to the theory, was defined, in part, as a chemical compound which contained any oxidizing and combustible units that would explode when ignited. This definition presented quite an obstacle to investigators seeking a successful prosecution. On October 12, 1982, when the Anti-Arson Act came into effect, law enforcement saw a change in the direction of arson investigation. This act amended certain sections of the Explosives Control Act of 1970 with the insertion of language that covered malicious damage or threats to damage property by means of fire as well as explosives. The Anti-Arson Act of 1982 was welcomed legislation to ATF because it was designed to enhance Federal efforts to impact significantly upon the national crime of arson. Since 1982, ATF has spearheaded a drive to coordinate arson enforcement efforts among Federal, State, and local authorities. One of the most successful ways ATF has found to address and combat arson crimes is by pooling its talents and resources with those of State and local agencies in task forces to attack arson in those areas experiencing major problems. Each task force is unique in configuration, reflecting such contributing factors as environment, manpower, and management techniques. ATF currently has 15 formal task forces in operation in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh. Typically, each task force is comprised of three to five ATF special agents and at least two arson investigators from the local police and/or fire service agencies. Usually, the local officers contribute cause and origin expertise, while all member agencies provide additional investigative talents and assist in other support areas. A valuable member of the task force is the auditor from ATF's Office of Compliance Operations. In the past, auditors were used primarily for assisting in the collection of revenues from the alcohol and tobacco industries. As ATF's arson program has grown, the auditors have made their assistance in complex arson investigations a top priority. ATF's investigations of arson crimes are directed at major incidents that involve profit-motivated schemes. For this reason, the auditors' skills are needed, and their expertise in this regard has proven very valuable. Thirty-four ATF field auditors are currently located at Compliance Operations offices nationwide. Five additional auditors are stationed at ATF Headquarters in Washington, DC, and 1989 projections include increasing the number of auditors by three to meet future arson-related demands. The

U.S. attorney's office and the local prosecutors are also included in the task force and are available for direction during each step of the investigation. Statistically, ATF investigates only a small percentage of arsons that occur in the United States each year. While statistics on the total of incendiary and suspicious fires are not yet available for 1988, in 1987, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reported 105,000 fires of suspicious and incendiary origin that caused \$1.59 billion in damages. By comparison, in 1988, ATF initiated 519 investigations into arson fires that killed 55 persons and injured 182. The average amount of property damage in each arson investigated by ATF was in excess of \$1 million.

Training has been instrumental to the success of ATF's arson program. The schools listed below are conducted by ATF each year at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

### Advanced Arson-for-Profit for State and Local Officers

# Schools per year	# Students per class	# Officers trained (since 1982)	Cost per student
3	36	750	\$400 (approximate)

### Arson-for-Profit for State Prosecutors

# Schools per year	# Students per class	# Prosecutors trained (since 1982)	Cost per student
1	36	186	\$180 (approximate)

### Arson-for-Profit for Insurance Claim Supervisors

# Schools per year	# Students per class	# Personnel trained (since 1982)	Cost per student
1	40	150	\$400 (approximate)

Student selection for the various training programs is based upon recommendations submitted by the special agent in charge (SAC) of each district office. (See the directory in the back of this publication for the addresses of ATF district offices.) In addition to training, ATF's arson efforts have had a substantial monetary impact on the insurance industry and general public. Since October 1, 1980, it is estimated that more than \$352 million has been "saved" by the insurance industry as a direct result of effective law enforcement relating to the crime of arson. The money has been saved in the sense that in the absence of these effective law enforcement efforts, the insurance industry could have potentially payed out that amount for arson-related crimes, thus creating a greater burden on the premium-paying general public and the national economy as a whole.

## ARSON PROFILING

Since January 1987, ATF has been involved in a joint program with the FBI that concerns arson profiling. This developmental program was designed to determine if a personality profile could be used to help identify a serial arsonist. The program has had some impressive results. Contributing to the program's future success will be the investigative application of data that validate certain characteristics common among arsonists. This data will be compiled from over 40 interviews with incarcerated arsonists. The information will be analyzed and comparisons will be made, the results

from which will ultimately be used in assisting in the identification of future arsonists given similar circumstances and methods of operation. ATF is encouraged by the results and plans to continue with its research. Bear in mind, however, that arson profiling is a fairly new investigative technique that is intended for use as an investigative tool. It is not to be considered evidence of guilt.

Additional information on the program can be obtained by contacting the SAC, Arson Enforcement Branch (202-566-7395). Profiling assistance is also available at the State and local level through the nearest ATF office.

### ATF Arson Statistics

Fiscal Year	Incidents Investigated	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage	Dollars Saved	Case Reports Submitted/Def. Recommended
1979 .....	634	47	286	143.0 mil	UNK	123/111
1980 .....	653	34	80	154.5 mil	54.0 mil	176/303
1981 .....	451	25	115	199.5 mil	27.0 mil	112/286
1982 .....	352	40	106	154.2 mil	37.0 mil	101/195
1983 .....	550	58	178	232.6 mil	30.0 mil	110/247
1984 .....	561	34	200	238.7 mil	43.2 mil	136/314
1985 .....	553	55	218	871.6 mil*	77.3 mil	180/410
1986 .....	507	47	190	254.8 mil	31.7 mil	193/538
1987 .....	511	141**	375	368.6 mil	24.6 mil	166/382
1988 .....	541	54	189	549.8 mil***	27.8 mil	169/389
Totals .....	5313	535	1937	3,167 bil	352.6 mil	1456/3175
(10 yr. avg.) .....	531	54	194	316.7 mil	35.3 mil	146/318

\*Includes a \$400 million loss in New Jersey.

\*\*Includes 97 persons killed in the DuPont Plaza fire.

\*\*\*Includes a \$200 million loss at the 1st Interstate bank in Los Angeles.

#### ATF Training Accomplishments

Arson-for-profit school—Glynco, Georgia 1982-1988 (two-week school)

State and Local Personnel: 726

ATF S/A—Journeyman: 324

ATF S/A—New Agents: 252

Arson-for-profit 5-day road show and 3-day seminar 1977-1988

State and Local Personnel: 1700 (approximate)

State and Local Prosecutors: 166

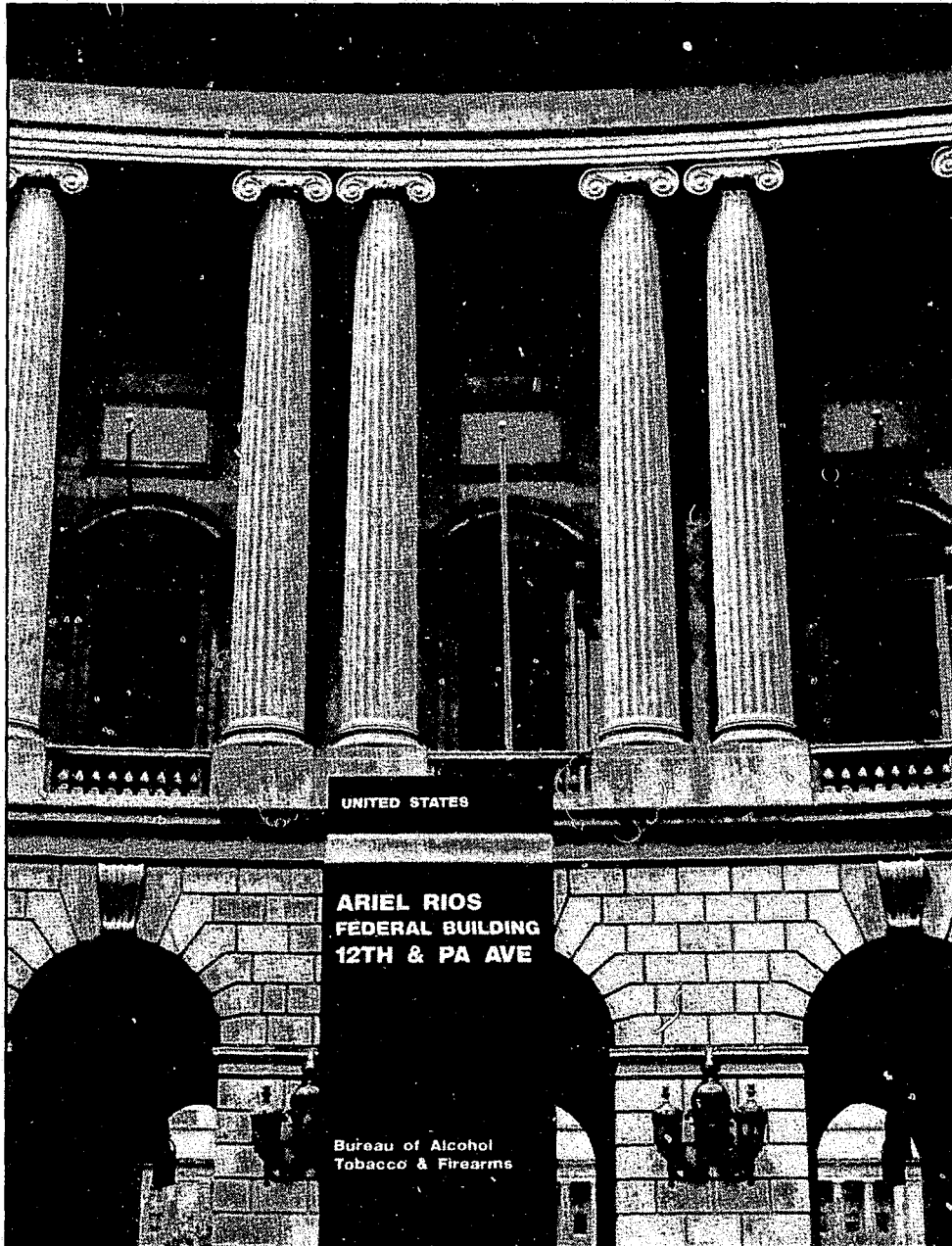
Insurance Investigators: 150

## Directory of ATF Headquarters

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Associate Director, Law Enforcement  
Ariel Rios Federal Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20226

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Chief, Explosives Division  
Ariel Rios Federal Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20226  
(202) 566-7159

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Special Agent in Charge  
Explosives Enforcement Branch  
Ariel Rios Federal Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20226  
(202) 566-7395



## Directory of ATF District Offices

All addresses given below should be preceded by:  
**Special Agent in Charge**  
**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

<i>State</i>	<i>Address</i>		
<b>Alabama</b>	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2305 (205) 731-1205	<b>Georgia</b>	101 Marietta Street, NW., Suite 406 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 331-6526
<b>Alaska</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485	<b>Hawaii</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485
<b>Arizona</b>	P.O. Box 1991, Main Office Los Angeles, CA 90053-1991 (213) 894-4812	<b>Idaho</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485
<b>Arkansas</b>		<b>Illinois</b>	
Counties of Mississippi and Crittenden	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215 Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 736-5412	Northern and Central	2115 Butterfield Road Oak Brook, IL 60521-1364 (312) 620-7824
All other counties	10001 Lake Forest Blvd. Room 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	Southern	1114 Market Street Room 611 St. Louis, MO 63101 (314) 425-5560
<b>California</b>		<b>Indiana</b>	
Southern	P.O. Box 1991, Main Office Los Angeles, CA 90053-1991 (213) 894-4812	Northwest counties	2115 Butterfield Road Oak Brook, IL 60521 (312) 620-7824
Northern and Central	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 974-9589	All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
<b>Colorado</b>	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 974-9589	<b>Iowa</b>	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 867-7188
<b>Connecticut</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	<b>Kansas</b>	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 867-7188
<b>Delaware</b>	U.S. Customs House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266	<b>Kentucky</b>	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210
<b>District of Columbia</b>	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543	All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
<b>Florida</b>	8420 NW. 52nd Street Suite 120 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 536-4368		

<b>Louisiana</b>	10001 Lake Forest Blvd. Suite 309 New Orleans, LA 70127 (504) 589-2350	<b>Southern</b>	U.S. Customs House Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
<b>Maine</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222 (617) 565-7040	<b>New Mexico</b>	
<b>Maryland</b>	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802 South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543	<b>Northern and Central</b>	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	<b>Southern</b>	16630 Imperial Valley Drive Suite 263 Houston, TX 77060 (713) 220-2169
<b>Michigan</b>	231 W. Lafayette 533 Federal Building Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 226-4830	<b>New York</b>	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10008 (212) 264-4659
<b>Minnesota</b>	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092	<b>North Carolina</b>	4530 Park Rd. Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 371-6125
<b>Mississippi</b>	2121 8th Avenue North Room 725 Birmingham, AL 35203-2305 (205) 731-1205	<b>North Dakota</b>	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092
<b>Missouri</b>		<b>Ohio</b>	
<b>Eastern</b>	1114 Market Street, Room 611 St. Louis, MO 63101 (314) 539-3560	<b>Counties immediate to Tristate Area</b>	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
<b>Western</b>	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 867-7188	<b>All other counties</b>	Plaza South One, Room 300 7251 Engle Road Middleburg Heights, OH 44130 (216) 522-7210
<b>Montana</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485	<b>Oklahoma</b>	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250
<b>Nebraska</b>	811 Grand Avenue, Room 106 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 867-7188	<b>Oregon</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485
<b>Nevada</b>	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 974-9589	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	U.S. Customs House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	<b>Rhode Island</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040
<b>New Jersey</b>		<b>South Carolina</b>	4530 Park Rd. Suite 400 Charlotte, NC 28209 (704) 371-6125
<b>Northern</b>	90 Church Street Room 1016 New York, NY 10008 (212) 264-4659	<b>South Dakota</b>	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092

<b>Tennessee</b>	215 Centerview Drive Suite 215-A Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 736-5412	<b>Washington</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485
<b>Texas</b>		<b>West Virginia</b>	
Northern	P.O. Box 50906 Dallas, TX 75250-0906 (214) 767-2250	Northwest Panhandle area	U.S. Customs House, Room 504 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 597-7266
Southern	16630 Imperial Valley Drive Suite 263 Houston, TX 77060 (713) 220-2169	All other counties	510 West Broadway Suite 807 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-5211
<b>Utah</b>	221 Main Street, Suite 1250 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 974-9589	<b>Wisconsin</b>	316 North Robert Street Room 658 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 290-3092
<b>Vermont</b>	Boston Federal Office Bldg. 10 Causeway St., Room 701 Boston, MA 02222-1081 (617) 565-7040	<b>Wyoming</b>	Federal Building, Room 806 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 442-4485
<b>Virginia</b>	7799 Leesburg Pike Suite 802-South Falls Church, VA 22043 (703) 285-2543		

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## ATF Explosives/Arson Training—Fiscal Year 1990

ATF, in conjunction with the National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, offers training in advanced explosives investigative techniques and advanced arson-for-profit investigation. Briefly presented below are qualifications for attendance, costs, and program outlines of these schools. On the following page is a registration request, suitable for duplication, that may be used in application for either of these schools. If applying for both courses, use separate registration requests. Please note that upon receipt of an application by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, a card informing the applicant of such will be mailed. This card does not constitute scheduling. When selected, a letter of confirmation will be forwarded to the applicant approximately 45 days in advance of the scheduled school.

### Advanced Explosives Investigative Techniques Training Program

**Qualifications for Attendance:** Enrollment is limited to public safety officials involved and experienced in the investigation of bombings and related explosive incidents (police and fire investigators).

**Estimated Cost for Fiscal Year 1990:** \$450. This fee covers room, board, materials, and supplies. Attendees are responsible for their own transportation expenses to FLETC. Fees will be collected on the first day of class.

**Program Outline:** The 2-week program of instruction was developed in conjunction with the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investi-

gators (IABTI) and is presented in the classroom and through practical exercises. The subject areas covered include pre-planning, team concept and individual duties, initial and final explosive scene evaluations, processing the crime scene, technical resources available to the investigator, information management, roles of the prosecutor and expert witness, informants and undercover techniques, and the pathologist's role in bombing investigations.

**Proposed Schedule—Fiscal Year 1990:**

1. Nov. 26–Dec. 8, 1989
2. April 8–20, 1990
3. Sept. 23–Oct. 5, 1990

### Advanced Arson-for-Profit Investigative Training Program

**Qualifications for Attendance:** Applicants must be full-time law enforcement and/or fire service personnel whose workload is primarily focused upon the investigation/management of arson-related crimes. Each applicant should be familiar with cause and origin determination.

**Estimated Cost for Fiscal Year 1990:** \$413. This fee covers room, board, materials, and supplies. Attendees are responsible for their own transportation expenses to FLETC. Fees will be collected on the first day of class.

**Program Outline:** This 2-week program of instruction is presented in the classroom and through practical exercises. The subject areas covered include the

arson task force concept, analytical techniques, visual investigative aids, financial investigative techniques and motives, kinesic interviewing, report writing, electronic surveillance techniques, real estate and insurance investigative techniques, laboratory capabilities, and utilization of the expert witness.

**Proposed Schedule—Fiscal Year 1990:**

1. Oct. 17–26, 1989
2. Mar. 13–22, 1990
3. Jul. 10–19, 1990

**Arson-for-Profit for State Prosecutors:**

1. Jun. 7–11, 1990
2. Sept. 10–14, 1990



## 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