IED Search Procedures Overview
Discussion

- What assumptions do we make about handling a bomb threat or suspicious item?
  - Are most bomb threats real or fake?
  - If a bomb threat has been received, who is normally responsible for searching a facility? Who would be ideal?
  - Does a bomb threat automatically mean evacuation?
  - Do you treat a bomb threat and a suspicious item the same? What is the difference?
  - Who makes the decision that a building is safe to be reoccupied after evacuating?
Facility Management Responsibilities

- **Pre-incident:**
  - Conduct risk/vulnerability assessment
  - Develop Bomb Threat Management Plan
  - Designate a Bomb Threat Response Team
  - Conduct training

- **During incident:**
  - Evaluation of threats
  - Decide course of action
  - Dissemination of information to affected personnel
  - Coordination with first responders
  - Accountability of ALL personnel
  - Reoccupation of facility (all clear)

- **Post-incident:**
  - Conduct After-Action Review
  - Revise the BTM Plan
BTM Response Team

- Create an organization chart with clearly defined roles
- Specific to the organization
- Utilize modified Incident Command System (ICS)
BTM Continuum

Receipt of threat

Return to work

Assess

Evacuation

Search

Return to work
Reception of Threat

- Telephone
- Note
- Internet based platforms:
  - Email or social networking sites
- Drawing
- 3rd Party
  - News media
  - Police
- Suspicious Package
“Suspicious” Item Determination

Determine if item is “suspicious” or “unattended”

- Answer these questions:
  - Is the Item at or near a potential target?
  - Has there been any bomb threats or intelligence regarding a bomb threat?
  - Has there been any recent suspicious activity?
  - Was the item hidden or attempted to be hidden?
  - Is it located near a high traffic or queuing area?
  - Is the item unusual for its surroundings?

- Only if the answers to **ALL** of the above questions are **NO** should you consider the item to be an unattended item.

- At any point during the examination of the item you become suspicious, treat the item as suspicious.

*When in doubt—it’s suspicious. Let the professionals sort it out!*
Capturing the Threat-Suspicious Object or Incident

- Control access
  - Isolate threat
  - Preserve evidence

- Do not expose yourself to risk
  - Do not touch, move, or cover the object
  - Do not confront persons that appear to be dangerous

- Attempt to gain enough information for:
  - Suspicious object/activity report
  - Emergency responder inquiry

- Immediately communicate suspicious object or circumstance
Capturing the Threat-Bomb Threat

- **Receiving Party**
  - The first person who becomes aware of:
    - Bomb threat
    - Suspicious object

- **Capture the threat**
- **Immediately notify persons responsible for carrying out the bomb threat response plan**
- **Preserve threat material**
- **Remain calm**
Bomb Threat
Call Procedures

BOMB THREAT CALL PROCEDURES

Most bomb threats are received by phone. Bomb threats are serious until proven otherwise. Act quickly, but remain calm and obtain information with the checklist on the reverse of this card.

If a bomb threat is received by phone:
1. Remain calm. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible. DO NOT HANG UP, even if the caller does.
2. Listen carefully. Be polite and show interest.
3. Try to keep the caller talking to learn more information.
4. If possible, write a note to a colleague to call the authorities or, as soon as the caller hangs up, immediately notify them yourself.
5. If your phone has a display, copy the number and/or letters on the window display.
6. Complete the Bomb Threat Checklist (reverse side) immediately. Write down as much detail as you can remember. Try to get exact words.
7. Immediately upon termination of the call, do not hang up, but from a different phone, contact the Federal Protective Service immediately with information and await instructions.

If a bomb threat is received by handwritten note:
- Call ____________________________
- Handle note as minimally as possible.

If a bomb threat is received by email:
- Call ____________________________
- Do not delete the message.

Signs of a suspicious package:
- No return address
- Excessive postage
- Stains
- Strange odor
- Strange sounds
- Unexpected delivery

DO NOT:
- Use two-way radios or cellular phone; radio signals have the potential to detonate a bomb.
- Evacuate the building until police arrive and evaluate the threat.
- Activate the fire alarm.
- Touch or move a suspicious package.

WHO TO CONTACT (select one)
- Follow your local guidelines
- Federal Protective Service (FPS) Police
  1-877-4 FPS-411 (1-877-437-7411)
  911

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

Date: ____________________________
Time: ____________________________

Time Caller Hung Up: ____________________________
Phone Number Where Call Received: ____________________________

Ask Caller:
- Where is the bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)
- When will it go off?
- What does it look like?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What will make it explode?
- Did you place the bomb? Yes No
- Why?
- What is your name?

Exact Words of Threat:

Information About Caller:
- Where is the caller located? (Background and level of noise)
- Estimated age:
- Is voice familiar? If so, who does it sound like?
- Other points:

Caller’s Voice
- Accent
- Angry
- Calm
- Clearing throat
- Coughing
- Cracking voice
- Crying
- Deep
- Deep breathing
- Disturbed
- Distinct
- Exited
- Female
- Laughter
- Lisp
- Loud
- Male
- Nasal
- Normal
- Ragged
- Rapid
- Raspy
- Slow
- Stuttered
- Soft
- Stutter

Background Sounds
- Animal noises
- House noises
- Kitchen noises
- Street noises
- Booth
- PA system
- Conversation
- Music
- Office machinery
- Factory machinery
- Local
- Long distance

Threat Language:
- Incoherent
- Message read
- Taped
- Irrational
- Profane
- Well-spoken

Other Information:

http://emilms.fema.gov/is906/assets/ocso-bomb_threat_samepage-brochure.pdf
Incident Commander (IC)

- Primarily responsible for determining the outcome and actions taken in response to the threat
- Assess/evaluate threat
- Coordination with Emer. Responders
- Assess threat (w/ management)
- Establishes IC location(s)
- Respond to threat
  - Continue to assess/monitor
  - Initiate Search procedures
  - Initiate Evacuation procedures
- Reoccupation
Assess and Monitor

- Continue to assess developments in the area
- Threat not plausible enough to warrant disturbance
- Individual known to conduct threats
Threat Evaluation

- Characteristics of the caller
  - Age
  - Ethnic grouping
  - Physical and mental condition
- Repeated deliberate message
- Background noises
  - Callers location
- Did the threat indicate a valid target?
  - Specific of knowledge of target
- Is the device described logical and possible?
Threat Evaluation

- Current events
  - Current political climate
  - Current terrorist events
  - Current foreign policy
- National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) Alerts
- Threat information sharing groups
- Organization’s image
## Threat Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low Risk</th>
<th>Medium Risk</th>
<th>High Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Lacks Realism</td>
<td>▪ Threat is feasible</td>
<td>▪ Specificity to the degree of naming individuals as possible victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ How threat was received:</td>
<td>▪ Sufficient detail</td>
<td>▪ The caller identifies themselves or affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Indirect/vague</td>
<td>▪ More credible than low risk</td>
<td>▪ Detailed knowledge of device &amp;/or facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Location of threat:</td>
<td>▪ Increased specificity inherent in threat</td>
<td>▪ Specifies the location and time of detonation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Note discovered</td>
<td>▪ Time and place</td>
<td>▪ Threat is relative to current events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Written on wall</td>
<td>▪ Indication of device size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Characteristics of caller</td>
<td>▪ Indication of details regarding availability of components used to build device</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Identification and frequency of threat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Ability to carry out threat is questionable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office for Bombing Prevention
Response

- Possible Courses of Action:
  - Continue to assess/monitor the situation
  - Shelter-in-place
  - Initiate search procedures
    - Evacuation route search
    - Comprehensive search
    - Affected area search
    - Search before evacuation
    - Search after evacuation
    - Emergency responder staging area search
    - Police assisted search
  - Initiate evacuation procedures
    - Total evacuation
    - Partial evacuation
      - Affected area evacuation
      - Phased evacuation
    - Initiate a combination of search and evacuation procedures
The Decision to Evacuate

- “Evacuation only” plan
  - Assumes that safety of personnel is prime consideration
  - Circumvents calculated risk
  - Can significantly effect operations

- Time until stated detonation of device

- Receipt of threat by Police or Fire
  - Decision to evacuate in certain instances may not be negotiable

- Actionable intelligence may necessitate immediate evacuation
  - Prominent subversive group linked to recent bombings
  - Threat evaluation
Evacuation

- Total evacuation
- Partial area evacuation
  - Affected areas
- Phased evacuation
  - Large or complex facilities
# BOMB THREAT STAND-OFF CARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat Description</th>
<th>Explosives Capacity</th>
<th>Mandatory Evacuation Distance</th>
<th>Shelter-in-Place Zone</th>
<th>Preferred Evacuation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Bomb</td>
<td>5 lbs</td>
<td>70 ft</td>
<td>71-1199 ft</td>
<td>+1200 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Bomber</td>
<td>20 lbs</td>
<td>110 ft</td>
<td>111-1699 ft</td>
<td>+1700 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefcase/Suitcase</td>
<td>50 lbs</td>
<td>150 ft</td>
<td>151-1849 ft</td>
<td>+1850 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>500 lbs</td>
<td>320 ft</td>
<td>321-1899 ft</td>
<td>+1900 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUV/Van</td>
<td>1,000 lbs</td>
<td>400 ft</td>
<td>401-2399 ft</td>
<td>+2400 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Delivery Truck</td>
<td>4,000 lbs</td>
<td>640 ft</td>
<td>641-3799 ft</td>
<td>+3800 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container/Water Truck</td>
<td>10,000 lbs</td>
<td>860 ft</td>
<td>861-5099 ft</td>
<td>+5100 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Trailer</td>
<td>60,000 lbs</td>
<td>1570 ft</td>
<td>1571-9299 ft</td>
<td>+9300 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evacuation Team Leader

- Implements BTM evacuation plan
- Facilitates efficient movement of personnel as directed by the IC
- Monitors evacuation route(s)
- Coordinates actions of assistant evacuation team leaders
- Establishes and monitors communications at grouping area(s)
- Responsible for accountability of evacuated personnel
Evacuees

- Turn off machinery
- Unlock desks, lockers, file cabinets, doors
- Remove all personal items
  - Bags, purses, briefcases, mail/packages, food containers
- Do not alter environmental conditions
  - Lighting, windows, etc.
- Remain calm
  - Safety during evacuation is paramount
- Refer to Bomb Threat Management plan
Search

- Evacuation route(s) search
- Evacuation site(s) search
- Comprehensive search
- Affected area(s) search
- Search before evacuation
- Search after evacuation
- Emergency responder staging area(s) search
- Police assisted search
- Combination of Search and Evacuation
Who will conduct search?

- The first question that must be answered:
  - Who will conduct the search?
Search Team Leader

- Implements BTM search plan
- Designates/prioritizes areas to be searched
- Determines search methods
- Search evacuation routes and staging locations
- Establishes search team checkpoints
- Establishes and monitors communications
- Determines room/area marking methods
- Updates search card(s)
Search Equipment

- A basic search kit should include:
  - A system for communication
  - Flashlight
  - Note pad and pen/pencil
  - Markers
  - Chemical lights
  - Tape
  - Mirror
  - References
    - 2012 ERG
    - Site maps
    - Floor plans
    - Checklists
Runners

- Primary means of communications
- Benefits of a physical runner system
  - Minimization of Radio Frequency (RF) device use
  - Runners can reduce panic and rumor
  - Can identify emerging hazards
  - Make physical observations of fact
  - Deliver and transfer equipment
  - Locate members of teams between checkpoints
  - Assist with event and call logs
A well defined plan, using a systematic pattern ensuring total coverage:

- **Interior Search**
  - Evacuation routes
  - Hazardous areas
  - Public Access Areas
  - Detailed Room Search

- **Exterior Search**
  - Hazardous areas
  - Parking areas
  - Evacuation areas
Search Priorities

- Areas to be used as:
  - Shelter-in-place
  - Evacuation routes
  - Evacuation assembly areas
  - Emergency response staging areas

- Hazardous Areas
  - Targeted areas
  - Service areas
  - Mail Room
  - Loading Dock
  - Sensitive areas
  - Secondary disaster zones
Search Safety

- Minimize the use of wireless communication during the search
- Be aware of fatigue
- Minimize the number of people assigned to each zone
- Ensure all searched areas are marked
- NEVER assume only one device is present
- NEVER assume that the time of detonation stated is accurate
- Thoroughly search all public areas, assembly locations, and exterior evacuation routes before evacuation
Safety Precautions

- Do not touch suspicious items
- Isolate the object:
  - Move non-search personnel away to a safe distance/prevent others approaching
- Communicate safely to staff, visitors and the public
  - Employ safe and timely communication techniques reporting accurate information.
  - Do not transmit on cell phones or radios
- Do not alter environmental conditions
- If suspicious item is found, ensure that whoever found the item or witnessed the incident remains on hand to brief emergency response personnel
- Cautious, Careful, and Slow are NOT THE SAME!
  
  
  Always suspect the device is armed and ready to detonate
What Are You Looking For?

- The most common explosive devices include the following:
  - Letter/package bomb
  - Briefcase or backpack bomb
  - Pipe bomb
  - Vehicle bomb

Office for Bombing Prevention
Interior Search

- 50% of available search personnel should be assigned to interior search
- Use one team per room (if practical)
- Two person search teams have been found to produce the best results
- Optional search team configuration
  - 4 person:
    - 1 Controller
    - 2 Searchers
    - 1 Sweeper
Interior Search

- The search starts where you are standing. BE AWARE!

- If the threat specified the location of the device, search that area first

- Once in the area of the threat, search the most logical places first
  - Make a quick visual scan of the room to look for anything out of the ordinary
Interior Search - Things to Look For

- Objects not usually within the room:
  - Boxes, suitcases, bags
- Sounds that are not familiar
  - Ticking sounds, hissing sounds
- Smells that are not ordinarily in the room
  - Gas, acid, fish

The perceived access of the bomber to the location being searched will dictate the depth of the search technique employed.
Interior Search - Things to Look For

- Items that may reveal attempts to conceal a device:
  - Pieces of tape
  - Disturbed objects or coverings
  - Scrapings or sawdust
  - Electrical tape or wire insulation
  - Loose boards
  - Signs of prying or screwdriver marks
  - Fishing line, picture wire, or string
  - Partly open doors or cabinets
  - Missing screws or bolts on windows or vents
Interior Search

- The type of search is dependent on the number of personnel & type of equipment available, the current situation, and TIME
  - You will need to establish a search pattern based on the layout and activity of your facility
  - Your methods may vary room to room
  - Too much stimulation overwhelms the search team and they start missing items
- Avoid varying from established search patterns
  - “Stay in your lane”
  - Know your role
Interior Search

- Before searching divide the room into two virtually equal parts based on:
  - Number and type of objects in the room to be searched
  - Not based on the size of the room.
Interior Search

- 4 Phases of a room search
Search - Interior

SEARCH ROOM BY HEIGHT & ASSIGNED AREA
OVERLAP FOR BETTER COVERAGE
Interior Search

- Upon completion of room search
  - Mark room:
    - "Search Completed"
    - Colored tape, chemical light, markers, placards

Areas of Special Consideration

- ANY place that can be reached easily & quickly;
  - Balconies
  - Window ledges
  - Trash cans
  - False ceilings/false floors
- ANYTHING that has power to it;
  - Telephones
  - Electrical appliances
  - Wall outlets
  - Thermostats
  - Light/power switches
5th floor diagram of Sennott Square Computer Science building, Univ. of Pittsburgh
Exterior Search

- Begin at ground level
  - Pay close attention to landscaping, entrances, piles of leaves, trash containers, etc.
  - Manholes, street drainage, etc.
- After Ground level search:
  - Window ledges, HVAC system equipment, etc.
  - Fire Escapes
  - Roof
- 25% of available search personnel should be assigned to search the exterior of the facility.
  - To include grounds keepers and security personnel
Exterior Search

Office for Bombing Prevention
Exterior Search

Office for Bombing Prevention
Parks & Wooded Areas
Discovery of a Suspicious Item

- DO NOT disturb suspected item (isolate)
- Runners are dispatched to alert others of discovery
- Searchers must note details of the item
- Search team evacuates to designated safe area
- Search member remains a safe distance to prevent intrusion
- Do not alter environment
- All information is passed to Incident Commander and emergency response personnel
Secondary Devices

- Secondary devices have a singular purpose – to injure and kill people who have responded to a bomb or threat.
- A secondary device is an explosive device that is used to target first responders and evacuation staging areas.

Always consider the possibility of a secondary device.
Vehicle Scan

- Visual scan only (plain sight)
- Detailed vehicle searches should only be conducted by trained emergency response or security personnel
- Be systematic:
  - Check area immediately around and under the vehicle
  - Clockwise from front of vehicle
  - Exterior then interior
Vehicle Scan

- **Passenger Vehicles**
  - **General:**
    - Areas and components cleaner or dirtier than surrounding areas
    - Unusual fingerprints (grease/oil)
    - Recent paint
    - Unusual scratches/tool marks
    - Fresh body work
    - Fresh caulking
    - Missing/unreadable VIN
    - Out of state &/or dealer license
    - Unusual smell/leaks/smoke
    - Signs of extended road travel
  - **Exterior:**
    - No access to bumper cavities
    - Windows down
    - Numerous radio and/or cellular antennas, etc.
    - Modifications to grill
    - Foreign items in gas tank tube
    - Stress cracks in windshield
    - Uneven weight distribution – low rear end
    - New or broken welds
    - New/shiny bolts or screws
    - Vision of interior obscured
Vehicle Scan

- Passenger Vehicles
  - Tires:
    - Sound solid
    - New tire(s)
    - Unusually clean/dirty lug nuts compared with other wheels
  - Interior:
    - Exposed wiring
    - IED component parts
    - HME precursor chemicals
    - Unusual bumps/bulges in seats
    - Parts of interior intentionally hidden from view
  - Undercarriage:
    - Air shocks w/out trailer hitch
    - New frame welds
    - Items taped/attached to frame
    - Signs of recent installation of components (fuel tank, muffler, etc.)
Vehicle Scan

- Tractor/Trailer

  **Tractor**

  - General:
    - Refer to passenger vehicle indicators
  - Exterior:
    - False compartment in 5th wheel area
    - Compartments in frame rails (frame rails are normally exposed)
    - No access to front bumper cavity
    - Modifications or irregularities with battery box
    - Unusually thick fenders

  - Fuel/Air tanks:
    - Fuel tanks sound hollow when tapped
    - Inconsistent or missing connections around fuel tanks
    - Inconsistent temperature along length of fuel tank(s)

  - Interior:
    - Plugged vents in dash
    - Fuel containers in cab
    - Unusually clean cab area
    - Total absence of personal items or travel bags
    - Rips, bulges, or repairs in roof liner
Vehicle Scan

- **Tractor/Trailer**

  **Tractor (cont)**
  - **Undercarriage:**
    - Boxed-in sections of frame
    - Signs of recent installation of components
    - Fresh undercoating or paint
    - Spare items or tanks that have no obvious use

  **Trailer**
  - **General:**
    - Natural compartments in 5th wheel filled or welded shut
    - Trailer decking or floor showing signs of modification

- **Inside tires smaller than outside tires**
- **Strange or new tanks**
- **No “air in” tanks by rear trailer wheels**

- **Closed Hopper:**
  - Missing support equip (hoses, etc.)
  - New metalwork
  - Discharge valves and supporting equip show signs of corrosion (lack of usage)
  - Company insignia not professionally applied to tanker
### Vehicle Scan

- **Tractor/Trailer**
  
  **Trailer (cont)**
  
  - **Liquid Tanker:**
    - Refer to previous indicators
    - Inconsistent temperature along tank length
    - Lack of proper HAZMAT signage
    - Inconsistent sounds when tapping sides of trailer
  
  - **Cargo Trailers (& box trucks):**
    - Refer to previous indicators
    - Inconsistent distance between ribs (esp. toward front)

- **Refrigeration Trailer:**
  - Refrigeration temp not between 32°-55°F (0°-13°C)
  - Sealed or covered inspection ports in front and/or rear
  - Blocked or missing drain holes in front and/or rear
  - Modified, tampered with, or missing fuel tank for refrigeration unit
Vehicle Scan

- Subversive group identifiers
Vehicle Scan

- Safety Considerations:
  - Be systematic and thorough
  - Work in teams
  - Do not approach a vehicle while the motor is running
  - Do not allow yourself to get into a vulnerable situation with respect to the vehicle occupants
  - Wear brightly colored vests (if possible)
  - Maximize sensory input
    - Sight
    - Sound
    - Smell
    - Touch
QUESTIONS?
Practical Exercise
Convention Center

- 7.9 acres
- 1.5 million sq.ft.
- 313,000 sq.ft. exhibit space
- 53 meeting rooms (77,952 sq.ft.)
- 12,000 sq.ft. kitchen
- 710 space garage
- 37 loading bays
## Convention Center Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 June - 07 July</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church (USA) 2012 General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-18 June</td>
<td>National Association of Counties Annual Conference &amp; Exhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-10 Aug</td>
<td>2012 IEEE International Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14 Sep</td>
<td>American Wind Energy Association Resource Assessment Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-03 Oct</td>
<td>TTI Vanguard Conference Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18 Oct</td>
<td><strong>2012 Pittsburgh Coal Conference</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Nov – 02 Dec</td>
<td>LEGO KidsFest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Dec</td>
<td>World Affairs Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Office of Bombing Prevention
Practical Exercise

- Bomb Threat
  - A member of the security staff receives a call from an agitated individual who states: "There is a bomb in the building and there is nothing you can do to stop it! You should get everyone out right now unless you want them to die."
  - The caller also stated that, "only a dying soul can contemplate the destruction of life that they’re discussing in that building right now!"
  - Before losing the caller, the security officer was able to ask a few questions:
    - Where is the device located?
      - Exhibit Hall A
    - What does the device look like?
      - Possibly a bag or backpack (partially distorted)
    - When will it detonate?
      - Repeated part of the original message (near verbatim)
Practical Exercise

- Caller characteristics:
  - Female
  - Mid-late 30s
  - Possibly Caucasian
  - Possibly educated (well spoken)
  - Agitated / angry
  - Rapid breath
  - Loud

- Background noise:
  - Possible other people talking nearby
  - Street traffic
  - Wind
Practical Exercise

What would you do?

- Consider the following:
  - Roles of response personnel – Who would you keep on scene?
  - Factors involved in their decision to evacuate (or not)
  - Type of searches conducted – Interior, Exterior or Vehicle Search
  - Identify areas that would be critical to your type of facility.
  - Priorities of search (hazardous areas, publicly accessible areas, key areas, or systematic search) based on the threat
  - Access control and accountability, isolation of the scene
  - Traffic control
  - Location of assembly area (s), traffic control points, incident control point, access control, or shelter-in-place locations.
Conclusion

- Office for Bombing Prevention
- Current IED related events
- Pre-incident planning / Risk management
- Roles and responsibilities of designated response personnel / BTM continuum
- IED overview
- IED search techniques overview
- IED evacuation techniques overview
- Deter, prevent, detect, protect against, and respond to the terrorist/criminal use of explosives and bomb threats in the United States
QUESTIONS?