



U. S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Arson & Explosives Research and Intelligence Division  
(AERID)  
United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC)

# 2025

## UNITED STATES BOMB DATA CENTER (USBDC) EXPLOSIVES INCIDENT REPORT (EIR)



Source: <https://www.washingtonpost.com>

### Scope

The *Annual Explosives Incident Report* reviews bombing and explosives-related incidents from information reported to the United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC) through the Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) and open-source information collected through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire).

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## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Executive Summary

#### INTRODUCTION

The 2025 *Explosives Incident Report* (EIR) is an informational product prepared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC), in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP). This report examines the total number of explosives-related incidents (*explosions and bombings, recoveries, suspicious packages, bomb threats, and hoax-device incidents*) reported in ATF's Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) and open-source information collected through CISA OBP's Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) during calendar year (CY) 2025.

#### BACKGROUND

BATS is a comprehensive web-based arson and explosives incident repository, case management and reporting system containing more than 830,000 incidents documented by Federal law enforcement agencies, Department of War—Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, public safety bomb squads, as well as fire and arson investigation units from participating Federal, State, local and Tribal agencies. In accordance with 18 USC § 846(b), Federal agencies are required to report incidents involving arson and the suspected criminal misuse of explosives to ATF, whereas State and local agencies may voluntarily report such incidents. The USBDC's mission is to collect, analyze and disseminate critical arson and explosives incident information and intelligence to Federal, State, local and Tribal law enforcement and public safety officials, as well as military and international partners, in an effort to increase regional, national and international situational awareness to better detect, deter and prevent future criminal and terrorist acts.

CISA OBP's TRIPwire is the Department of Homeland Security's secure, online, collaborative information-sharing resource portal for the Nation's security and emergency services professionals across the public and private sectors. It is a secure, restricted-access information-sharing platform containing explosives-related incidents reported through open sources to provide increased awareness of evolving improvised explosive device (IED) tactics, techniques, and procedures and support threat and incident-based crisis decision-making. TRIPwire combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos gathered directly from violent extremist sources to help users anticipate, identify, and prevent IED incidents. CISA operates the OBP TRIPwire program pursuant to the authority provided in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended), including 6 USC § 652. To provide the most comprehensive explosives-related incident information, the USBDC collaborates with CISA OBP to collect explosives-related incidents not captured in BATS from TRIPwire.

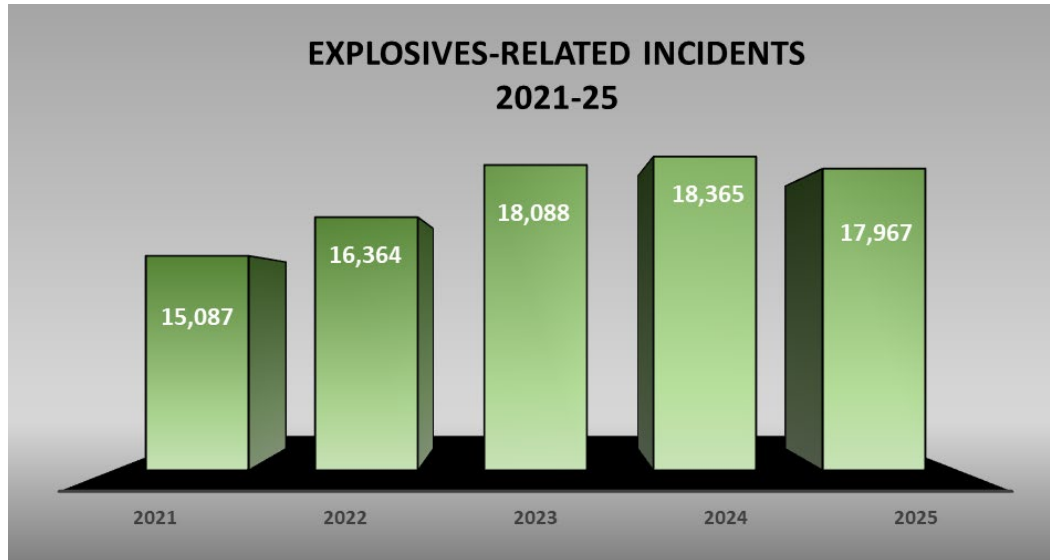
#### DISCLAIMER

The data represented in this report has undergone an extensive quality assurance review process to clarify any ambiguities in incidents entered by the reporting agencies. The accuracy of the data is user-dependent; therefore, a small percentage may be incorrectly categorized. In addition, BATS is a dynamic incident management system and, as such, does not preclude the possibility that the statistics represented may differ slightly from previously reported data. This can occur, for example, when the owner of a specific record(s) updates or makes changes to the record, such as reclassifying the incident type or materials recovered. TRIPwire open-source reporting of explosives-related incidents in the United States and its territories is derived from news outlets and/or other multimedia channels and is verified to the extent possible. TRIPwire data does not include classified or law-enforcement sensitive information. Due to the nature of open-source information collection, TRIPwire data may not reflect all explosives-related incidents or casualty figures during the stated period.

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

The CY 2025 *Explosives Incident Report* includes a total of 17,967 explosives-related incidents reported in BATS and TRIPwire.



**Figure 1. Overall Explosives-Related Incidents, 2021–25**  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

Combined, there were 702 explosions reported in BATS and TRIPwire, a decrease of 15 percent since the prior year. Of the reported explosions, 254 were bombings. There was a total of 8,523 recoveries reported in BATS and TRIPwire in 2025, with the majority being explosives (non-IEDs). There was a total of 6,289 suspicious/unattended package incidents reported in BATS and TRIPwire in 2025. Bomb threats decreased by 33 percent in 2025, with a total combined number of 2,103 reported incidents. Education, office/business, and assembly locations were the top three targets of bomb threats during 2025. There are factors that may have contributed to the decrease in the total number of incidents and the decrease in the number of bomb threats reported, to include reduced open-source reporting, changes to reporting procedures, and/or a reduction of incidents.

### LOOKING AHEAD

The USBDC, in partnership with CISA OBP, will continue to collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding arson and suspected criminal misuse of explosives to increase situational awareness in order to detect, deter and prevent criminal acts. For Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) inquiries regarding this product, please submit your request using the following link: <https://www.securerelease.us/>. For any specific questions or concerns regarding FOIA requests, please visit the ATF Freedom of Information Act website at <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act-foia>. Additional EIRs can be found at <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics>.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
Office of Field Operations  
Arson & Explosives Research and Intelligence Division  
United States Bomb Data Center

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Explosions

#### 1.1 Explosion Incidents, Summary, and Trends

Explosion Incidents are identified by the following categories: *bombings*, *accidental*, *undetermined*, *under investigation* and *not specified*. A *bombing* is defined as an explosion where an explosive (non-IED), improvised explosive device, or overpressure device was used criminally with intent to damage or cause harm. An *accidental* explosion is an explosion that was caused by an accident or there was no criminal intent. The *undetermined* explosion category is used when the investigation has concluded, but the cause of the explosion could not be identified to an acceptable level of certainty. The *under investigation* category is used when the cause of the explosion is still pending or awaiting laboratory results. Lastly, *not specified* indicates a subcategory was not selected.

Explosion Incidents include all incidents where explosive materials, chemicals, or ignitable mixtures were determined to be the primary cause of an explosion.

There were 702 Explosion Incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** during 2025 — a 15-percent decrease from 2024.

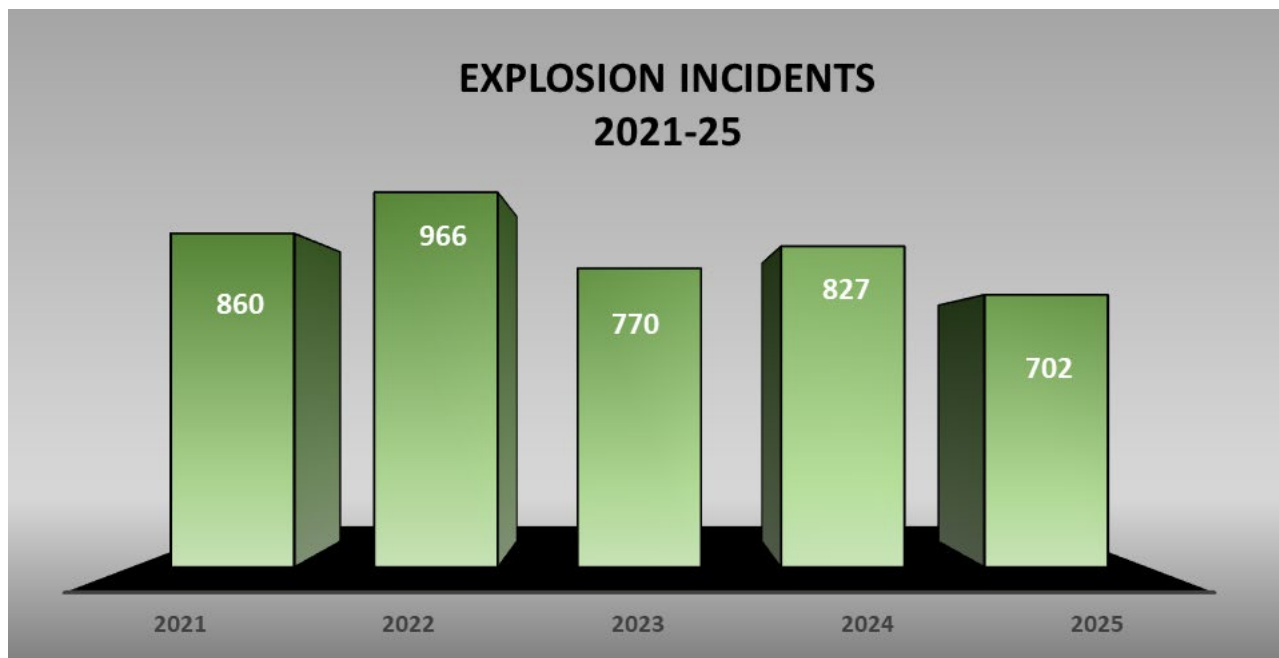


Figure 2. Explosion Incidents, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### 1.2 Explosion Incidents with Reported Injuries

The chart below identifies the number of reported injuries due to explosion-related incidents for the past 5 years.

| Injuries        |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year            | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Fire Service    | 8    | 0    | 5    | 14   | 6    |
| Law Enforcement | 1    | 4    | 1    | 2    | 4    |
| Suspects        | 24   | 15   | 10   | 5    | 5    |
| Victims         | 67   | 53   | 92   | 138  | 102  |
| Total           | 100  | 72   | 108  | 159  | 117  |

Figure 3. Explosion Incidents with Injuries, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

### 1.3 Explosion Incidents with Reported Fatalities

The chart below identifies the number of reported fatalities due to explosion-related incidents for the past 5 years.

| Fatalities      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year            | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Fire Service    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Law Enforcement | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 3    |
| Suspects        | 2    | 6    | 4    | 1    | 0    |
| Victims         | 25   | 26   | 23   | 34   | 35   |
| Total           | 27   | 32   | 27   | 35   | 38   |

Figure 4. Explosion Incidents with Fatalities, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### 1.4 BATS and TRIPwire Explosion Incidents and Type of Bombing

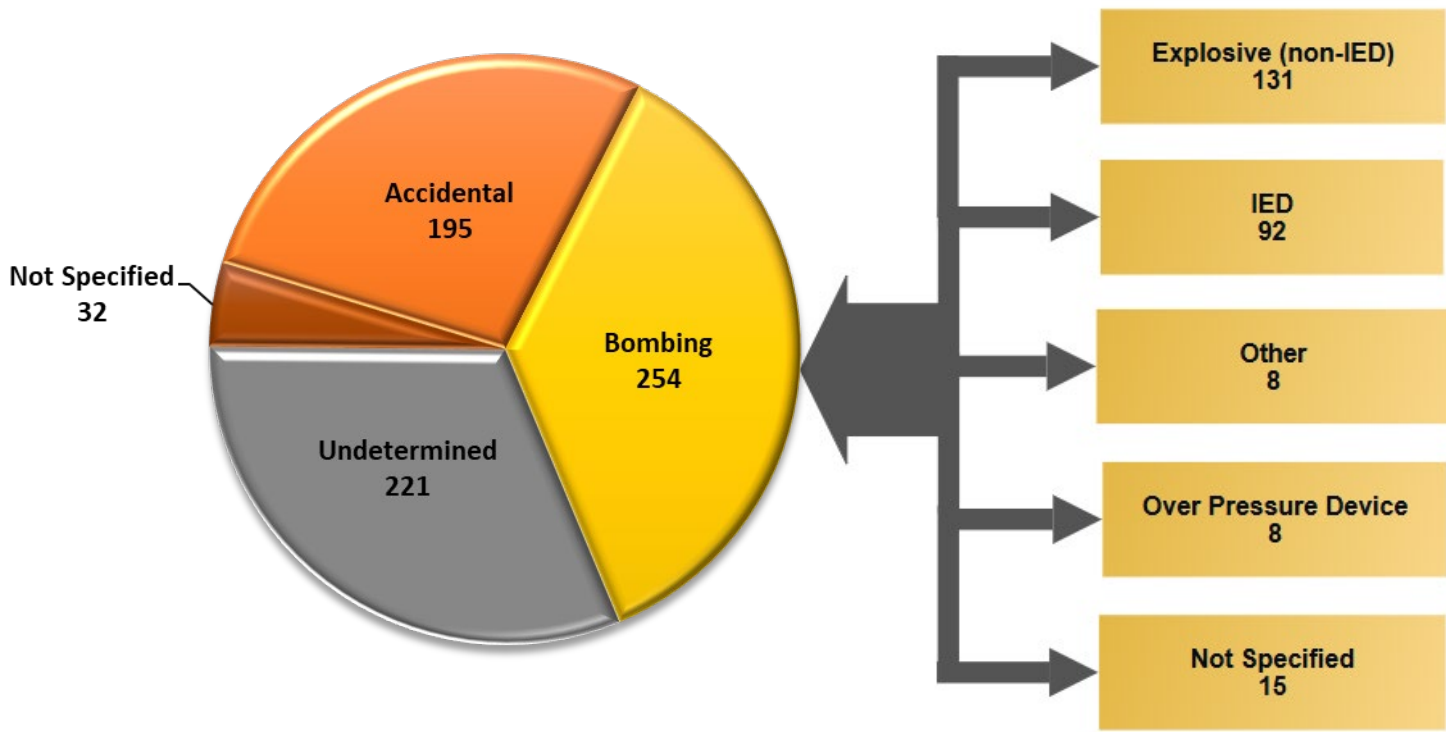


Figure 5. Explosion Incidents, Type and Subtype  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

### 1.5 Bombing Trends

There were 254 bombing incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** in 2025. This is a 15-percent decrease from the prior year. Bombings are broken down into the following categories: *IED*, *Over Pressure Devices*, *Other*, and *Explosive (non-IED such as commercial, military, fireworks, and homemade explosives (HMEs))*.

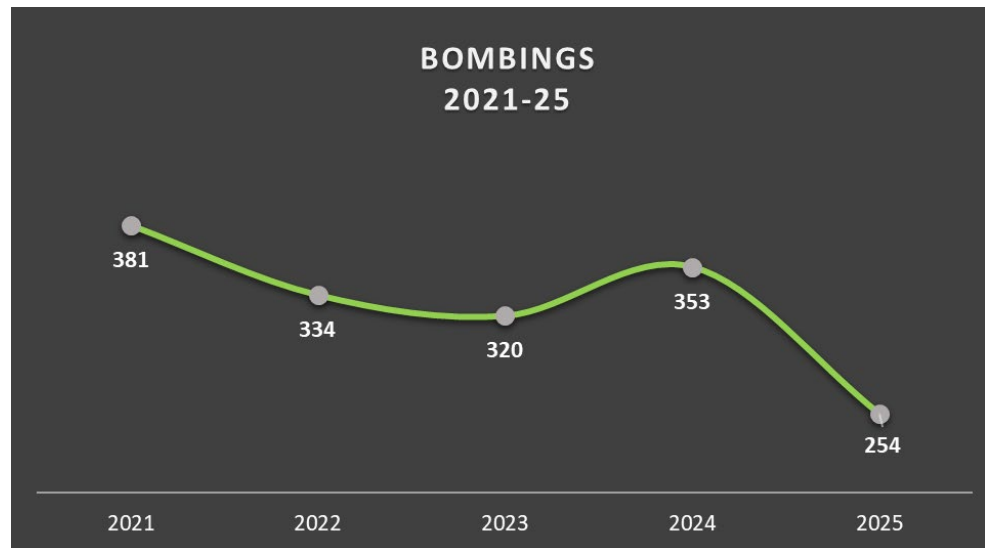


Figure 6. Bombing Incidents, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

Figure 7 breaks down the total number of bombing incidents by State during CY 2025.

Note: States missing from figure 7 indicate there were no reported bombings in that State during CY 2025.

| STATES        | TOTAL | STATES         | TOTAL |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| ALASKA        | 1     | MISSISSIPPI    | 1     |
| ARIZONA       | 9     | NEBRASKA       | 1     |
| ARKANSAS      | 1     | NEVADA         | 3     |
| CALIFORNIA    | 39    | NEW JERSEY     | 6     |
| COLORADO      | 7     | NEW YORK       | 7     |
| DELAWARE      | 1     | NORTH CAROLINA | 4     |
| FLORIDA       | 16    | OHIO           | 16    |
| GEORGIA       | 6     | OKLAHOMA       | 2     |
| HAWAII        | 1     | OREGON         | 6     |
| ILLINOIS      | 10    | PENNSYLVANIA   | 13    |
| INDIANA       | 6     | SOUTH CAROLINA | 2     |
| IOWA          | 5     | SOUTH DAKOTA   | 1     |
| KANSAS        | 8     | TEXAS          | 5     |
| LOUISIANA     | 1     | UTAH           | 5     |
| MAINE         | 2     | VERMONT        | 1     |
| MARYLAND      | 14    | VIRGINIA       | 2     |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 4     | WASHINGTON     | 26    |
| MICHIGAN      | 5     | WISCONSIN      | 5     |
| MISSOURI      | 11    | WEST VIRGINIA  | 1     |

**Figure 7. Bombings by State**  
**Source: BATS and TRIPwire**

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### 1.6 Explosions, All Devices and Materials – Main Charges

Figure 8 provides the number of main charges reported in **BATS** related to Explosion Incidents for the past 5 years.

*Note: Unknown or N/A located at the bottom of the chart indicates that no main charge was identified or that the main charge was unknown at the time of the record entry.*

| Explosion - Main Charges                                     |            |            |            |            |            |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Material Subtype Description                                 | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       | 2024       | 2025       | Total        |
| Expanding Gas (Overpressure Device)                          | 4          | 3          | 5          | 3          | 1          | 16           |
| Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Explosive Compounds   | 6          | 3          | 4          | 6          | 6          | 25           |
| Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Fuel Oxidizer Mixture | 12         | 17         | 15         | 9          | 8          | 61           |
| Ignitable Gas                                                | 8          | 2          | 9          | 8          | 7          | 34           |
| Ignitable Liquid                                             | 4          | 10         | 4          | 3          | 0          | 21           |
| Ignitable Solid                                              | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 10         | 11           |
| Other (Not identified)                                       | 5          | 8          | 10         | 5          | 1          | 29           |
| Commercial Explosives - Ammunition                           | 2          | 2          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 7            |
| Commercial Explosives - Cast Explosives                      | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1            |
| Commercial Explosives - Binary                               | 9          | 6          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 27           |
| Commercial Explosives - Det Cord                             | 2          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 4            |
| Commercial Explosives - Liquid Explosives                    | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 2            |
| Commercial Explosives - Dynamite                             | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 2            |
| Commercial Explosives - Blasting Agent                       | 0          | 0          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 2            |
| Commercial Explosives - Propellant                           | 7          | 7          | 7          | 14         | 10         | 45           |
| Commercial Explosives - Pyrotechnics/Fireworks               | 87         | 81         | 59         | 61         | 74         | 362          |
| Explosive Powder (Manufacture/Production Unknown)            | 0          | 5          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 5            |
| Special Purpose Devices                                      | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1            |
| Military Explosives - Incendiaries                           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1            |
| Military Explosives - Munitions/Ordnance                     | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 2            |
| Military Explosives - Propellants                            | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 3            |
| Unknown or N/A                                               | 95         | 79         | 101        | 73         | 67         | 415          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                           | <b>243</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>224</b> | <b>189</b> | <b>195</b> | <b>1,076</b> |

**Figure 8. Explosion – Main Charges, 2021–25**  
Source: BATS

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### 1.7 Explosion – Device Containers

Figure 9 provides the number of containers by type reported in explosion incidents in **BATS** in 2025.

*Note: Unknown and N/A are respectively selected when either a container was not known at the time of entry or there was no container associated with the device.*

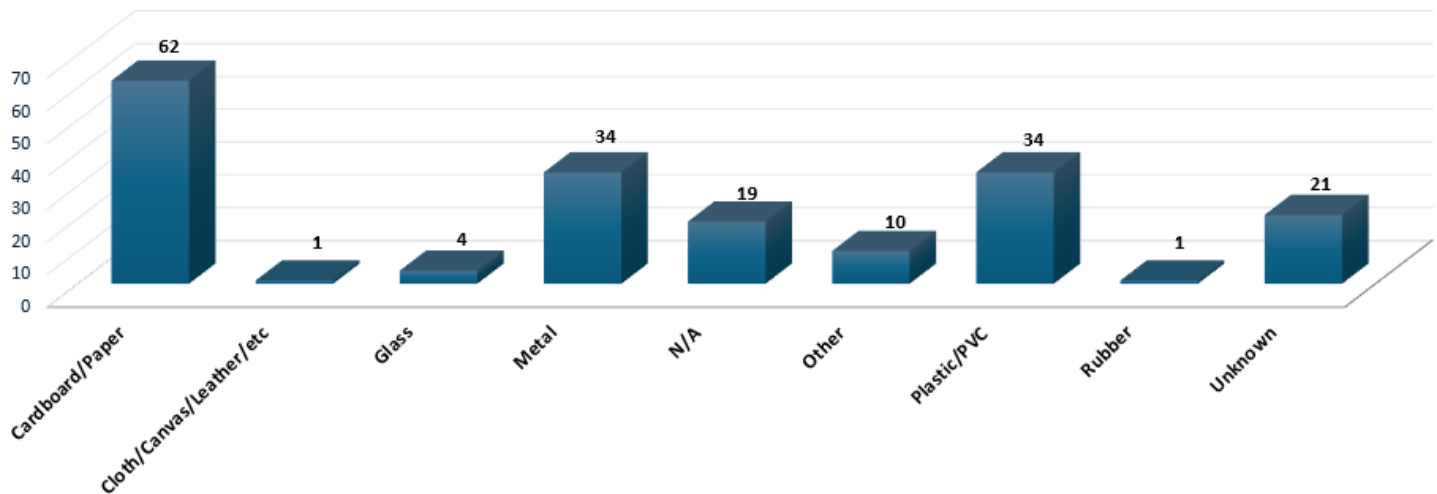


Figure 9. Explosion Device Containers – 2025  
Source: BATS

### 1.8 Explosion – Switches

Figure 10 shows the total number of switches reported in **BATS** during an explosion incident for CY 2025. Time–Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) switches were the highest reported switch type during 2025.

*Note: Unknown or N/A is selected when either a switch was not known at the time of entry or there was no switch associated with the device.*

| Switch Type                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Command - Command Wire/Mechanical Switch                | 2   |
| Command - Radio Controlled                              | 2   |
| Time - Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) | 6   |
| Unknown                                                 | 92  |
| Grand Total                                             | 102 |

Figure 10. Switches Related to Explosions – 2025  
Source: BATS

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Recoveries

#### 2.1 Recovery Incidents, Summary and Trends

A recovery, as used within the context of this report, is defined as a recovery of explosives, to include the following: non-improvised explosive devices (non-IEDs) – commercial explosives, military explosives, fireworks, and homemade explosives (HMEs); chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN); IEDs; incendiary devices; over pressure devices; precursors; ammunition; bomb-making information; as well as inert commercial and inert military explosives. There were 8,523 reported recovery incidents in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** in 2025 – an increase of 9 percent since 2024.

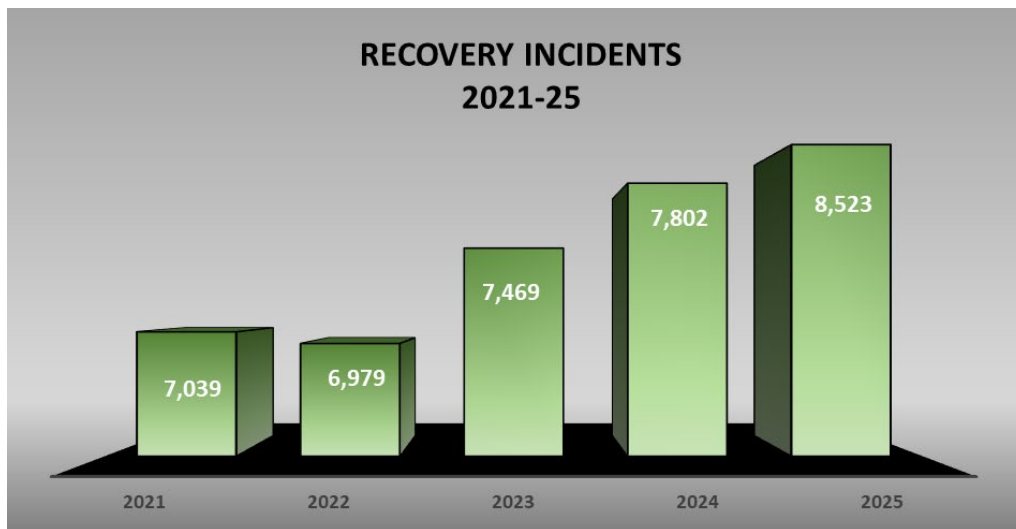


Figure 11. Recovery Incidents, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

#### 2.2 Recovery Types

Overall, the largest recovery type and subtype categories remain unchanged. Explosive (non-IED) recoveries represent the majority of recoveries during 2025, as reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire**. This is followed by the “Other” category, which includes the following subtypes: Ammunition, Bomb-Making Information, Inert–Commercial, and Inert–Military. Of those subtypes, Ammunition (1,567) and Inert–Military (1,147) were the most reported. (See figures 12 and 13.)

| Recovery Types                                  |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Explosives (non-IED: comm, mil, fireworks, HME) | 4,198 |
| Other (Inert, Ammunition, or Bomb Making Info)  | 2,910 |
| IED                                             | 690   |
| Incendiary Device                               | 252   |
| Precursor Chemicals (also sensitive chemicals)  | 184   |
| Not Specified                                   | 123   |
| Under Investigation                             | 88    |
| Over Pressure Device                            | 43    |
| (Not chemical reaction/acid bombs)              | 35    |

Figure 12. Recovery Types – 2025  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### 2.3 Recovery Subtypes

|                                                        |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>CBRN (Not chemical reaction/acid bombs)</b>         | <b>35</b>    |
| <b>Explosives (non-IED: comm, mil, fireworks, HME)</b> | <b>4,198</b> |
| Commercial Explosives                                  | 1,039        |
| HME                                                    | 124          |
| Military Explosives                                    | 573          |
| Military Ordnance (not Inert)                          | 930          |
| Pyrotechnics (non-military)                            | 1,267        |
| Not Specified                                          | 265          |
| <b>IED</b>                                             | <b>690</b>   |
| <b>Incendiary Device</b>                               | <b>252</b>   |
| <b>Other (Inert, Ammunition, or Bomb Making Info)</b>  | <b>2,910</b> |
| Ammunition (not ordnance)                              | 1,567        |
| Bomb Making Information                                | 17           |
| Inert - Commercial                                     | 82           |
| Inert - Military                                       | 1,147        |
| Not Specified                                          | 97           |
| <b>Over Pressure Device</b>                            | <b>43</b>    |
| <b>Precursor Chemicals (also sensitive chemicals)</b>  | <b>184</b>   |
| <b>Under Investigation</b>                             | <b>88</b>    |
| <b>Not Specified</b>                                   | <b>123</b>   |

Figure 13. Recovery Subtypes – 2025

Source: BATS and TRIPwire

### 2.4 Recovery Incidents by Target Type

Of the recovery incidents where a target was reported in both **BATS** and **TRIPwire** during 2025, the majority took place at Residential structures (27 percent), Detention/Corrections/Government (10 percent), and Outside/Special Properties (5 percent). *Note: The majority of recovery incidents at Detention/Corrections/Government and Law Enforcement/Emergency offices do not indicate that a specific device was recovered after being placed at the location; rather, it is most likely due to explosives material turn-ins.* (See figure 14 for a complete list of all recoveries by location.)

| Recovery by Target Type          |     |                            |       |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| Agriculture                      | 90  | Office/Business            | 236   |
| Assembly                         | 318 | Open Area                  | 92    |
| Detention/Corrections/Government | 825 | Other Structures           | 114   |
| Education                        | 61  | Outside/Special Properties | 434   |
| Field/Woods                      | 87  | Person                     | 79    |
| Healthcare                       | 19  | Processing                 | 6     |
| Law Enforcement/Emergency        | 313 | Religious                  | 10    |
| Manufacturing                    | 8   | Residential                | 2,342 |
| Mercantile                       | 47  | Storage                    | 372   |
| Military - Structure             | 10  | Unknown                    | 143   |
| Military - Vehicle               | 5   | Utility                    | 19    |
| Military - Vessel                | 1   | Vehicles                   | 158   |
| Mining                           | 14  | No Target Specified        | 2,713 |
| Multi-Use Property               | 7   |                            |       |

Figure 14. Recovery Incidents by Target Type – 2025

Source: BATS and TRIPwire

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### 2.5 Recovery – All Devices and Materials - Main Charges

Figure 15 provides the number of main charges by type reported as recovered in **BATS** for the past 5 years.

*Note: Unknown or N/A (located at the bottom of the chart) indicates there was no main charge identified or the main charge was unknown at the time of the record entry.*

| Recovery Main Charges                                        |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Material Type                                                | 2021         | 2022         | 2023         | 2024         | 2025         | Grand Total   |
| Commercial Explosives - Ammunition                           | 25           | 32           | 17           | 19           | 24           | 117           |
| Commercial Explosives - Binary                               | 59           | 57           | 82           | 53           | 60           | 311           |
| Commercial Explosives - Blasting Agent                       | 49           | 22           | 44           | 37           | 41           | 193           |
| Commercial Explosives - Cast Explosives                      | 15           | 16           | 19           | 23           | 32           | 105           |
| Commercial Explosives - Det Cord                             | 47           | 50           | 34           | 46           | 52           | 229           |
| Commercial Explosives - Dynamite                             | 112          | 87           | 84           | 83           | 94           | 460           |
| Commercial Explosives - Liquid Explosives                    | 1            | 1            | 6            | 2            | 4            | 14            |
| Commercial Explosives - Plastic Explosives                   | 11           | 14           | 14           | 12           | 17           | 68            |
| Commercial Explosives - Propellant                           | 196          | 170          | 199          | 175          | 191          | 931           |
| Commercial Explosives - Pyrotechnic Fireworks                | 458          | 558          | 418          | 416          | 406          | 2,256         |
| Commercial Explosives - Shaped Charge                        | 2            | 1            | 8            | 7            | 1            | 19            |
| Expanding Gas (Overpressure Device)                          | 4            | 4            | 3            | 1            | 6            | 18            |
| Explosive Powder (Manufacture/Production Unknown)            | 0            | 46           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 46            |
| Ignitable Gas                                                | 9            | 9            | 15           | 9            | 9            | 51            |
| Ignitable Liquid                                             | 59           | 30           | 45           | 31           | 41           | 206           |
| Ignitable Solid                                              | 7            | 10           | 17           | 19           | 12           | 65            |
| Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Explosive Compounds   | 52           | 23           | 88           | 39           | 44           | 246           |
| Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Fuel Oxidizer Mixture | 90           | 54           | 104          | 70           | 69           | 387           |
| Lab Use Only                                                 | 2            | 2            | 0            | 2            | 0            | 6             |
| Military Explosives - Demolition Materials                   | 28           | 24           | 25           | 20           | 14           | 111           |
| Military Explosives - Incendiaries                           | 18           | 14           | 19           | 11           | 16           | 78            |
| Military Explosives - Munitions/Ordnance                     | 89           | 69           | 98           | 61           | 97           | 414           |
| Military Explosives - Propellants                            | 10           | 6            | 12           | 3            | 3            | 34            |
| Other                                                        | 72           | 53           | 89           | 43           | 57           | 314           |
| Special Purpose Devices                                      | 22           | 19           | 29           | 30           | 23           | 123           |
| Unknown or N/A                                               | 703          | 709          | 755          | 702          | 764          | 3,633         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                           | <b>2,140</b> | <b>2,080</b> | <b>2,224</b> | <b>1,914</b> | <b>2,077</b> | <b>10,435</b> |

Figure 15. Recovery – Main Charges, 2021–25  
Source: BATS

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### 2.6 Recovery – Switches

Figure 16 shows the total number of switches reported in **BATS** during a recovery incident for CY 2025. Time–Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) switches were the highest reported switch type during 2025.

*Note: Unknown or N/A is selected when either a switch was not known at the time of entry or there was no switch associated with the device.*

| Switch Type                                             |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Time - Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) | 38    |
| Command - Pull                                          | 14    |
| Command - Radio Controlled                              | 6     |
| Command - Command Projectile                            | 3     |
| Victim Operated - Pressure                              | 3     |
| Victim Operated - Tension                               | 3     |
| Victim Operated - Tension Release                       | 3     |
| Command - Command Wire/Mechanical Switch                | 2     |
| Time - Electronic (Clock, Timer, Watch, etc)            | 1     |
| Time - Mechanical (Clock Mechanism, Displacement)       | 1     |
| Victim Operated - Pressure Release                      | 1     |
| Unknown or N/A                                          | 1,101 |
| Grand Total                                             | 1,176 |

Figure 16. Recovered Switches – 2025  
Source: BATS

### 2.7 Recovery – Containers

Figure 17 provides the number of containers by type reported as recovered in **BATS** in 2025.

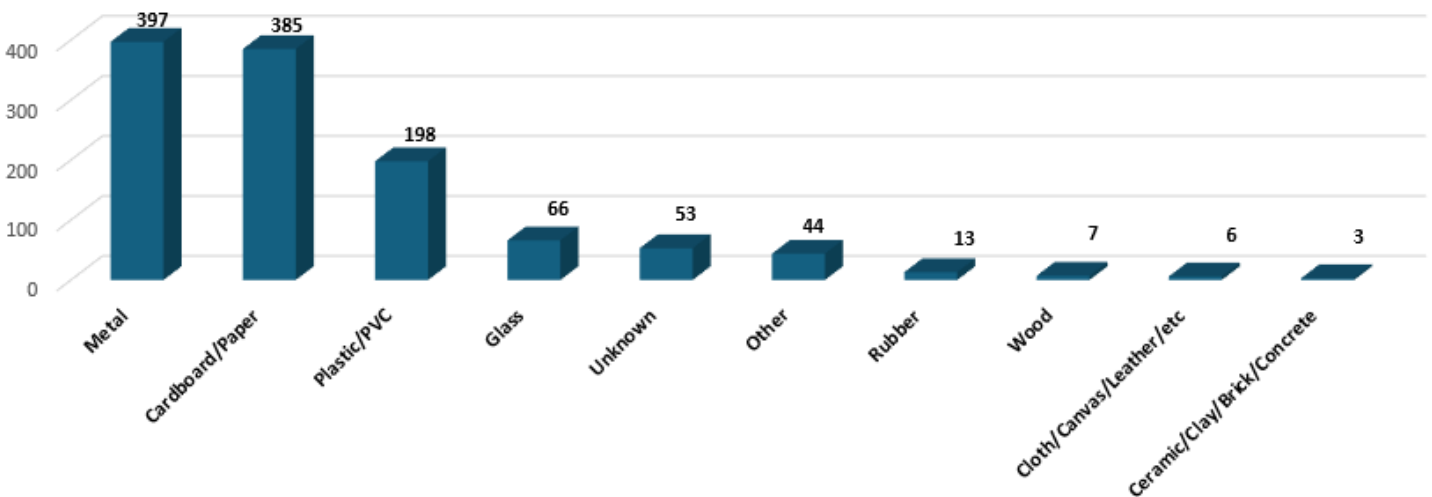


Figure 17. Recovery of Containers – 2025  
Source: BATS

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Suspicious Packages

#### 2.8 Suspicious Packages, Summary, and Trends

There were 6,289 suspicious/unattended package incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** during the 2025 calendar year, a slight increase since 2024.

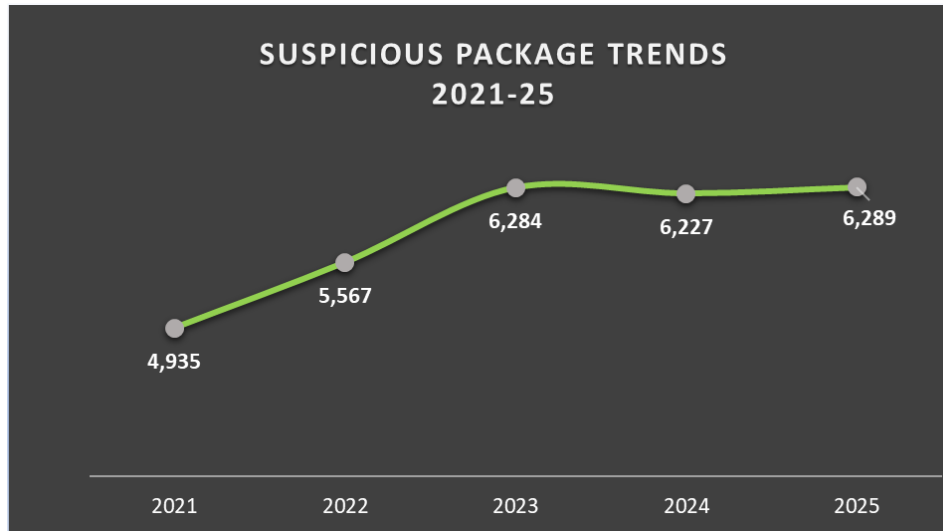


Figure 18. BATS Suspicious/Unattended Packages, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

The greatest decreases were in Luggage/Briefcase and Book Bag/Purse, while the greatest increases were in Unattended Baggage and Suspicious Containers. *Note: The creation of the Unattended Baggage category in BATS in CY 2024 led to a decrease in the selection of the Luggage/Briefcase category in CY 2025.*

| Type                      | 2024  | 2025  | Difference |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Book Bag / Purse          | 866   | 770   | ↓ -96      |
| Cargo (commercial)        | 36    | 22    | ↓ -14      |
| Letter / Envelope         | 164   | 154   | ↓ -10      |
| Luggage / Briefcase       | 1,619 | 477   | ↓ -1,142   |
| Other                     | 939   | 1,043 | ↑ 104      |
| Package / Parcel          | 681   | 796   | ↑ 115      |
| Person                    | 79    | 80    | ↑ 1        |
| Powder (Without Envelope) | 39    | 46    | ↑ 7        |
| Suspicious Container      | 901   | 1,287 | ↑ 386      |
| Unattended Baggage        | 649   | 1,271 | ↑ 622      |
| Vehicle                   | 196   | 252   | ↑ 56       |
| Not Identified            | 58    | 42    | ↓ -16      |

Figure 19. BATS Suspicious/Unattended Package Incident Types – 2025  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Bomb Threats

#### 3.1 Bomb Threats, Summary, and Trends

There were 2,103 bomb-threat incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** in 2025 – a decrease of 33 percent since the prior year.

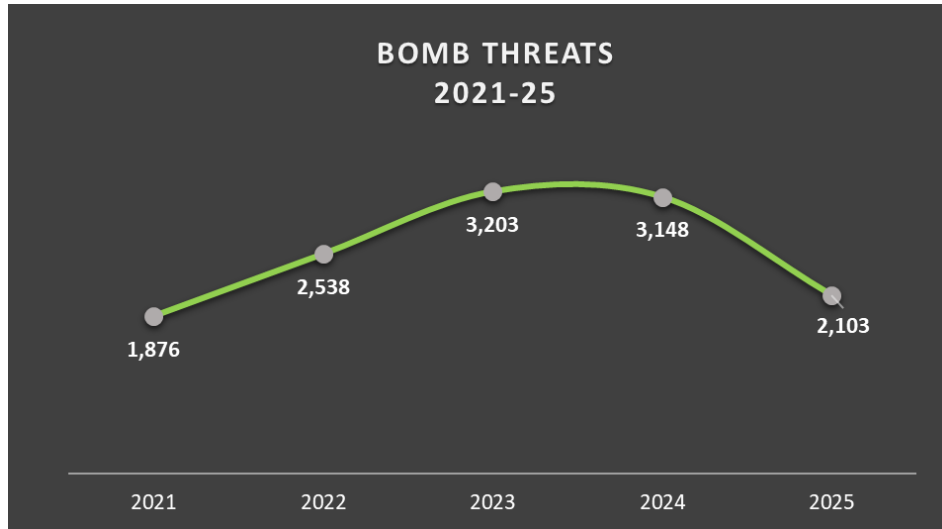


Figure 20. BATS Bomb Threats, 2021–25

Source: BATS and TRIPwire

#### 3.2 Bomb Threats by Target

Education facilities (555), Office/Business (281), and Assembly (268) locations were the **top three** targets of bomb threats in 2025.

| Bomb Threats by Target Type      |     |                            |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| Assembly                         | 268 | Not specified              | 314 |
| Detention/Corrections/Government | 91  | Office/Business            | 281 |
| Education                        | 555 | Open Area                  | 5   |
| Energy                           | 1   | Other Structures           | 20  |
| Field/Woods                      | 3   | Outside/Special Properties | 45  |
| Healthcare                       | 128 | Person                     | 4   |
| Law Enforcement/Emergency        | 19  | Religious                  | 37  |
| Manufacturing                    | 10  | Residential                | 227 |
| Mercantile                       | 35  | Storage                    | 9   |
| Military - Structure             | 4   | Utility                    | 6   |
| Military - Vehicle               | 1   | Vehicles                   | 35  |
| Multi-Use Property               | 5   |                            |     |

Figure 21. BATS Bomb Threats by Target – 2025

Source: BATS and TRIPwire

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Hoaxes

#### 4.1 Hoax Device Incidents, Summary, and Trends

There were 350 hoax devices reported in **BATS** and **TRIPwire** in 2025. Eighty-one (81) percent of the reported hoax devices were IED-type hoax devices. California, Florida, and Texas had the most reported hoax devices.

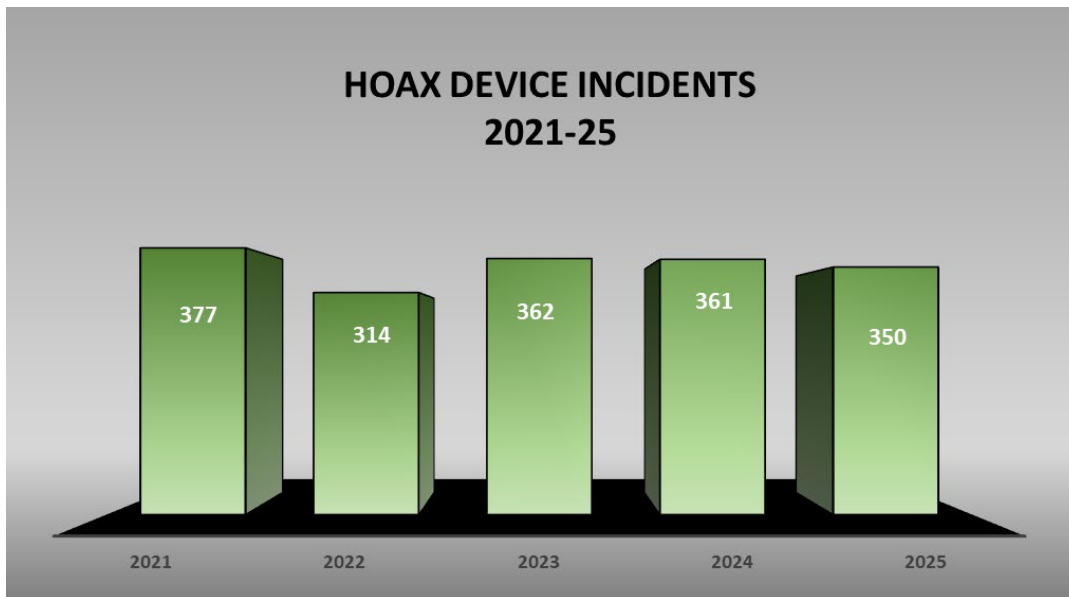


Figure 22. BATS Hoax Device Incidents, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

#### 4.2 Hoax Devices by Incident Type

The most commonly reported hoax devices in 2025 were IEDs. Thirty-eight (38) of the 350 hoax devices did not specify a type.

| Type of reported hoax devices           | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IED                                     | 307  | 286  | 305  | 300  | 286  |
| CBRN (Not chemical reaction/acid bombs) | 35   | 1    | 10   | 11   | 8    |
| Incendiary Device                       | 13   | 13   | 13   | 16   | 18   |
| Not Specified                           | 22   | 14   | 34   | 34   | 38   |
| Total                                   | 377  | 314  | 362  | 361  | 350  |

Figure 23. Hoax Incident Types and Subtypes, 2021–25  
Source: BATS and TRIPwire

# Thefts and Losses of Explosives

## 5.1 Explosives Thefts, Summary, and Trends

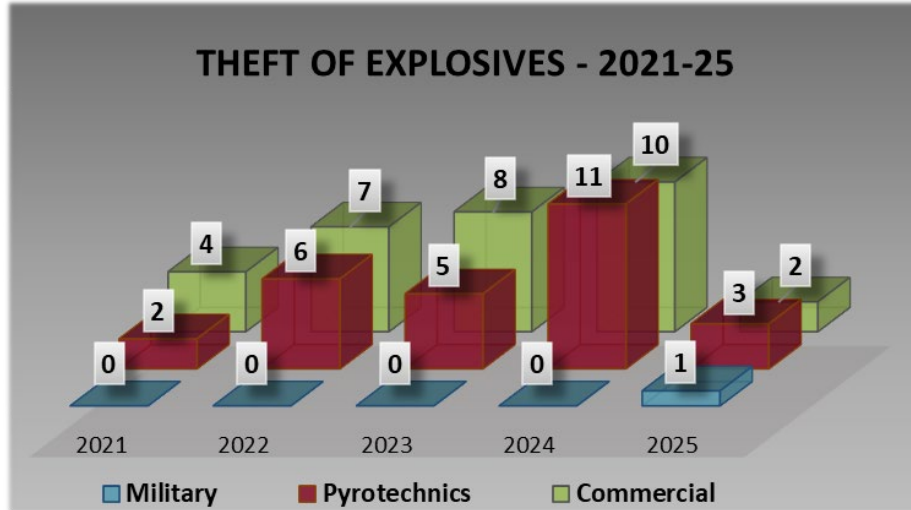


Figure 24. Explosives Theft Types, 2021-25

Source: BATS

There were six (6) reported thefts of explosives from Federal explosives licensees in 2025 and three (3) reported suspicious activities. The reported suspicious activities include: one (1) attempt to gain entry, one (1) entry made but nothing removed, and one (1) unusual inquiry. Pyrotechnic explosives were the most stolen explosive type. These numbers do not represent the quantity of explosives reported as a theft but rather the number of reported incidents.

*Note: ATF does not regulate military explosives. Therefore, there is no requirement for the military to report lost or stolen explosives to ATF.*

## 5.2 Explosives Theft Types per State and U.S. Territories

Figure 25 identifies States and U.S. territories where explosives thefts were reported in 2025.

| State/U.S. Territory | Commercial | Military | Pyrotechnics | Total |
|----------------------|------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| GUAM                 | 1          |          |              | 1     |
| KENTUCKY             |            | 1        |              | 1     |
| ILLINOIS             |            |          | 1            | 1     |
| OKLAHOMA             |            |          | 1            | 1     |
| PENNSYLVANIA         |            |          | 1            | 1     |
| ARIZONA              | 1          |          |              | 1     |

Figure 25. Explosives Theft Types per State/U.S. Territory – 2025

Source: BATS

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### 5.3 Explosives Losses, Summary and Trends

There were 114 incidents of explosives losses reported during 2025, a 15-percent decrease from the previous year. The majority of explosives losses were commercial explosives (87 percent). These numbers do not represent the quantity of explosives reported as a loss but rather the number of reported incidents.

The typical reasons given for the loss of explosives are improper documentation/recordkeeping or the explosives were deemed irretrievable after a misfire.

Of the 114 reported losses and 6 thefts, there were 12 full reconciliations and 1 partial reconciliation.

- A full reconciliation is when all explosives previously reported as a loss have been recovered.
- A partial reconciliation is when some (but not all) explosives previously reported as a loss have been recovered.

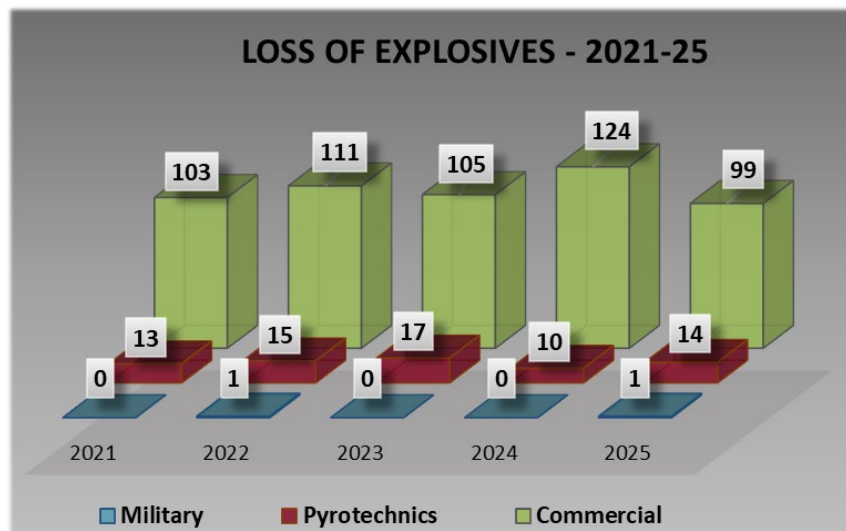


Figure 26. Explosives Loss Types, 2021–25  
Source: BATS

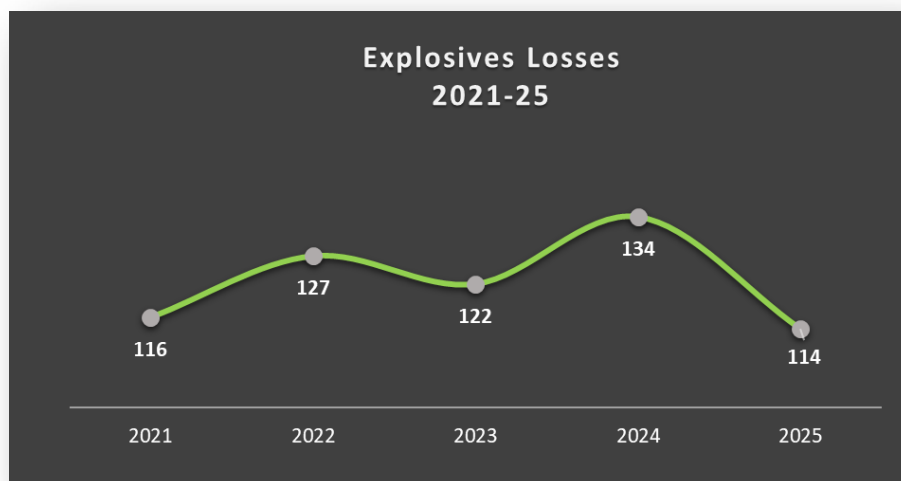


Figure 27. Total number of Explosives Losses, 2021–25  
Source: BATS

## 2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

### Contact Information

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Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

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TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE SEND AN EMAIL TO:

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[OBP@CISA.DHS.GOV](mailto:OBP@CISA.DHS.GOV) OR VISIT [HTTPS://TRIPWIRE.CISA.DHS.GOV](https://tripwire.cisa.dhs.gov)