



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence
ASSESSMENT

(U) International Expansion and Influence of US-
Based Gangs

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Prepared by

**The National Gang
Intelligence Center
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(U) International Expansion and Influence of US-Based Gangs

(U) Scope Note

(U) This Intelligence Assessment addresses the criminal enterprise topic of gangs and satisfies FBI Priority 6 to combat transnational/national criminal organizations. The document also addresses Standing FBI Gang Intelligence Requirements for Combatting Significant Violent Crime Parts I.B1.C1.D1, Part II.A.4 and Part III.A1.

(U) The purpose of this assessment is to explore the expansion and influence of US-based gangs abroad and their illicit operations and associations with foreign criminal organizations. For the purpose of this assessment, the term “gang” encompasses both street gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs. In addition to FBI and open source reporting, the following law enforcement agencies from the United States, Canada, Central America, the Netherlands, and United Kingdom were surveyed to obtain data for the assessment.

- Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
- Canada Border Services
- Department of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- El Paso County, Texas Sheriff’s Office
- Europol
- Fort Bragg Police Department
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Lafayette, North Carolina, Police Department
- London Metropolitan Police
- Montreal Police Department (Quebec, Canada)
- National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)
- Netherlands Police
- New York State Police
- Ontario Gang Investigators Association
- Peel Police Department (Ontario, Canada)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- Scotland Yard Police (London, England)
- Texas Department of Corrections
- Toronto Metropolitan Police Services
- Vancouver Police Department (British Columbia, Canada)
- Windsor Police Department (Ontario, Canada)

(U) Key Judgments

- (U//LES) Several US-based gangs have expanded internationally, although their expansion appears to be limited and unsystematic. Major US-based gangs are operating in Australia, Asia, Canada, the Caribbean, Central America, Europe, Mexico, South America, and New Zealand. Most gang members abroad are not counterparts of US-based sets or cliques, but are homegrown or “wanna-be” gang members influenced by media and popular culture. Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs), Hispanic gangs, and street gangs on or near US military bases abroad tend to be affiliated with or an extension of a US-based gang.
- (U//LES) Many US-based gangs maintain some ties to foreign criminal organizations. Most criminal gangs involved in drug trafficking and distribution have alliances with Mexican, Colombian, or Nigerian drug cartels, or to organized crime or domestic terrorist groups. Such alliances could ultimately facilitate the gang’s expansion abroad and collaboration with foreign criminal organizations.
- (U//LES) The international expansion of US-based gangs appears to be facilitated by several factors, including criminal opportunities available in a specific region; the presence of family members or friends; gang suppression laws in a specific region; and ties to foreign criminal organizations such as drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), organized crime groups, or terrorist groups. Gangs that are sophisticated and organized are more likely to have factions abroad. US-based gangs will continue to expand their operations abroad as long as conditions facilitating such expansion and a market for illicit goods are present.
- (U) OMGs have strong international links and are present in 45 countries, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, South America, Asia, and most European Union nations. Their expansion abroad is primarily driven by the illicit drug market and the search for international suppliers. Major OMGs are expanding faster overseas than they are in the United States, and expansion efforts are likely to continue.
- (U//LES) Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) operates in Mexico, Central America, and Canada. MS-13 members are allegedly involved in alien smuggling outside of the United States and are providing alien smuggling organizations with enforcement services for a fee. Although there is no evidence suggesting a link between MS-13 and any terrorist organizations, the gang’s propensity for alien smuggling and profit motivations may make them amenable to smuggling terrorists into the United States.
- (U//LES) According to open source and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reporting, several criminal gangs, including the Black Disciples, Black Peace Stones, Crips, Latin Kings, MS-13, Netas, and the Texas Syndicate have members who have been affiliated with foreign extremist groups and terrorist organizations. Furthermore, some of these gangs subscribe to radical Islam, making them more susceptible to recruitment by terrorist organizations and more likely to travel abroad to engage in criminal activity. The potential for terrorist recruitment of street gangs greatly increases

in correctional institutions, where several associations between American gangs and international terrorists have been documented.

- (U//LES) US law enforcement officials have suggested that US-based gangs migrate abroad and collaborate with questionable international interest groups for a profit-related purpose. Consequently, it is likely that several US-based gangs will augment their relationships with foreign criminal organizations and DTOs to obtain access to the illicit global market, should it serve their financial objectives.

(U) Introduction

(U//LES) Several US-based gangs (to include street gangs, prison gangs, and OMGs) are expanding their criminal operations internationally for financial gain or to acquire illicit commodities. Some US-based gangs have established chapters and cliques abroad or visit foreign territories to facilitate criminal activity. Other US-based gangs use their influence to develop and foster relationships with foreign criminal organizations and to expand their criminal network. Furthermore, media, popular culture, and advances in technology have allowed many gangs to extend their influence worldwide, as several international regions are experiencing the development of homegrown, or “wanna-be” gangs mimicking the culture of US-based gangs.

(U//LES) International expansion appears to be facilitated by several factors, including criminal opportunities available in a specific region; gang suppression laws; deportation; the presence of family members or friends abroad; and affiliation with foreign criminal organizations. US law enforcement officials have suggested that US-based gangs migrate abroad and collaborate with questionable international interest groups for a profit-related purpose.

(U//LES) Major US-based gangs are present in several international regions, including, Australia, Asia, Canada, Central America, Europe, Mexico, and New Zealand. Although the popularity of gang culture worldwide is increasing at a rapid rate, the international expansion of US-based gangs appears to be limited and unsystematic as listed in *Figure 1*. A number of major US-based gangs reportedly have counterparts abroad, according to National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) survey results.

Figure 1. US-Based Gangs Operating Internationally

Gang	Foreign Territory	Gang	Foreign Territory
Black Peace Stones	Canada	MS-13	Canada, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras
Bloods	Bermuda, Canada, Haiti, Honduras, Great Britain	Mexican Mafia	Canada, Mexico
Crips	Bermuda, Canada, Great Britain, Netherlands	OMGs	Canada, Europe, Russia, Asia, Australia, New Zealand
Gangster Disciples	Canada, Panama, South Korea	Prison Gangs	Mexico
Latin Kings	Canada, El Salvador, England, Mexico, Spain	Vice Lords	Canada
18th Street Gang	Australia, Canada, El Salvador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru		

(U) Black Peace Stone Nation

(U//LES) The Black Peace Stone Nation (BPSN), also known as the Black P-Stones, the Black P-Stone Rangers, and El Rukn, was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in 1962 by its leader, Jeff Fort. It is one of the largest street gangs in the Chicago area with approximately 6,000 to 8,000 members nationwide, according to law enforcement reporting.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) The BPSN's criminal activities include street-level drug distribution as well as money laundering, murder, carjacking, robbery, and theft. According to DEA information, BPSN members usually purchase drugs from Mexican criminal groups in California as well as from Mexican and Nigerian DTOs operating in Chicago.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) FBI investigations indicate that the Black Peace Stones may be operating in Canada, although the extent of their presence and operations in the country is unknown.

(U//LES) The BPSN subscribes to radical Islam and was one of the first street gangs to engage in international terrorism activities. FBI reporting indicates that members of BPSN are actively recruited by and have formed alliances with the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) and Islamic extremist groups.

- In 1986, El Rukn leader Jeff Fort traveled to Libya to meet with dictator Moammar Kadhafi. In return for financial support from the Libyan Government, Fort made it evident that his gang would be willing to conduct terrorist attacks in Chicago.¹ Fort, now using the name of Khalifa-Abdul Malik, is serving a life sentence in a Chicago prison and is currently the leader of a group known as Abdul Kabba whereby members have been investigated for their involvement in domestic terrorism, according to FBI information.

(U) Bloods

(U//LES) The Bloods street gang was formed during the 1970s in Los Angeles, California, and has an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 members nationwide. The United Blood Nation (UBN) is a separate and independent entity from the Los Angeles-based Bloods with an estimated nationwide membership of 7,000, based on NDIC survey results.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, members of both the UBN and the Bloods are engaged in a multitude of illicit activities, including street-level distribution of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana; homicide; robbery; assault; auto theft; fraud; and smuggling of contraband to inmates.² UBN and Blood members also participate in murder, assault, intimidation, extortion, identity theft, credit card fraud, weapons distribution, arson, carjacking, and prostitution. Blood members abroad are most commonly involved in assault, robbery, burglary, fraud, and drug and weapons distribution, according to NDIC survey results.

¹ National Gang Crime Research Center (NGCRC), see www.ngcrc.com/bpsn2003.html.

² *Ibid.*

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) In addition to the United States, Blood sets are active in Bermuda, Canada, Haiti, and Great Britain and maintain close ties with foreign DTOs.

(U//LES) According to Canadian law enforcement officials, most Blood members residing in Canada tend to be Canadian or Jamaican and have no affiliation with US-based Bloods. However, it is not uncommon for some US-based Blood members in the northeastern United States to visit Canada to engage in drug and weapons trafficking, robbery, and burglary.

- (U//LES) Canadian law enforcement officials report that Blood and Crip sets in Toronto, Ontario, are largely responsible for the escalating gang violence in that region. In recent years, many of Toronto's youth gangs began aligning themselves with the Bloods. Police suggest that the increase in gang activity and rising youth violence in the city is partially the result of gang members imitating American gang culture. Bloods in Montreal, Quebec, also mirror US Blood culture, although they tend not to be affiliated with US-based Bloods.
- (U//LES) According to FBI reporting, local Blood sets in western New York routinely cross the border into Canada near Niagara Falls to purchase Canadian hydroponic marijuana for sale in the United States.
- (U//LES) According to Canadian law enforcement officials, US-based Bloods from the Buffalo, New York, area are involved in robberies, burglaries, stabbings, and weapons distribution on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls.
- (U//LES) The London Metropolitan Police report that there are a few US-based Blood sets operating in the London, England, metropolitan area. The gang is primarily involved in drug sales, commercial robbery, and fraud.
- (U) According to open source reporting, US-based Bloods are surfacing in Bermuda and contributing to an increase in crime. Fearing that the gang problem will ultimately affect the country's tourism industry, law enforcement officials are requesting assistance from American gang experts.
- (U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, Blood sets are operating in Haiti. However, these Blood members are not affiliated with US-based Bloods.
- (U) FBI and open source information further indicate that Blood sets are operating in Honduras. However, their presence in the country and connections to US-based Bloods have not been substantiated.

(U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, the Bloods maintain a close working relationship with Mexican DTOs operating in Mexico and the United States for the purpose of advancing their drug trafficking activities. Such an alliance may ultimately facilitate Blood expansion into Mexico and Central America.

(U) Crips

(U//LES) According to law enforcement sources, the Crips street gang was established in Los Angeles, California, in the early 1970s and reportedly has between 30,000 and 35,000 members nationwide. The Crips consists of various sets, most of which function independently of each other.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U) The Crips are involved in numerous criminal activities to include drug trafficking, murder, assault, robbery (including bank robbery), theft, prostitution, and alien smuggling.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) Primarily for financial purposes, the Crips street gang has expanded its illicit activities to Canada and Great Britain. However, according to law enforcement reporting, most Crip members abroad are not affiliated with US-based Crip sets and have merely been inspired by US-based Crips to adopt their namesake and gang lifestyle. Other Crip members, such as those in Canada, may be US-affiliated via personal connections, efforts to flee US law enforcement, or via the proliferation of their criminal activities, including drug trafficking, prostitution, and alien smuggling.

- (U//LES) Open source and law enforcement reporting indicates that both US-based and non-US-based Crips have sets in Canada. Canadian law enforcement officials report that Crip sets in Toronto, Ontario, have largely contributed to the escalating gang violence in that region. In recent years, many of Toronto's youth gangs began aligning themselves with the Crips. Police suggest that the increase in gang activity and rising youth violence in the city is partially the result of gang members imitating American gang culture. Likewise, Crip activity in Montreal is similar to Crip activity in the United States. However, Crip members in Montreal tend not to be affiliated with US-based Crips.
- (U//LES) According to Canadian law enforcement officials, US-based Crips from the Buffalo, New York, area are committing robberies and burglaries on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls.
- (U//LES) The London Metropolitan Police report that there are a few US-based Crip sets operating in the London, England, metropolitan area. The gang is primarily involved in drug sales, commercial robbery, and fraud.
- (U) According to open source reporting, US-based Crips are surfacing in Bermuda and contributing to an increase in crime; although, their presence has not been substantiated.
- (U) Open sources and law enforcement officials in Europe have reported Crip graffiti in the Netherlands; although, the members responsible are believed to be "wannabe" or hybrid gang members with no affiliation to US-based Crips.

- (U//LES) US law enforcement and military officials have reported Crip graffiti on military bases in Germany. Law enforcement officials have indicated that the graffiti is the product of US-based Crip members stationed in that region.
- (U//LES) According to US law enforcement officials and military police, a Crip member stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, spoke of a “pipeline” that transported drugs and guns from Fort Bragg to Baghdad, Iraq. These reports have not been corroborated.

(U//LES) Law enforcement and FBI reporting indicates that Crip members are associated with foreign DTOs and have also been tied to separatist and Islamic extremist groups both inside and outside US correctional institutions.

- (U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, Crip members maintain a close working relationship with Mexican DTOs operating in both Mexico and the United States. According to FBI reporting, Crip members are allegedly responsible for the large-scale trafficking of cocaine into Mississippi through the Osiel Caredenas-Guillen DTO. This drug cartel is responsible for the illegal smuggling of ton quantities of marijuana and multiple kilograms of cocaine into the United States from Mexico.
- (U//LES) FBI reporting reveals that members of the Crips street gang have formed alliances with extremist groups, including the Nation of Islam (NOI) and the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) that subscribe to radical Islam. Leaders of both extremist organizations have allegedly been in direct contact with Libyan leaders, and some NBPP members are believed to have ties to Osama Bin Laden.³
- (U//LES) According to FBI information, the NOI purchases weapons from African-American street gangs, such as the Crips, and invests in drug deals conducted by the Crips and the Black Peace Stone Rangers to raise funds.
- (U//LES) According to the New York State Police, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) has used Crip members to sell marijuana and shoplift goods for resale. The funds derived from these drug and fraudulent sales are likely shipped overseas.

(U) Gangster Disciples

(U//LES) The Gangster Disciples, also commonly referred to as the Black Gangster Disciples, is one of the largest and most organized violent street gangs in Chicago, Illinois, with a membership surpassing 100,000 nationwide. Members of the Gangster Disciples have migrated throughout the country and abroad primarily for the benefit of drug trafficking, according to both open sources and law enforcement reporting.

³ No additional information as to the nature of these ties to Osama Bid Laden is available.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) Members of the Gangster Disciples are involved in numerous criminal activities, including drug trafficking, murder, assault, robbery, money laundering, and extortion.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) Although Gangster Disciple members have confined most of their lucrative drug trade to the continental United States, the gang has demonstrated its willingness to expand internationally for profit. Open source and law enforcement reporting suggest that members of the Gangster Disciples may have been directly and indirectly involved in trafficking drugs to Canada, Great Britain, and Panama. Some of the gang's international migration can be attributed to the enlistment of gang members in the military.

- (U//LES) Canadian law enforcement officials have reported a small number of Gangster Disciple members in Toronto, Ontario; however, the extent of their illicit operations or affiliation with US-based Gangster Disciples is unknown. Gangster Disciple gang members in Canada are typically comprised of Canadian or Jamaican nationals who travel to and from Canada and the United States to acquire drugs or money.
- (U//LES) Recent DEA reporting indicates that Gangster Disciple members in Chicago, Illinois, with the assistance of a Colombian DTO, are recruiting African-American females from Chicago as heroin and cocaine smugglers. In one scenario, the drugs are smuggled by the female couriers who are instructed to travel with infant children and cans of infant formula to be filled with liquid cocaine once they reach Panama. Other couriers have transported heroin by ingesting heroin pellets or carrying them on their person. When the couriers return to Chicago, the drugs are provided to gang members who solicit their services. In some instances, the drugs are trafficked to London, England, and provided to local drug traffickers for distribution.
- (U//LES) Open source and law enforcement reporting indicates that enlisted Gangster Disciple members are present on and near US military bases in South Korea. Their graffiti has also been reported in Iraq.

(U//LES) The Gangster Disciples also maintain alliances with foreign criminal organizations. Such alliances may make the gang more amenable to further associations with foreign criminal organizations and international expansion, should it serve their financial objectives.

- (U//LES) According to DEA and law enforcement reporting, members of the Gangster Disciples maintain close working relationships with various Mexican, Colombian, and Nigerian DTOs in Chicago and Texas, from which they obtain multi-kilogram quantities of marijuana and cocaine.
- (U//LES) Gangster Disciple members tend to subscribe to the radical Nation of Islam. Although there is no indication that Gangster Disciple members foster any direct ties to

terrorist groups, FBI reporting indicates that some NOI members--many of them Gangster Disciples--may have ties to Islamic terrorist groups abroad.

(U) The Latin Kings

(U) The Latin Kings, also known as the Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN), is one of the largest and most organized violent Hispanic street gangs in the United States with cliques in Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Texas as well as Canada, Puerto Rico, Spain, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) ALKQN members are involved in a multitude of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, arson, carjacking, contract murder, insurance fraud, robbery, alien smuggling, weapons smuggling, money laundering, and fencing. The Latin Kings are highly organized and known to collaborate with other cliques to facilitate criminal activity, particularly drug trafficking.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) Latin King members have been reported in Canada, Central America, Mexico, South America, and Spain. Law enforcement is uncertain if the international-based Latin Kings are affiliated with US-based factions.

(U//LES) The Latin Kings have been operating in Puerto Rico since late 1993 with factions located throughout the island. There are an estimated 2,500 members associated with 13 ALKQN factions in Puerto Rico. According to FBI reporting, Latin King members on the US mainland maintain substantial ties with Latin King members residing in Puerto Rico. FBI investigations reveal that the ALKQN in Puerto Rico has established drug contacts with other ALKQN factions in the Florida cities of Miami, Orlando, and Tampa.

- (U//LES) FBI investigations reveal several instances of fugitive Latin King members from the US mainland fleeing to Puerto Rico to avoid law enforcement. Some Latin King members in Puerto Rico may migrate to other Caribbean Islands; however, there is no documentation that this activity is occurring.
- (U//LES) Canadian law enforcement officials have reported a small number of Latin King members in Toronto, Ontario. However, the extent of their illicit operations or affiliation with US-based Latin Kings is unknown.
- (U) Open source reporting indicates that the Latin Kings may be operating in Spain, but this information has not been corroborated. US law enforcement officials do not suspect that the Spanish Latin King factions are affiliated with US Latin King factions.

- The Latin Kings are reportedly operating in El Salvador and in South America. However, law enforcement officials do not suspect that that these gang members are affiliated with US-based Latin King members.

(U//LES) Open source reporting indicates that Mexican Latin Kings have ties to Mexican DTOs. Based on survey results, NDIC assesses that Chicago-based Latin King members work cooperatively with the Osiel Cardenas-Chapo Guzman (OCGO), Arellano-Felix, Herrera-Valdez, and the Carrillo Fuentes DTOs in Mexico to smuggle drugs into the United States. Members of the Latin Kings also work with the Barrio-Azteca, Mexican Mafia, and Texas Syndicate prison gangs to smuggle drugs and illegal aliens into the United States. Some Chicago-based Latin King members also obtain drugs from Colombian, Dominican, and Nigerian criminal groups that operate in Chicago. Uncorroborated law enforcement reporting suggests that Chicago-based Latin King factions in Texas are establishing a presence in Mexico and may also have members in South America, according to NDIC survey results.

(U//LES) Members of the Latin Kings allegedly have been involved with domestic terrorist organizations and Islamic extremist groups, according to FBI and New York State Police reporting. In recent years, members from several Latin King factions (North Carolina, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York) have collaborated with Puerto Rican and Middle Eastern domestic terrorist organizations involved in weapons and money laundering schemes, according to New York State Police reporting.

- (U//LES) It has been widely reported by both law enforcement agencies and open sources that some Chicago-based Latin King members were associated with members of the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation), a defunct violent Puerto Rican separatist organization with known involvement in domestic terrorism.
- (U//LES) In recent years, the FBI and several state law enforcement agencies have investigated Latin King members suspected of assisting foreign nationals of Middle Eastern descent involved in the theft, resell, and distribution of infant formula. Latin King members have reportedly shoplifted infant formula for Middle Eastern fences or shop owners, who then repackage the formula and resell it to wholesalers who, in turn, sell the formula to government food programs and discount stores for large profits. Investigations have identified links wherein proceeds derived from fraudulent infant formula sales were funneled to Middle Eastern charities and to organizations suspected of supporting terrorist groups or activities, such as the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). However, no direct link between any of these organizations and the Latin Kings has been established.

(U//LES) Reportedly, Latin King members have formed alliances with Islamic extremist groups inside correctional facilities.

- (U//LES) According to New York State Police reporting, some Latin King members, while incarcerated in a Delaware correctional facility, formed alliances with members of the Mujahideen Warriors, an Islamic extremist group who engage in violent military crusades. The Mujahideen Warriors, who have ties to their Middle Eastern counterparts,

additionally formed quasi-Latin King Muslim Jihad groups in Pennsylvania and New Jersey correctional facilities. The group assaulted several correctional officers and planned a riot in the mid-to-late 1990s.

- (U) According to FBI and open source reporting, “Dirty Bomber” Jose Padilla and member of the Maniac Latin Disciples in Florida, converted to Islam in prison and trained at al-Qaeda terrorist training camps. He was apprehended in 2002 for conspiring to explode a Dirty Bomb in the United States.

(U) Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)

(U) Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) is one of the fastest growing violent Hispanic street gangs in United States and Central America. MS-13 was originally formed in the mid 1980s by El Salvadoran immigrants living in Los Angeles, California. Since then, MS-13 gang members have migrated across the country forming new alliances, gathering intelligence, and perpetuating their criminal activity. Law enforcement officials note an MS-13 presence in 33 states and the District of Columbia, as well as in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Canada with an estimated 50,000 members worldwide.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) MS-13’s international reach has been marked by violent assaults and mutilations, kidnapping, armed robbery, murder, drug distribution, prostitution, extortion, alien smuggling, weapons smuggling, fencing, and auto theft in countries throughout the Western Hemisphere. According to open source and law enforcement reporting from the United States and Central America, gang-related violence is committed primarily between rival members and cooperating gang members within the United States. In recent years, the gang’s violence in Central America has been more directed towards civilians in an effort to make political statements.

- (U//LES) According to both US and Central American law enforcement, MS-13 members have been responsible for numerous murders in Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, and the United States. There is also limited reporting of weapons smuggling between the Central American countries by MS-13.
- (U//LES) FBI source information indicates that MS-13 members may be involved in alien smuggling by providing alien smuggling organizations with enforcement services for a fee. However, to date, there has only been one MS-13 member charged with alien smuggling.
- (U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, some MS-13 members are associated with infant formula theft schemes in Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and Charlotte, North Carolina, involving Middle Eastern grocers who purchase the stolen infant formula from MS-13 for resale.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) MS-13 members often migrate internationally to eliminate competition, establish new cliques, visit family, avoid US law enforcement, or as the result of deportation. According to law enforcement reporting, MS-13 members attempting to migrate to the United States will settle in locations in Mexico. Other members migrate from Central America to Canada, often claiming refugee status. Aggressive law enforcement tactics and the use of federal statutes against gang members in the United States make residence in Canada more attractive.

- (U//LES) According to Vancouver Police Department officials, some MS-13 members in Los Angeles, California, have migrated to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they face little competition from a relatively small Hispanic population.
- (U//LES) In early 2005, Canada Border Services reported that three MS-13 members traveled by train from the United States to Windsor, Ontario, and were subsequently deported to the states.
- (U//LES) Canadian and US law enforcement officials report that MS-13 gang members cross the Canadian border into Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario, to patronize nightclubs, establish new cliques, visit friends and family, flee US law enforcement, or to engage in criminal activity. The gang is also criminally active in Toronto, Ontario.
- (U//LES) Some US-based MS-13 members travel by plane to other countries, primarily Mexico, and Central America. However, most of their travel occurs discretely so that it is not documented. Many MS-13 members arrested in El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico have held US addresses on permanent resident cards or drivers licenses. Law enforcement officials report that fraudulent immigration papers have been recovered from and manufactured by MS-13 members. However, there is no information currently available to determine whether these documents were ever used.

(U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, MS-13 members in Central America maintain substantial ties with their US counterparts. Canadian law enforcement officials report that MS-13 members residing in Canada tend to have sufficient, yet weak, ties to their US counterparts. MS-13 members are known to use the Internet and telecommunications to facilitate expansion and growth. In addition to travel, US-based MS-13 gang members maintain contact with their counterparts abroad by means of telephone, electronic mail, internet chat rooms, or letters. Despite these advances in expansion and communication, MS-13 as a gang does not appear to have benefited financially from their expansion abroad.

(U//LES) MS-13 members reportedly have ties to foreign criminal organizations involved in drug, weapons, and alien smuggling. Such affiliations may further facilitate the gang's expansion abroad.

- (U//LES) Law enforcement officials suspect MS-13 ties to Mexican and/or Colombian drug cartels. However, the extent of the relationship to the cartels is still being evaluated.

- (U//LES) Federal law enforcement officials suspect that in 2004, MS-13 members paid members of the El Salvadoran separatist group Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) for weapons; although, the extent of any current ties is unknown.

(U) 18th Street Gang

(U) The 18th Street Gang, also known as “Dieciocho,” has an active US presence in 27 states and the District of Columbia, along with international bases in Australia, Canada, El Salvador, Lebanon, France, Germany, Great Britain, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru.⁴ In El Salvador, 18th Street Gang membership is estimated at 3,500 to 4,000 members, according to El Salvador law enforcement reporting. Official membership statistics from Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala have not been assessed. The 18th Street Gang is known to collaborate with other cliques and gangs relative to drug trafficking activities.

(U//LES) Although 18th Street Gang members are predominately of Mexican-decent, membership is open to other nationalities and ethnicities, resulting in successful recruitment worldwide. Law enforcement officials report that the majority of 18th Street cliques operating in the United States and abroad are primarily the result of the migration of Los Angeles members. During the 1990s, many 18th Street gang members in the United States were deported to Central America and Mexico where they reestablished the gangs and recruited locally. Based on survey results, NDIC assesses that the gang is well-networked and many US members maintain ties with their deported counterparts.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) According to US and Central American law enforcement reporting, 18th Street gang members are extremely violent and engage in an array of criminal activity throughout the United States and abroad. These activities include auto theft, carjacking, drive-by shootings, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, extortion, document fraud, prostitution, rape, robbery, assault, and murder.

(U//LES) Law enforcement officials suggest that US remittances and socio-economic conditions in Central American countries provide gang members with the means to obtain weapons, intimidate or bribe officials and witnesses, and obtain additional resources to further criminal activity in this region. In many circumstances, Central American and Mexican law enforcement officials do not have the resources needed to combat the gangs which may contribute to the gang’s increasing violence, membership, and criminal activity in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, the migration of gang members between Central American countries and the United States continues to increase as tougher anti-gang legislation is implemented. FBI reporting indicates that this strict legislation has prompted gang members to migrate throughout Central America, Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

⁴ 18th Street Gang Web site, available at www.xv3gang.com.

- (U//LES) According to Vancouver Police Department officials, some 18th Street Gang members from Los Angeles, California, have migrated to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they face little competition from a relatively small Hispanic population.
- (U//LES) Canadian and US law enforcement officials report that 18th Street Gang members typically cross the Canadian border into Vancouver and Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario, to patronize nightclubs, establish new cliques, visit friends and family, flee US law enforcement, or engage in criminal activity. The gang is also criminally active in Toronto, Ontario.
- (U//LES) According to Canadian law enforcement officials, many Hispanic gang members, such as the 18th Street Gang, file refugee claims to cross the US-Canadian border.
- (U//LES) The London Metropolitan Police report that there is a small number of US-based 18th Street gang members involved in drug distribution in the London metropolitan area.

(U) Open source reporting reveals that 18th Street Gang members in the United States communicate via the Internet, electronic mail, and chat rooms with those members in Montreal, Quebec. Montreal members' photos are posted on the 18th Street Gang Web site, under the Montreal link.⁵

(U//LES) Open source and law enforcement reporting indicates that the 18th Street Gang has established ties with Mexican and Colombian drug cartels, which has particularly impacted the southwestern border states. Because of the large amount of drugs which the gang distributes and sells, the 18th Street Gang also maintains ties to the California Mexican Mafia (La Eme) prison gang and many African-American street gangs.

(U) Mexican Mafia

(U) Although primarily operational in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, the Mexican Mafia is extremely powerful both on the streets and within correctional institutions.⁶ The Mexican Mafia, which is comprised of four separate prison gangs in three states, includes the California Mexican Mafia (La Eme) and the Texas Mexican Mafia (Mexikanemi). The Mexican Mafia is active in Mexico and some members have been reported in Canada; although, the extent of their operations in that region is unknown.

⁵ 18th Street Gang Web site, available at www.xv3gang.com.

⁶ The namesake "Mexican Mafia" is shared by four separate gangs in the Southwestern United States: California Mexican Mafia (La Eme); Texas Mexican Mafia (Mexikanemi or La Emi); Arizona Old Mexican Mafia (La Eme); and Arizona New Mexican Mafia

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) Although primarily known for their drug trafficking activities, members of the Mexican Mafia are involved in murder, assault, weapons trafficking, prostitution, auto theft, arson, and extortion inside and outside US correctional institutions.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) The Mexican Mafia is known to collaborate with other gangs and criminal organizations, particularly relative to international drug trafficking.

- (U//LES) The California Mexican Mafia, also known as La Eme, maintains strict control over drug distribution in southern California and is expanding into Mexico. Canadian law enforcement officials have also reported Mexican Mafia member activity in Canada; although, the extent of their operations is unknown.
- (U//LES) La Eme commonly recruits Mexican citizens with existing ties to the Mexican Mafia to join their gang and facilitate their criminal operations.
- (U//LES) La Eme, along with its associated sureño gangs, also provides enforcement services for DTOs. According to FBI reporting, the California Mexican Mafia exploits its association with DTOs to facilitate drug sales and the fencing of stolen property.
- (U//LES) Federal law enforcement reporting indicates that the Texas Mexican Mafia, also known as Mexikanemi or Emi, may be expanding its criminal enterprise into Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where a substantial number of Emi members reside along with members of the Texas Syndicate, Raza Unida, Hermanos Pistoleros Latinos, and some smaller street gangs. FBI reporting indicates that most Mexikanemi members residing in Mexico are fugitives, have family members living there, or are engaging in illicit activities.

(U//LES) La Eme has extensive ties to foreign DTOs, such as the Arellano-Felix Organization (AFO) and is involved in drug distribution on both sides of the Mexico border. La Eme also commits criminal activities on behalf of the AFO, such as assaults, kidnappings, alien smuggling, and murders.

(U//LES) According to FBI reporting, the Texas Mexican Mafia often works with Mexican drug cartels in order to facilitate drug distribution. Mexikanemi has been indirectly associated with the Gulf Cartel through Los Zetas and exploits these associations to profit from drug sales, the fencing of stolen property, and occasionally alien smuggling. Associated gangs and gang members, referred to as “esquinas,” periodically conduct criminal activities on behalf of Mexican DTOs.

(U) Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

(U) Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) have a significant international presence and are active on six continents and in 45 countries. OMGs are highly organized and cooperate with one

another regardless of geographical boundaries. They collaborate with other chapters when conducting their criminal activity, particularly involving international drug trafficking.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) OMG criminal activity varies from club to club, yet they are most commonly known for their drug trafficking activities and accompanying violence. According to law enforcement reporting, US OMG chapters derive much of their income from the manufacture and distribution of drugs, including cocaine and methamphetamine. The Hells Angels in Canada, for instance, have distributed an estimated \$1 billion (in Canadian dollars) of cocaine and hashish in Quebec.

(U//LES) OMG club members are also involved in other criminal activities to include murder, assaults, kidnapping, rape, weapons and explosives offenses, intimidation of witnesses, extortion, robberies, and prostitution and escort services. Some criminal activities are sanctioned by the gang while others are committed by members independent of the club. Several OMG members invest in legitimate businesses worldwide, such as bars and taverns, motorcycle repair shops, tattoo parlors, and massage parlors, security companies, concert promotion, bodyguard services, limousine services, gyms, restaurants, towing companies, leather shops, and used car dealerships. These businesses further provide a front to launder illicit proceeds from criminal activities. Canadian, European, and US law enforcement reporting indicates that many OMG members have become very successful and wealthy as a result of these businesses.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) OMGs are known for their rapid expansion into new territory, as the three largest OMGs are located in more than 30 countries, according to law enforcement reporting. The Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (HAMC), the largest and most predominant OMG, boasts 2,500 members comprising nearly 260 chapters. The Hells Angels are present in 24 countries, including 13 of the original 15 European Union member states (with the exception of Ireland and Luxemburg). The gang is one of the fastest growing OMGs and has opened 99 chapters since 1999. The HAMC has full charter clubs, prospect chapters, and “hangaround” chapters in 29 countries. The Bandidos Motorcycle Club (BMC), with an estimated 2,000 members, has approximately 175 chapters--including full charter, prospect, and hangaround chapters--in 16 countries. The Outlaws Motorcycle Club (OMC), with approximately 1,500 members, comprising nearly 190 chapters, has full charter and probate/prospect chapters in 13 countries. The Sons of Silence, with a membership of less than 300 in 15 states has four chapters in Germany.⁷

(U//LES) A number of other smaller OMGs operate in the United States and internationally, according to US and international law enforcement reporting. The Vagos Motorcycle Club (VMC) and the Mongols Motorcycle Club (MMC) operate in California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Oklahoma as well and Mexico. Likewise, the Gypsy Jokers Motorcycle Club (GJMC) operates in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington and has an alliance with the Gypsy Jokers in Australia. Some clubs, particularly the US-based Grim Reapers Motorcycle Club (GRMC) have no documented contacts with the same-named club in New Zealand. The major

⁷ Information provided by US, Canadian, and European law enforcement agencies.

OMGs use support or puppet clubs as a potential pool of members and as an effort to expand their presence both nationally and internationally.

(U//LES) The major OMGs chapters have been expanding both domestically and internationally for the past several years. US, Canadian and European law enforcement officials report that the growth has primarily been fueled by the establishment of new chapters; the conversion of puppet clubs (minor league or farm clubs) into chapters; by absorbing smaller, local OMGs into their organization; or by rivalry between OMG chapters. The HAMC, for instance, now has more chapters outside of North America than in North America. The first HAMC chapter outside the United States was formed in 1961 when the club migrated to New Zealand. Likewise, the Bandidos and Outlaws have nearly as many chapters outside the United States as they do inside. Such international expansion is significant considering that all of the major OMG clubs originated in the United States and did not begin expanding internationally until many years after their inception.

(U//LES) Law enforcement agencies have been particularly vigilant of the rapid OMG expansion into Eastern Europe. Law enforcement officials report that OMGs have alliances with Czech Republic, Russian, Bulgarian, and Croatian chapters. OMGs are reportedly collaborating with Estonian and Russian organized crime groups to facilitate drug trafficking, including high-level cocaine operations and synthetic drugs. Both US and international law enforcement officials anticipate that such expansion may ultimately lead to new violent conflicts with other active criminal groups.

(U//LES) According to law enforcement reporting, OMGs frequently travel and are obliged to attend local, regional, national, and international meetings, which have amounted to numerous contacts and expansion into new territory. International contact is further facilitated by the use of English as the common language. Minutes of major meetings are distributed in the English language, typically by internet. US and international law enforcement officials have found large amounts of material documenting these international contacts during searches of OMG clubhouses.⁸ Major OMGs hold annual "world runs" in various locations. These events provide members the opportunity to interact with other members in a party atmosphere, as well as to allow senior gang members or "World Officers" to meet and discuss the performance plan for the organization. Detailed minutes are taken and distribution is tightly controlled.

(U//LES) OMGs are technologically savvy and chapters communicate extensively with one another. OMGs typically communicate by means of computer, transmitting important club information by internet and floppy discs, known as "charter discs," according to US and international law enforcement reporting. Some intelligence reports have suggested that important minutes and presentations conducted at these meetings are distributed via computer discs and CDs. The OMGs further utilize their World Run as public relations media events and hold large parades to convince the public, media, and law enforcement that OMGs are nothing more than a worldwide organization of motorcycle enthusiasts.

(U//LES) FBI reporting suggests that OMGs may be collaborating with traditional organized criminal organizations, such as the Mafia, Colombian drug cartels, Asian organized crime, and

⁸ Ibid.

other ethnic groups from around the world to facilitate their mutually beneficial criminal activities. For instance, corroborated reports suggest that OMG members were working with the Mafia to collect bad debts. Ties between OMGs and traditional organized crime vary depending on geographic area. Recent FBI intelligence indicates that the Hells Angels in both the United States and Canada may be aligning themselves with the Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Family, specifically for the purpose of drug trafficking and extortion.

(U) Prison Gangs

(U//LES) DEA reporting indicates that prison gangs have a substantial international presence, and are actively involved in drug trafficking, drug smuggling, and alien smuggling, weapons smuggling, and murder. The expansion of prison gangs internationally is currently limited to Mexico, where Hispanic gangs, comprised largely of Mexican-American and Mexican national inmates, move to Mexico once they are released from prison or deported. In Mexico, gang members have enjoyed much more freedom as a result of widespread corruption. Fugitive gang members cross the US-Mexico border relatively freely and seek refuge in Mexico with little fear of being extradited to the United States.

(U//LES) A number of prison gangs have also developed ties to DTOs in Mexico which has further facilitated their expansion into that country. According to law enforcement reporting, prison gangs such as the Mexican Mafia, Barrio Azteca, Mexikanemi, Hermanos de Pistoleros Latinos, and Texas Syndicate maintain a very close working relationship with Mexican DTOs operating in Mexico and the United States for the purpose of advancing their drug trafficking activities. Trusted gang members may be used to guard drug shipments from Mexico into the United States and to transport the proceeds from the United States to Mexico, according to federal law enforcement information.

(U) Association Ñeta

(U//LES) The Association Ñeta began as a prison gang in Puerto Rico and spread to the mainland United States. The gang has approximately 7,000 members in Puerto Rico and 5,000 members in 12 states across in the mainland United States, according to multiple law enforcement agency reporting and NDIC survey results. Open source reporting also indicates that Ñeta cliques are operating in Spain. The cliques are organized by state and operate relatively independent of one another.

(U//LES) Open source and law enforcement reporting indicate that the Ñetas participate in the retail distribution of powdered cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, marijuana, Ecstasy, and methamphetamine. Ñeta members are also know to be involved in murder, assault, robbery, home invasion, extortion, auto theft, burglary, money laundering, weapons and explosives trafficking, and witness intimidation.

(U//LES) Open source reporting indicates that there may be a small contingency of Ñetas in Spain. The reporting indicates, however, that this is a hybrid gang assuming the moniker and appearance of the American prison gang. Although not related to the American Ñetas, this

Spanish hybrid has proven to be as just as violent and problematic as their American counterparts.

(U) Texas Syndicate

(U//LES) The Texas Syndicate is comprised of primarily Mexican-American inmates and operates both inside and outside of the prison system in Texas and California, according to law enforcement reporting. Texas Syndicate members have been identified within the prison system in 12 US states and are involved in drug trafficking, murder, assault, transportation of illegal aliens, extortion, and prostitution.

(U//LES) According to FBI reporting, the Texas Syndicate has a relatively large number of members residing in Mexico. However, it is unknown how organized and to what extent these members are cooperating with their counterparts in the United States to facilitate expansion into Mexico. FBI reporting suggests that the Texas Syndicate is working with the Zetas in Mexico to commit assaults and murders. The addition of new members from Mexico, Cuba, and Colombia further provides the group potential for expansion into these countries.

(U) Barrio Azteca Prison Gang

(U//LES) The Barrio Azteca (BA) prison gang is a large and exceedingly violent gang with more than 3,000 members both inside and outside of correctional institutions throughout the United States. The gang is active in 18 states with the largest contingency operating in Texas and New Mexico, according to FBI and El Paso County Sheriff's Office (EPCSO) reporting.

(U//LES) According to multiple law enforcement agencies, the majority of BA income is derived from the trafficking and sale of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and other drugs such as Rohypnol and Ecstasy. Gang members are also involved in murder, assault, kidnaping, extortion, arson, witness intimidation, weapons trafficking, auto theft, alien smuggling, burglary, and robbery.

(U//LES) The BA has a substantial presence in Mexico, according to FBI and El Paso County Sheriff's Office reporting. The Mexican faction developed as Mexican inmates who had aligned themselves with BA while in US prisons returned to Mexico upon their release. In Mexico, the gang is concentrated in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua where it controls a large portion of the illegal drug sales. Ciudad Juarez is located just across the border from El Paso, Texas, where the largest number of non-incarcerated BA members is known to reside. Members from both countries communicate with one another to coordinate criminal activities, and cross relatively freely back and forth across the border to transport drugs, commit assaults and murders, and attend gang meetings. Law enforcement indicate that the expansion of BA into Mexico and the subsequent formation of a continually strong and structured faction have made dismantlement of the gang even more difficult.

(U//LES) The BA prison gang also has well-established ties to the Carrillo Fuentes Organization (CFO), a major Mexican DTO, according to FBI reporting. The gang obtains drugs from and carries out hits for the CFO. BA's connection to the CFO and subsequent access to large

amounts of drugs has greatly enhanced its influence both in Mexico and the United States, according to FBI, DEA, and EPCSO reporting.

(U) Hermanos Pistoleros Latinos

(U//LES) Hermanos Pistoleros Latinos (HPL) members have been identified primarily in southern Texas. They operate both inside and outside of the prison system, with most of the incarcerated members located within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. According to law enforcement reporting, HPL members have connections to California, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

(U//LES) HPL members are involved in extortion, inmate assaults, murders, and staff intimidation inside the correctional system. Outside of the correctional system, the gang is involved in drug trafficking, assault, murder, burglary, robbery, witness intimidation, weapons trafficking, and alien smuggling.

(U//LES) According to FBI reporting, HPL members obtain cocaine and marijuana from the Mexican Osiel Cardenas and Chapo Guzman DTOs. HPL members and associates transport large quantities of these drugs across the US-Mexico border to locations in Texas, including Laredo, San Antonio, Dallas and Houston, as well as to other states. In addition to drug trafficking, members from both sides of the border also participate in alien smuggling.

(U//LES) FBI reporting further indicates that there is a strong faction of HPL members in Mexico concentrated in the Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico region. Many HPL members in the United States travel to Mexico regularly to visit friends and family and to seek refuge from law enforcement in the United States. FBI reporting also suggests that the HPL may be working with Los Zetas in Mexico to commit assaults and murders.

(U) Paisas, Partido Revolucionario Mexicano, and Border Brothers

(U//LES) The Paisas, Partido Revolucionario Mexicano (PRM), and Border Brothers are US prison gangs comprised primarily of Mexican nationals. The Paisas, PRM, and Border Brothers all have a considerable number of members in Mexico. These groups are involved in drug trafficking, assault, robbery, murder, burglary, witness intimidation, motor vehicle theft, alien smuggling, weapons trafficking outside the correctional system.

(U//LES) Border Brothers members in Mexico participate in cross-border drug trafficking and have supplied drugs to the Mexican Mafia and Sureno-13 gangs in the United States, according to both FBI and BOP reporting. Though the Paisas and PRM may have relatively large numbers of members residing in Mexico, it is unknown how organized and to what extent these members are cooperating with their counterparts in the United States to facilitate expansion into Mexico. FBI, TDCJ and open source information indicates that factions of the Paisas and PRM in Mexico have contact with factions in the United States regarding wars with other prison gangs who also have members in both Mexico and the United States.

(U//LES) Pausas, PRM, and Border Brothers gang members facing criminal charges in the United States often flee to Mexico where they are shielded by gang associates and family members, according to law enforcement officials.

(U) Vice Lords

(U) The Vice Lords, also known as The Vice Lord Nation, is the second largest primarily African-American street gang in Chicago, Illinois, with sets confirmed in 28 states and Canada.

(U) Criminal Activities

(U//LES) The Vice Lords are primarily recognized for their drug trafficking activities. However, they are also involved in murder, assault, robbery, extortion, and weapons trafficking. The Vice Lord Nation has been known to expand nationwide in order to evade law enforcement and to advance the gang's criminal activity, although information about their expansion efforts abroad is limited.

(U) International Scope

(U//LES) Canadian law enforcement officials have reported a small number of Vice Lord members in the Toronto, Ontario, area of Canada. However, the extent of their operations in that territory or affiliation with the US-based Vice Lords is unknown. Vice-Lord members in Canada are typically comprised of Canadian or Jamaican nationals who travel to and from Canada and the United States to acquire drugs or money, according to Canadian law enforcement officials.

(U//LES) Vice Lord graffiti has additionally been reported in Baghdad, Iraq. Law enforcement officials believe that it the product of US-based Vice Lord gang members stationed in that region.

(U//LES) According to FBI reporting, the Vice Lords control nearly 80 percent of the heroin trade in Chicago, Illinois, and is responsible for the distribution of hundreds of kilograms of cocaine and heroin nationwide, each month. Law enforcement and open source reporting suggest that the gang derives their drug supplies from foreign DTOs in Mexico, Colombia, and Nigeria.

(U) Intelligence Gaps

- (U) Are the Black Peace Stones aligning with terrorist groups or committing terrorist acts?
- (U) Are the Black Peace Stones, Gangster Disciples, and Vice Lords operating in foreign countries other than Canada? To what extent are the Black Peace Stones, Gangster Disciples, Mexican Mafia, and Vice Lords operating in Canada?
- (U) Are the Blood sets in Honduras affiliated with US-based Blood sets?
- (U) To what extent are Bloods involved in weapon smuggling to Canada?
- (U) Do the Bloods and Crips have a significant membership in Bermuda?

- (U) Are the Crip sets reported in the Netherlands affiliated with US-based Crip sets?
- (U) Where are Latin King factions in Mexico and Central America operating?
- (U//LES) What is the extent of the Latin Kings' association with domestic terrorist groups?
- (U) How many 18th Street cliques and clique members are operating abroad?
- (U) To what extent are 18th Street Gang members involved in alien smuggling?
- (U) To what extent are MS-13 members involved with DTOs in alien smuggling. Are they smuggling Special Interest Aliens (SIAs) into the United States?
- (U) Has the Mexican Mafia experienced expansion and increased membership as a result of its cooperation with DTOs?
- (U) Is the Mexican Mafia involved in alien smuggling? If so, do they collaborate with organized smuggling groups or DTOs?
- (U) To what extent do US-based OMGs communicate and collaborate with their international affiliates?
- (U) To what extent are OMG members aligned with international drug traffickers?
- (U) To what extent do OMGs collaborate with organized crime groups?
- (U) What is the extent of OMG international money laundering, weapons and explosives stockpiling?
- (U) Do the Vice Lords have any factions operating abroad, other than in Canada?
- (U) How large or extensive is the network of Texas Syndicate members in Mexico?
- (U) To what extent do members of the Texas Syndicate in Mexico cooperate and coordinate with syndicate factions in the United States, and for what purpose?
- (U//LES) Are there any prison gangs operating in Colombia or Cuba?
- (U//LES) Are HPL members working with the Zetas in Mexico?

(U) This intelligence assessment was prepared by the Criminal Investigative Division. Comments and queries may be addressed to the National Gang Intelligence Center at (202) 324-8653.

FBI Customer Satisfaction Survey

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Product Title: International Expansion and Influence of US-Based Gangs
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1	2	3	4	5	NA	This product was delivered within established deadlines.
1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product was timely and relevant to your mission, programs, priorities or initiatives.
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1	2	3	4	5		The product is reliable i.e., sources well documented and reputable.

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1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product resulted in more informed decisions concerning investigative or intelligence initiatives and/or resource allocation.
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