



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence
ASSESSMENT

(U) Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective

26 August 2005



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Division**

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Task Force**

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(U) Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective

(U) Scope Note

(U) This Intelligence Assessment addresses FBI Ad Hoc MS-13 Intelligence Collection Requirements Part I.B1.C2-3.D1; Part II.A1-3.C1; and Part III.A.1-2. This Intelligence Assessment also addresses FBI Gang Intelligence Priorities Part I.B2-5.C1-2.D1-2; Part II.A1-4.B1.C1. D1-3.E1; Part III. A1.

(U) The purpose of this assessment is to provide an overview of the international activities of the MS-13 criminal organization. The report is the result of the analysis of arrest records, law enforcement reports, deportation records, interviews, and observations conducted by members of the MS-13 National Gang Task Force (NGTF) regarding documented MS-13 members in the United States; Chiapas, Mexico; El Salvador; and Honduras.¹ Violent MS-13 members have crossed international boundaries and key members have documented links between the United States and the countries addressed in this assessment (*see Appendix A*).



“Mara Salvatrucha” Gang Tattoo

¹ MS-13 also has a presence in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Canada, and various states in Mexico. However, the FBI does not have enough information regarding MS-13 activities in these countries to adequately address them in this assessment.

(U) Key Judgements

- Available law enforcement information indicates that there are approximately 8,000-10,000 active MS-13 members in the United States. However, due to diverse law enforcement gang membership criteria and migration issues, the exact number of MS-13 gang members in this country is unknown.
- (U) In the United States, MS-13 has an identified presence in 33 states and the District of Columbia. FBI information indicates that MS-13 is considered highly active in California, Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.
- (U//LES) Although leaders of several cliques may work together occasionally to achieve a common goal, a single national or international MS-13 gang leader has not been identified within the United States or abroad. The autonomy of the gang's cliques makes them difficult to target as there is no centralized leadership. The structure of the cliques varies based on membership, criminal activity, and the background of the clique's founding members.
- (U//LES) As of July 2005, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) had identified 127 incarcerated MS-13 members. The majority of these individuals are El Salvadoran nationals; however, some are also US citizens.
- (U//LES) MS-13 members in the United States are actively involved in drug-related criminal activity in Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Indiana, Nevada, Arkansas, California, Tennessee, New York, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Washington, Virginia and Maryland.
- (U) According to intelligence analysis and source reporting, the formation of MS-13 cliques (groups of individuals joined together in a region) is often the result of MS-13 member migration to new areas. The migration of individuals is based on factors such as job availability, avoidance of law enforcement, family connections, and prison sentencing.
- (U//LES) US-based MS-13 members have been arrested for violent crimes including murder, robbery, drive-by-shootings, stabbings, assault, rape, witness intimidation, extortion, malicious wounding, and threats against law enforcement. MS-13 cliques will adapt their criminal activity based on the opportunities available in a specific area.
- (U//LES) In December 2004, the El Salvador Policia Nacional Civil (PNC) reported a total of 126 active MS-13 cliques in El Salvador. These cliques are generally well-organized with a defined leader and several "national" leaders. In El Salvador, an MS-13 clique's primary financial gain is through drug sales and extortionate activities. However, MS-13 gang members are best known

for their violence and are responsible for more homicides than other El Salvadoran gangs combined.

- (U//LES) Both US and foreign law enforcement agencies have documented communications between MS-13 members in El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico with members in the United States. Additionally, telephone calls and money transfers have been documented between US and El Salvador members.
- (U//LES) The Honduras Policia Preventiva (HPP) has identified 13 active MS-13 cliques in five sectors of Honduras: San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Comayagua, Tegucigalpa, and Choluteca.
- (U//LES) In Honduras, the HPP has identified a five-level structure within the MS-13 gang which includes aspiring members, sympathizers, new members, permanent members, and leaders. MS-13 is accused of murdering civilians to protest political decisions. Five of the key MS-13 members implicated in a 23 December 2004 bus massacre in Honduras (which killed 28 civilians) had documented links to the United States.
- (U//LES) Cellular telephones are the most common communication method used by MS-13 members both internationally and domestically. Telephone calls between Honduras and the United States have been documented by law enforcement and corrections agencies in both countries.
- (U//LES) Analysis of source and law enforcement reporting indicates that MS-13 members in Honduras are more financially stable than MS-13 members in other countries. This may be partially due to the nature of MS-13 criminal activities in Honduras and the fact that some members have obtained wealth from legitimate business or family inheritance.
- (U//LES) The city of Tapachula, on the border with Guatemala, has the largest concentration of MS-13 members in Chiapas, Mexico. Membership among incarcerated adult members in Chiapas consists primarily of transient MS-13 members from Central American countries in route to the United States. Most of the criminal activity revolves around the location of railroad lines. Other immigrants are the primary victims of MS-13 criminal activities in this area.
- (U) Although MS-13 is active in the Chiapas area, particularly along the border and near railroads, there is no evidence to support the allegation that they “control” the area.

(U) US Presence

(U) According to Los Angeles Police Department gang investigators, El Salvadoran nationals traveled to the United States from war-torn El Salvador in the 1970s and 1980s and settled in the Rampart area of Los Angeles, California, where they integrated with other Hispanic immigrants. These El Salvadoran immigrants established the gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS) in the early 1980s in response to continual persecution by other Hispanic gangs (specifically the 18th Street Gang). The "13" in MS-13 was adopted after MS aligned under the "Sureño" (meaning southern in Spanish) umbrella to demonstrate its allegiance to the "Mexican Mafia" (also known as "La EME," a powerful prison gang in southern California). "Eme" (the letter "M" in Spanish) is the 13th letter of the alphabet and several gangs use the number 13 in support of La EME. Gangs such as MS-13 aligned with La EME in southern California correctional facilities primarily for protection purposes. Although the 18th Street Gang and MS-13 are both Sureño gangs (associated with La EME), they remain bitter rivals in most areas. They work together when necessary for survival against common enemies such as the "Norteños" (northern California prison gangs).

(U) Areas of Activity

(U) Based on law enforcement reporting, MS-13 is currently present in 33 States and the District of Columbia. MS-13 is considered highly active in areas of California, Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. MS-13 also has members in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah.

(U) According to intelligence analysis and source reporting, the formation of MS-13 cliques (groups of individuals joined together in a region) is often the result of MS-13 member migration to new areas. The migration of individuals is based on several factors to include job availability, avoidance of law enforcement, family connections, and prison sentencing. On rare occasions, MS-13 members move to an area to further gang coordination or criminal acts. This migration has resulted in the emergence of MS-13 cliques in numerous regions across the country. The development of cliques in new regions has allowed MS-13 to expand its methods of operation to include a diversity of criminal activities.



MS-13 "HLS" Clique Tattoo

(U) MS-13 clique names are typically derived from the geographical area in which they originated (e.g., Hollywood Loco Salvatruchos formed in Hollywood, California). The name of a clique is often a good indicator of where key clique members previously resided. For example, Hollywood cliques operating in regions other than Hollywood were most likely founded by a member who moved from the Hollywood area.

(U) Structure

(U//LES) Based on law enforcement reporting and analysis, MS-13 gangs in the United States consist of numerous "cliques." Some cliques are highly structured and organized; however, most have little formal structure. Although MS-13 cliques generally function independently of each other, they are well-networked and pose a serious threat to communities in the United States and abroad. Each clique has a leader or set of leaders, commonly referred to as "shot callers," "leaders," or "ranfleros." These individuals set the rules for their respective cliques and oversee daily operations.

(U//LES) Although leaders of several cliques may work together occasionally to achieve a common goal, there has not been an overall MS-13 gang leader identified within the United States or abroad. Most cliques are autonomous and their independence makes them difficult to target as there is no central leadership. The structure of the cliques varies based on membership, criminal activity, and the background of the clique's founding members.

(U//LES) While it appears that MS-13 cliques operate differently throughout the United States, law enforcement agencies report some commonalities between the groups. These include the use of common gang colors (blue, black, and white) and identifiers (hand signs and tattoos); the transient nature of gang members to avoid law enforcement efforts; the use of violence to punish those who cooperate with law enforcement; and the use of intimidation tactics to further their criminal behavior.

(U//LES) Law enforcement information indicates that MS-13 members in the United States follow rules and codes of conduct. These rules and codes are not singular and are applied at the discretion of the clique leaders. The application of rules often reflects those which the clique leaders were required to follow when they became members (*see Appendix B for variations of these rules*).

(U) Membership

(U//LES) Based on available law enforcement information, there are an estimated 8,000-10,000 active MS-13 members in the United States. However, due to diverse law enforcement gang membership criteria and migration issues, the exact number of MS-13 gang members in this country is unknown. Cliques vary in size from under 10 to over 100 individuals depending on the location.

(U) According to law enforcement data, MS-13 has expanded its membership from primarily El Salvadoran nationals to include individuals of other ethnic origins. MS-13 members originate in Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico and they associate with African American, Puerto Rican, Peruvian, Ecuadorian, Dominican, Cuban, Costa Rican, and Arabic groups. The extent to which individuals from areas outside of Central America or Mexico are allowed to actively participate or claim membership in the gang is dependant on the region. In areas with large Central American populations, membership is limited primarily to Central Americans. In locations with a small Central American

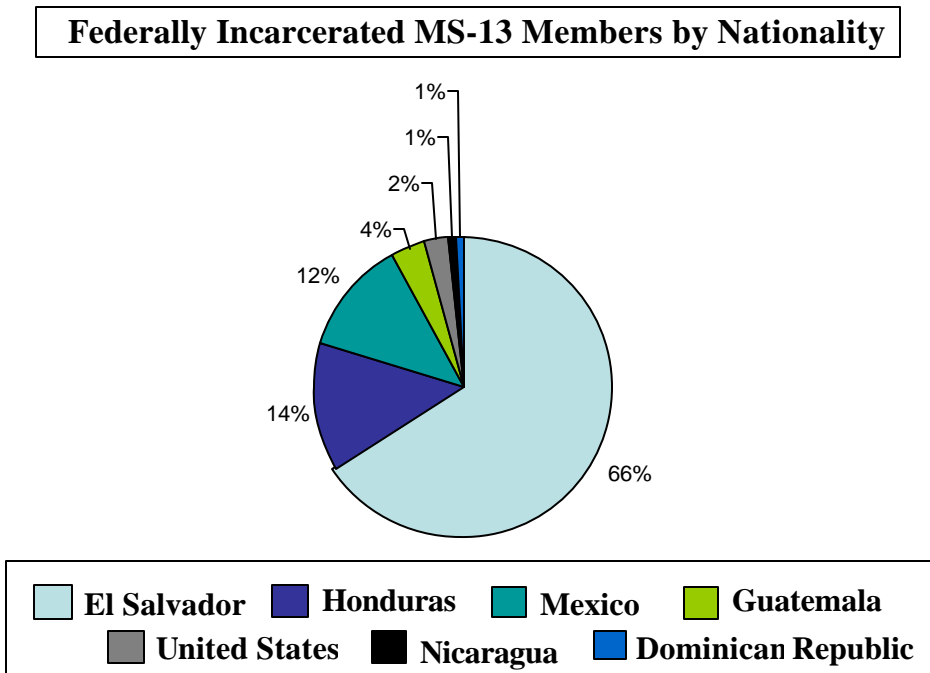
presence, the need to expand the membership to other ethnicities is increased and more likely to occur.

(U//LES) According to law enforcement and source reporting, male members obtain membership in MS-13 usually through a standing affiliation with current members and through a process known as getting “jumped in” (13 second assault by three to five members). Once an individual is considered a member, he/she is expected to “put work in” for the gang. “Work” entails committing criminal acts in order to support the gang lifestyle (to include the homicide of a rival gang member).

(U//LES) According to gang photographs, source and law enforcement reporting, a female’s ability to join MS-13 and become a full-fledged member varies depending on location. In some regions, specifically regions in the eastern United States, MS-13 is no longer allowing females to participate in some gang activities, particularly meetings. This is due to male member concerns over females cooperating with law enforcement. According to gang member and law enforcement reporting, females have been allowed to join either by being “sexed in” (having sexual intercourse with several members of the gang) or being “jumped in.” To date, female members have been excluded from leadership positions. Their role in the gang often involves recruiting new members and supporting specific gang missions (luring rivals into traps or holding weapons/drugs for members).

(U//LES) As of July 2005, BOP had identified 127 MS-13 members who are incarcerated in various prisons throughout the United States. Of these individuals, El Salvadoran nationals comprise the majority; however, some are US citizens or are in the United States legally (*see Figure 1*).

Figure 1



(U) Criminal Activity

(U) In the United States, MS-13 is reported to be involved in auto theft, burglaries, extortion, drug dealing/trafficking, manslaughter, homicide, malicious wounding, assault, robbery, rape, prostitution, manufacturing of false identification, and insurance fraud (involving stolen and burned vehicles).²

(U//LES) MS-13 cliques will adapt their criminal activity based on the opportunities available in a specific geographic area. In some regions, vehicle theft is the most common gang activity while in others it is drug distribution or extortion. While the majority of the illicit profits obtained by the gang are maintained by the individuals committing the crime, most cliques require that taxes or dues are paid (usually \$5 to \$10) to assist other incarcerated members. The money is also used to purchase weapons for the clique or support another clique in another location.

(U) Drug Trafficking

(U//LES) Drug-related criminal activity has been reported by US law enforcement agencies in Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Indiana, Nevada, Arkansas, California, Tennessee, New York, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Washington, Virginia and Maryland. There is evidence, such as the arrest of MS-13 leader Nelson Martinez Comandari for drug trafficking, that some MS-13 members have engaged in the trafficking of drugs across the US border. However, it appears that relatively few members actually traffic drugs into the United States. Arrest statistics indicate that MS-13 members are more likely to participate in drug possession and distribution activities.

(U) Violence

(U//LES) According to law enforcement and corrections reporting, MS-13 members in the United States have been arrested for violent crimes including homicide, robbery, rape, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, extortion, aggravated malicious wounding, and threats against law enforcement.³ Weapons recovered from gang members vary from blunt objects (bats), cutting objects (machetes), and firearms ranging from .22 caliber handguns to AK-47s. Many MS-13 members have been prosecuted for homicide but most of the homicides and assaults have occurred against rival gang members or individuals the gang suspects are cooperating with law enforcement.

- (U//LES) In June 2004, MS-13 members Alirio Reyes and Heriberto Alfaro, wanted in the shooting death of a Herndon, Virginia, teenager, were arrested in Los Angeles, California.

² This data is based on survey responses from law enforcement agencies across the United States.

³ MS-13 member Carlos Villatoro was deported after confessing to an Arlington, Virginia, gang investigator that he had been sent to murder him.

- (U//LES) In September 2004, MS-13 member Jose Wilber Sorto was charged with several counts of homicide in Seattle, Washington. He also attempted to shoot Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents.

(U) Money Laundering

(U//LES) According to law enforcement sources, MS-13 members collect taxes and dues from drug proceeds and other gang members to support gang activities. However, as the total amount of money collected at one time is not a significant quantity, it is typically not laundered. The money collected is allegedly used to provide assistance in obtaining defense attorneys for incarcerated individuals or to pay prison gangs such as La EME, Barrio Aztecas, or the Texas Syndicate.⁴ In 2004, money was reportedly sent from the United States to other MS-13 cliques in Central America for the purchase of weapons to combat law enforcement efforts.⁵

(U//LES) Many MS-13 members in the United States work in various jobs including those related to meat packaging facilities, construction, restaurants, car shops, and grocery stores. On some occasions, MS-13 members have been identified as business owners or managers. Documented businesses include vehicle repair or stereo shops,⁶ construction work,⁷ or restaurant/bar ownership.⁸ It is suspected that some illicit proceeds from drug or prostitution activities are laundered through these businesses; however, there is limited documentation to support this activity.

(U) Prostitution

(U//LES) US law enforcement agencies report that MS-13 members are involved in prostitution in North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia. MS-13 members have been identified as owners of prostitution houses and as having acted as security for these houses. It appears that most of the women who work in the houses are adult women. Determining whether these women participate in the prostitution rings consensually, or are forced into it through intimidation, coercion, or as a result of illegal immigration debts (they are forced to pay off through prostitution), is unknown.

(U) Other Federal Crimes

(U//LES) While public source information indicates that MS-13 is “heavily engaged” in alien smuggling and weapons trafficking, law enforcement investigations in the United States do not support this claim. The majority of weapons charges against MS-13 members are possession charges and there is only one individual incarcerated on alien

⁴ The money is paid to the larger prison gangs for the purpose of providing incarcerated MS-13 members with protection while incarcerated.

⁵ Documentation of money being sent to Central America has been obtained by law enforcement; however, whether the money was used to purchase weapons could not be confirmed.

⁶ In Reno, Nevada, a car stereo shop owner was arrested and identified to be part of an MS-13 criminal enterprise.

⁷ In Chesterfield County, Virginia, a dry wall business owner was arrested with MS-13 tattoos.

⁸ An MS-13 member in Seattle, Washington, was identified as running a restaurant/bar.

smuggling charges. Of the 127 identified MS-13 members incarcerated in the federal prison system, 98 were charged with illegal entry into the country.

(U) MS-13 members were convicted in two significant federal homicide trials in 2005. The verdicts in these trials may impact future law enforcement efforts against the gang.

- (U) In June 2005, MS-13 members Oscar Antonio Grande and Ismael Juarez Cisneros were found guilty and sentenced to life in prison in a federal court for the homicide of federal witness Brenda Paz.
- (U) In July 2005, MS-13 members Ledwin Castro and David Vasquez were found guilty of conspiracy and assault in violation of the federal Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statute and related firearms charges. In a separate verdict, the jury found that the MS-13 gang itself constituted a racketeering enterprise. Castro and Vasquez are facing up to 90 years imprisonment.



Brenda Paz

(U) Communications Network

(U//LES) MS-13 members in the United States communicate on a regular basis with members in Honduras, Mexico, and El Salvador. According to source and law enforcement reporting, the purpose of communication between members is primarily to maintain contact with associates, gang members, and/or family; provide financial support to other members, associates, and family in Central America and Mexico; assist in decision making regarding problems within the gang; and to provide guidance for incarcerated members or to members anticipating return to the United States.

(U//LES) MS-13 communication networks continue to grow as members migrate to new areas, are deported, incarcerated, or flee from law enforcement to new areas of the country. Members often maintain communication with associates in the gang as they move between jurisdictions. Communication is primarily maintained through telephone calls and messages. MS-13 members also communicate through letters, e-mail, and chat rooms.

(U) El Salvador

(U//LES) According to the El Salvadoran Policia Nacional Civil (PNC), the first MS-13 members were observed in El Salvador in the early 1990s as a result of deportation efforts in the United States. According to US and El Salvadoran law enforcement, the environment in El Salvador in the 1990s was such that employment opportunities for tattooed MS-13 gang members were difficult to obtain. The deported, tattooed members were excluded from earning a living in El Salvador which contributed to the continuation of their criminal activities after deportation from the United States.

(U//LES) MS-13 membership in El Salvador has increased since the 1990s. The El Salvadoran government, private organizations, the PNC, and religious groups have united to provide more opportunities for those individuals who no longer want to participate in the gang's criminal activities.

(U) Areas of Activity

(U//LES) In December 2004, the PNC reported that 126 MS-13 cliques were operating in El Salvador. This number represents a decrease from the 170 previously reported by the PNC. El Salvador is comprised of 20,720 square kilometers (km) and is divided into 14 regions, 13 of which indicate the presence of MS-13 cliques (*see Figure 2*). Although the La Union region does not have any known MS-13 cliques, other gangs are operating in that area.

Figure 2

<u>Region in El Salvador</u>	<u>Number of Cliques</u>
Ahuachapan	6
Santa Ana	15
Sonsonate	13
La Libertad	15
San Salvador	36
Chalatenango	1
Cuscatlan	6
La Paz	8
Cabanas	5
San Vicente	1
Usulután	3
San Miguel	15
Morazan	2
La Union	0

(U) Structure

(U//LES) According to source reporting and the PNC, El Salvador has “national” MS-13 leaders who maintain oversight of cliques from several sectors or regions of El Salvador. Several cliques under one leader are commonly referred to as “gengas.” The national leader has an identified second and third leader (or more as needed) prepared to take his position should he become unable to continue in a leadership capacity (usually resulting from death). Under the national leaders are the sector leaders or regional leaders. These individuals maintain oversight of several cliques operating within a single region of El Salvador. Finally, each clique has its own leader to oversee the daily activities of the clique's members. These individuals are most commonly referred to as “leaders” or “ranfleros.”

(U//LES) Analysis indicates that the El Salvador MS-13 cliques are generally named for the area in which they operate (e.g., Mara Salvatrucha San Miguel). The cliques are organized with members assigned to different roles or responsibilities within the clique.

Cliques may include groups responsible for logistics, recruitment, criminal activities (robberies, extortion, drug distribution, or homicides) or intelligence gathering (*see Appendix C for a list of identified cliques, including those from El Salvador*).

(U) Membership

(U//LES) As of February 2005, the PNC reported 7,165 documented MS-13 members, making it the largest gang operating in El Salvador. The most commonly accepted method to obtain membership in the gang is through a 13 second “jump-in.” This consists of three to five members attacking a recruited individual to determine whether the individual is strong enough to participate in the gang. Once an individual becomes a member, he/she is expected to demonstrate loyalty to the organization by “putting in work” for the gang. This means the members are expected to participate in criminal activities on behalf of the gang.⁹

(U//LES) According to the PNC, the traditional age when El Salvadoran MS-13 members join the gang is between seven and 12 years of age. While tattoos in El Salvador were prominently worn in the past, newer members avoid displaying tattoos on exposed areas. In fact, some cliques have rules against tattooing new members (*see Appendix B*). If a member has “leadership qualities,” he will traditionally become a leader when he is from 25 to 35 years of age. The “veteranos” are the older members and they are usually in their 30s or 40s.



(U//LES) While both women and men are allowed to become members through the “jump-in” process, women are not allowed to attain MS-13 leadership positions. The PNC reports that fewer women are being accepted into the gang due to a mistrust of women among the male members. Traditionally, the women are soldiers for the gang, associates, or support male members as couriers or girlfriends. They are also involved in specific missions such as enticing rivals into traps or gathering intelligence on rival gang activities.

(U) Criminal Activity

(U//LES) MS-13 is renowned internationally for its violent criminal activity. Most of the MS-13 members incarcerated in El Salvador are housed in the Barrios and Quezaltepeque prisons. MS-13 also has members located in Zacatecoluca, San Francisco Gotera, and several other locations in El Salvador. Illicit proceeds are obtained through drug distribution and extortion. According to 2004 PNC arrest records, MS-13 members in El

⁹ This is the same process used in the United States, Honduras, and Mexico.

Salvador were charged with the following criminal activities:

- Illegal Association¹⁰
- Public Disorder
- Resisting Arrest
- Homicide
- Robbery
- Assault
- Theft
- Possession of weapons (including homemade)
- Attempted Homicide
- Rape
- Extortion
- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Assault/Harassment

(U) Drug Trafficking

(U//LES) The El Salvadoran PNC has identified three drug trafficking organizations and/or cartels acting as suppliers to MS-13 members. The three primary drug cartels identified are Los Caballos, Los Broncos, and Los Pelones. Analysis indicates that MS-13 obtains drugs from these cartels and therefore is not a primary drug trafficker into El Salvador. The gang is primarily engaged in drug distribution. However, the arrest in February 2005 of MS-13 member Nelson Martinez Comandari in Texas by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on federal drug trafficking charges, coupled with his suspected relationship with drug cartels in El Salvador, indicates that some drugs purchased in El Salvador may have been transported to the United States (*see Appendix A for additional information on Nelson Martinez Comandari*).

(U) Violence

(U//LES) MS-13 is well known in El Salvador for its violent activities and is responsible for more homicides than other El Salvadoran gangs combined. According to the PNC, MS-13 was responsible for 79 of the 138 homicide cases in 2004. The gang has attempted to use violence to influence the government and citizens opposing its criminal activities. Due to its violent nature, the El Salvadoran government refers to the gang as a terrorist organization. MS-13 members have been linked to several decapitations and the use of improvised explosive devices.



(U//LES) According to analysis of the PNC-documented murders, the majority of homicides in El Salvador are committed by firearms. The second most common weapon is machetes or other large knives. The PNC has recovered M-16 rifles, G-3 rifles, AK-47s, .30 caliber rifles, sub-machine guns, shotguns (factory), homemade shotguns (chimbos), and grenades from MS-13 members. The majority of homicides committed by MS-13 members in El Salvador are against rival members (Dieciocho, aka Mara 18 or 18th Street Gang) followed by the killing of their own members for various violations. MS-13 violence has spread to include civilians who do

¹⁰ Arrests after April 2004 on this offense were conducted in conjunction with other criminal charges as Super Mano Dura does not make provisions for arrest based on gang affiliation alone.

not “respect” the gang or who cooperate with law enforcement against the gang or its members.

(U) Money Laundering

(U//LES) Some members of the MS-13 cliques in El Salvador do not have tattoos, maintain legal employment, and have legitimate business associations. Members are suspected of using these businesses to launder money obtained through the gang’s illicit activities. Analysis of documents from both the PNC and FBI indicate that MS-13 members are filtering money sent from the United States through individuals who are not gang members. One MS-13 leader, Ernesto Miranda, who has visited the United States, is suspected of being associated with a non-government organization in El Salvador. According to the PNC, these organizations are likely used to conceal criminal activities.

(U) Prostitution

(U//LES) El Salvador law enforcement rarely pursues prostitution charges; therefore, it is difficult to determine whether MS-13 members are engaged in prostitution activities. MS-13 members have been accused of homicide in cases involving prostitutes as victims, indicating there is some relationship between MS-13 members and prostitution.

(U) *Communications Network*

(U//LES) MS-13 members in El Salvador communicate regularly with other members in Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. According to both analysis and source reporting, the purpose of communications between members is to maintain contact with friends, gang members, or family members in another country; provide finances to El Salvadoran members from the United States; assist in decision making regarding problems within the gang; and to provide guidance or assistance to El Salvador MS-13 members trying to return to the United States or who are incarcerated in El Salvador.

(U//LES) Analysis of the network developed between MS-13 members in foreign countries identifies additional resources for the gang. Remittances from US members to fellow gang members in El Salvador have allegedly been used to help combat law enforcement efforts or support incarcerated members (*see Appendix A for examples of El Salvador gang members with links to the United States*).

(U//LES) Analysis of FBI source information and toll records identify the most common method of communication between members in different countries as cellular telephones. Telephone calls and money transfers have been documented by law enforcement between US and El Salvadoran MS-13 members.

(U) **Honduras**

(U) Honduras has a population of approximately 6,560,608 and is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere with over 40 percent of the population under the

age of 14.¹¹ The large population and high number of youth, coupled with inherent economic issues, have facilitated the growth of gangs in Honduras. In Honduras, the MS-13 developed in the 1990s when MS-13 gang members were deported from the United States and crossed the border from El Salvador.

(U) Areas of Activity

(U//LES) MS-13 cliques have been identified in five sectors of Honduras; San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Comayagua, Tegucigalpa, and Choluteca. Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula have the largest MS-13 membership in the country.

(U) Structure

(U//LES) The Honduras Policia Preventiva (HPP) has identified five levels of membership within the MS-13 gang: aspiring members, sympathizers, new members, permanent members, and leaders. Level one consists of those individuals aspiring to become members of the gang. These individuals are commonly referred to in the United States as “wannabes” and they are attempting to be recognized by the gang as members. The second level is comprised of sympathizers, people commonly referred to as “associates” in the United States. These individuals are allowed to associate with members and are occasionally asked to assist members in certain aspects of gang life. Individuals gain membership in the third level through a “jump-in” and are still in a position where they are required to prove their loyalty to the gang. Once they have proven their loyalty through criminal activities, they are accepted into the fourth stage as a permanent member. The fifth and final stage is that of a leader or “master homie.” Master homies are clique leaders and some become genga or sector leaders.

(U) Membership

(U//LES) The HPP has identified 13 MS-13 cliques operating in Honduras. The membership of each clique is unknown. Membership in Honduras cliques is obtained via the same methods used in El Salvador, the United States, and Mexico. An individual must first obtain approval from the gang before being “jumped in” with a 13 second assault by other members. Youth in Honduras are encouraged by their gang member parents to join the gang as soon as they are physically able to withstand the initiation process. According to the HPP, 77 percent of gang members join the gang before the age of 15. The poor economic and social conditions in Honduras, combined with a large percentage of youth and few employment opportunities, have contributed to the rise in Honduran MS-13 members.



Photo of MS-13 Honduras Clique Members (Recovered by the HPP)

¹¹ <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ho.html>

(U//LES) According to documented arrests and law enforcement reporting, women are associated with MS-13 in Honduras. Their participation in the gang's activities appears to be stronger than in other countries. Women are allowed to participate in gang activities, obtain tattoos, and allegedly can rise through the ranks in the same manner as the men. However, no female leaders have been documented as leaders by law enforcement. Female MS-13 members have been arrested for carrying firearms and illicit association.

(U) Criminal Activity

(U//LES) MS-13 members in Honduras have a reputation with other MS-13 members and law enforcement agencies for being more violent than those in other countries. They also use violence to influence government entities. The MS-13 in Honduras is considered a terrorist organization by the government due to its suspected participation in the murder of innocent civilians and the targeting of political figures. According to the Honduran government and the HPP, MS-13 members made threats against the President of Honduras and his family in 2004 following the creation of anti-gang laws.

(U//LES) According to arrest documentation obtained from the HPP, MS-13 members are engaged in the following crimes in Honduras:

- Theft and robbery
- Illegal Association
- Drug possession and trafficking
- Damaging property
- Extortion
- Possession of weapons (including homemade)
- Homicide
- Assault
- Kidnapping
- Resisting arrest

(U) Drug Trafficking

(U//LES) The Honduran Government reports that MS-13 members are active in the actual trafficking of drugs within Central America. Some MS-13 members have been arrested for drug trafficking in Honduras. It is unknown whether the trafficking involves moving drugs into the country from other locations and/or out of the country to other Central American locations. Honduran government officials indicate that MS-13 is beginning to assume a larger role in drug trafficking and weapons trafficking activities, currently dominated by other drug-trafficking organizations in Honduras.

(U) Violence

(U//LES) According to the HPP, several members of MS-13 were arrested in conjunction with the 23 December 2004 attack of a bus resulting in 28 deaths, including six children. While MS-13 members have been arrested in response to the attack, none have been tried or convicted of the offense to date. In 2003 and 2004, MS-13 members in Honduras were linked to the beheading deaths of several citizens. The heads were allegedly left with

notes as a threat to the Honduran government and its president for supporting anti-gang initiatives and implementing new anti-gang legislation.

(U) According to open source and law enforcement reports, there have been two fires within Honduran prisons involving MS-13 gang members.

- (U//LES) In May 2004, a fire killed approximately 103 MS-13 members. MS-13 members allege that the prison guards contributed to the fire which resulted in the deaths of several inmates.¹² As a result, Honduran MS-13 members targeted law enforcement for retaliation. For example, Honduran MS-13 leader Juan Carlos Reyes was arrested in November 2004 after a firefight with law enforcement. He was arrested in connection with the homicide of three police officers. Additionally, on 1 November 2004, two San Pedro Sula army soldiers were assassinated by MS-13 members. One of the assailants, Saady Alejandro Medina Gonzalez, died of a heart attack while fleeing the scene.



- (U) In April 2003, a fire killed approximately 70 inmates who were rival gang members of MS-13. This fire was alleged to have been orchestrated by MS-13.

(U) Money Laundering

(U//LES) According to source and law enforcement reporting, MS-13 members own several businesses and major corporations in Honduras.¹³ These businesses include taxi services, utilities companies, nightclubs, and real estate agencies. Members who own these businesses are usually not heavily tattooed, if tattooed at all. Money collected from drug proceeds is reportedly laundered through these businesses and those of MS-13 associates.

(U//LES) Analysis of source and law enforcement reporting indicates that MS-13 members in Honduras are more financially stable than MS-13 members in other countries. This may be due to the types of criminal activities they are involved in and the fact that some members have obtained wealth from legitimate business or family inheritance.

¹² MS-13 members allege that correction officers poured gasoline on the inmates and shot those trying to flee the burning facilities.

¹³ The FBI, in conjunction with the Honduran Police, is attempting to verify some of the reports regarding MS-13 involvement in corporations within Honduras.

(U) Prostitution

(U//LES) According to the HPP and supporting FBI documentation, the MS-13 in Honduras has some documented association with prostitution activities. However, it is not a criminal act for which law enforcement in Honduras has pursued MS-13 members.

(U) Communications Network

(U//LES) MS-13 members in Honduras have documented communications with other members in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. According to analysis, source, and law enforcement reporting, the purpose of communications between members is to maintain contact with friends, gang members, or family members in another country; provide finances to Honduran members from the United States; assist in decision making regarding problems within the gang; and to provide guidance or assistance to Honduran MS-13 members trying to return to the United States or who are incarcerated in Honduras.

(U//LES) Five of the key MS-13 individuals implicated in a 23 December 2004 Honduras



Los Angeles, California Graffiti Photo
(Recovered by the HPP)

bus massacre had visited the United States or have relatives living in the United States (*see Appendix A*). Additionally, several MS-13 members from Honduras who are incarcerated in Chiapas, Mexico, advised the FBI that they were arrested while attempting to travel to the United States and reportedly had friends or relatives in this country. Eber Anibal Rivera Paz, an identified MS-13 leader and suspect in the Honduras bus massacre, was arrested in February

2005 in Texas. MS-13 member Oscar Melendez Paz was arrested in Honduras in possession of identification from Virginia and Maryland.

(U//LES) Analysis of source information and toll records identify the most common method of communication between MS-13 members in different countries is cellular telephones. Telephone calls between Honduras and the United States have been documented by law enforcement agencies from both countries.

(U) Mexico

(U//LES) Currently, Chiapas is the only state in Mexico which has employed anti-gang legislation and has gathered information regarding MS-13 gang activity in the region. The state of Chiapas, Mexico, is located in southern Mexico and shares 658 kilometers of open border with Guatemala. Individuals crossing into Mexico from Central America who are destined for the United States or to other locations in Mexico primarily travel through Chiapas. This makes Chiapas a critical interception point for gang members traveling from Central America to the United States. Chiapas authorities began observing an MS-13 presence in the area in 2000. Since the initial observation, the

Chiapas Fiscalia General del Estado (FGE)¹⁴ and the Secretaria de Seguridad Publica (SSP)¹⁵ report that the number of MS-13 members in Chiapas has increased due to local recruiting.

(U) Areas of Activity

(U//LES) According to the analysis of several law enforcement information sources, Tapachula, located near the border of Guatemala, has the largest concentration of MS-13 members in the state of Chiapas. Analysis indicates that MS-13 members originally traveling through Chiapas remained in the area due to their ability to take advantage of other immigrants attempting to use the railroads to pass through the region. MS-13 cliques subsequently spread to several cities within Chiapas including Tuxtla Gutierrez, Cintalapa, Suchiate, Huixtla, San Cristobal de las Casas, Pichucalco, Ocosingo, Motozintla, and Palenque.

(U) Structure

(U//LES) The leadership and structure of MS-13 in Chiapas is still under investigation by law enforcement personnel. Most of the intelligence gathered on MS-13 is through incarcerated members within the prison system. Some of the leaders within the correctional facilities have been identified and maintain a level of control over the other inmates. It is unknown whether the structure within the prison mimics that on the streets or whether the incarcerated individuals maintain their status and control outside the correctional facilities. In one of the adult prison facilities, an identified leader within the prison was a Mexican national from Jalisco, Mexico. It is not known why he was selected or provided leadership status among the other inmates, including other violent individuals from El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. It is also unclear as to whether this individual exercised a leadership role over all the other MS-13 inmates.



Graffiti of Cliques in the Copainala, Chiapas, MX Prison

(U) Membership

(U//LES) Membership among adult MS-13 members in Chiapas appears to primarily consist of transient MS-13 members from Central American countries. Many of these individuals remain and recruit in the region. Juvenile MS-13 members comprise the largest percentage of Mexican nationals within Chiapas. SSP, FGE, corrections, and school psychologists report that a number of youth obtain MS-13 tattoos to imitate the gang members they admire. These youth claim to be members and have tattoos but do not appear to have any knowledge of basic gang operations. The majority of the graffiti appears to be a compilation of several individuals from different cliques banding together

¹⁴ The Chiapas State Attorney General.

¹⁵ The Chiapas State Police.

while temporarily in Chiapas. The most prominent age of incarcerated MS-13 members is between 17 and 21 (*see Appendix D for graphs containing membership statistics*).

(U) Criminal Activity

(U//LES) According to FGE and SSP information, MS-13 has a significant presence and is engaged in criminal activities along the Guatemalan and Mexican border, particularly near the railroads. Other Central American and South American illegal immigrants are the primary victims of MS-13 criminal activity in this area. The railroad companies operating in Chiapas have been known to accept bribes to stop the trains at certain locations, thereby allowing individuals to sell goods to illegal travelers. MS-13 members take advantage of these stopping locations or create their own stopping locations by paying the conductors to extort, rob, and assault other illegal immigrants traveling by railroad. The vast numbers of illegal immigrants traveling by train on a daily basis makes control by any organization, including law enforcement, virtually impossible. As graffiti of other gangs in locations along the train routes has not been crossed out, it is likely that more than one gang operates in these areas.

(U//LES) According to arrest records of identified incarcerated MS-13 members, MS-13 is engaged in the following crimes in Chiapas:

- Theft and robbery
- Organized Delinquency
- Gang activity
- Possession of weapons (including homemade)
- Homicide
- Wounding
- Rape
- Resisting arrest
- Damaging property

(U) Drug Trafficking

(U//LES) According to coordinators within Chiapas correctional facility rehabilitation programs, MS-13 members in Chiapas have participated in drug rehabilitation programs within the correctional facilities, indicating that several MS-13 members have consumed drugs. However, a review of arrest information and statistics does not identify any MS-13 arrests for drug trafficking, distribution, or possession in the Chiapas region.

(U) Violence

(U//LES) According to SSP and FGE, MS-13 is one of the more violent gangs operating in the Chiapas region. The most common crime for which MS-13 members have been incarcerated is weapons possession, followed by robbery and homicide. Of the currently incarcerated adult MS-13 members, 50 percent were charged with carrying a prohibited weapon, 20 percent with homicide, 18 percent with violent robbery, 13 percent with wounding, and 7 percent with rape.

(U) Money Laundering

(U) Analysis of MS-13 member activity in Chiapas reveals no involvement in money laundering or legitimate business activity.

(U) Prostitution

(U//LES) According to SSP and FGE, there is no prohibitive law in Chiapas against prostitution. However, organized enterprises are not allowed to profit from prostitution. This provision was enacted to prevent prostitution houses from being established. There is no indication that MS-13 in the Chiapas region participates in prostitution activities.

(U) *Communications Network*

(U//LES) Adult MS-13 members in Chiapas use the same methods to communicate as MS-13 members in other countries. However, interviews with incarcerated Mexican youth and corrections personnel indicate that those who joined MS-13 in Chiapas generally do not have networks beyond Chiapas. It appears that the primary method of communication is via telephone. Cellular telephones are not permitted in the correctional facilities and in one medium security prison there is no telephone service available to the inmates. Telephone calls are usually placed to friends and family members in their home country for social reasons rather than criminal reasons. Some of the telephone calls placed to the United States are reportedly to request financial assistance from MS-13 members in this country.

(U//LES) While there is some communication, the limited availability of services in correctional facilities and the transient nature of many of the non-incarcerated MS-13 members provide little opportunity for extensive communications between members in other countries and those in Chiapas.

(U) **Intelligence Gaps**

- (U//LES) Where or how are the weapons used by MS-13 members obtained?
- (U//LES) What is the relationship between MS-13 members and the drug cartels?
- (U//LES) What is MS-13's relationship with human trafficking organizations?
- (U//LES) What is the financial nexus between MS-13 members and/or other organizations?
- (U//LES) Who are the leaders of the MS-13 cliques?



Copainala, Chiapas, MX
MS-13 Gang Member's Prison Cell

- (U//LES) To what extent do the clique leaders influence members from other cliques?


This assessment was prepared by the Criminal Investigative Division of the FBI. Comments and queries may be addressed to the MS-13 National Gang Task Force at 202-324-3158.


(U) Appendix A

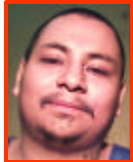
(U//LES) Below are examples of prominent MS-13 members in other countries with ties to the United States.


(U//LES) El Salvador MS-13 members with ties to the United States


- (U//LES) Ernesto AGUILAR MIRANDA
 Alias: SMOKING or SMOKY
 DOB: 11/28/1969
 Charged with attempted homicide and identified as the leader of seven cliques of MS-13 in the northern sector of El Salvador, Libertad. Miranda was previously deported from Los Angeles, California, after being convicted of assault, causing great bodily injury, with a deadly weapon.


- (U//LES) Marco (Mario) Vinicio RIVAS CARIAS
 Alias: CHATO
 DOB: 10/9/1967
 Rivas Carias was charged with resisting arrest in 2003 by the El Salvador PNC. Identified as leader of MS-13 in the Sonsonate sector of El Salvador, and is associated with the Leeward clique in Los Angeles, CA. He was deported from the U.S. after being convicted of burglary and narcotics distribution.


- (U//LES) Jorge Ricardo VENTURA HERNANDEZ
 Alias: CACHI (CACHY)
 DOB: 10/29/1976
 Ventura has been identified as one of the leaders of MS-13 in El Salvador and had been previously deported in 2003 on a weapons violation. He was arrested in 2005 and is incarcerated in California as of July 15, 2005.



- (U//LES) Ricardo (Jorge) Adalberto DIAZ
 Alias: RATA or LIL RATA
 DOB: 1/16/1973
 Diaz is a Leeward clique leader who received money from and has documented contacts with MS-13 members in the U.S.


- (U//LES) Nelson Agustin MARTINEZ COMANDARI
 Alias: Nelson Augustin COMANDARI VARELA
 DOB: 8/29/1977
 Martinez Comandari was born in El Salvador and has been identified in El Salvador as being one of the MS-13 members with connections to the El Salvador drug cartels. He has lived in the U.S. legally since 1982 and is alleged to be one of the MS-13 leaders in Los Angeles. Martinez Comandari was arrested on DEA charges in Texas in February 2005 stemming from drug related activities in New York.





(U//LES) Honduras MS-13 members with ties to the United States


- (U//LES) Rony Darwin AGUILAR ALVARADO
 Alias: EL TIKY, TIQUITO or TIQUILLO
 DOB: 12/11/1982
 Aguilar Alvarado is believed by Honduran law enforcement to have participated in a homicide in 2001 and the Honduras Bus Massacre in December 2004. His mother, Mirna Elizabeth ALVARADO, is reportedly living in the Los Angeles, CA area.


- (U//LES) Oscar MELENDEZ PAZ
 Alias: CHELE VOLQUETA; EL PRIMO; MISTER BROW
 DOB: 4/3/1965
 Melendez Paz was arrested in 1999, 2003, and 2005 in Honduras for arms possession and assisting with an escape. Melendez Paz had business cards showing him as the owner of a construction company in Virginia. North Carolina and Virginia Driver's Licenses were in his possession at the time of his arrest in Honduras.


- (U//LES) Eber Anibal RIVERA PAZ
 Alias: CULICHE ; LITTLE BABY
 DOB: 10/8/1975
 Deported from the U.S. on four previous occasions before being arrested in February 2005, in Texas re-entering the U.S. following the December Honduras bus massacre he is alleged to have participated in and orchestrated. Wanted for escape and drug related charges in Honduras.


- (U//LES) Alvaro Osiris ACOSTA BUSTILLO
 Alias: SNOOPY; MANDRAQUE
 DOB: 2/1/1978
 Acosta Bustillo's parents, Marcelo ACOSTA and Melida BUSTILLO allegedly live in the U.S. The Honduran Government believes Acosta Bustillo is hiding in the U.S. Acosta Bustillo is accused of homicide and assassination in Honduras and is alleged to have ordered the December Honduras bus massacre.


- (U//LES) Juan Carlos MIRALDA BUESO
 Alias : PANTERA
 DOB: 8/18/1975
 Miralda Bueso has three siblings, Francisco Antonio MIRALDA BUESO, Julia Lecteria MIRALDA BONILLA, and Dulce M MIRALDA BUESO, allegedly living in the Miami, Florida area. Miralda Bueso was arrested in Honduras in 1995 and 1999 for robbery; 2002 and 2003 for possession and trafficking drugs; 2003, 2004 and 2005 for carrying illegal firearms; and in 2005 for assassination. Miralda Bueso allegedly participated in the December 2004 Honduras bus massacre and has documented calls to Fort Lauderdale, Florida.



(U//LES) Chiapas MS-13 members with ties to the United States

- (U//LES) Welvin Armando BELTRAN

DOB: 6/23/1980

Arrested in Chiapas for criminal association, disobedience and resistance, gang activity, obstruction of justice, and carrying a prohibited weapon. Beltran resided in Houston, Texas.



- (U//LES) Jose Gerardo HERCULES PINEDA

DOB: 8/13 or 14/1979

Arrested in Chiapas for gang activity and carrying a firearm. Hercules Pineda was convicted in the U.S. on 10/17/2003, for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Previously lived in Manassas, Virginia, and admitted to having been deported due to charges stemming from driving under the influence charges.



- (U//LES) Marvin MONTES SOL

DOB: 8/6/1973

Montes Sol was convicted in the U.S. for check forgery, shoplifting, and burglary in 2003. Arrested in Chiapas for having prohibited arms and objects and gang related activity.



- (U//LES) Juan Carlos GARCIA CANDO

Alias: Juan Gabriel BRIZUELA CARDOZA; Juan Carlos GARCIA CARDOSA

DOB: 4/7/1978

Garcia Cando previously entered the U.S. in September 2002 under the name Juan Gabriel Brizuela Cardoza. He was arrested in Chiapas in November 2003 for: violent robbery, skilled homicide, assassination or mutiny (riot), wounding, and evasion.



- (U//LES) Jose Leonardo OSORTO PINEDA

Possible alias: CHEPE

DOB: 2/1/1973

Osorto Pineda was in the U.S. in January 1999. Osorto Pineda was arrested in Chiapas in December 2003 for: prohibited weapon in vehicle, criminal association, and violent robbery.



(U) Appendix B

(U//LES) While it is evident that different MS-13 cliques abide by a specific set of rules, it is also evident from the variations that these rules are primarily clique-specific rather than rules followed by all MS-13 members. These rules listed below were written by gang members and are only a sample of the rules that exist.

(U//LES) Rules obtained from El Salvador PNC (translated as written)

1. The Homeboys who point out others, rat, or says something about those who are in jail will be punished by paying with their lives. The green light will be given, if there is proof.
2. Beheadings, mutilations, incineration or burning people is forbidden.
3. It is forbidden to shoot enemies from a moving car, unless your life is at risk; as well as hurl any type of grenade.
4. You can't kill the civilians unless they have serious problems with the barrio and if so, it must be done in a way that does not identify or hurt us.
5. It is forbidden to kill the relatives of our enemies. For example: parents, wives, children, etc.
6. It is forbidden to accuse any of our enemies before any authority when they hurt or kill someone from our family.
7. You may not tattoo Homeboys, or Homegirls who have not been tattooed.
(Voluntarily)
8. The person who uses drugs or follows someone for drugs or who sells themselves for drugs and who wastes himself on drugs, or who loves drugs more than his barrio will first get a twenty six second beating and secondly, an unanimous decision by the entire council.
9. It is forbidden to attack the enemy when he's accompanied by his family.
10. You will get 13 seconds of beatings for changing cliques.

(U//LES) Rules obtained from Chiapas FGE (translated as written)

(U//LES) Note the number 8 is skipped likely due to its association with their rival gang Dieciocho (18th Street).

Rules Resulting in Death

1. A leader who robs the Mara.
2. A tree that doesn't bear fruit will be chopped down.
3. Homey who betrays another hommy will walk alone.
4. Homey who refrains from helping [another], dies.
5. Homey who leaves the Mara.
6. Homey who fires on another homeboy
7. Homey who steals from another homey, the [act] has to be proven with two witnesses, otherwise if he doesn't prove it, [the homey] gets what was stolen.
9. The Homeboy that was incarcerated and did not take care of his problem-death.
10. Rape and drugs are not allowed in the Mara.

11. A leader who doesn't bear fruit will be targeted.

Rules Resulting in Discipline

1. Crack and marijuana are not allowed in the gang.
2. Don't speak behind a Homey's back.
3. Homeboy who lands in jail for stealing junk.
4. Ratting is not allowed in the Mara.
5. A gang member's word is valued.
6. Do what a leader tells you, don't argue.
7. Homey who disrespects his leader.
9. Homey shouldn't carry drugs with him.
10. The time for a meeting will be respected, and what is said there, will stay there.
11. Don't talk to the police.
12. Homey who loses a gun has to replace it within 13 days.

Optional Rules

1. Homey who wants to erase a Mara [tattoo] has to ask first and it should be done by laser.
2. Respect girlfriends and relatives of the Homeys.
3. Play along with countrymen and the communications media.
4. Play along with law enforcement.

(U//LES) Rules obtained from the Honduras Policia Preventiva (translated as written)

1. Drugs and rape are not allowed (sharing women).
2. No stealing from the barrio.
3. Crack and marijuana are not allowed in the barrio.
4. Respect the leaders, homeboys.
5. Barrio secrets are not told to family members or girlfriends.
6. Masters who steal from the barrio are dead.
7. Do not shoot or fight with a Homey.
8. A buddy who snitches is dead as well as his entire family.
9. No entries by the homies into the U.S.
10. Respect among ourselves.
11. Don't abandon a homeboy who went to war for the gang.
12. Girlfriends are brought in by girlfriends.
13. Don't bring in just anyone, it is better to bring in a few and real crazy ones.
14. Homey who loses a gun has to replace it within 13 days, if not, there will be a discipline.
15. It is mandatory to have a meeting.
16. Homey who removes a tattoo with laser or surgery will die.
17. Countrymen are worth sh*t.
18. We have remove enemies to be in with the clique.
19. We shouldn't steal from a Homey's family.

20. Never deny the barrio.
21. No bloodshed in the barrio.
22. Homeboys are disciplined for 13 seconds.
23. Death to someone who keeps a secret from the gang.
24. Get along with your countrymen, no fights.
25. A minimum of two brothers on the streets.
26. Mandatory for all homey with "boro" (English translation is "boron"- unknown interpretation for context).

(U) Appendix C**(U//LES) Identified MS-13 cliques**

(Locos Salvatruchos is also interchangeable with Loco Salvatruchas)

<u>Clique Name</u>	<u>Location(s)</u>
16 de Marzo Locos Salvatruchos (16LS)	El Salvador
19th Street	San Francisco, CA
20th Street	San Francisco, CA
22 Abriles Locos Salvatruchos (22ALS)	San Francisco, CA
60's or MS 60's	Los Angeles, CA
65 Locos Salvatruchos (65LS)	El Salvador
7-11 (Seven Eleven) Locos Salvatruchos (SELS)	Los Angeles, CA; El Salvador
Adams Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	Los Angeles, CA
Agua Zarca Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Alaska Criminal Salvatruchos (ALCS)	El Salvador
Alpes Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Alta Vista Locos Salvatruchos (AVLS)	El Salvador
Analcos Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Angeles Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Apopa Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	Dallas, TX; El Salvador
Arce Malditos Locos Salvatruchos (AMLS)	El Salvador
Armenia Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Ateos Locos Salvatruchos (ALS)	El Salvador
Bar Be Locos (BBL)	Maryland
Barrios Locos Salvatruchos (BLS)	Maryland
Batos Criminal Salvatruchos (BCS)	El Salvador
Batos Locos Salvatruchos (BLS)	El Salvador; Virginia
Berendo Locos Salvatruchos (BLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Bestias Locos Salvatruchos (BLS)	San Fernando Valley, CA
Big Criminal Locos Salvatruchos (BCLS)	Maryland
Big Gangster Locos Salvatruchos (BGLS)	El Salvador; Virginia; Maryland
Born To Run (BTR)	North Carolina
Brentwood Locos Salvatruchos (BLS)	Long Island, NY
Calle Amargura Locos Salvatruchos (CMLS)	El Salvador
Carlote Central Locos Salvatruchos (CCLS)	North Carolina
Carrollton Farmers Branch Locos Salvatruchos (CFBLS)	Carrollton, TX
Cedros Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador

Ceiba Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Centrales Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador; Virginia; Los Angeles, CA
Centro Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Cero Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Chanmico Locos Salvatruchos (CHLS)	El Salvador
Charlito Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	North Carolina
Chintuc Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Chitilagua Locos Salvatruchos (CHLS)	El Salvador; Dallas, TX
Chitilagua Salvatruchos (CHS)	Virginia
Cinchos Diablos Locos Salvatruchos (CDLS)	El Salvador
Cinco Cedros Locos Salvatruchos (5CLS or CCLS)	El Salvador
Ciudad Delgado Locos Salvatruchos (CDLS)	El Salvador
Clica Loco Salvatruchos (CLS)	Dallas, TX
Cobanos Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Cobras Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Coliseo Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Columbus Locotes	Columbus, OH
Coronado Latin (Loco) Cyco Style or Salvatruchos (CLCS)	Virginia; Maryland
Coronado Lil Cyco Locos Salvatruchos (CLCLS)	Mexico; Charlotte, NC
Coronado Lil Cylcones Salvatruchos (CLCS)	Los Angeles, CA
Coronado Locos (Locotes) Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador; New York; Charlotte, NC
Criminal Gangsters Locos Salvatruchos (CGLS)	El Salvador
Criminal Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Criminal Mafiosos Salvatruchos (CMS)	El Salvador
Criminales Loco Sicpatas (CLS)	El Salvador
Criminales Locotes Salvatruchos (CLS)	Washington
Cristos Escalones Locos Salvatruchos (CELS)	El Salvador
Cucas Locos Salvatruchos (CLS)	El Salvador
Dalmacia Locos Salvatruchos (DMLS)	El Salvador
DC Locos (DCL)	Washington, DC
Delicias Locos Salvatruchos (DLS)	El Salvador
Demonios Locos Salvatruchos (DMLS)	El Salvador
Diabolicos Mafiosos Locos Salvatruchos (DMLS)	El Salvador
Directoral Locos Salvatruchos (DLS)	Dallas, TX
Dragones Locos Salvatruchos (DLS)	El Salvador
East Side Locos Salvatruchos (ELS or ESLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Escalante Locos Salvatruchos (ELS)	El Salvador

Esperanza Locos Salvatruchos (ELS)	El Salvador
Ever Locos Salvatruchos (ELS)	Massachusetts
Familia Locotes Salvatrucha (FLS)	New York
Familia Mara Salvatrucha (FMS)	New York
Florencia Locos Salvatrucha (FLS)	Virginia
Fortaleza Barrio Locos Salvatruchos (FBLS)	El Salvador
Francis Locos Salvatruchos (FLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Mexico
Fulton Locos Salvatrucha (FLS)	San Miguel, El Salvador; Virginia; Maryland; North Carolina; California
Gangster Locos Salvatruchos (GLS)	El Salvador
Gangster Tecleno Salvatruchos (GTS)	Virginia
Guadalupe Locos Salvatruchos (GLS)	El Salvador
Guanacos Locos Salvatruchos (GLS)	El Salvador; Virginia
Guarumo Locos Salvatruchos (GLS)	El Salvador
Guerrilleros Locotes Salvatruchos (GLS)	El Salvador
Harvard Criminals Salvatruchos (HCS)	Los Angeles, CA
Hempstead Locotes Salvatruchos (HLS)	New York
Herradura Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	El Salvador
Hicksville Coronados Salvatruchos (HCS)	New York
Highland Park Locos Salvatruchos (HPLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Arizona
Hollywood Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	Los Angeles, CA; El Salvador; Virginia; Dallas, TX; Charlotte, NC
Homeboy Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	El Salvador
Hondurenos Locos Salvatruchos (OLS)	Honduras
Hoyos Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	El Salvador
Hubber Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	El Salvador
Huefanos Locos Salvatruchos (HLS)	El Salvador
Iberia Locos Salvatruchos (ILS)	El Salvador
Islip Locotes Salvatrucha (ILS)	New York
Jamaica Locos Salvatruchos (JLS)	New York
Jayaque Locos Salvatruchos (JLS)	El Salvador
Joya de Ceren Locos Salvatruchos (JLS)	El Salvador
Juayua Locos Salvatruchos (JLS)	El Salvador
Kascajera Locos Salvatruchos (KLS or CLS)	El Salvador
King Boulevard Locos Salvatruchos (KBLS)	Los Angeles, CA
La Labor Salvatruchos (LLS)	El Salvador
La Mirada Locos Salvatruchos (LMLS)	El Salvador
Langley Park Locos Salvatruchos (LPLS)	Maryland
Las Palmas Locos Salvatruchos (LPLS)	El Salvador
Latin Homies Salvatruchos (LHS)	Virginia

Leeward Grandes Loco Salvatruchos (LGLS) formerly Leeward Locos (LLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Leeward Locos Salvatruchos (LLS)	El Salvador; Virginia; Maryland; Los Angeles, CA
Lil Francis Locos Salvatruchos (LFLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Lil Mara Salvatrucha or PeeWees (LMS)	Los Angeles, CA
Liros Crazy Salvatruchos (LCS)	El Salvador
Liros Dementes Locos Salvatruchos (LDLS)	El Salvador
Little Criminales Locos Salvatruchos (LCLS)	North Carolina
Little Francis Locos Salvatruchos (LFLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Llano Verde Locos Salvatruchos (LLVLS)	El Salvador
Locos Salvatruchos (LSA)	El Salvador
Los Planes Salvatruchos (LPS)	El Salvador
Lourdes Locos Salvatruchos (LDLS)	El Salvador
Main Street or Calle Principal Locotes (MSCL)	El Salvador
Malditos Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Maniacos Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Mara Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Mara Salvatrucha San Miguel (MSSM)	Maryland
Mineola Locotes Sureños (MLS)	New York
Miramares Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Modelos Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Monte Carmelo Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Monte Maria Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Montelimar Somos Locos Salvatruchos (MSLS)	El Salvador
Montes Loco Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador; Dallas, TX
Montreales Locos Salvatruchos (MTLS)	El Salvador
Morazan Locos Salvatruchos (MLS)	El Salvador
Nahuizalco Criminales Locos Salvatruchos (NCLS)	El Salvador
Normandis Locos Salvatruchos (NLS)	El Salvador
Normandy (Normandie) Locos Salvatruchos (NLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Virginia; Dallas, TX
North Dallas Loco Salvatruchos (NDLS)	Dallas, TX
North Side Fulton Locotes (NSFL)	El Salvador
Northside Locos Salvatruchos (NSLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Virginia; North Carolina
Northside Ventura Locos Salvatruchos (NVLS)	San Fernando Valley, CA
Octurenos Locos Salvatruchos (OLLS)	El Salvador
Olocuilta Locos Salvatruchos (OLS)	El Salvador
Opicos Locos Salvatruchos (OLS)	El Salvador

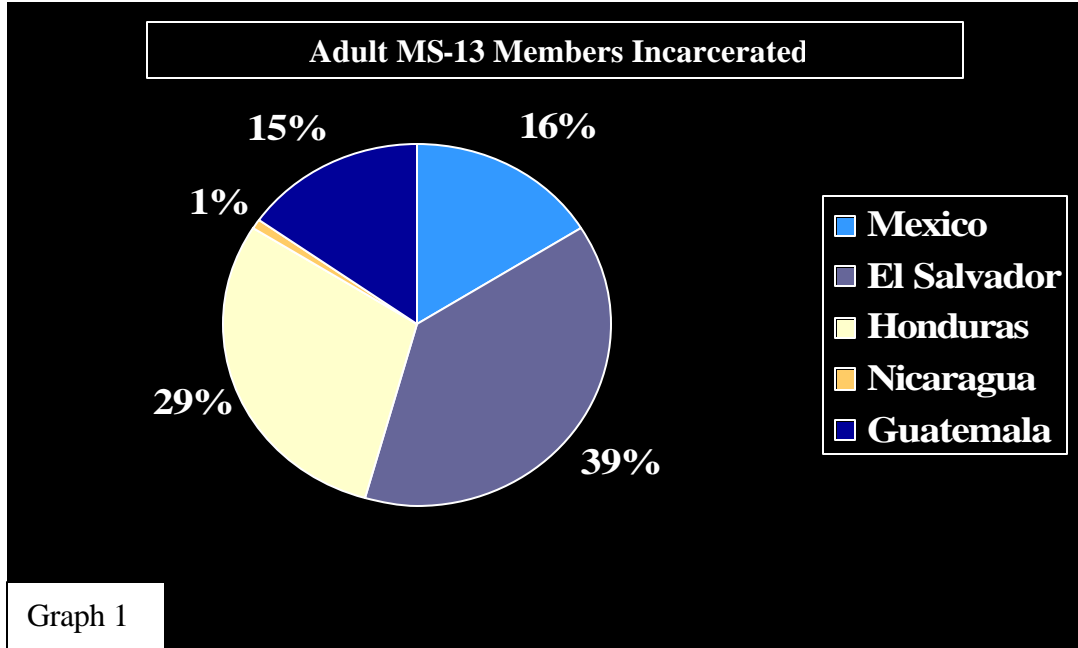
Palma Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Panas Dis Loco Salvatruchos (PDLS)	Dallas, TX
Paraíso Popotlan Locos Salvatruchos (PPLS)	El Salvador
Paraisos Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Park View Locos Salvatruchos (PVLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Virginia
Parvis Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Parvis Vatos Locos Salvatruchos (PVLS)	El Salvador
Parvos Locos 13 Salvatruchos (PVLS)	El Salvador
Pasadena Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	San Fernando Valley, CA
Peatonales Locos Salvatruchos (PTLS)	El Salvador
Pelones Locotes Sureños (PLS)	New York
Perulapan Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Perulapia Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Pilares Locos Salva truchos (PLS)	Dallas, TX
Pinos Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador; Virginia; Dallas, TX
Pita Locos Salvatruchos (PVLS)	El Salvador
Playboy Salvatruchos (PBS)	Honduras
Pocos Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Pocos Pero Locos aka Pocos Peros Locotes (PPL)	El Salvador
Porteños Locos Salvatruchos (PTLS)	El Salvador
Porvenir Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Prados de Venecia Locos Salvatruchos (PVLS)	El Salvador
Pride Gangster Locos Salvatruchos (PGLS)	El Salvador
Providence Salvatrucha Locos (PSL)	Rhode Island
Proyectos Locos Salvatruchos (PLS)	El Salvador
Quezaltecos Locos Salvatruchos (QLS)	El Salvador
Rampart Locos Salvatruchos (RLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Sailors (Saylor) Locos Salvatruchos Western (West or Westside) (SLSW)	Virginia; El Salvador; Maryland; Dallas, TX
Salen Danger Locos Salvatruchos (SDLS)	El Salvador
Salvatruchos Locos Trece (SLT)	Rhode Island
Salvatruchos Locos West Side (SLWS)	El Salvador
San Antonio Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	El Salvador
San Carlos Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
San Cocos Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
San Cocos Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
San Jose Vista Bella Locos Salvatruchos (SVLS)	El Salvador
San Tomas Locos Salvatruchos (STLS)	El Salvador
Santa Cruz Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	El Salvador
Santa Lucia Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	El Salvador

Santa Maria Locos Salvatruchos (SMLS)	El Salvador
Santa Rosa Locos Salvatruchos (SRLS)	El Salvador
Saucer Gangster Locos Salvatruchos (SGLS)	El Salvador
Saucer Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	El Salvador
Saucer Locos Salvatruchos Wenster (Western?) (SLSW)	El Salvador
Seattle Locotes Salvatruchos (SLS)	Washington
Seis Quebranta Huesos Locos Salvatruchos (SWLS)	El Salvador
Silva Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	Virginia
Sitios Locos Salvatruchos (STLS)	El Salvador
Somos Locos Chamus Guarumos (SLS)	El Salvador
Somos Locos Salvatruchos Montelimar (SLSM)	El Salvador
Somos Locos Salvatruchos Olocuita (SLSO)	El Salvador
Somos Locos Santa Rosa Salvatrucha (SLSS)	El Salvador
Somos Los Locos de la Octava (SLL8)	El Salvador
Somos Los Locos de la Septima (SLL7)	El Salvador
Somos Los Locos Salvatruchos (SLLS)	El Salvador
Somos Todos Locos Salvatruchos (STLS)	El Salvador
Somos Todos Locos Salamos (STLS)	El Salvador
Southside Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Soya Criminal Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
Soyapango Criminal Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
Stoner Locos Salvatruchos (STLS)	El Salvador
Suchinango Cedral Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	El Salvador
Summerville Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	Massachusetts
Sureno Criminals Locos Salvatruchos (SCLS)	Virginia
Sureños Locos Salvatruchos (SLS)	El Salvador; Dallas, TX
Tainy Locos Salvatruchos (TNLS)	El Salvador
Teclas Locos Salvatruchos (TLS)	El Salvador
Tecualuya Locos Salvatruchos (TLS)	El Salvador
Tilapa Locos Salvatruchos (TLS)	El Salvador
Tiny Winos Locos Salvatruchos (TWLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Georgia
Trece Locos Salvatruchos (TLS)	Virginia
Tribus Locos Salvatruchos (TLS)	El Salvador
Unidos Locos Salvatruchos (ULS)	Virginia
United Locos Salvatruchos (ULS)	Virginia
Vatos Locos Isleños Salvatruchos (VLIS)	El Salvador
Vatos Locos Novillos Salvatruchos (VLNS)	El Salvador
Vatos Locos Pedregal Salvatruchos (VLPS)	El Salvador

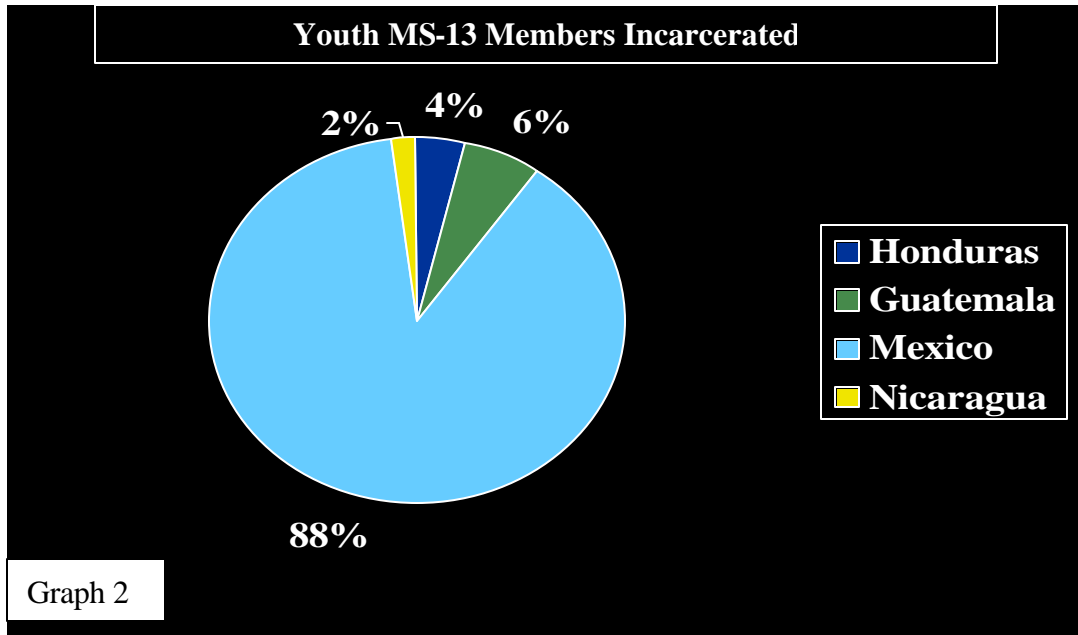
Vatos Locos Salvatruchos (VLS)	El Salvador; Dallas, TX
Vatos Locos Salvatruchos Rosarios (VLSR)	El Salvador
Via Satellite Locos Salvatruchos (VSLS)	El Salvador
Victoria Locos Salvatruchos (VLS)	El Salvador
Villa Mariona Locos Salvatruchos (VMLS)	El Salvador
Villa Tzu-chi Locos Salvatruchos (VZLS)	El Salvador
Virginia Locos Salvatruchos (VLS)	Virginia; Dallas, TX
Vista Hermosa Locos Sureños (VLS)	El Salvador
Walter Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	El Salvador
Weden Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	El Salvador
West Los Angeles Vagos	Los Angeles, CA
Wester Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	El Salvador
Western Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	Los Angeles, CA; Virginia; Dallas, TX
Wilmar Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	El Salvador
Witmer Locos Salvatruchos (WLS)	Los Angeles, CA
Zapotillo Locos Salvatruchos (ZLS)	El Salvador
Zaragoza Locos Salvatruchos (ZLS)	El Salvador
Zuritas Locos Salvatruchos (ZLS)	El Salvador

(U) Appendix D

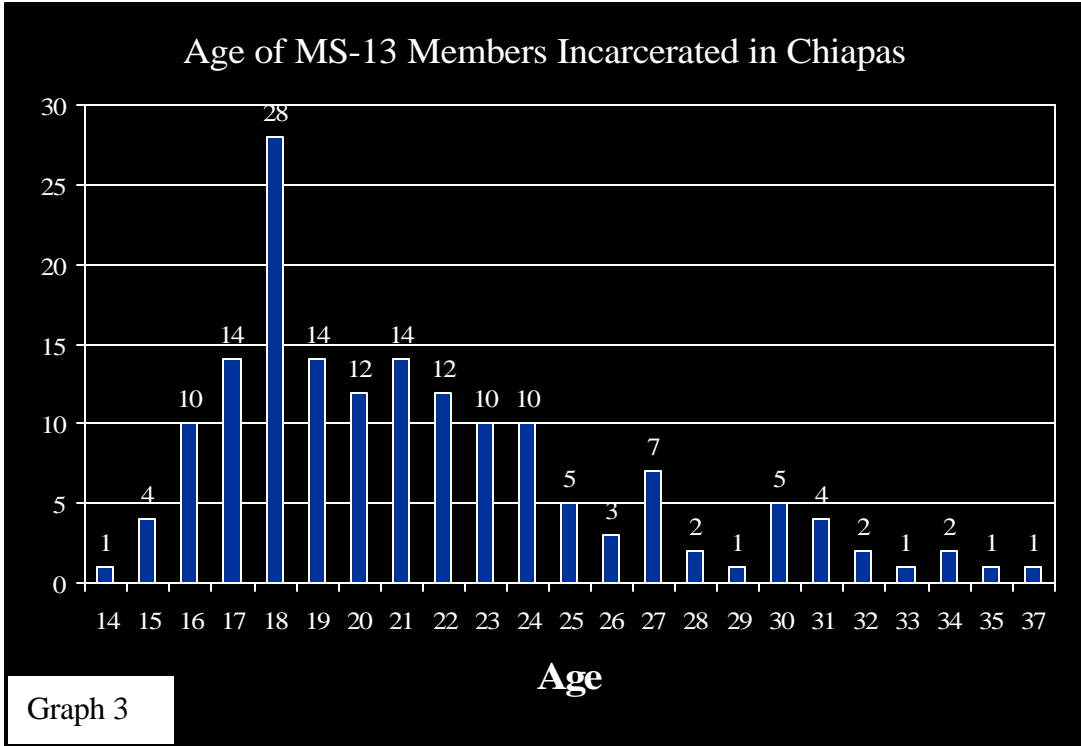
(U//LES) Incarcerated Adult MS-13 Members in Chiapas by Nationality



(U//LES) Incarcerated Youth MS-13 Members in Chiapas by Nationality



(U//LES) Incarcerated MS-13 Members in Chiapas by Age



FBI Customer Satisfaction Survey

Return to:	MS-13 National Gang Task Force FBI HQ 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Room 10178 Washington, DC 20535	or	Fax: 202-324-5629
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Marking Instructions: Circle the appropriate response accordingly.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither Agree or Disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Strongly Agree
- NA Not Applicable

Dear Customer:

Please take a moment and complete this survey to help evaluate the quality and value of FBI products. Your response will help us to serve you more

Product Title: **MS-13: An International Perspective**

Product Date **August 26, 2005**

Customer

Intelligence Function/Investigative Program

Quality

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.
1	2	3	4	5		The product was clear and logical in the presentation of information with supported judgments and conclusions.
1	2	3	4	5		The product is reliable i.e., sources well documented and reputable.

Value

1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product contributed to satisfying intelligence gaps or predicating cases or intelligence operations, especially in previously unknown areas.
1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product resulted in change in investigative or intelligence priorities and/or a shift from unaddressed to addressed work, or vice versa.
1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product resulted in more informed decisions concerning investigative or intelligence initiatives and/or resource allocation.
1	2	3	4	5	NA	The product identified new information associated with pending matters or offered insights into information that could change the working premise in a program or initiative.

Comments

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