

*Homeland Security Investigations
Office of the Executive Associate Director*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20536



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Directors
Deputy Assistant Directors
Special Agents in Charge
Field Office Directors
Attachés

FROM: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
Acting Executive Associate Director
Homeland Security Investigations

Matthew Albence
Executive Associate Director
Enforcement and Removal Operations

SUBJECT: Operation Raging Bull Field Guidance

The purpose of this document is to initiate planning for the execution and reporting for Operation Raging Bull.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has the vital mission to protect the U.S. public from transnational gang members to include the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), a notoriously violent transnational criminal organization (TCO). Today, MS-13 is a clear and present danger to public safety. MS-13's rapid growth in gang membership has resulted in increased gang violence in both urban and suburban communities nationwide.

In July 2017, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), ICE Intelligence, ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), formed a DHS MS-13 Working Group to eliminate redundancies and intelligence gaps, ensure that all components equities are maximized, and to provide visibility to the Department's enforcement components. Additionally, the Bureau of Prisons has dedicated critical intelligence resources to the DHS MS-13 Working Group. Through a "Unity of Efforts," DHS will be able to more effectively combat MS-13's global criminal enterprise by proactively preventing violent crime.

In response to the public safety threat posed by MS-13, from October 8, 2017, through November 11, 2017, under the auspices of Operation Community Shield (OCS), HSI's Contraband Smuggling and National Gang Unit (CSGU), in conjunction with ERO, ICE

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Intelligence, ICE OPLA CBP, and USCIS, will coordinate the execution of Operation Raging Bull - an enforcement operation designed to disrupt MS-13 criminal enterprise by targeting members and associates that pose the greatest public safety threats and continue to provide financial support that funds their violent criminal activity.

1. Local Threat Identification

Operation Raging Bull will be intelligence-based, and field-driven, but focused solely on MS-13 and their criminal activity. Prior to the commencement of Operation Raging Bull, HSI Special Agents in Charge (SAC) will collaborate with their local ERO Field Office Directors (FOD), and CBP Port Directors/Patrol Agents in Charge (where applicable) to identify MS-13 targets in their respective areas of responsibility that are amenable to criminal and/or civil immigration enforcement actions.

2. CSGU and DHS MS-13 Working Group Financial Targets

Additionally, based upon ongoing CSGU MS-13 initiatives, HSI has identified numerous known or suspected MS-13 members and associates throughout the world that continues to provide financial support to MS-13 leaders and members. This financial support funds MS-13's purchase of military-grade weaponry, the maintenance of their communication network, and expansion of their global criminal enterprise.

The targets have conducted transactions with known MS-13 members, which are prohibited by Executive Order 13581 and Title 50, United States Code, 1705. SACs should consider federal prosecutions and work with ERO, OPLA, CBP, and USCIS on targets amenable to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). CSGU and the DHS MS-13 Working Group will be producing target packages that will include immigration status, addresses, telephone numbers, social media information, photographs, and nexus to MS-13.

SACs, with FODs, will identify an HSI single point of contact (POC) within their AORs and provide that POC to CSGU ((b)(6);(b)(7)(C)) and their respective Domestic Operations desks by September 1, 2017. This POC will be responsible for receiving and disseminating the target packages produced by the DHS MS-13 Working Group as well as report daily statistics as detailed below.

3. Coordinate and De-conflict with U.S. Attorneys and Law Enforcement Partners

Upon completion of the threat assessment, SACs and FODs should brief their respective U.S. Attorney's Office on Operation Raging Bull and solicit their support to prosecute those subjects targeted for criminal arrest. DHS field components should also contact federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to solicit their participation and ensure coordination/ de-confliction of investigative and enforcement actions.

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With the often complex nature of the immigration status for recent arrivals affiliated with MS-13, local OPLA and USCIS should be consulted when encountering any issues related to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC), Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ), and asylum.

During Operation Raging Bull, the DHS Working Group will also have OPLA and CIS assets available for consultation.

4. Conduct Enforcement Actions

Enforcement actions will be conducted from October 8, 2017 to November 11, 2017. It is anticipated that the type and scope of enforcement activity will vary by SAC office depending on the MS-13 presence in the respective areas of responsibilities (AOR); however, there should be uniformity with respect to the following:

A. Use of FALCON and FALCON Mobile

The FALCON platform provides a suite of programs to facilitate investigative analytics and data access across HSI missions. Currently, FALCON houses all gang information collected through both the ICM and EID (EAGLE) modules. It is highly recommended that field components conduct record checks (names, address, phone and identification numbers, etc.) through FALCON on their proposed MS-13 targets.

FALCON Mobile extends capabilities to the field with data search through ICM (ROIs, Subject Records, etc.), Blue Force Tracking, secure messaging, and customizable field reports for operations and day-to-day fieldwork. NCIC queries, and electronic field interview (FI) cards are now available through FALCON Mobile. The utilization of the FI card functionality during Operation Raging Bull will help with gang identification and link analysis as utilizes photographic and optical character recognition technology to capture tattoos, vehicles, and associates contacted with. For access to Falcon Mobile, contact FalconPMO@ice.dhs.gov.

B. Deployment of ICE EDDIE

Where available, HSI special agents and ERO officers should deploy ICE EDDIE devices during enforcement activities to identify individuals encountered and verify any warrants in NCIC. ICE EDDIE is a mobile solution of EAGLE that allows ICE officers to quickly identify an individual from collected data in the field through fingerprint identification, which is transferred through their government issued cell phones. The biometrics captured will be queried against IDENT, IAFIS, FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system, NCIC, or any other database to which ICE personnel have access. For access to ICE EDDIE, please contact (b)(6);(b)(7)(C).

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C. Cellbrite

The Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction device is a handheld device capable of downloading data from over 3,000 cellular handsets and a growing list of GPS devices requiring virtually no training. The Cellebrite works with all major cellular telephone device manufacturers to ensure interoperability before handsets are commercially available. The contacts and texts can be imported into FALCON for further exploitation.

D. Consent Searches

Where operationally feasible, when agents obtain consent to search any residence, conveyance, or computer, they will obtain consent in writing. All consent searches will further be documented after the fact in an ROI. The ROI will include the details surrounding the search, including who gave consent, relationship to the domicile, the name and biographical information of all persons encountered or arrested, a list of any items seized, and the names of any HSI or other law enforcement personnel who were involved.

E. Encounters with U.S. Citizens and Legal Permanent Residents

As soon as a person is identified as a United States citizen (USC) or Lawfully Admitted Permanent Resident (LPR), and that person is not subject to any other criminal or administrative violation of law, the person will not be detained unless there is a law enforcement reason (i.e., a warrant, operational integrity, officer safety) to detain them.

In the case of encountering a USC or otherwise lawfully present person with an active state or local warrant, those individuals will immediately be turned over to state or local law enforcement. The arrest of USC or LPR gang members, based solely on their affiliation with a gang, will not occur unless combined with another violation of state or federal law. Additionally, consult with OPLA for LPR gang members encountered with prior convictions that make them amenable to removable proceedings.

5. Collect/Analyze Intelligence

A. Phone Exploitation

HSI Offices should make every effort to obtain telephone numbers, call logs, pictures, text messages, and social media data from any and all available mobile devices via certified Cellbrite HSI special agents. The mobile device exploitation should be done with consent or through legal process.

B. Collect of Human Intelligence (HUMINT) and Source Development

Field offices are expected to debrief all MS-13 arrestees for intelligence related to MS-13's criminal activities, organizational structure, and membership to provide actionable

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tactical intelligence and provide DHS leadership with timely and accurate information to make strategic decisions.

HSI special agents should utilize Operation Raging Bull as an opportunity to cultivate sources to further criminal investigations into MS-13, other transnational criminal organizations, and public safety threats.

C. DICE

The ability to deconflict activity involving these numbers is vital to the continued integrity of HSI investigative and undercover efforts, as well as to the safety of ICE personnel, task force officers and cooperating individuals operating in the field. Equally, the inputting of phone numbers and relevant data into DICE, a critical investigative tool, can advance investigative efforts rapidly and add value to existing intelligence.

To request a DICE System Account: Go to <https://esp.usdoj.gov> ('http' must have an "s" at the end to ensure secure access). Once the Welcome Page is accessed, select the box marked 'Request Access' to begin DICE and/or EPIC access request.

The system will move to the "Applicant Information" page where each applicant must provide all required information. You will be requested to provide contact information, to include phone number and e-mail address for your first line supervisor. Your supervisor will receive an automatically generated e-mail and must send a confirmation by using the link provided in the e-mail or by responding to the EPIC DICE UAM e-mail. If the supervisor does not respond to the automatically generated e-mail, the UAM team members will terminate the EPIC portion of the DICE vetting process.

Once EPIC UAM personnel receive confirmation from the supervisor, the EPIC (DICE) background check is favorable and the application has been approved by the agency supervisor and sponsor, access to DICE system will be granted. Once approved, your DICE access request will be processed and you will receive an email from (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) which will contain a link to the DICE website, username, and temporary password.

If you have any questions about the vetting process, please contact the EPIC UAM managers at 1-866-626-7418 (M-F, 6:00 a.m. to 6 p.m. MT). For technical assistance please call the EPIC Help Desk at 915-760-(b)(6);(b) If you have any questions specific to your DICE account, please contact the Tracker Help Desk at (703) 561-(b)(6);(b)

Request Reactivation of DICE Access: If your DICE access has been deactivated (you did not sign in during the past 90 days), contact DICE Support to have your account reactivated. DICE Support will confirm you are currently vetted with EPIC and reactivate your account. If your vetting with EPIC is not current, you must reapply through the EPIC System Portal.

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D. Use of Forensic Document Laboratory

In accordance with the January 26, 2015, HSI memorandum titled Guidelines for Processing Seized Fraudulent Identity Documents, all HSI field offices must forward all fraudulent identity documents seized during the course of criminal investigations to the HSI Forensic Laboratory (HSI-FL) for forensic analysis and development of investigative intelligence. The HSI-FL will provide analytical reports that can potentially link seeming unrelated smaller investigations to larger criminal enterprise or organizational-level investigations.

For purposes of this operation, when utilizing ICE Form 73-003, offices should mark "Other" in Section III under "Examinations Requested" in the "Questioned Documents Section", and indicate in section IV "Remarks" that a link analysis is desired. When the documents are no longer needed as evidence for prosecution, they shall be forwarded to the HSI-FL for final disposition. The transferring office will initiate the status of the documents in SEACATS utilizing the disposition code of "TF", indicating the documents have been transferred to the HSI-FL. Once the documents have been received and verified by the HSI-FL, the HSI SPS assigned to the HSI-FL will accomplish the physical status in SEACATS to reflect a final disposition code of "TL", indicating the documents have been turned over to the HSI-FL. As part of a multi-disciplinary approach, offices should utilize existing HSI capabilities, such as the HSI-FL, the Special Operations Unit (SOU), the Technical Operations Unit, the Undercover Operations Unit, the Cyber Crimes Center, the National Targeting Center-Investigations, the HSI Tip Line, and other HSI programs to assist in expanding investigations and operations. The utilization of social media searches is also being suggested as a powerful tool in assisting agents and intelligence personnel in locating gang members.

6. Report Enforcement Activity

Throughout the operational period, ICE senior leadership will be briefed on the investigative achievements of this operation. The CSGU will be responsible for the tracking and reporting of enforcement statistics captured in ICM and qualitative information from Significant Prospective Event Activity Reports (SPEAR) and Significant Incident Reports (SIR) related to this operation. Standard reporting to Domestic Operations will continue as usual. Field offices are advised that the report submissions for this operation must thoroughly reflect the role played by DHS components during the course of the enforcement action or investigative activity. This is necessary to ensure that agency leadership receives a full accounting of the operational accomplishments.

In addition to standard operational reporting requirements, the SAC-designated HSI POC will work with their ERO and CBP partners and submit a single daily DHS enforcement activity report per AOR 11:00 a.m. EST to the CSGU for executive reporting. A spreadsheet will be provided to capture the statistical data to include

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arrests and seizures. Since this is a joint DHS enforcement operation, it is critical that duplicate statistics are not reported.

A. Significant Enforcement Network (SEN)

Field offices must adhere to existing SEN reporting requirements and submit reports as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the occurrence (in the case of SIRs), with as much advanced notice as possible prior to the anticipated action (in the case of SPEARs). During the operational period, offices will title their SPEAR and SIR submissions in the following manner: **Operation Raging Bull**, and select "Transnational Crime and Public Safety" within the "Division" field.

B. ICM

All enforcement activities shall be memorialized in a report or series of reports under one ICM case number labeled Operation Raging Bull. Arrests and seizures shall adhere to SEACATS policies and to follow the aforementioned report labeling in the prefix of the title followed with ": arrest &/or seizure of . . ."

It is imperative that all participating HSI SAC offices utilize ICM case category code **36**, primary code, **YS0** (Gangs) and secondary program code, **B6K** (Operation Raging Bull), and **7EB** (Mara Salvatrucha) for any investigations initiated or enforcement action taken during Operation Raging Bull. If there are enforcement actions taken on an existing case with a different primary "Y" code, please include **YS0**, **B6K**, and **7EB** on all respective ICM reporting. A copy of existing codes is available from the CSGU upon request as well as on the CSGU intranet site located at <https://hsinet.ice.dhs.gov/IVP/TCPS/Pages/CSGU.aspx>.

Data Quality Reminder

The YS0 (Gang) must never be used alone, as it is aligned to a programmatic area that does not relate to a specific predicate offense.

SEACATS Incident Reports must contain a Y-Code that is specific to the nature of the enforcement activity being documented. For example, a SEACATS Incident Report documenting a drug seizure that was affected in the course of a drug smuggling investigation would use YL0 (Drug Smuggling).

An investigative case record, ROI, or SEACATS incident report must include only one primary Y-Code in the program field of the report **unless** the case involves gangs. When applicable, the appropriate primary Y-Codes indicating gangs will be entered **in addition** to the primary Y-Code(s) that best describe the nature of the investigative case or enforcement activity being documented. If you have additional questions or require further clarification concerning data quality issues please contact Data Quality Support directly at (703) 518-(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) or via email at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C).

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C. EAGLE

The EAGLE booking application is used by ICE law enforcement officers to process the biometric and biographic information of individuals arrested. EAGLE is used to track the apprehension of individuals, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, who have been arrested by ICE, CBP, or other law enforcement officers within DHS for violations of criminal or administrative laws, including the INA. Please include **YS0**, **B6K**, and **7EB** on all respective EAGLE reporting.

The criminal affiliation field within EAGLE is utilized to designate arrestees as gang member or associates. Please ensure that the gang designation and membership criteria are applied to properly identify MS-13 gang members and associates. Users may locate the appropriate three digit code for gang related activity by entering the F2 Help Key from the criminal affiliation field. Once the code is entered the user may press the enter key to allow the code description to populate in the criminal affiliation field.

D. Gang Membership Identification

The proper identification of the individuals encountered should be within ICM Reports of Investigation (ROI), Form I-213's, and/or the criminal affiliation fields in ICM and EAGLE:

Gang Leader (ICM Code: GLD) – A gang leader is a gang member who holds a leadership position within the gang and directs a gang's criminal and/or recruitment activity in furtherance of the gang's criminal goals.

Gang Member (ICM Code: GMM) – A gang member is an individual who shares a gang's identity and its purpose of engaging in criminal activity.

- An individual will be identified as a gang member if he or she admits membership in a gang or if the individual has been convicted of violating Title 18, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 521 or any other federal or state law criminalizing or imposing civil consequences for gang-related activity.
- An individual may also be identified as a gang member if he or she meets two or more of the gang identifying criteria, at least one of which must have occurred within the previous 5 years (see below link for gang membership identification training available via PALMS).

Gang Associate (ICM Code: GSS) – A gang associate is an individual who exhibits one of the gang member criteria but who is not formally initiated into the gang. Law Enforcement Officers encountering the individual will determine whether indications of gang association are present (NOTE: Subject does not have to be arrested for classification).

Since this is an enforcement operation targeting MS-13 members and associates, the number of No Gang Involvement arrests reported should be limited to the extreme public safety threats.

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An online gang membership identification training course is available via PALMS (<https://etms.ice.dhs.gov/ContentDetails.aspx?id=017DC3CBCB844FE2B9EAAB6685766A07>). It is recommended that all participating special agents and officers take the training course as a refresher prior to the operation.

7.0 Media

HSI and the ICE HQ Office of Public Affairs (OPA) will work collaboratively to design and implement a media strategy specific to this operation. At its conclusion, HSI and OPA will promote the overall results of Operation Raging Bull, to include the initiative's enforcement achievements and highlight any organizational impact results. *[Note: Should there be a specific instance where media interest occurs during Operation Raging Bull, offices should coordinate with CSGU, OPA, and HSI Domestic Operations].*

Questions regarding Operation Raging Bull should be directed to Section Chief (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) CSGU Program Manager (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) (b)(6);(b)(7)(C), National Fugitive Operations Program Section Chief (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) or the National Gang Unit (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)



Operation Raging Bull Concept of Operations

1.0 Overview

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has the vital mission to protect the U.S. public from transnational gang members to include the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), a notoriously violent transnational criminal organization (TCO). Today, MS-13 is a clear and present danger to public safety. MS-13's rapid growth in gang membership has resulted in increased gang violence in both urban and suburban communities nationwide.

In response to the public safety threat posed by MS-13, from October 8, 2017, through November 11, 2017, under the auspices of Operation Community Shield (OCS), Homeland Security Investigations' (HSI) Contraband Smuggling and National Gang Unit (CSGU), in conjunction with DHS MS-13 Working Group partners (Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), ICE Intelligence, ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), will coordinate the execution of Operation Raging Bull - an enforcement operation designed to disrupt the MS-13 criminal enterprise. Specifically, Operation Raging Bull will target MS-13 members and associates that pose the greatest public safety threats while dismantling the financial support system that funds MS-13's command and control structure.

2.0 Background

MS-13 maintains its command and control structure in El Salvador and utilizes its network of members and associates throughout the United States and Central America to send and receive proceeds of their illicit activities. Eventually, these illicit proceeds are funneled to MS-13 leaders in El Salvador that continue to fuel the violence in El Salvador – making it one of the most violent countries in the world.

As a TCO, MS-13 is not primarily motivated by monetary wealth or radical ideology like traditional Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) or Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO). Instead, the primary mission of MS-13 is to gain power, influence, and notoriety in the socio-political arenas through their criminal activities. MS-13 gang members are actively involved in homicides, assaults, firearms trafficking, and extortions at the direction of, for the benefit of, and in furtherance of the gang.

In 2005, ICE initiated "Operation Community Shield" (OCS), a domestic and international law enforcement initiative that combines HSI's expansive statutory and administrative enforcement authorities to combat the growth and proliferation of transnational criminal street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs throughout the United States. Executed in cooperation with our federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement partners, HSI aims to identify, investigate and prosecute gang members and associates for their criminal acts and remove these individuals from our neighborhoods and, where appropriate, from the United States.



Since 2005, HSI and its state, local, federal, and international law enforcement partners have arrested over 57,000 criminal street gang leaders, members, and associates, including nearly 7,500 MS-13 members.

In October 2012, HSI worked with the U.S. Department of Treasury to designate MS-13 as a TCO. As a result of the designation, any property or property interests in the United States, or in the possession or control of U.S. persons in which MS-13 has an interest, are blocked. In addition, U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with MS-13 and are subject to civil monetary penalties up to \$250,000 and imprisonment up to 20 years. Since the initial designation, HSI has worked with the Treasury Department to designate an additional nine MS-13 leaders in El Salvador as Specially Designated Nationals.

In July 2017, HSI, ERO, ICE Intelligence, ICE OPLA, CBP, and USCIS formed a DHS MS-13 Working Group to eliminate redundancies and intelligence gaps, ensure that all components equities are maximized, and to provide visibility to the Department's enforcement components. Additionally, the Bureau of Prisons has dedicated critical intelligence resources to the DHS MS-13 Working Group. Through a "Unity of Efforts," DHS will be able to more effectively combat MS-13's global criminal enterprise by proactively preventing violent crime.

3.0 Objectives

An integral part of the Department's public safety mission is to address the threats to our communities posed by transnational criminal street gangs, such as MS-13. In response to the recent uptick in violence attributed to MS-13 members in the United States and in Central America, Operation Raging Bull seeks to execute a DHS-wide, collaborative enforcement operation that will maximize HSI, ERO, and CBP capabilities and resources to identify, investigate, arrest, prosecute, and, ultimately, remove MS-13 members and associates that pose a danger to the security of our Homeland.

4.0 Operational Considerations & Objectives

- 1) Local Threat Identification
- 2) Collaborate with DHS MS-13 Working Group to develop additional MS-13 members amenable to enforcement action.
- 3) Coordinate and De-Conflict
- 4) Arrest and criminally charge individuals.
 - a. Place into removal proceedings foreign national gang members.
- 5) Gather intelligence on arrestees
 - a. Develop tactical intelligence.
 - b. Cultivation of potential sources (SOI or CI).
 - c. Obtain telephonic data for DICE and DAARTS de-confliction.
 - d. Obtain and exploit social media platforms.
 - e. Obtain financial information i.e. Western Union or MoneyGram receipts.



4.1 Complete Threat Assessment

Operation Raging Bull will be an intelligence-based, field-driven enforcement effort focused solely on MS-13 and their criminal activity. Prior to the commencement of Operation Raging Bull, HSI Special Agents in Charge (SAC) will collaborate with their local ERO and USCIS Field Office Directors (FOD), and CBP Port Directors/Patrol Agents in Charge (where applicable) to identify MS-13 targets in their respective areas of responsibility that are amenable to criminal and/or civil immigration enforcement actions.

4.2 Collaborate with DHS MS-13 Working Group

Additionally, based upon ongoing CSGU MS-13 initiatives, HSI has identified numerous known or suspected MS-13 members and associates throughout the world that continue to provide financial support to MS-13 leaders and members. This financial support funds MS-13's purchase of military-grade weaponry, the maintenance of their communication network, and expansion of their global criminal enterprise.

The targets have conducted transactions with known MS-13 members, which are prohibited by Executive Order 13581 and Title 50, United States Code, 1705. SACs should consider federal prosecutions and work with ERO, OPLA, CBP, and USCIS on targets amenable to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). CSGU and the DHS MS-13 Working Group will be producing target packages that will include immigration status, addresses, telephone numbers, social media information, photographs, and nexus to MS-13.

SACs, with FODs, will identify an HSI single point of contact (POC) within their AORs and provide that POC to CSGU (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and their respective Domestic Operations desks by September 1, 2017. This POC will be responsible for receiving and disseminating the target packages produced by the DHS MS-13 Working Group as well as report daily statistics as detailed below.

4.3 Coordinate and De-Conflict

SACs and FODs are responsible for inclusion, operational coordination, and de-confliction with their respective federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement partners, including their local United States Attorney's Offices and District or State Attorney (or their equivalent).

The offices should utilize existing ICE capabilities, such as ERO's National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center, HSI-FL, the CSGU's representative at Special Operation Unit (SOU), Technical Operations Unit, Undercover Operations Unit, Cyber Crimes Center, National Targeting Center-Investigations, HSI Tip Line, and other HSI programs to assist in expanding investigations and operations.



4.4 Disrupt MS-13's global criminal enterprise by arresting, prosecuting, and when appropriate, removing known and suspected gang members and associates.

Given the extreme public safety threat posed by MS-13, SACs and FODs should develop a strategy that is focused on immediate disruption enforcement activities targeting MS-13, its criminal activities, and the collection of actionable intelligence for future investigations/enforcement activities.

If possible, SACs are encouraged to coordinate the completion of MS-13 investigations with Operation Raging Bull. Conversely, Operation Raging Bull is not meant to interfere with ongoing HSI MS-13 criminal investigations and should not result in the disruption of active investigative activities.

4.5 Develop and exploit intelligence on MS-13 membership, criminal activities, and methodologies.

HSI investigations have revealed that MS-13's membership in the United States is mobile, MS-13's command and control structure is based in El Salvador, and that illicit funds generated in the United States are funneled to MS-13 leaders in El Salvador. These illicit funds are often used to maintain their communication networks and expand their global criminal enterprise. In an effort to expand the collection and exploitation of tactical intelligence during Operation Raging Bull, HSI special agents, ERO officers, and CBP officers/agents make every effort to obtain access to arrestees' cellular telephones and social media profiles for content and contacts as well as searching for wire transaction receipts (Western Union, MoneyGram, etc.).

The intelligence obtained from Operation Raging Bull will be used to identify additional targets.

Where appropriate, the DHS MS-13 Working Group will assist field offices to bridge MS-13-related information gaps through collaboration with HSI HQ's full complement of specialized groups such as SOU, Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit (IFPCU), National Targeting Center-Investigations (NTC-I), National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2). This partnership will enhance information and intelligence collection and sharing capabilities between HSI, partner law enforcement agencies, and the intelligence community.

Additionally, in accordance with the January 26, 2015, HSI memorandum titled *Guidelines for Processing Seized Fraudulent Identity Documents*, all HSI field offices must forward all fraudulent identity documents seized during the course of criminal investigations to the HSI Forensic Laboratory (HSI-FL) for forensic analysis and development of investigative intelligence.



5.0 Deployment of Mobile Applications

FALCON and FALCON Mobile

The FALCON platform provides a suite of programs to facilitate investigative analytics and data access across HSI missions. Currently, FALCON houses all gang information collected through both the ICM and EID (EAGLE) modules. It is highly recommended that field components conduct record checks (names, address, phone and identification numbers, etc.) through FALCON on their proposed MS-13 targets.

FALCON Mobile extends capabilities to the field with data search through ICM (ROIs, Subject Records, etc.), Blue Force Tracking, secure messaging, and customizable field reports for operations and day-to-day fieldwork. NCIC queries, and electronic field interview (FI) cards are now available through FALCON Mobile. The utilization of the FI card functionality during Operation Raging Bull will help with gang identification and link analysis as utilizes photographic and optical character recognition technology to capture tattoos, vehicles, and associates contacted with. For access to Falcon Mobile, contact (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

EDDIE Application

EDDIE is a mobile solution of EAGLE that allows ICE officers to run queries and quickly identify an individual from collected data in the field through fingerprint identification, which is transferred through their government issued cell phones. The biometrics captured will be queried against IDENT, IAFIS, FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system, NCIC, or any other database to which ICE personnel have access. Please send any questions to: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Cellbrite

The Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction device is a handheld device capable of downloading data from over 3,000 cellular handsets and a growing list of GPS devices requiring virtually no training. The Cellebrite works with all major cellular telephone device manufacturers to ensure interoperability before handsets are commercially available. The contacts and texts can be imported into FALCON for further exploitation.

6.0 Operational Reporting

Throughout the operational period, ICE senior leadership will be briefed on the investigative achievements of this operation. The CSGU will be responsible for the tracking and reporting of enforcement statistics captured in ICM and qualitative information from Significant Prospective Event Activity Reports (SPEAR) and Significant Incident Reports (SIR) related to this operation. Standard reporting to Domestic Operations will continue as usual. Field offices are advised that the report submissions for this operation must thoroughly reflect the role played by DHS components during the course of the enforcement action or investigative activity. This is necessary to ensure that agency leadership receives a full accounting of the operational accomplishments.



HSI must adhere to existing Significant Enforcement Notification (SEN) reporting requirements and submit reports as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the occurrence. During the operational period, offices will title their SPEAR and SIR submissions in the following manner: **Operation Raging Bull**, and to select "Transnational Crime and Public Safety" within the "Division" field.

In addition to standard operational reporting requirements, the SAC-designated HSI POC will work with their ERO and CBP partners and submit a single daily DHS enforcement activity report per AOR 11:00 a.m. EST to the CSGU for executive reporting. A spreadsheet will be provided to capture the statistical data to include arrests and seizures. Since this is a joint DHS enforcement operation, it is critical that duplicate statistics are not reported.

6.1 Reporting Requirements

It is imperative that all participating HSI SAC offices utilize ICM case category code 36, primary code, **YS0** (Gangs) and secondary program code, **B6K** (Operation Raging Bull), and **7EB** (Mara Salvatrucha) for any investigations initiated or enforcement action taken during Operation Raging Bull. If there are enforcement actions taken on an existing case with a different primary "Y" code, please include **YS0**, **B6K**, and **7EB** on all respective ICM reporting. All DHS partners will continue process arrests normally and this information will be used to compare with the reporting spreadsheet to ensure that data integrity standards are followed.

The EAGLE booking application is used by ICE law enforcement officers to process the biometric and biographic information of individuals arrested. EAGLE is used to track the apprehension of individuals, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, who have been arrested by ICE, CBP, or other law enforcement officers within DHS for violations of criminal or administrative laws, including the INA. Please include **YS0**, **B6K**, and **7EB** on all respective EAGLE reporting.

The criminal affiliation field within EAGLE is utilized to designate arrestees as gang member or associates. Please ensure that the gang designation and membership criteria are applied to properly identify MS-13 gang members and associates.

The proper identification of the individuals encountered should be within ICM Reports of Investigation (ROI), Form I-213's, and/or the criminal affiliation fields in ICM and EAGLE:

Gang Leader (ICM Code: GLD) – A gang leader is a gang member who holds a leadership position within the gang and directs a gang's criminal and/or recruitment activity in furtherance of the gang's criminal goals.

Gang Member (ICM Code: GMM) – A gang member is an individual who shares a gang's identity and its purpose of engaging in criminal activity.

- An individual will be identified as a gang member if he or she admits membership in a gang or if the individual has been convicted of violating Title 18, United States Code (U.S.C.),



Section 521 or any other federal or state law criminalizing or imposing civil consequences for gang-related activity.

- An individual may also be identified as a gang member if he or she meets two or more of the gang identifying criteria, at least one of which must have occurred within the previous 5 years (see below link for gang membership identification training available via PALMS).

Gang Associate (ICM Code: GSS) – A gang associate is an individual who exhibits one of the gang member criteria but who is not formally initiated into the gang. Law Enforcement Officers encountering the individual will determine whether indications of gang association are present (NOTE - Subject does not have to be arrested for classification).

Since this is an enforcement operation targeting MS-13 members and associates, the number of No Gang Involvement arrests reported should be limited to the extreme public safety threats.

An online gang membership identification training course is available via PALMS (<https://etms.ice.dhs.gov/ContentDetails.aspx?id=017DC3CBCB844FE2B9EAAB6685766A07>). It is recommended that all participating special agents and officers take the training course as a refresher prior to the operation.

Executive reporting is critical to highlight the success of Operation Raging Bull. SACs and FODs must ensure that their reporting is timely and accurate.

7.0 Media

HSI and the ICE HQ Office of Public Affairs (OPA) will work collaboratively to design and implement a media strategy specific to this operation. At its conclusion, HSI and OPA will promote the overall results of Operation Raging Bull, to include the initiative's enforcement achievements and highlight any organizational impact results. *[Note: Should there be a specific instance where media interest occurs during Operation Raging Bull, offices should coordinate with CSGU, OPA, and HSI Domestic Operations].*