January 18, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

The Honorable Merrick B. Garland
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Garland:

This letter is to request a briefing on the data collection methods, procedures, efforts, and reports of gang-related apprehensions and deportations, as well as the steps federal law enforcement are currently taking against gang-related immigration offenses and gang-related crimes, by the appropriate personnel at the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Gangs are a danger to the American public. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), over 30,000 gangs are criminally active in the United States.¹ These gangs use violence as a means of control. They intimidate, murder, and traffic humans and drugs. They commit identity theft, credit card fraud, and money laundering.² They murder and threaten law enforcement, sometimes involving family members, to retaliate and intimidate.³

Gangs are also particularly dangerous because they recruit disaffected youth.⁴ Schools are used for gang recruitment and drug sales and distribution.⁵ According to the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics data, nine percent of students in middle school and high school reported a gang presence at their school.⁶

This issue is directly and significantly impacting Americans right now. In the past two

³ Examples include the murder of an Arizona police officer in response to a racketeering case and the kidnapping of a North Carolina ADA's father, although the original plot was to kidnap and murder the ADA. Id. at 13.
years, homicides have increased by roughly 35 percent in major U.S. cities.\(^7\) In 2021, FBI Director Wray recently named gangs as an important danger to defend against, citing over 600 gang-related arrests in a single month of 2021.\(^8\) And the Department of Homeland Security’s Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) told Committee staff in January 2022 that the nation’s recent spike in organized retail crime is linked to gangs and organized crime groups, and HSI conveyed to Committee staff that they are approaching organized retail crime issues as gang issues.\(^9\)

A critical part of winning the fight against gangs and gang-related violence is knowledge: knowing who we are fighting against, whether our procedures are effective, and what additional resources law enforcement needs. Unfortunately, the American public and Congress alike lack access to current gang-related data. The National Gang Center’s National Youth Gang Survey stopped reporting in 2012.\(^10\) The last Attorney General’s Report to Congress on the Growth of Violent Street Gangs in Suburban Areas was submitted in 2008.\(^11\) While the DOJ collected data on the immigration status of the MS-13 defendants it prosecuted from 2016 to 2020,\(^12\) it is unclear whether the DOJ continues to do so. In addition, I am still awaiting a reply to my August 3, 2021 letter asking you about whether Joint Task Force Vulcan still exists and what the Biden Administration is doing about MS-13.\(^13\)

I would like to know the following:

1. How are the agencies under your authority tracking this issue? Which data collection policies or procedures have been changed under the Biden Administration? What changes to the collected data have resulted from such changes?
2. What are these agencies finding in terms of trends?
   a. What is the estimated gang membership in the United States? How many gangs are estimated to be operating within the United States? What percentage of these are local, national, and transnational?

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\(^9\) Brief given by Homeland Security Investigations to Senate Judiciary Committee staff on January 12, 2021.


b. Which gangs have shown the most growth in the last two years? Are the fastest-growing gangs primarily local, national, or transnational? Is gang growth caused primarily by local recruitment efforts or immigration?

c. Which crimes are these gangs committing most frequently? Has this changed in the last two years? Are these gangs using new tools, methods, or networks to commit certain crimes?

d. To what extent and on which kinds of criminal activity do gangs cooperate?

3. Which sections of the criminal code currently provide the best tools for enforcement? Which impede the effective investigation or prosecution of gang-related crimes? What additional legislative tools might be helpful or necessary to assist in these agencies’ efforts?

4. What state-based reporting issues affect data collection and accuracy?

5. What new initiatives are the agencies under your authority undertaking on this issue? Which existing initiatives have proved the most helpful?

6. What further steps can be taken to combat gang-related criminal offenses?

I am deeply concerned that Congress, as the principal oversight authority of your agency, lacks significant insight into this nationally prevalent issue. A briefing by the relevant agencies under your purview to address the above questions would do much to correct this concern.

I ask that your Office of Legislative Affairs be in contact with my staff to set up such a briefing. If you have any questions, please contact Tina Seideman on my Committee staff at (202) 224-5225.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Grassley
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary