

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

- **National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN):** NIBIN provides federal, state, and local law enforcement, forensic science, and attorney agencies with an automated ballistic imaging system that will aid their investigations by using digital images of cartridge cases from crime scenes and test-fires of recovered crime guns to link shooting events. PSP cities can engage ATF for training on NIBIN, including information on how it works, what type of data to include, best practices, and how to combine data sets between regional jurisdictions. ATF can also provide resources to help cities enter ballistic information into NIBIN and use this crime gun intelligence tool to disrupt the shooting cycle and target violent offenders.
- **Crime Gun Intelligence Centers (CGICs):** CGICs are ATF-led initiatives with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners working together toward one mission: “To disrupt the shooting cycle by identifying, targeting, and prosecuting shooters and their sources of crime guns.” The ATF CGICs fuse forensic results with data analysis to provide investigative leads in any area of operation. ATF CGICs are able to see beyond the jurisdictional horizon and coordinate investigative response to violent gun crime locally, regionally, and nationally to obtain justice for community victims. ATF offers a variety of training opportunities to build skills and expertise in crime gun intelligence and the prevention of gun violence. Training opportunities include firearm trafficking, violent crime, and the Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program. PSP cities can engage ATF to receive the above training, which can be tailored to the needs of the city.
- **Firearms Tracing:** ATF oversees the National Tracing Center, which provides critical information that helps domestic and international law enforcement agencies solve firearm crimes; detect firearm trafficking; and track the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of crime guns. PSP cities can engage ATF to conduct urgent or routine traces of firearms to identify and track individuals of interest or build crime gun intelligence/prevention efforts.
- **Arson:** ATF is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the criminal and regulatory provisions of the federal laws pertaining to destructive devices (bombs), explosives, and arson. For nearly 40 years, ATF has developed scientifically proven investigative capabilities, expertise, and resources that have positioned PSP as the nation’s primary source for explosives and fire investigative knowledge and assistance. ATF has developed the Certified Fire Investigator Program that deploys highly trained special agents who have particular expertise in these investigations. Furthermore, ATF has the ability to deploy its National Response Team to certain arson investigations to determine cause and origin.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

- **Office of Training:** Each DEA field division is assigned a division training coordinator (DTC). Part of the DTC’s role includes coordinating and providing training to state, local, and tribal law enforcement within the DTC’s respective division, as directed by the Special Agent in Charge. Local law enforcement can engage with its respective DTC to request assistance and support for drug investigation training courses that include curriculum that meets the needs of the state and local officers and the division. A Basic Narcotics School and a Basic Drug Investigators Course are commonly coordinated and conducted by the DEA DTCs for local law enforcement when instructors and funding are available. Some of the topics of instruction within these courses include drug identification, undercover operations, interview techniques, and case development. The courses can also include practical exercises.
- **El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC):** DEA leads and funds EPIC, a fully coordinated 24/7 tactical intelligence center supported by databases and resources from a variety of partner agencies. PSP cities, especially those with limited intelligence capacities and capabilities, can engage DEA to leverage EPIC’s intelligence resources. With access to EPIC, officers can conduct intelligence queries through EPIC via the internet or phone. PSP cities can request assistance from EPIC analysts for customized research, reports, and/or assessment on crimes and trends related to criminal activity within their jurisdictions. PSP cities can visit EPIC to receive a tour and a full briefing on its intelligence capabilities and resources.
- **Gang Targeting Enforcement Coordination Center (TECC):** Developed by DOJ, Gang TECC is an entity that is currently occupied by all of the DOJ components who reside at the DEA Special Operations Division (SOD), Gangs and Violent Crime Section. Through SOD, Gang TECC supports multijurisdictional, multiagency, and multinational gang investigations with a particular focus on wire intercepts being worked jointly with law enforcement agencies. One of the main objectives of Gang TECC is to assist in coordinating overlapping investigations in order to ensure that tactical and strategic intelligence flows between law enforcement agencies. Gang TECC fully harnesses SOD’s participating interagency databases, tools, and programs to exploit traditional and cyber communications, travel, trade, finance, open source and social media, and criminal indices, to illuminate and target the links between gangs and transnational criminal organization networks. Among the available resources are specialized funding mechanisms to support the mission of Gang TECC and gang investigations.
- **Office of Financial Operations (FO):** FO provides financial investigative guidance, training, and tools for domestic and foreign field offices. FO has experts to engage with criminal investigators, intelligence analysts, and diversion investigators to identify money laundering techniques, methodologies, and patterns in order to develop countermeasures to seize and forfeit drug proceeds and assets and arrest drug traffickers and money launderers. FO also provides financial investigative tools for the field to conduct proactive undercover money laundering operations. FO engages with the private sector financial and banking industries to identify current money laundering trends.
- **Office of Investigative Technology:** Three-Day Social Media and Exploitation Course: This innovative course is open to all criminal investigators, state and local officers, intelligence analysts, and federal agents conducting social media and internet investigations using open source technology. This course educates its participants in the areas of operational security, evaluating websites, advanced people searches, exploiting online images, social media and mobile apps. The course includes tools for search efficiency, operations security, evaluating social media websites, and microblogs, as well as tools for handling digital images. This course will provide up-to-date solutions to navigate the complexities of these challenging investigations and will conduct high-quality practical exercises to strengthen investigative capabilities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- **Digital Imaging and Video Recovery Team (DIVRT) Initiative:** The DIVRT Initiative provides free training to local police to (1) develop the skills and abilities to rapidly recover and extract video evidence and (2) exploit video evidence through the utilization of both traditional and social media platforms. PSP cities will receive DIVRT training so that personnel are capable of rapidly recovering video evidence and exploiting evidence through social media. The FBI will also provide specialized DIVRT kits to task force officers working within the PSP cities to aid in this process.
- **Cellular Analysis Survey Team (CAST)/Cell-Site Simulator Assets:** CAST supports local law enforcement investigations through the analysis of cellular call detail records and their associated tower information. Each PSP city has access to CAST assistance by sending requests to CAST@ic.fbi.gov. A CAST asset will be assigned to assist in conducting complex cellular analysis and testify to the results either in federal or state court. Each PSP city will have access to FBI cell-site simulator teams through its VCC.
- **Source Development:** Field intelligence groups perform intelligence functions through integrated teams of intelligence analysts, language analysts, physical surveillance specialists, and a dedicated number of special agents. To assist each PSP city, the FBI, working cooperatively with the local municipalities, will attempt to cultivate, recruit, and maintain a robust intelligence base within impacted communities to assist in solving violent and gang-related crimes.
- **FBI Office of Public Affairs (OPA) and Media:** To assist each PSP city, OPA, working cooperatively with the local municipalities, will attempt to establish digital billboard sites in impacted neighborhoods to assist in garnering public participation in solving and/or deterring violent crime. FBI media resources will be deployed to assist PSP cities in broadcasting anti-crime messages, assist in fugitive matters, and assist in soliciting crime-stopper tips, reward funding, and information.
- **Operation Purge:** Operation Purge is a nationwide partnership between the FBI and local law enforcement agencies designed to target felons with fugitive warrants and get them off the streets. FBI analysts identify outstanding warrants in high-profile cases and work with local law enforcement to execute arrests.
- **Office for Victim Assistance:** The FBI Victim Assistance Program is available to assist victims with mandated services and notification of their rights. To assist each PSP city, in joint matters, the FBI will leverage the resources of its victim specialists to assist local law enforcement in addressing the needs of violent-crime victims and work cooperatively with social service and community agencies in fostering a community recovery in impacted neighborhoods.
- **Homicide Reduction Initiative/Save Our Streets (SOS):** SOS focuses on enhancing the effectiveness of federal, state, and local law enforcement resources through a coordinated initiative seeking the most effective investigative strategies to apprehend and indict gang homicide suspects. This initiative was piloted in Los Angeles, California, and is currently being used in Oakland, California. To assist each PSP city, the FBI will work cooperatively with cities to implement a program similar to the successful SOS model.
- **Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG):** The FBI's CIRG consists of a cadre of special agents and professional support personnel who provide expertise in crisis management, hostage rescue, surveillance and aviation, hazardous devices mitigation, crisis negotiations, behavioral analysis, and tactical operations. Through aggressive training programs, state-of-the-art technologies and equipment, extensive research, and far-reaching partnerships with international, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, CIRG works to successfully resolve critical incidents worldwide and achieve its mission of Readiness, Response, and Resolution. CIRG provides expertise in the following fields: crisis management, hazardous devices disruption, crisis negotiations, behavioral analysis and assessments, strategic information dissemination, tactical and technical operations, ground and air surveillance, aviation support, special event management, and rapid deployment logistics.
- **Top Ten Program:** The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program is a publicity program founded by the FBI in 1950 to publicize particularly dangerous fugitives who might not otherwise merit nationwide attention. For an individual to be added to the list, the following criteria must be met: the individual must have a lengthy record of committing serious crimes and/or be considered a particularly dangerous menace to society because of current criminal charges, and it must be believed that the nationwide publicity afforded by the program can be of assistance in apprehending the fugitive, who, in turn, should not already be notorious because of other publicity.

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

- **Organized Crime and Gangs (OCAG):** USMS OCAG was established to combine the resources of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and the USMS Gang Enforcement Branch to collaborate in order to locate and disrupt the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. PSP sites can request USMS OCAG to serve as a facilitator and force-multiplier for innovative short-term counter-gang operations focused on apprehending violent gang fugitives and gathering street-level gang intelligence.
- **Sex Offender Investigations:** PSP sites can request assistance from the USMS National Sex Offender Targeting Center, which works in collaboration with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which applies analytical and investigative techniques to identify, locate, arrest, and prosecute noncompliant sex offenders. In addition, with the passage of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the USMS can assist state, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who fail to comply with their sex offender registration requirements.
- **Missing Child Unit (MCU):** The USMS MCU provides oversight, program management, and operational resources for the USMS missing child investigative program following authority granted by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act in 2015. The MCU works closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to assist federal, state, and local partners in recovering critically endangered missing children. PSP sites can request that Critically Missing Child Operations be conducted in their jurisdictions in an effort to combat child sex trafficking and rescue endangered children.