



Homeland Security Investigations Trafficking in Persons Unit, New York

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Slide 1 Notes

Introduction of yourself

U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

Trafficking In Persons Unit NY

- (b)(7)(E) Special Agents
- (b)(7)(E) Intelligence Research Specialists
- Victim Assistance Specialist
- Investigative Assistant
- (b)(7)(E) NYPD Detectives, (b)(7)(E) Sergeant, (b)(7)(E) Lieutenant
- Partnerships Federal, State, Local, Foreign LE
- Non Government Organizations and the Community



U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

(b)(7)(E)



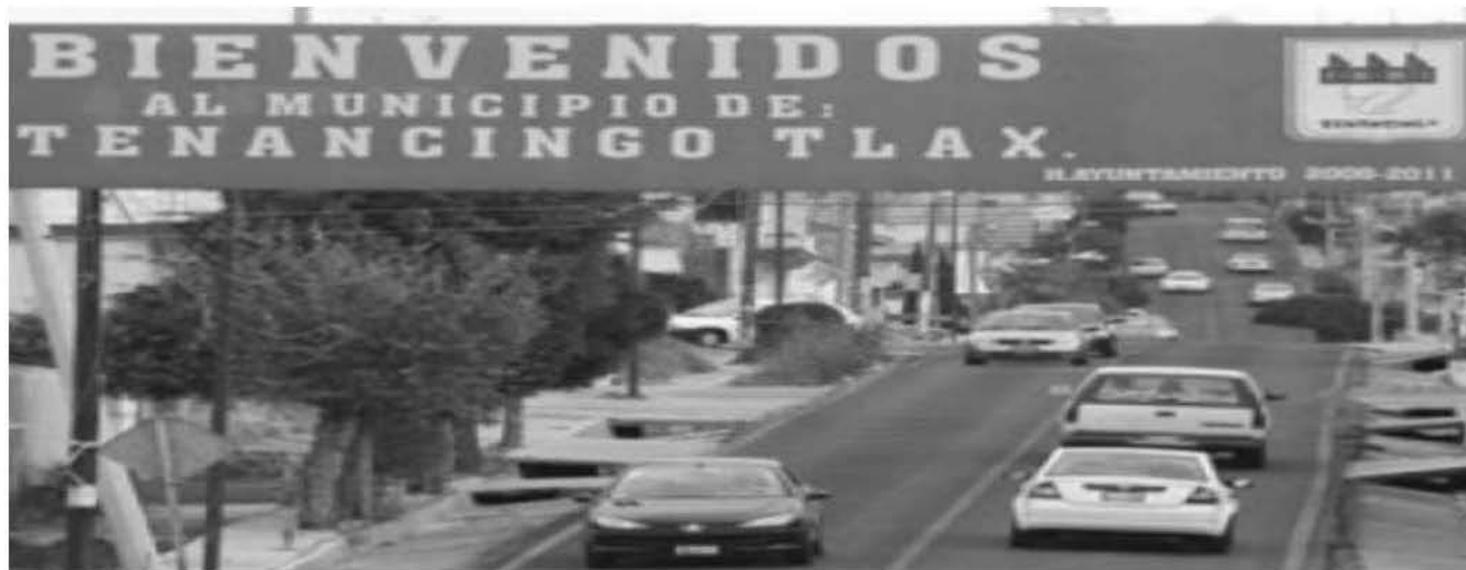
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(b)(7)(E)



ICE

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Tenancingo is a town built on sex trafficking, where families dupe young women from across Mexico into becoming sex slaves.

The women, often from Mexico's indigenous population, are wooed by men with grand homes.

Needing money for their families, the women discover too late they're being sold into prostitution - often in the US. One Mexican charity estimates there are 1,000 traffickers in Tenancingo out of a population of 10,000.

Sanctuary for Families, a New York group helping trafficking victims, saw a 150% increase in the number of cases between 2010 and 2011.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-18078658>



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TENANCINGO, MEXICO
2,765 miles from New York City



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- Subpoenaed money remitters for transactions between New York and Tenancingo, Mexico
- Received tens of thousands of transactions totaling millions of dollars
- Data was analyzed- trafficking organizations were identified



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Initial four month total

• Casa de Cambio	\$9,813,018.81
• La Nacional	\$7,677,693.89
• InterMex	\$6,535,484.30
• Western Union	\$5,063,797.67
• Mateo Express	\$3,046,064.51
• Omnex	\$2,839,837.52
• Transfast	\$2,341,497.69
• Money Gram	\$1,294,524.89

TOTAL:

\$38,611,919.28



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INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY

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DATA EXPLOITATION



COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS:

(b)(7)(E)



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- Met with USAO and Mexican authorities formulated plan
- Identified traffickers and victims
- (b)(7)(E)
- Social media exploitation
- Facebook search warrants
- (b)(7)(E) Mexican Federal Police & (b)(7)(E) Mexican prosecutors were embedded with TIPU/NY



U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)



FINANCIAL SYSTEMS:

- WIRE TRANSFERS
 - Send amounts below reporting requirements
 - Several transactions daily
- BANK ACCOUNTS
 - Corresponding bank accounts
 - Funnel accounts
 - Purchasing of money orders depositing into accounts
- Bulk cash smuggling



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ORGANIZATIONS DISMANTLED



(b)(7)(E)

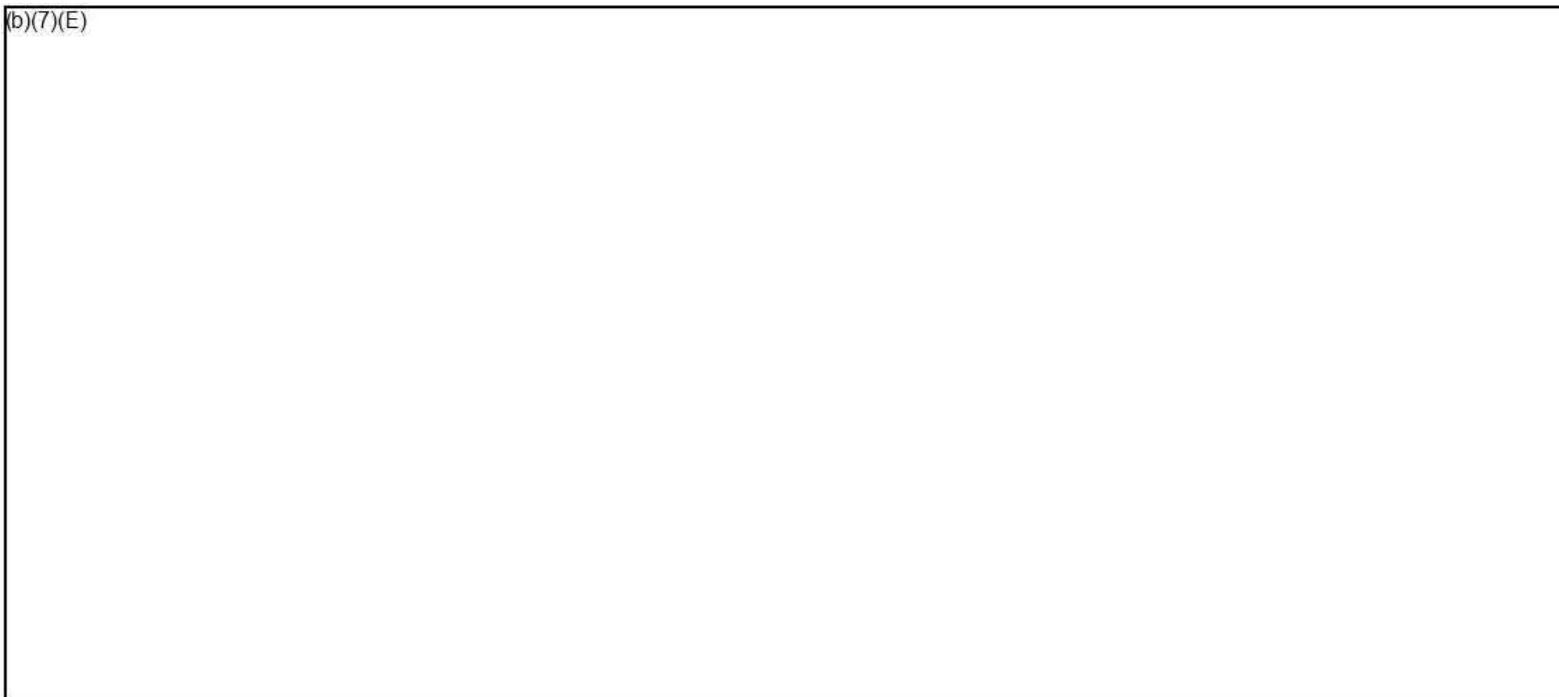
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Investigative Challenges

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

Results

61 Defendants indicted for sex trafficking and related crimes

47 defendants convicted

Over 100 victims rescued (17 Minors)

14 Children reunited with their victim-mothers

Average sentences of more than 20 years



U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

3 Mexican brothers extradited to U.S. to face 25 counts linked to sex trafficking

By Khara Lewin, For CNN

Updated 6:04 PM ET, Mon December 10, 2012

Two Mexican brothers have been extradited to the United States to join a third brother to face sex trafficking charges in New York as part of a complex collaborative effort to combat human trafficking, federal officials said Monday.

Benito Lopez-Perez, 32, and Anastasio Romero-Perez, 39, were arraigned on a 25-count indictment Monday morning in Brooklyn Federal Court, the U.S. attorney and

the Justice Department said in a news release.

Woman in Family-Run Prostitution Ring Pleads Guilty

By KIRK SEMPLE JULY 23, 2008

A 61-year-old woman pleaded guilty to sex trafficking on Tuesday for her role in a family-run gang accused of smuggling women from Mexico to New York and forcing them, sometimes violently, into prostitution.

The plea by the woman, Consuelo Carreto Valencia, who is from Mexico, abruptly ended her trial, which began on Monday with jury selection and had been scheduled to continue on Tuesday with opening arguments in federal court in Brooklyn. She had faced 12 counts of conspiracy, sex trafficking and smuggling; she pleaded guilty to one sex-trafficking count.

She now awaits sentencing and, according to federal guidelines, faces as much as 14 years in prison.



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7 Men Accused in Sex-Trafficking Ring in U.S. and Mexico

By ELI ROSENBERG NOV. 4, 2016



Seven men have been indicted on sex trafficking charges in what federal officials said on Tuesday was an international organization that exploited adult and underage women for more than a decade in Mexico and the United States.

Four of the men — identified as Efrain Granados-Corona, 41; Alan Romero-Granados, 24; and the brothers Pedro Rojas-Romero, 37, and Emilio Rojas-Romero, 34 — were arrested in Mexico by the authorities there last week. Raul Romero-Granados, 32, and Isaac Lomeli-Rivera, 34, were arrested in the United States, the United States attorney's office in Manhattan said. The seventh man, Juan Romero-Granados, brother of Alan, remained a fugitive.

All seven could face life sentences in federal court in New York on charges of conspiracy to commit sex trafficking.

Member Of The Granados-Hernandez Sex Trafficking Organization, Eleuterio Granados-Hernandez, Sentenced To 22 Years In Prison

Mexican Sex Trafficker Sentenced Today In Federal Court

Earlier today, Eleuterio Granados-Hernandez was sentenced before Judge Kiyo A. Matsumoto in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, New York, to 22 years' imprisonment, to be followed by five years of supervised release, for the sex trafficking of five victims and restitution in the amount of approximately \$3 million for three victims.

The sentence was announced by Loretta E. Lynch, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and James T. Hayes, Jr., Special Agent-in-Charge, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), New York.

"This defendant preyed on young women with the intent to force them into a degrading life of sexual slavery. He targeted the women, disregarding their dignity, solely to line his pockets in proceeds from the prostitution business," stated United States Attorney Lynch. "This sentence sends a message to other would-be traffickers that we are committed to eradicating the sex trafficking of young girls." Ms. Lynch extended her grateful appreciation to the organizations that provided services and advocacy to the victims in this case, including Sanctuary for Families, Safe Horizon, My Sister's Place and the law firm of King and Spalding.



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U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

Life Sentences for 2 Sex Traffickers Who Preyed on Mexican Immigrants

By BENJAMIN WEISER JUNE 15, 2014



A photo, filed as part of a court exhibit, of a building at 221 Elm Street in Yorkton, the site of a former brothel, prosecutors said. United States attorney's office for the Southern District of New York.

It was a sprawling family business, employing drivers, dispatchers and doormen. There were "steerers" who passed out "chica" cards on the street to solicit customers. There was even a mechanic who swept vehicles for tracking devices that might have been surreptitiously placed by federal agents, prosecutors said.

And, of course, there were the women — smuggled into the United States from Mexico and forced to work in a network of brothels in and around New York City, or shuttled to farms in New Jersey, where they had sex with up to 25 migrant workers a day in sheds in the fields, with

men paying about \$30 for 15 minutes of sex, the government said.

The ringleaders, Isaias Flores-Mendez, who is about 42, and his brother, Bonifacio, 35, both natives of Mexico, are among 16 people who have now pled guilty to charges in connection with the sex-trafficking ring, which was broken up in April 2013.

4 ARTICLES REMAINING

Queens man sentenced to life in prison for role in sex-trafficking ring he ran with brother



Isaias Flores-Mendez appeared May 14 in Manhattan Federal Court, where he was sentenced to life in prison. Judge Katherine Forrest (right) has given his brother, Bonifacio Flores-Mendez, the same sentence for his role in a sex-trafficking ring. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)



Homeland Security Investigations

U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, April 21, 2017

Eight Members Of Mexican Sex Trafficking Enterprise Plead Guilty To Racketeering, Sex Trafficking, And Related Crimes

Prosecution Dismantles Transnational Sex Trafficking Organization that Compelled Women and Girls into Prostitution for Over a Decade

WASHINGTON – Eight members of an international criminal organization, known as the Rendon-Reyes Trafficking Organization, entered guilty pleas in federal district court in Brooklyn, New York, this month to Racketeering and other federal charges arising from their scheme to force young women and girls from Mexico and Latin America into prostitution. For over a decade, the defendants smuggled their victims into the United States, then used force, threats of force, fraud, deception, and coercion to compel them to engage in prostitution for the defendants' profit, generating criminal proceeds which the defendants laundered back to Mexico.

The eight defendants were charged in July 2015 in a 27-count indictment in the Eastern District of New York with Racketeering and Racketeering Conspiracy involving predicate acts of sex trafficking, fraud, or coercion, sex trafficking of minors, money laundering, alien smuggling, and transportation for prostitution, in addition to parallel substantive charges.

5 extradited from Mexico to face charges for operating international sex trafficking organization



WASHINGTON – Five defendants were arraigned in federal court Thursday following their extradition from Mexico on charges of sex trafficking and related violations as the latest development resulting from coordinated bilateral human trafficking enforcement efforts.



ICE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, December 19, 2017

Queens Music School Teacher Sentenced To More Than 11 Years In Prison For Sex Trafficking Of Minors

Joon H. Kim, the Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, announced that OLIVER SOHNGEN, a/k/a "Helmuth Moss," a/k/a "Stephan Weierbach," was sentenced today to 135 months in prison for sex trafficking of minors. SOHNGEN pled guilty on August 10, 2017, before U.S. Magistrate Judge Ronald L. Ellis, and was sentenced today by U.S. District Judge Lewis A. Kaplan.

Acting Manhattan U.S. Attorney Joon H. Kim said: "Oliver Sohngen, a teacher at a music school for children, was a sexual predator. He paid to have sex with minor girls at least twice, and attempted to engage in sex trafficking of girls under the age of 14. His significant sentence will ensure that he is no longer a threat to our community, in particular, our children. We remain committed to prosecuting all those who, like Sohngen, prey on our most innocent and vulnerable victims."

According to the Complaint and Information filed against SOHNGEN, other court documents publicly filed in this case, and statements made in court proceedings, including today's sentencing:

New York City music teacher arrested for alleged sex trafficking of minors

By AARON KATERSKY • May 16, 2017, 1:30 PM ET

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New York City music teacher arrested for alleged sex trafficking of minors

By AARON KATERSKY • May 16, 2017, 1:30 PM ET

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WATCH | Music teacher arrested for alleged sex trafficking of minors



U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, December 15, 2017

Queens Man Convicted of Enticing 16-Year-Old Girl to Travel From Abroad to Engage in Sexual Activity

Defendant Met Australian Teen Online and Encouraged Her to Join Him in New York

A federal jury in Brooklyn returned a guilty verdict today against Sean Price on four counts of a superseding indictment charging him with interstate and foreign enticement to engage in sexual activity, interstate and foreign transportation of a minor to engage in sexual activity, a Mann Act violation, and attempted sexual exploitation of a child. The verdict came after a four-day trial before United States District Judge Nicholas G. Garaufis.

Bridget M. Rohde, Acting United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, Angel M. Melendez, Special Agent-in-Charge, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations New York (HSI), and James P. O'Neill, Commissioner, New York City Police Department (NYPD), announced the verdict.



HSI/NY

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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Case Synopsis

- Homeland Security Investigations Special Agents received notification from the DEA regarding information received (b)(7)(E) relating to a Victim of sex trafficking.

(b)(7)(E)



Case Synopsis

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- Driver of vehicle transporting the victim
- Hired by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) to drive prostitutes to clients
- When interviewed, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated that he drove the Victim on two prior occasions for the purpose of prostitution

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

The Victim

- HSI/NYPD vehicle stop
- The victim was working in prostitution “Deliveries”
- The victim and driver taken into custody
- Physical abuse visually apparent
- Victim interviewed by HSI tells story of smuggling and abuse
- Met (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) when she was 15 years old in Mexico.
- Became pregnant with his child. He told her better life if child is born in US.
- Smuggled her to the US
- Shortly after arrival worked in a candy store
- Gave birth to son
- A couple of weeks after birth of child (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) told her that the baby was expensive and she needed to work as prostitute to provide for the child.

The Victim

- Started working as a prostitute doing deliveries- 15 minutes of sex for \$30.00
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) wife (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) found her a driver and instructed her on what to do.
- Initially victim was told by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) that (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) was his sister and that the children were his nieces and nephews. Later the victim learned that they were husband and wife.
- Victim told story of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse at the hands of both (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Gave birth to son (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) A couple of months after his birth (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) died
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) had her place (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) in a plastic bin and encase his body in cement
- The plastic bin containing the babies body was in their apartment

The Victim

- During subsequent interviews the victim provided the following information relating to the abuse she suffered at the hands of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Hit her with a piece of wood
- Hit her with a fishing rod
- Hit her with a brick like object
- Punched her in the face and boxed her ears
- Assaulted the Victim while she was pregnant which caused her to have a miscarriage
- Flushed the fetus down the toilet causing the toilet to jam.
- Instructed the Victim to bury the fetus in a Brooklyn, NY park

The Victim's injuries observed 11/24/2009

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- After interview of the Victim (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) was encountered at his residence.
- Invited to the precinct for interview
- During interview with HSI stated he met the victim in Mexico when she was 15 years old
- Smuggled victim to the United States to raise their child
- Victim willingly started working as a prostitute to support their child
- Once baby died, placed the child's body in a container filled with cement because wanted to bring child to Mexico for burial.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



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Slide 35 Notes

Prior deported alien. Prior arrest for Rape and child endangerment.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- Wife of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Worked as a prostitute
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) instructed the Victim on how to be a prostitute
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) watched the Victim's baby when she was at work
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) signed hospital consent form acknowledging the Victim was under 18 when she gave birth
- The Victim stated that she was physically assaulted on numerous occasions by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) scar on her forearm attributable to (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- Phone records revealed contact between (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Arranged for drivers to pick up and transport the Victim when she worked as a prostitute
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) accompanied the Victim and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) on the evening of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated to ICE Agents that he was in contact with four drivers and three prostitutes relating to scheduling clients and transportation

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



Slide 37 Notes

Encountered on 01/07/2010 in Brooklyn, NY and interviewed by ICE Agents on 01/11/2010.
Five count federal indictment charging (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) with various alien smuggling violations

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- Encountered on (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) in Queens, NY
- Interviewed by ICE Agents regarding his transportation of the Victim while she was working as a prostitute
 - (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) corroborates information that the victim told him of her living situation and abuse by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

role

- The Victim confided in (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) as they worked together in Queens, NY
 - Overheard conversations between the Victim, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) during which the Victim was berated and emotionally abused
 - (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) saw the Victim with visual signs of physical abuse
 - Broken nose
 - Swelling around both of her eyes
 - Healing wound on her forearm
 - The Victim told (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) that (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) had punched her in the face causing the swelling and broken nose
 - The Victim told (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) that (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) forced her to work as a prostitute through physical violence
 - The Victim told (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) about the death of her child

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) was contacted in the (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) by his brother-in-law, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) about having a female stay with him for a few days
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) dropped the Victim off at (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) residence in Brooklyn, NY and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) referred to her as his “girlfriend”
- The Victim revealed to (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) that she was pregnant with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) child

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



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(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

role

- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) contacted (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) regarding a plumbing situation at (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Brooklyn, NY
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) discovered what appeared to be a fetus with fully formed fingernails clogging the drain connected to the second floor toilet
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) statements corroborate the Victim's statement relating to the miscarriage of her fetus



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Neighbor 1

- Observed the Victim at a Laundromat with the following visible signs of abuse:
 - Blood soaked bandage on the Victim's forearm
 - Visible bruising on the Victim's back, legs, hands, and face
 - Burn marks on the Victim's legs
- Stated that the Victim "looked like a little girl trying to look older by wearing short pants and camisole tops"
- Stated that the Victim always walked with her head down and seemed to "have a certain amount of time to be somewhere"
- Observed (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) talking to a young Hispanic male resident of the (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
 - On a few occasions observed (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) accompany the young Hispanic male upstairs and into the apartment

Neighbor 2

- On numerous occasions observed the Victim dressed in a promiscuous manner entering a vehicle registered to (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) observed the Victim with a bandage on her forearm and visible bruises on her back
- Observed (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) moving her personal items out of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Observed (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) going through the trash outside of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Neighbor 3

- Worked at a pharmacy in the vicinity of (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Stated that the Victim acted “shy” and always walked with her head down when she went to the pharmacy
- Stated that the Victim always acted as if she was in a hurry to get somewhere
- In early (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) observed the Victim with a swollen right eye with numerous bruises on her arms

NYC OCME Report Findings

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)

NYC OCME Report Findings continued

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)

Investigative Conclusions

- The Victim was smuggled into the United States in the (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E) records reveal a prior encounter with the Border Patrol)
- A copy of the Victim's Mexican birth certificate reveals that she was a minor at the time she illegally entered the United States
- The Victim had visible signs of physical abuse as observed by ICE Agents on (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
- Three separate neighbors observed the Victim with visible signs of physical abuse
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated that she heard the Victim arguing with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and that (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) struck the victim.
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated that the Victim told him that she was beaten by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and forced to work as a prostitute
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated that he drove the Victim while she was working as a prostitute on at least two occasions and saw the Victim with visual signs of physical abuse
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) stated that he arranged transportation for the Victim when she worked as a prostitute

CASE DISPOSITION

- This case was prosecuted by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York
- To date, all defendants have pled guilty and have been sentenced
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) received a sentence of 360 months (30 years) incarceration in the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) was sentenced to 68 (5 years 8 months) incarceration in the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons
- (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) were indicted in New York State court on charges relating to the death of the child
- Both pled guilty and were sentenced to 4-12 years incarceration to run consecutively with their respective federal sentences.

U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

Baby's Body Found in Box; Suspected Sex Trafficker Questioned

Suspected sex trafficker is being questioned

By JONATHAN DIENST

Published at 5:27 PM EST on Nov 25, 2009 | Updated at 6:38 PM EST on Nov 25, 2009



A Mexican smuggled over the border was forced to work as a prostitute for years in this Brooklyn home, police told News 4.

Police believe they have found the body of a three-month-old baby sealed inside a concrete box in Brooklyn. Now they want to know if the child died of natural causes he was murdered by a suspected sex trafficker.

Enslaved hooker's dead baby found during bust of sex trafficking ring



Authorities remove container filled with cement and body of infant in Sunset Park brother (AP) (AP/PA.COM/NEWS)



Homeland Security Investigations

U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (ICE)

Brooklyn sex-traffic duo charged in entombed baby's death

A Brooklyn couple that ran an international sex trafficking ring were charged Wednesday with killing a prostitute's baby and entombing his tiny corpse in concrete.

The body of 3-month-old (b)(6); [REDACTED] was hidden in a rubber storage bin for nearly a year, prosecutors said.

The ghastly crime was cooked up by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] who ran hookers out of their Sunset Park apartment, prosecutors said.

[REDACTED] was the father of (b)(6) [REDACTED] who showed signs of being repeatedly beaten since birth, said prosecutor Jacqueline Kagan at a Brooklyn Supreme Court hearing.

N.Y. Couple Charged With Sex Trafficking of Young Woman

Published November 25, 2009



NEW YORK – A young woman from Mexico was smuggled over the border and forced to work as a prostitute for years in Brooklyn, and the remains of an infant were found in concrete at the home where she was held prisoner, federal prosecutors said Wednesday.

The woman was beaten so frequently by her captors, sometimes with bricks and wooden boards, that scars and bruises covered her body, according to a federal affidavit.



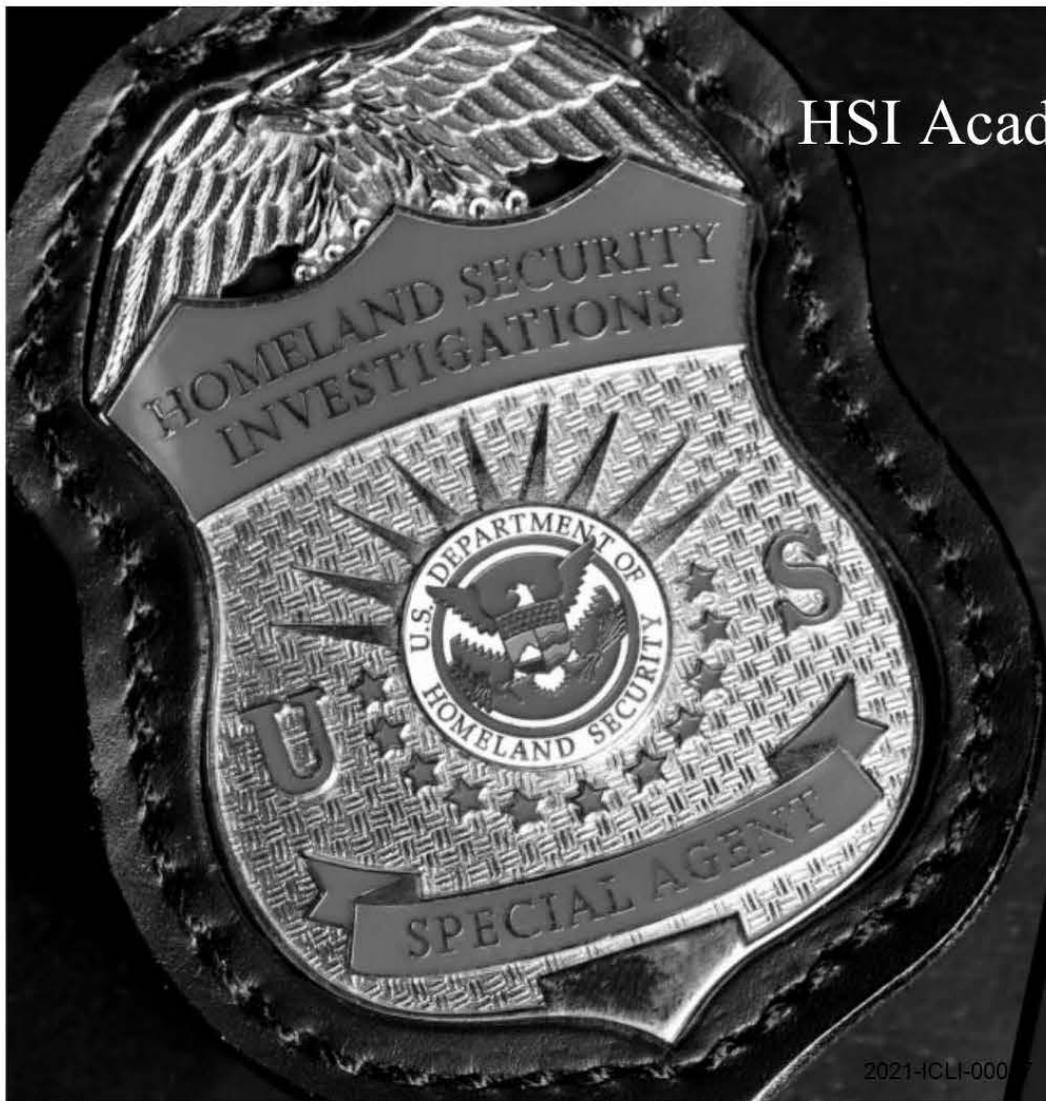
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Protecting the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel, and Finance

Slide 51 Notes

Introduction of yourself



HSI Academy

Human Smuggling / Human Trafficking

HSISAT Special Agent
Training Program

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

HSI Academy

Terminal Performance Objective

Given a set of case related facts indicating human smuggling or human trafficking, determine investigative and victim-support actions, in accordance with legal requirements, agency policy, and agency resources.

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2021 HSLI-00017-1429

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

HSI Academy

Enabling Performance Objectives (1 of 2)

- Explain the elements of human smuggling crimes.
- Define human smuggling and related terms and identify indicators to establish violations of human smuggling statutes.
- Identify the different methods used by HSOs to bring noncitizens into the U.S., including by land, sea and air, both through the POEs and by crossing the borders at other than POEs.
- Determine investigative approaches and actions to investigate human smuggling cases.
- Handle a noncitizen smuggling load from initial encounter to writing the criminal complaint..

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2021 HOU-00017 1430

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Enabling Performance Objectives (2 of 2)

- Explain the elements of human trafficking crimes; and define the differences between sex trafficking and labor trafficking/forced labor.
- Define human trafficking and identify indicators to establish violations of human trafficking statutes.
- Identify common methods of operation utilized by human trafficking organizations.
- Identify investigative approaches and actions to investigate each type of human trafficking case.
- Identify various programs within HSI designated to provide assistance to identified victims of human trafficking.

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2021 HOU-00017-1431

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Why we must stop it...

- Thousands of people trafficked to the U.S.
- Coerced into prostitution, domestic servitude, or forced labor.
- You can save lives!



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Review of the Past

Human smuggling: Surreptitious entry people into the U.S. and deliberately evading immigration laws

Transportation-based

Human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking (a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud, coercion, or when the person is under age 18)
- Recruiting, harboring, transporting, provisioning, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing or soliciting of a person for labor or services by force, fraud, coercion, subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery

Exploitation-based

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Advance Organizer of Main Ideas for Operations (1 of 2)

- **Human smuggling:** Surreptitious entry people into the U.S. and deliberately Human smuggling – Surreptitious entry of people into the U.S., facilitated by a third party, involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws
- Smuggled noncitizens:
 - Critical as material witnesses
 - May be placed in parole status
 - After testimony, generally placed in removal proceedings

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Advance Organizer of Main Ideas for Operations (2 of 2)

- **Human trafficking** – The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing or soliciting of a person, by means of threat or use of force, fraud, or coercion, subjecting victims to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor
- **Victims of trafficking**
 - Must be protected and may also be witnesses
 - Eligible for Continued Presence
 - May be eligible for a T or U visa

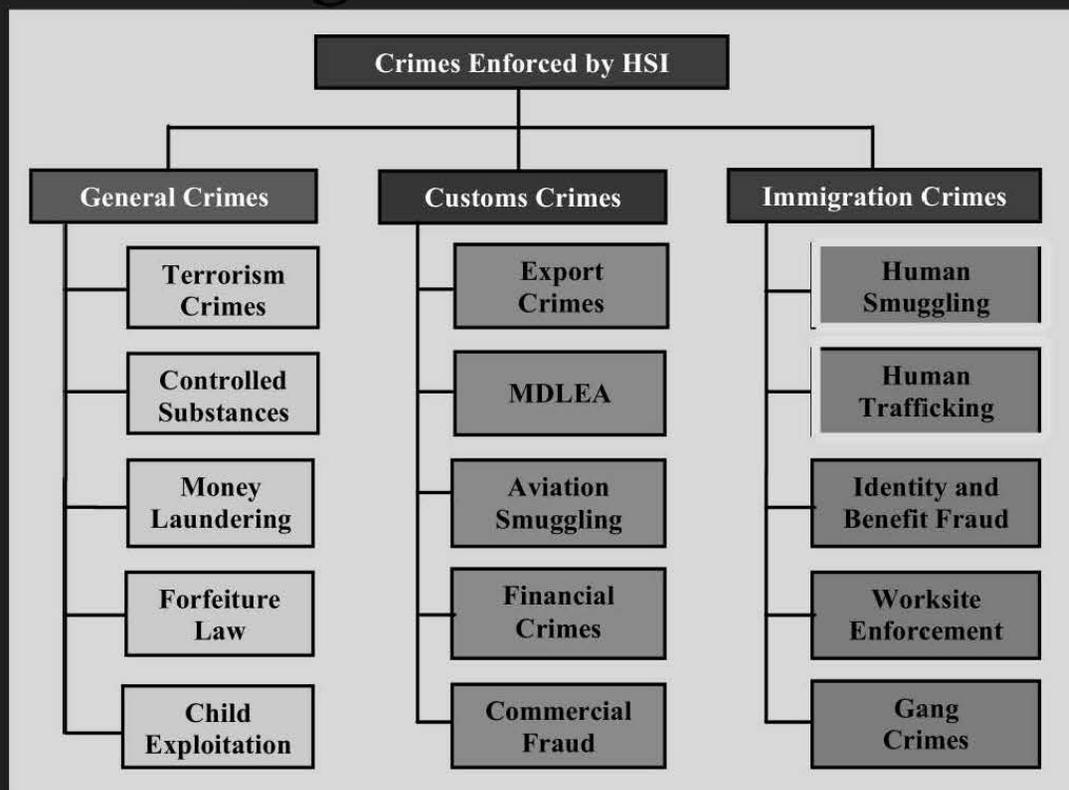
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Advanced Organizer



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Agenda (1 of 2)

- Elements of human smuggling crimes and investigations
- Definition and indicators of human smuggling violations
- Methods used for human smuggling and investigative approaches
- Handling a noncitizen smuggling load
- Demonstration and practice with case examples

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Agenda (2 of 2)

- Elements of human trafficking crimes and investigations
- Definition and indicators of human trafficking violations
- Methods used for human trafficking and investigative approaches
- Providing assistance to victims
- Demonstration and practice with case examples

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Human Smuggling Crimes

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(i)

It is a crime to bring or attempt to bring an alien to the United States at an unauthorized location.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii)



Transporting an alien in furtherance of the alien's illegal presence in the U.S.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii)

Concealing, harboring, or shielding illegal aliens.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iv)

Encouraging or inducing an alien to come to, enter, or reside in the U.S. in violation of law.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I) and (II)

Conspiring to commit alien smuggling, aiding or abetting alien smuggling.



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(2)

Bringing or attempting to bring an alien to the U.S. knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the alien has not received prior official authorization to come to, enter, or reside in the United States.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1327

Aiding or assisting inadmissible aliens to enter the U.S. or conniving or conspiring with any person(s) to do so.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1328

Import an alien for
prostitution or an
immoral purpose.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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88 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(3)

Knowingly hiring at least 10 smuggled aliens within a 12-month period.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324a

Hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee, an illegal alien for employment.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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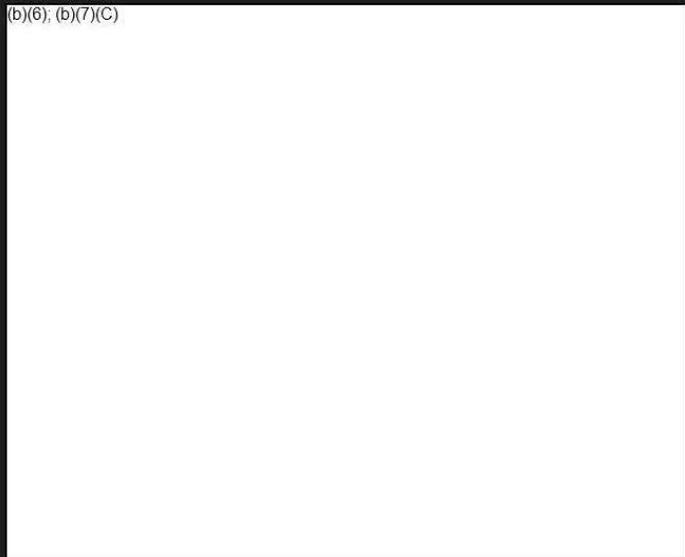
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8 U.S.C. § 1325(d)

Creating a business
to evade immigration
laws.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

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See Example in Trainee Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1325(c)



Knowingly entering into marriage for the purpose of evading any provision of the immigration laws.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1325

Improper entry by alien

- Improper time or place
- Avoidance of examination or inspection
- Misrepresentation and concealment of facts



See Examples Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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8 U.S.C. § 1326



An alien who was denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed enters or attempts to enter or is found in the U.S.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Demonstration

1. Frank Jones owns and operates a large ranch in west Texas. In March, he travelled to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and displayed several posters on poles throughout the city that said the following...
 - Did Jones commit any crime(s) and, if so, which crime(s)?
 - Did Jose and Tom commit any crime(s) and, if so, which crime(s)?
 - Did Javier and Mateo commit any crime(s) and, if so, which crime(s)?

Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Demonstration, cont'd

2. Assume that Jose and Tom took Javier and Mateo to a “safe house,” managed by Mike, to lay low for a while. After a week, Mike instructed Hank to drive Javier and Mateo to the Jones ranch so they could get the job promised on the posters.
- Did Mike commit any crime(s) and, if so, which crime(s)?
 - Did Hank commit any crime(s) and, if so, which crime(s)?

Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Definition of Human Smuggling

- Surreptitious entry of people into the U.S., facilitated by a third party, involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws
- May be motivated by profit, religion, politics, or family interest
- Statutes governing offense contained within 8 U.S.C. § 1324

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Terms

- HSO
- Pollo
- Coyote or pollero
- Guide
- Driver
- Pollo list
- Bajadores
- Drop house or stash house
- Pocket trash
- Material witnesses
- OTM
- Snakehead
- Load
- Load vehicle
- Sponsor
- Reporting party

Terms and Definitions in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Investigatory Leads

- Information developed through working with local law enforcement
- Noncitizens revealing they were smuggled
- Referrals from DHS entities upon discovery of smuggled noncitizens
- Informants and tipsters
- Other ICE/HSI investigations or enforcement activities
- NGOs and advocacy groups
- Relatives or associates of noncitizens or victims

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Indicators of Human Smuggling

- Is subject in possession of ID and travel documents?
- Was subject coached on what to say to law enforcement and immigration officials?
- Is subject's salary being garnished to pay smuggling fee?
- Does subject have freedom of movement?
- Has subject or family been threatened with harm for refusing to pay smuggling fees?
- Has subject been threatened with deportation or law enforcement action?
- Can subject freely contact friends or family?

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Investigation, Prosecutorial Focus, Penalties

- Investigations focused on identifying and disrupting criminal organizations involved in bringing in, transporting, harboring undocumented noncitizens
- Sentences
 - Typical: 1 to 5 years
 - Much heavier sentences for repeat offenders or if crime results in severe injury or death

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Organizations (1 of 4)

- Organizational heads or bosses
 - Oversees the entire noncitizen smuggling operation
 - Typically reside outside U.S.
- Arrangers/recruiters
 - Typically reside outside U.S.
 - Seek/gather noncitizen clients for the HSO
 - May require prepayment of smuggling fees
- Guides
 - Typically work along the border
 - Lead groups across the border to stash/drop house

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Organizations (2 of 4)

- Drivers
 - Transport undocumented noncitizens by car, van, bus or tractor trailer
- Facilitators
 - Perform tasks that require legal immigration status and/or a clean police record
 - Rent drop houses or vehicles in U.S. for use by HSO
 - Obtain cell phones for organization members
 - Most have legal status in U.S.; many are female
 - Recover seized vehicles from impound lots
 - Transport funds to organization members in jail and act as secure communication link

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Organizations (3 of 4)

- Stash or drop house operation
 - Detains undocumented noncitizens in U.S. pending receipt of smuggling fees
 - After fees paid, HSO arranges to transport aliens to final U.S. destination
- Enforcers
 - Prevent noncitizens from leaving the drop house prior to the payment of smuggling fees
 - Prevent rip off crews or other noncitizen smugglers from stealing aliens
 - Usually possess firearms or other weapons

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Human Smuggling Organizations (4 of 4)

Money collectors

- Work with drop house operators to coordinate payment of smuggling fees
- Collections commonly handled through money transmitters or by electronic fund transfer
- Usually trusted members of the organization and can be the drop house operators or mid-level managers

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Southern Border Smuggling (1 of 4)

- Nationals from Central and South America as well as Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and the Balkans may arrive in Central or South America and travel through Mexico to the U.S.
- HSOs may have members from different nationalities who handle local coordination with Mexican smuggling organizations
- Mexican HSO boss often resides outside U.S. to avoid prosecution
- Boss obtains noncitizens from recruiters or purchases from subcontractor recruiters

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Southern Border Smuggling (2 of 4)

- Guide leads noncitizens across the border via trains, swimming, using hidden compartments in vehicles, walking through the desert.



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Southern Border Smuggling (3 of 4)



- HSOs commonly use Tractor Trailers to transport UDNC's after they have been smuggled into the United States.
- <https://www.ksat.com/news/local/2021/05/10/border-patrol-officials-in-laredo-see-surge-in-tractor-trailers-smuggling-immigrants/>

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Southern Border Smuggling (4 of 4)

- Drivers transport noncitizens to drop house
- Smuggler at drop house collects name, phone number of each noncitizens sponsor to arrange for alien's smuggling fee
 - Fees vary, based in part on distance alien is to be transported
 - Fees usually transmitted via money remittance (Western Union, Moneygram)
- When fee is paid, drop house operator is informed and noncitizen's transportation to final destination arranged



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Hostage-Taking Investigations

- Noncitizen loads sometimes targeted by border bandits or “bajadores”
 - Steal HSOs' alien loads, extort money from noncitizens by force or intimidation
 - Usually increase smuggling fees substantially
- Cases usually discovered through local LEA or contact from noncitizen's relative
 - HSI agents interview arrange interview of reporting party
 - Contact duty agent for AOR where victim is being held



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
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Hostage-Taking Investigations (cont'd)

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Northern Border Smuggling (1 of 3)

Canada's immigration and visitation rules make it popular for noncitizens from outside the Western hemisphere (Koreans, Indians, Chinese) as well as Central and South Americans.



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Northern Border Smuggling (2 of 3)

Smugglers often landed immigrants (similar to LPR) or naturalized Canadian citizens

- Often from same nationality/ethnic background as noncitizens being smuggled
- Noncitizens usually contact recruiters in source country

Chinese
Smuggling Boss
"Snakehead"

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

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Indian Smuggling
Boss

Macedonian
Smuggling Boss

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Northern Border Smuggling (3 of 3)

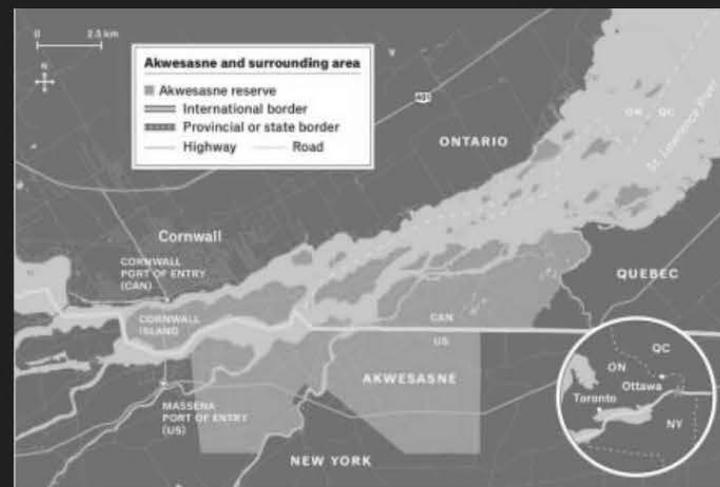
- Recruiters arrange for transport to Canada as tourists or through use of fraudulent documents, either singly or in small groups.
- Undocumented noncitizens are placed into drop houses on Canadian side, then guided across border in small groups .
- In U.S. picked up by drivers
 - Driven to final destination or to airport for flight
 - Organizations do not always use stash houses in U.S.
- Most smuggled noncitizens pay fees before trip or are known to smuggler.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Typical View of U.S. – Canadian Border



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Air Smuggling

- Most air smuggling done using commercial airlines entering at international airports.
 - Private plane smuggling relatively rare.
- Smugglers get travel docs through fraudulent visa applications or photo-subbed or counterfeit passports.
 - May use legitimate passports carried by imposters.
- Noncitizens sometimes moved from native countries to transit countries enroute to U.S to obscure place of origin or reduce attention from CBP.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Air Smuggling (cont'd)

- Smuggling routes vary by nationality and the HSO's previous success.
 - Noncitizens may use multiple passports along route.
- Corrupt foreign officials may facilitate noncitizens' entry into transit countries
 - Legitimate travel docs obtained by fraud or corruption.
- Noncitizens are often moved in small groups though loads may actually consist of up to 20 people.
 - May pose as students, tour groups to facilitate entry into transit countries.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Marine Smuggling

- Open boat smuggling used by HSOs to bring noncitizens from numerous source countries
- Cubans, Dominicans, Haitians often attempt on smaller vessels, some little more than rafts



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Marine Smuggling (cont'd)

- Chinese in hidden compartments on legitimate freighters with crew's knowledge or brought on ship for purpose landing them in U.S.
- Most larger ships off-load noncitizens to smaller vessels
 - HSOs usually use larger boats, but many still lost at sea



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Container Smuggling

- Rarely or no longer observed at U.S. ports
- Still a favorite method utilized by HSOs in other ports around the world
 - Containers are loaded in high risk ports in Africa and Asia for shipping to ports in Europe.
- Noncitizens and survival supplies loaded into containers at off-site warehouses
 - Supplies are loaded into the container.
 - Container is moved to port and placed on a ship.
 - Container is transported via fabricated ship and consignee to the U.S.

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Investigative Approach for Container Smuggling

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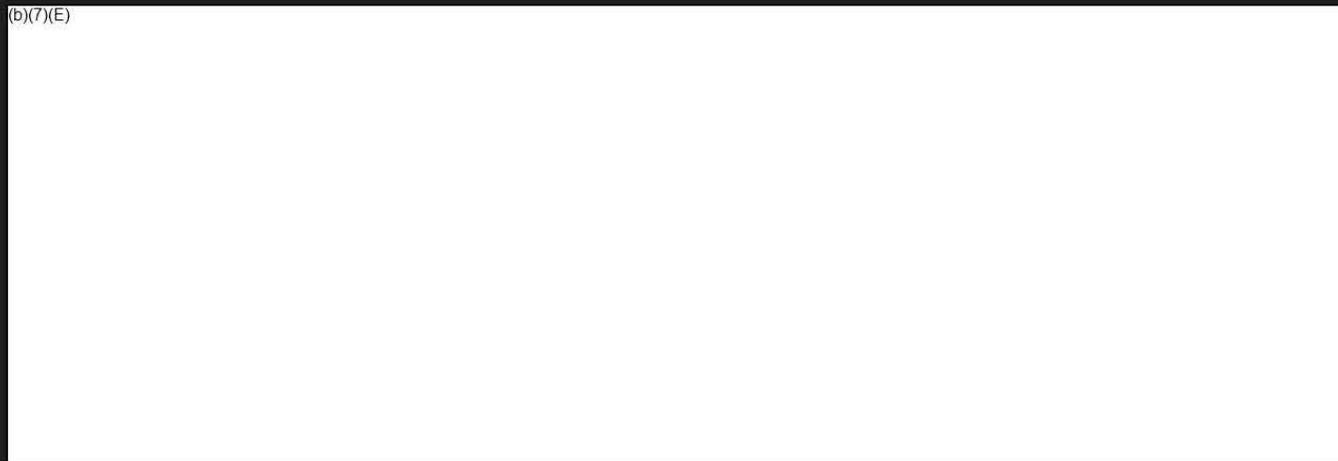
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Investigative Approach: Vehicle Stop

Vehicle suspected of smuggling noncitizens is stopped:

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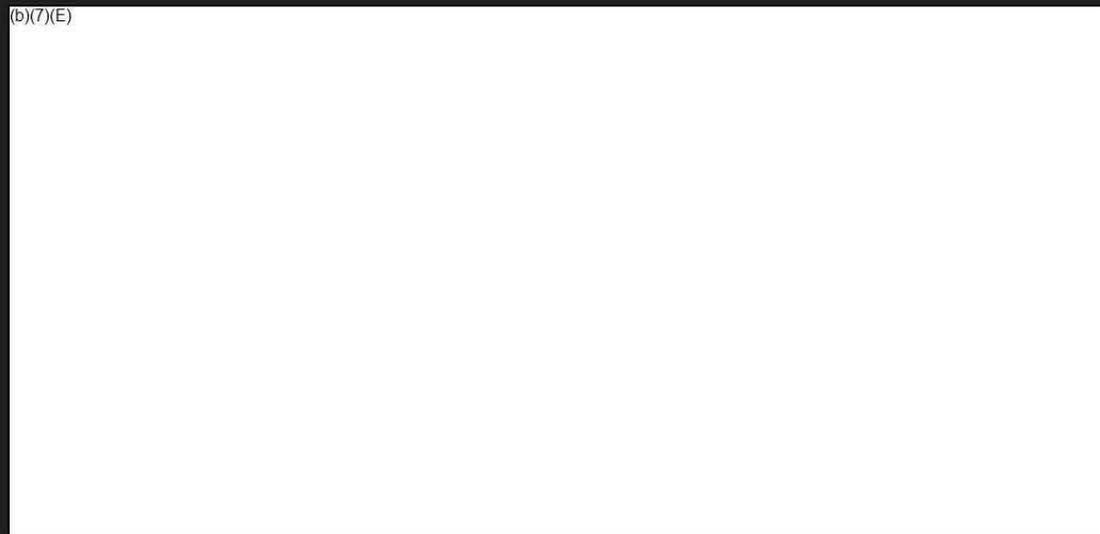
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Investigative Approach: Vehicle Stop (cont'd)

Vehicle suspected of smuggling noncitizens is stopped:

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Investigative Approach: Material Witnesses

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Drop/Stash House Investigations

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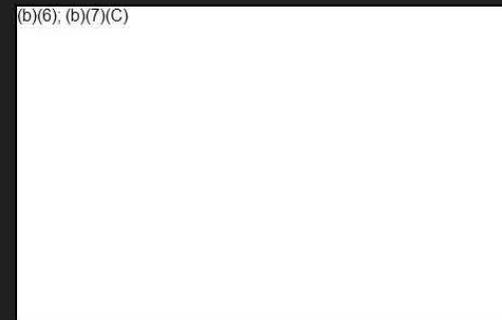
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San Antonio,
TX- 2015

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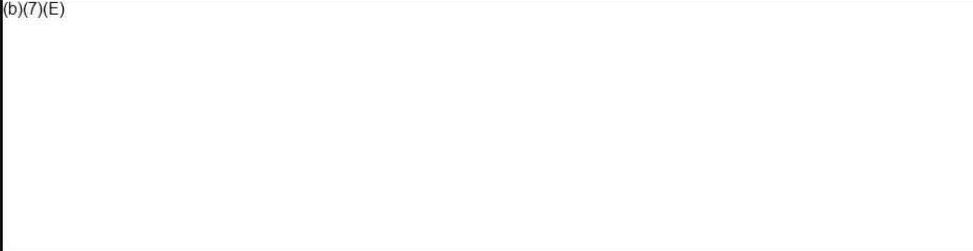
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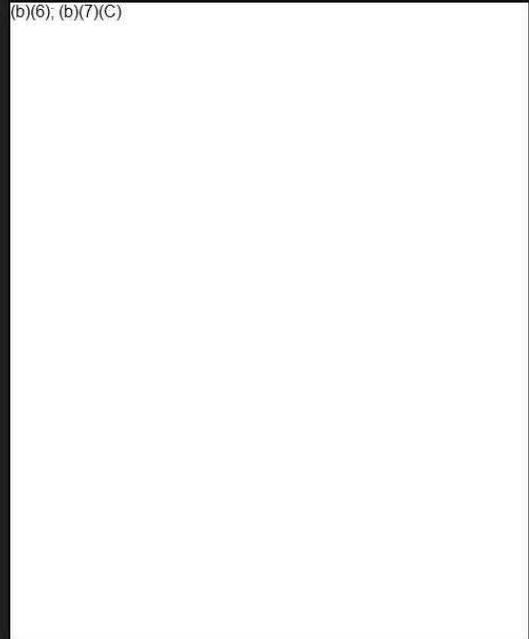
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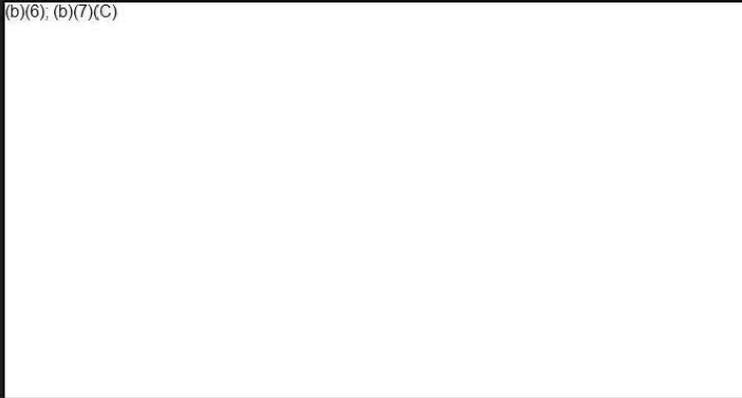
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(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)



(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



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Cell Phones and Other Evidence

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Criminal Charges and Evidence

- Document interviews for criminal charges following procedures for taking sworn statement.
 - Provide Miranda warnings
 - Sworn statement on I-263B
- Follow procedures for seizing, documenting evidence.
 - Legal authority
 - Chain of custody
 - Authority to seize
 - *Transport procedures*
 - *Documenting in ICM (DHS Form 6051S)*

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
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Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Noncitizens (1 of 3)

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Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Noncitizens (2 of 3)

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See Mandatory Tracking Requirements form in Trainee Guide

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Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Noncitizens (3 of 3)

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Approval Guidance for Controlled Delivery of Noncitizens



Approval Guidance Chart in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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State / Local LEA Encounter with Smuggling

- State, local LEAs encounter individuals using conveyances to smuggle undocumented noncitizens into and through U.S.
 - Many encounters traffic-related
 - Others in response to domestic-violence calls, noise disturbance calls, etc.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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HSI Response to Local / State LEA Traffic Stop of Noncitizen Smuggling Load

- Determine from LEA:
 - Nature and location of traffic stop
 - Number, gender of individuals encountered
 - If minors are present
 - If language barriers or if unable to verify identity or immigration documents
- Determine number of agents to respond to call
 - Based on SAC policy and availability of agents
 - Minimum (b)(7)(E) agents for van or smaller
 - Additional agents required for tractor trailer or larger

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Traffic Stop Procedures (1 of 3)

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Traffic Stop Checklist in Trainee Guide

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Traffic Stop Procedures (2 of 3)

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Traffic Stop Procedures (3 of 3)

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Transport for EAGLE Processing

- Transport persons determined to be involved in smuggling scheme separately from noncitizens being smuggled
- Transport unaccompanied minors separately from other smuggled aliens, if feasible
- Transport females separately from males, if feasible
- Transport family members together, if feasible and if not involved in smuggling scheme

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Interviewing

- If prosecution of smugglers is contemplated, give Miranda warning before conducting interview.

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Materials for AUSA

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Human Trafficking Crimes

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18 U.S.C. § 1583

Force someone into involuntary servitude or slavery

See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1584

Sell someone into involuntary servitude and interfere with the enforcement of this section of law.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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18 U.S.C. § 1589



Force someone into labor or receive financial benefits from forced labor.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1581

Force someone into peonage and obstruct enforcement of this section of law.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1203

Seize or detain, threaten to kill or injure, a person to compel a third person or government to do or abstain from doing a specific act for the hostage to be released; conspire or attempt to take someone hostage



See Example in Trainee Guide

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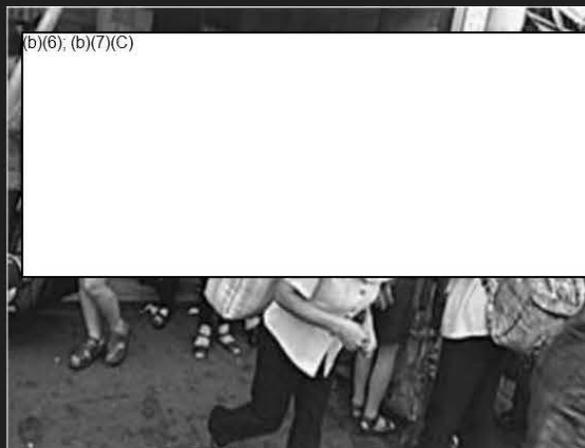
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18 U.S.C. § 1590

Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor



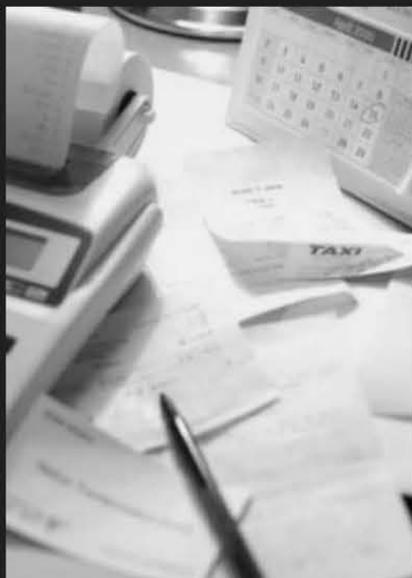
See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1593A



Financially benefit from peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons.

See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1591

Sex trafficking of children or (an adult) by force, fraud, or coercion.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1592

Destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess someone's passport or immigration documents

In furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.



See Example in Trainee Guide

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Severe Forms of Human Trafficking

Defined in 22 U.S.C. § 7102 (8):

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery

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18 U.S.C. § 1594

- **18 U.S.C. § 1594(a)** – It is a crime to violate 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, and 1591
- **18 U.S.C. § 1594(b)** – It is a crime to conspire to violate 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581, 1583, 1589, 1590, and 1592
- **18 U.S.C. § 1594(c)** – It is a crime to conspire to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1591

See Example in Trainee Guide

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Demonstration

Chan is a businessman in Hong Kong. He frequently deals with customers who pay on credit, but are unable to honor their debt...

What crime(s), if any, did Chan commit?

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Definition of Human Trafficking

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person (regardless of citizenship or immigration status), by means of threat or use of force, fraud, or coercion, subjecting victims to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor

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Statutes Governing Human Trafficking Offense

Contained within:

- 18 USC §§ 1581-1594
- The associated Mann Act statutes of 18 USC §§ 2421-2424
- Title 8 USC § 1328, Importation and Harboring of Aliens for Immoral Purposes

Other:

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) – Public Law 106-386
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA)
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 (TVPRA)

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Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)
Public Law 106-386

- Human trafficking is the fastest growing source of profits for organized criminal enterprises worldwide
- TVPA goals:
 - Prevent human trafficking overseas
 - Protect victims and help them rebuild their lives in the U.S. with federal and state support
 - Prosecute traffickers of persons under stiff federal penalties

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**Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
(TVPRA)**

Reauthorizations in 2003, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2013

- 2003
 - Victims can bring federal civil suit against trafficker for actual and punitive damages
 - Adds sex trafficking and forced labor to RICO offenses
- 2013
 - 18 U.S.C. § 1597: Penalties for trafficker or employer confiscating an individual's passport or identity documents – actual or purported

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**Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization
Act of 2013 (TVPRA)**

TVPRA 2013 provides for the following:

- In general, 18 USC Chapter 77, Peonage, Slavery, and Trafficking in Persons, is amended by adding at the end § 1597 – Unlawful Conduct with Respect to Immigration Documents
- Penalty – Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both
- Obstruction – Whoever obstructs, attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be subject to the penalties described in subsection (b)."

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Justice For Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015

Provides the following: (Not all but some highlights)

- Section 106 – expands DOJ authority to intercept wire, oral, or electronic communications to HSHT investigations.
- Section 108 – provides for the prosecution of individuals who patronize or solicit persons for a commercial sex act. (can charge “Johns” with same penalties as the traffickers).
- Section 112 – classifies crimes involving peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons as crimes of violence under the federal criminal code
- Sec 118 - amends the federal criminal code to prohibit knowingly: (1) advertising commercial sex acts involving a minor or an individual engaged in such an act through force, fraud, or coercion; or (2) benefitting financially or otherwise from such advertising knowing that the individual involved was a minor or victim of force, fraud, or coercion.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Investigatory Leads

- Local law enforcement
- Noncitizens and their relatives
- Other DHS entities
- Informants and tipsters
- Other ICE investigations
- Nongovernmental organizations
 - Key source because of their work in the community, ability to build trust
 - HSI HQ and local offices establish relationships with NGOs
 - Polaris Project –
 - U.S. National Human Trafficking Hotline
 - 888-373-7888

HOW TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING TIPS

Do not confront a suspected trafficker or alert a victim to your suspicions.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

To report suspicious human trafficking activity and alert ICE HSI in your area:

1-866-DHS-2-ICE (347-2423)

If you think you are being trafficked and need help,
call the National Human Trafficking Hotline

1-888-373-7888

(not a law enforcement or immigration authority)

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Indicators of Human Trafficking Include...

- Who has control of ID and travel docs?
- Are victim's wages taken?
- Was victim recruited for one job, forced to perform another?
- Was victim forced to perform sexual acts?
- Does victim have freedom of movement, allowed to socialize, attend religious services, contact friends or family?
- Has victim or family been threatened with harm, deportation, or law enforcement action?
- Has victim been harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, or other life necessities?
- Is victim a juvenile engaged in commercial sex?

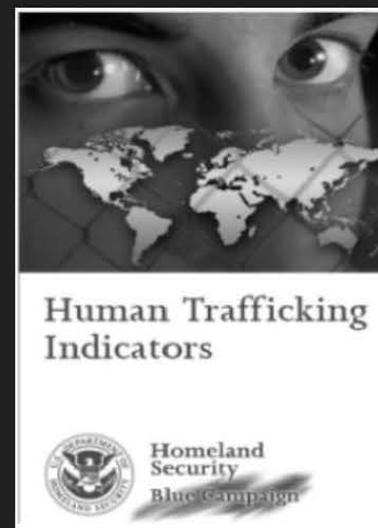
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Indicators of Human Trafficking Include...

- Heavy security at commercial establishments
- Victims live at worksite or driven to quarters by guards
- Victims accompanied by translator (trafficker) when seeking medical care
- Bruises, fractures, untreated medical problems, malnutrition
- Signs of rape or sexual abuse
- Nervousness (especially if translator/trafficker present)



Brochure in Trainee Guide

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Elements that Constitute a Trafficking Victim

- Must contain an element of force, fraud, or coercion (actual, perceived, or implied), unless under 18 and involved in commercial sex acts
- Forced labor and/or exploitation
- Persons trafficked are victims
- Enslaved, subjected to limited movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated
- Need not involve the actual movement of victim
- No requirement to cross international border
- Person need not be actively involved in labor/services or commercial sex acts – must be “working”

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Trafficking Organization Structure

- **Recruiter** – Uses ads, personal contacts, family sales to obtain victims in source countries
- **Arranger/Coordinator** – Facilitates acquisition of travel documents, fraudulent or legitimate, arranges transport to U.S.
- **Receiving Co-conspirator** – Receives victims in U.S., arranges staging locations, retrieves travel documents, reveals debt bondage, distributes or resells victims to business owners/managers

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Trafficking Organization Structure (cont'd)

- **Transporter** – Transports victims from harboring site to job site, between job sites, or on out-calls for prostitution
- **Harboring/security** – Maintains victims at harboring site, if not job site, prevents escape and freedom of movement, may double as transporter
- **Business owner/manager** – May employ victims in prostitution, agricultural, garment, or other industries, or be involved in domestic servitude for selves or others

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Victim-centered Philosophy and Investigative Priorities

- Protection of trafficked noncitizens is of equal importance with apprehension and prosecution of traffickers
 - Especially true in cases involving juveniles and sexual exploitation
- HSI facilitates procurement of aid and victim services through social service agencies and NGOs
 - Includes assistance with applications for continued presence and other governmental aid
 - Engage cooperating NGOs consistent with policy

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Convert Reactive to Proactive Investigations

- Target suspected violators beyond the immediate reactive cases brought to HSI attention
- Liaison with other LEAs, HSI attaché offices

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Prepare Case for AUSA

(b)(7)(E)

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Dealing with Trafficking Victims

- Most victims may not speak or understand English
 - Interpreter must be fluent in victim's language and dialect
- Victims may be afraid to speak to authorities, believe they will be held responsible
 - Fear of imprisonment, fear of harm to self or family
- Reassure victims that their safety is HSI's first priority
 - Use least-confining custody setting, minimize exposure to weapons, badges
 - Involve social service agencies from the outset

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions (1 of 3)

In advance of enforcement action...

- Identify interpreters
- Identify NGOs to provide short- and long-term services to victims
- Bring only vetted NGOs on-site for processing
- Identify temporary housing following release
- Arrange transportation to housing, including security
- (b)(7)(E)
- Request that NGOs not disclose to press that they are assisting the victims

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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions (2 of 3)

During enforcement action...

- Have all potential victims gather personal belongings (clothes, papers, medications, money, hygiene items).
- Tag bags with victim's name and location from which belongings were recovered.
- If multiple sites, assign/label each potential victim with identification tag (colored wristbands, etc.) to indicate arrest location and avoid confusion.

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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions (3 of 3)

Following enforcement action...

- Conduct initial interviews – (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- Transport victims to off-site location ASAP
- Work with HSI VAS – have NGOs on site:
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - Explain situation and potential benefits
- Health screening is necessary

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**Assistance for Smuggled Noncitizens and
Victims of Trafficking**

Smuggled Noncitizens

Trafficking Victims

(b)(7)(E)



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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Authorities Requiring Victims' Rights and Services

- Victims' Rights and Restitution Act (VRRRA),
42 U.S.C. § 10607
 - Includes mandatory services
- Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA), 18 U.S.C. § 3771
 - Includes court-enforceable rights
- Other statutes and rules of criminal procedure
- Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance
 - www.justHSI.gov/olp/pdf/ag_guidelines2012.pdf

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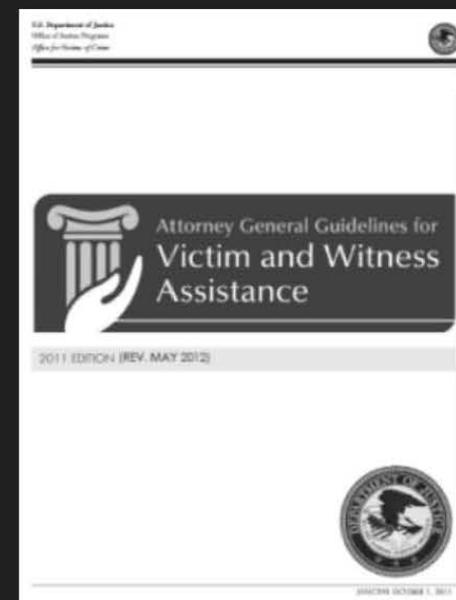
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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Authorities Requiring Victims' Rights and Services

- Victims' Rights and Restitution Act (VRRRA), 42 U.S.C. § 10607
- Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA), 18 U.S.C. § 3771
- Other statutes and rules of criminal procedure
- ICE Directive 1007.1 Victim Assistance Program, 8/25/2011



ICE Directive 1007.1 in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Definitions of Victim

- VRRRA victim – “a person that has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime. . . .”
- CVRA victim – “a person directly and proximately harmed as a result of the commission of a federal offense...”
- Direct and proximate harm – Based on analysis of harm allegedly suffered and the crime alleged to have caused the harm
 - Harm a direct consequence of the crime
 - CVRA: harm must have been reasonably foreseeable result of charged offense

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ICE Victim Assistance Program Definitions

- Victim – “a person directly or proximately harmed as a result of the commission of a federal offense”
 - May be culpable for violations or crimes other than the crime being investigated
- Victim definition may include:
 - Victims of trafficking may be considered victims for purposes of prosecution, despite legal culpability for ancillary immigration or prostitution offenses
 - Criminal suspects subjected to excessive force by law enforcement officers
 - Inmates who are victims of crime during incarceration

Directive 1007.1 in Trainee Guide

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ICE Victim Assistance Program Definitions(cont'd)

- Witness – a person who has information, knowledge, or evidence concerning a crime and provides information to an LEA
- A victim of a crime may become a witness and a witness who is threatened may become a victim

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Special Victim Populations

Federal statutory provisions for services for victims of:

- Domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault
- Child abuse
- Identity theft
- Human trafficking

Mandatory reporting of any suspected child abuse or exploitation under state and federal law – responsibility of individual SAs, with sanctions for failing to report

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Identifying Victims

- VRRRA: Responsibilities to victims begin ASAP after detection of a crime (without interfering in investigation) – generally at opening of criminal investigation
- CRVA: Rights attach when criminal proceedings initiated by complaint, information, or indictment
- ICM codes:
 - Cases with crime victims – (b)(7)(E)
 - Subject record for non-suspect / trafficking victim – (b)(7)(E)

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Services and Rights of Victims

Responsible official shall provide identified victims with information about available services:

- Referral to receive emergency medical or social services
- Availability of restitution or other relief that victim may be entitled to
- Public and private programs for counseling, treatment, other support
- Reasonable protection – not a service per se but a required consideration

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Special Victim Populations

- Victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault
 - Immigrant victims may petition for immigration protections, relief, assistance
 - Investigating agency can pay for forensic sexual assault exam (with no requirement to cooperate with LEA)
- Victims of child abuse
 - Forensic interview by HSI Forensic Interview Specialist
 - Age-appropriate support services
 - Privacy protection for child victims and witnesses – names, other identifiers not included in court documents, public records

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Special Victim Populations (cont'd)

- Victims of identity theft
 - If victim requests, SAs shall assist in notifying creditors and employers of identity theft
- Victims of human trafficking
 - Victims of severe form of trafficking in persons, as identified by federal LEA, eligible for benefits, services
 - Employment authorization and parole without regard to immigration status
 - May be eligible for public benefits like refugee alien
 - Shall not be detained in facilities inappropriate to their status as crime victims

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Coordinating Victim Services

- Case agent or Victim Assistance Specialist (VAS) or Victim Assistance Coordinator (VAC) coordinates victim services as needed.
- During investigation investigating agency responsible for referring victim to services.
- When investigation transferred to prosecutorial entity or charges are filed, prosecutorial entity responsible for service referrals.

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Case Agent Responsibilities

With or without victim's request, case agents:

- Ensure victim's property is maintained in good condition and returned as soon as it is no longer needed as evidence
- Provide information regarding prohibition against intimidation
- Arrange for reasonable protection from suspected offender
- Discuss temporary protective measures – restraining orders, relocation, revocation of defendant's bond

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Focus on Victim

- Investigation is secondary to rescue of victim
- Coordinate with Victim Assistance Specialist (VAS) or Victim Assistance Coordinator (VAC) for forensic interview of victim
- Coordinate with local NGOs and victim service providers



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Continued Presence (CP)

- Provided statutorily under Trafficking Victims Protection Act
- LEO makes initial determination if individual is victim of a severe form of human trafficking
- Federal LEOs authorized to submit CP applications
 - Submit as soon as victim identified
 - Coordinate with SAC Victim Assistance Specialist
 - Request through Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT)

(b)(7)(E)

[\[REDACTED\]@ccht.dhs.gov](mailto:[REDACTED]@ccht.dhs.gov)

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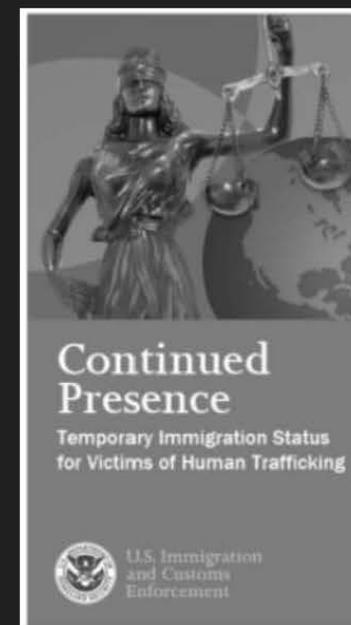
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Continued Presence (CP) (cont'd)

- Granted for up to two-years, with extension of up to two years.
- Victim's cooperation with LEA not required for eligibility but other benefits may be available to cooperating witnesses
- Cooperation with LEA not required for benefits if victim is minor
- Certain family members may join. (Spouse, Child, Parent, or unmarried sibling (minor) of a CP recipient under 21)
- Noncitizen with CP issued employment authorization document and I-94

CP Brochure in Trainee Guide



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T Visa and U Visa

T Visa (5,000 annual cap)

For victims of severe form of human trafficking and qualifying family

- Can remain in U.S . up to 4 years
- Can lead to LPR status
- Coordinated by VAS
- Certification of application (Form I-914, Supplement B) by LEA

U Visa (10,000 annual cap)

For victims of certain serious crimes and qualifying family

- Specified crimes, occurring in U.S., listed on I-918
- Suffered substantial physical or mental abuse
- Victim possesses information on the crime
- LEA certifies victim helpful in investigation or prosecution

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Demonstration

- You get a tip from an informant regarding noncitizens being smuggled to a drop house in Mesa.
- Review the scenario and answer the questions:
 - What would be the appropriate responses to this situation?
 - Which section(s) of law would be applicable?

Demonstration Scenario in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Practice

1. Al Lien is a Canadian who has no right to be present in the United States. While in Rossland, Canada, he meets Baker, a U.S. citizen who is driving back to his home in Colville, Washington. Despite knowing that Al is not allowed to enter the United States, Baker tells Al that he needs someone to help on his farm and offers to pay Al. Al agrees. With what crime can Baker be charged?
2. Frank was paid to drive 14 undocumented aliens across the border from Mexico into the United States. He does so between the ports of entry at Naco and Douglas, Arizona. Which criminal statute has Frank violated?

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Practice, cont'd

3. Dexter was previously deported from the United States in 2002. Without obtaining permission from the Attorney General to re-enter the United States, Dexter smuggles himself into the United States by hiding in the trunk of a car driven through the Nogales, Arizona port of entry. What crime has Dexter committed?
4. Joey Piscatello has a dry cleaning business at which he employs six undocumented alien workers from Honduras. When the six came to work for him, they were chained together, and remain chained to either the cleaning machines or to their cots in the back room when they are not working. He also threatens them with harming their relatives in Honduras if they try to escape or tell the authorities about their situation. What crime is Joey committing?

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Practice (cont'd)

5. While executing a search warrant on a known drug dealer's home, HSI SA's found four women who were dressed in tattered clothes and had various bruises on their bodies. When questioned, the women stated they worked for the homeowner. They further admitted to the SAs that they had come to the U.S. to visit the homeowner's sister but ran out of money and borrowed some from the homeowner. As a result, the homeowner would not allow them to leave and told them they had to perform various chores at his home until their debts had been satisfied. With what crime can the homeowner be charged?

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Practice Scenarios

- Scenario 1: Local LEA encounters underage Korean girls in a raid on a brothel.
- Scenario 2: A woman reports smugglers are holding her brother hostage.
- Review each scenario and answer the questions:
 - What would be the appropriate responses to this situation?
 - Which section(s) of law would be applicable?

Practice Scenarios in Trainee Guide

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Summary (1 of 2)

- Human smuggling is bringing someone into the U.S., while deliberately evading immigration laws.
- Human trafficking is also bringing someone into the U.S., but it involves using force, fraud, or coercion.

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

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Summary (2 of 2)

- Distinctions between human smuggling and human trafficking
- ASO structure and operations vary on southern, northern U.S. borders
- HSI investigative approaches include:

(b)(7)(E)

- Rescue of victims is top priority
- Procedures for handling noncitizen smuggling load

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HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking Investigations

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Human Trafficking

An International Response



Human Trafficking

Definition

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person by means of threat or use of force, fraud, or coercion, subjecting victims to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery for the purpose of **sexual exploitation** or **forced labor**.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS **PROTECTION ACT OF 2000**

- a. In October 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) (Public Law 106-386) was enacted. Prior to that, no comprehensive Federal law existed to protect victims of trafficking or to prosecute their traffickers.
- b. Human trafficking is increasingly committed by organized, sophisticated criminal groups, and is the fastest growing source of profits for organized criminal enterprises worldwide. Profits from the trafficking industry contribute to the expansion of organized crime in the U.S. and worldwide.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

- In 2003, the Bush Administration authorized more than \$200 million to combat human trafficking through the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA).
- TVPRA renews the U.S. government's commitment to identify and assist victims exploited through labor and sex trafficking in the United States.
- The TVPRA provides resources and initiatives to assist the 18,000 - 20,000 victims of human trafficking who are trafficked into the United States every year. It augments the legal tools which can be used against traffickers by empowering victims to bring Federal civil suits against traffickers for actual and punitive damages, and by including sex trafficking and forced labor as offenses under the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization statute.
- It also encourages the nation's 21,000 state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in the detection and investigation of human trafficking cases. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has a significant role in implementing the law's victim-centered, compassionate approach to finding and aiding the victims of this modern-day slave trade.

Goals of the TVPA

- Prevent human trafficking overseas
- Protect victims and help them rebuild their lives in the U.S. with Federal and state support
- Prosecute traffickers of persons under stiff Federal penalties
- Five primary Statutes used to prosecute Trafficking under the TVPA

Criminal Statutes

- 18 USC Sec. 1581 – Peonage; obstructing enforcement.
- 18 USC Sec. 1582 – Vessels for slave trade.
- 18 USC Sec. 1583 – Enticement into slavery.
- 18 USC Sec. 1584 – Sale into involuntary servitude.
- 18 USC Sec. 1585 – Seizure, detention, transportation or sale of slaves.
- 18 USC Sec. 1586 – Service on vessels in slave trade.
- 18 USC Sec. 1587 – Possession of slaves aboard vessel.
- 18 USC Sec. 1588 – Transportation of slaves from United States.
- 18 USC Sec. 1589 – Forced labor.
- 18 USC Sec. 1590 – Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.
- 18 USC Sec. 1591 – Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion.
- 18 USC Sec. 1592 – Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude or forced labor (Document Servitude)
- 18 USC Sec. 1594 – Attempts

MANN ACT

18 U.S.C. 2421 – Whoever knowingly transports any individual in interstate commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States with intent that such individual engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years or both.

Filing Factual Statement About Alien Individual

18 U.S.C. 2424

- (a) Whoever keeps, maintains, controls, supports, or harbors in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any individual, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the individual is an alien, shall file with the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization a statement in writing setting forth the name of such individual, the place at which that individual is kept, and all facts as to the date of that individuals entry into the United States, the port through which that individual entered, that individuals age, nationality, and parentage, and concerning that individuals procurement to come to this country within the knowledge of such person. (Fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years or both).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

SMUGGLING

- The person being smuggled is generally cooperating.
- There is no actual or implied coercion.
- Persons smuggled are violating the law. They are not victims.
- Persons are free to leave, change jobs, etc.
- Facilitates the illegal entry of person(s) from one country into another.
- Smuggling always crosses an international border.
- Person must only be in country or attempting entry illegally.

TRAFFICKING

- Must Contain an Element of Force, Fraud, or Coercion (actual, perceived or implied), unless under 18 years of age involved in commercial sex acts.
- Forced Labor and/or Exploitation.
- Persons trafficked are victims.
- Enslaved, subjected to limited movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated.
- Need not involve the actual movement of the victim.
- No requirement to cross an international border.
- Person must be involved in labor/services or commercial sex acts, i.e., must be “working”.

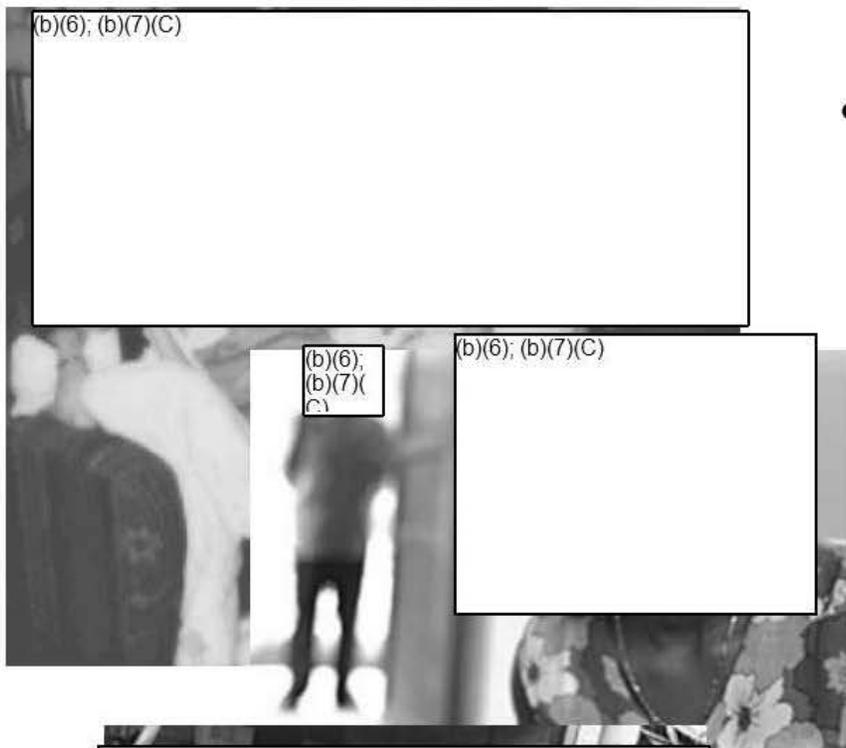
The trafficking of persons for prostitution and forced labor is one of the fastest growing areas of international criminal activity and one that is of increasing concern to the United States and the International community.

Slide 10 Notes

Mark differences in income levels within the source regions contribute to a strong demand for women and children to be trafficked from low income countries to high income countries where the profits to be gained from prostitution or domestic laborers are greater. The internal trafficking takes place between provinces, from city to city and from rural areas to cities. They usually end up in large cities, vacation and tourist areas, or near military bases, where the demand is greater.

Smuggling into the United States is mostly achieved by air. Ships with migrants on board are mainly bound for the West Coast, and networks seem to be focusing more and more on Central and South America where they can obtain the assistance of Mexican smugglers in order to move their people through Mexico to the U.S. In response to law enforcement activities, these groups are flexible in that they are able to change their routes quickly to avoid detection.

Traffickers and their Victims



- Chinese, Other Asian, Mexican, Central American, and Russians are among the major traffickers of people

- * Majority of trafficked women are under the age of 25



Slide 11 Notes

(1) Traffickers acquire their victims in a number of ways. Sometimes women are kidnapped, in other cases they may be lured with job offers. Traffickers entice victims to migrate voluntarily with false promises of good paying jobs in foreign countries as au pairs, models, or dancers. Traffickers advertise these phony jobs, and as well as marriage opportunities abroad in newspapers, and on the internet. Russians commonly use marriage agency databases or match-making parties to find victims. In some cases traffickers approach families directly with offers to well paying jobs for their children.

(2) Many are in their mid to late teens, Fear of AIDS has driven traffickers to recruit younger women and children, some as young as seven, erroneously perceived by customers to be too young to have been infected.

Trafficking Victims

- Men
- Women
- Children of all ages
- The U.S. State Department estimates that between 600,000-800,000 victims are transported annually across international borders.

International Trends in Trafficking

• **Flow of victims:**

- From underdeveloped nations to industrialized nations or to neighboring countries with marginally higher living standards;
- From rural to urban areas within a country.

• **Organized Crime Groups** use land, sea and air routes to traffic persons and are able to change routes quickly.

Slide 13 Notes

Mark differences in income levels within the source regions contribute to a strong demand for women and children to be trafficked from low income countries to high income countries where the profits to be gained from prostitution or domestic laborers are greater. The internal trafficking takes place between provinces, from city to city and from rural areas to cities. They usually end up in large cities, vacation and tourist areas, or near military bases, where the demand is greater.

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Trafficking Routes

- **Source country** – Usually suffering from extreme poverty, war, high unemployment and unstable government. Standard of living is poor.
- **Transit country** - In the process of recovery from a national crisis. Typically, border enforcement is very minimal.
- **Destination country** - Typically, an economically and politically stable country that has a high demand for labor with opportunities and a higher standard of living. Can also be a designated area where opportunities are gained from a large international community

Contributing Factors In International Trafficking

For Victims:

- **Lack of viable economic opportunities at home**
- **Extreme poverty**
- **Low status of women and children**
- **Lack of preventative information**
- **War/Civil conflict**

Slide 15 Notes

- (1) The lack of opportunity and the eagerness for a better life abroad have made many women and girls especially vulnerable to entrapment by traffickers.
- (2) Many societies still favor sons and view girls as an economic burden. Desperate families in some of the most impoverished countries sell their daughters to brothels or traffickers for the immediate payoff and to avoid having to pay the dowry to marry off their daughters
- (3) Traffickers have taken advantage of the unequal status of women and girls in the source and transit countries, as well as the demand for cheap labor.
- (4) Many law enforcement agencies and governments ignore downplay the scope of the trafficking problem and do nothing to educate the public as to the plight of trafficking.
- (5) The hardship and dislocations caused by civil and economic unrest have forced people to flee their countries, encouraging cross-border trafficking.

Contributing Factors In International Trafficking

For Traffickers:

- **Low risk of prosecution**
- **Low statutory penalties**
- **Enormous profit potential**
- **Official corruption**
- **Weak visa and border controls**

Slide 16 Notes

- (1) The globalization of the world economy has increased the movement of people across the borders, legally and illegally, especially from poorer to wealthier countries. International organized crime has taken advantage of the freer flow of people, money, goods, and services to extend its own international reach. Advances in telecommunications technology, like the internet, allows for rapid and enhanced contact-gathering and information exchange capacities.
- (2) The inadequacy of law and law enforcement in most origin, transit, and destination countries hampers efforts to fight trafficking. It allows the activity to flourish in many source countries. Also, trafficking cases are often difficult to prosecute because some trafficking victims are unwilling to come forward.
- (3) Penalties vary depending upon the country, Mechanisms and measures to penalize offenders are often relatively minor compared with those for drug or gun trafficking.
- (4) The high demand, worldwide, for women and children for the sex industry, sweatshop and domestic laborers has encouraged traffickers by large tax-free profits and continuing income from the same victims at very low risk
- (5) In some countries, enforcement against traffickers is also hindered by official indifference, by corruption, and sometimes even by official participation in trafficking.
- (6) Economic liberalization have relaxed controls, opened borders between countries, facilitating population mobility. The length of time on visa issuance varies from country to country. Many passports are recycled for new recruits, thus the longer the visa time length, the greater the room for abuse. Traffickers also capitalize on the Visa waiver programs and loosely guarded borders allow for illegal entry on foot

Human Trafficking Network

Criminal Organizational Structure

- Recruiter
- Sending Broker
- Receiving Broker
- Transporter
- Harboring/Security
- Business Owner/Manager

Human Trafficking Network

Source Country

- Recruiter
 - Multi-media advertisement
 - Personal contact networks
 - Family sales



Human Trafficking Network

Source Country

- Sending Broker
 - Facilitates counterfeit/fraudulent travel/identity documents
 - Facilitates legitimate acquisition of travel/identity documents
 - Arranges smuggling

Human Trafficking Network

Destination Country

- Receiving Broker/Pimp
 - Receives victim upon arrival
 - Arranges temporary staging
 - Retrieves travel documents
 - Reveals debt bondage
 - Distributes or resells victims to business owners/managers

Human Trafficking Network

Destination Country

- **Transporter**
 - Harboring site to place of employment
 - Between places of employment
 - Escort services and prostitution deliveries (house calls)

Human Trafficking Network

Destination Country

- Harboring/Security
 - Maintains victim at harboring site
 - Prevents freedom of movement



Human Trafficking Network

Destination Country

- Business Owner/Manager
 - Prostitution
 - Agricultural
 - Garment/Other industries
 - Domestic servitude

Trafficking in Persons Investigative Phases

Victim Identification

Sexual Exploitation

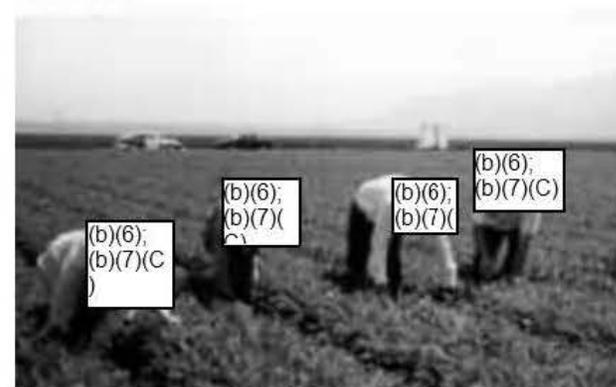
- Brothels
- Massage parlors
- Escort services
- Adult bookstores
- Modeling studios
- Bars/strip clubs



Victim Identification

Forced Labor

- Sweat shops (abusive labor standards)
- Commercial agriculture (fields, processing plants)
- Domestic (maids, nannies)
- Construction sites
- Restaurant and custodial work

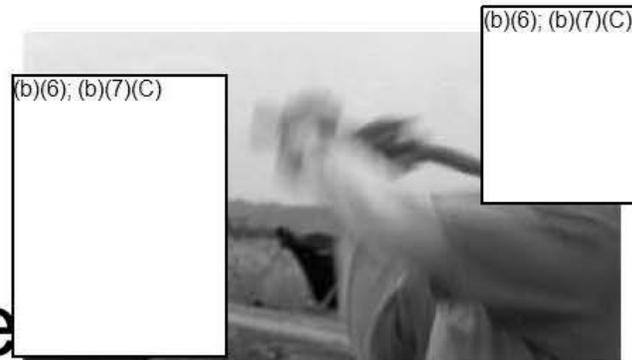


Trafficking Indicators

- Heavy security at commercial establishment.
- Victims live at same premises as worksite or driven from worksite to quarters by guard.
- Victims accompanied by translator (may be trafficker) when visiting hospital/doctor.

Trafficking Indicators

- Bruises, fractures or other untreated medical problems
- Malnutrition
- Signs of rape or sexual abuse
- Does not hold own identity or travel documents
- Earnings controlled by other person
- Nervousness (especially if translator/trafficker present)



Preliminary Information

Initial sources of information/ Leads

- Victim statements
- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) notification
(Child Protective Services, Battered Women Shelters, Hospitals
etc...)
- For a list of services for trafficking victims, go to
the U.S. Department Of Justice Web site at:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm>
- Enforcement actions