



Forging a New Legacy

Homeland Security Investigations

Crimes: Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking

ICE HSI Special Agent Training

ICE 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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Enabling Performance Objectives

- 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 ASOs to bring aliens 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
Explain the elements of human trafficking crimes, and define the differences between sex trafficking and labor trafficking/forced labor

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Enabling Performance Objectives (cont'd)

- 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
Handle an alien smuggling load from initial encounter to writing the criminal complaint

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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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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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Main Ideas

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

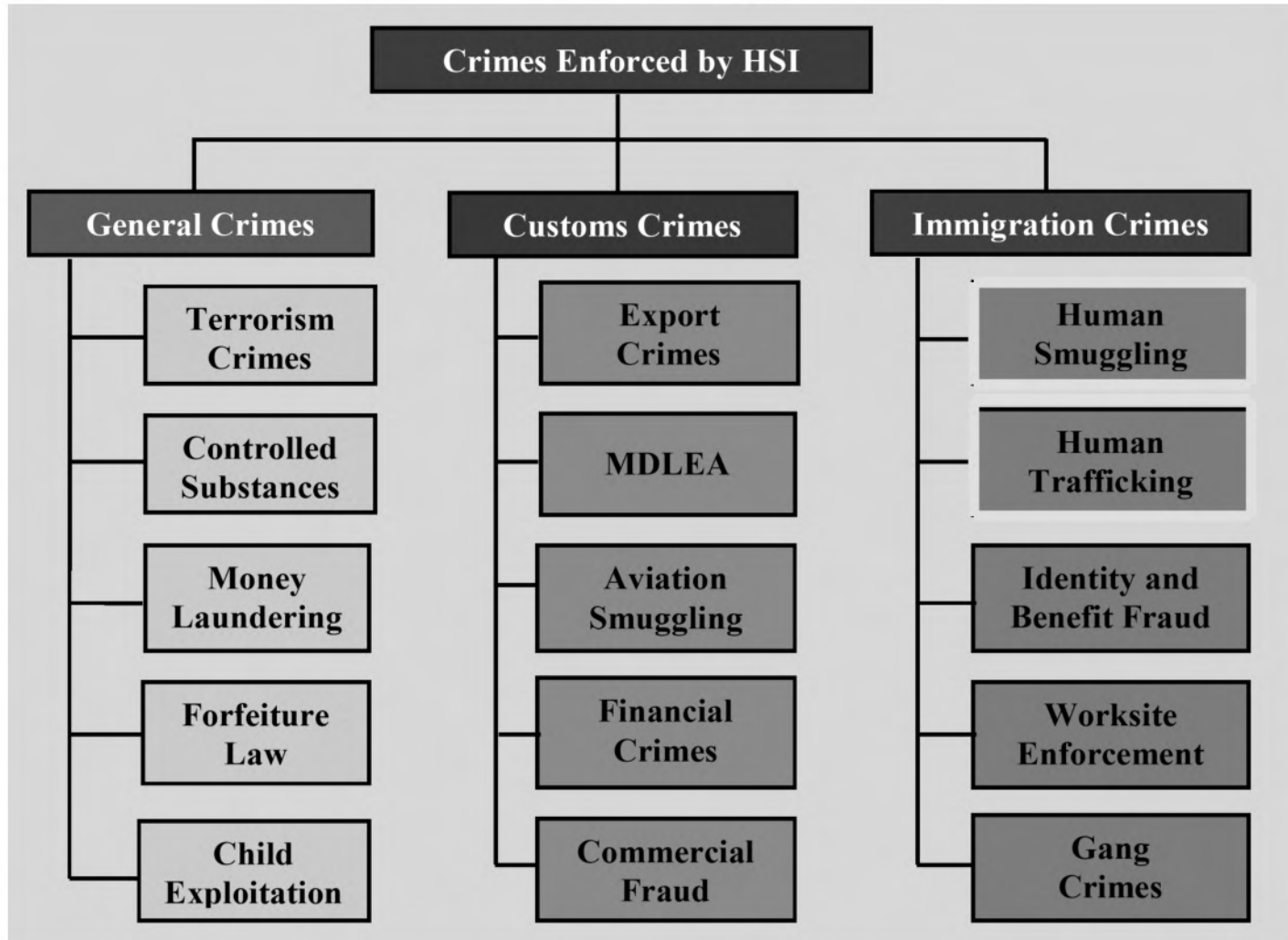
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Main Ideas (cont'd)

- **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
Demonstration and practice with case examples

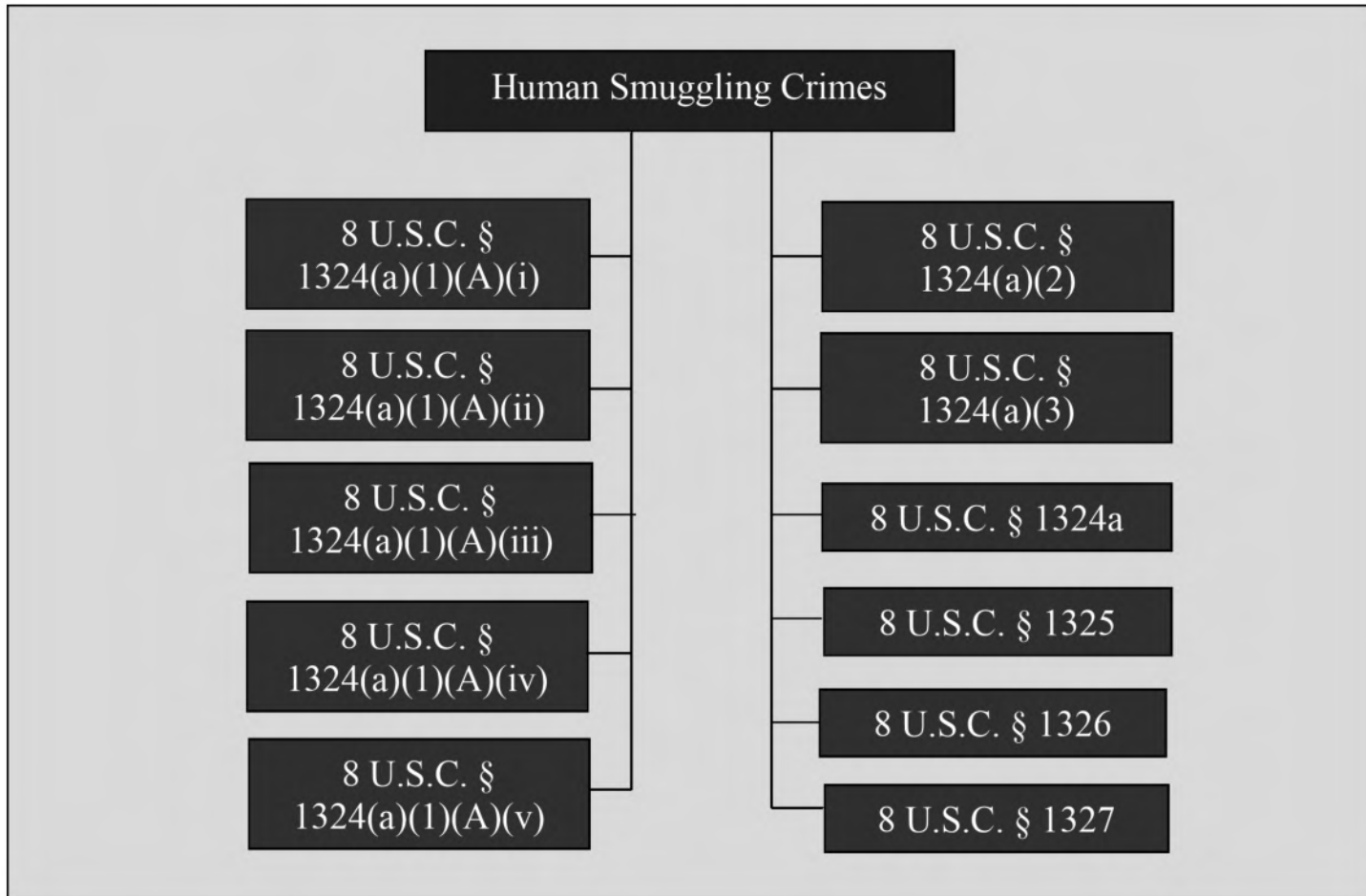
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Agenda (2 of 2)

- 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
Handling an alien smuggling load
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 Student 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 Student Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii)

Concealing, harboring, or shielding illegal aliens.



See Example in Student 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 Student 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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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 Student Guide

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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 Student Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1328

Import an alien for prostitution or an immoral purpose.



See Example in Student Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(3)

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



See Example in Student 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 Student Guide

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8 U.S.C. § 1325(d)

Creating a
business to evade
immigration laws.

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

See Example in Student 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 Student Guide

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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



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

See Examples in Student Guide

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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 Student Guide

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Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

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Demonstration, cont'd

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

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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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Human Smuggling Terms

- ASOPolloCoyote or polleroGuideDriverPoll o listBajadoresDrop house or stash house
- Pocket trashMaterial witnessesOTMSnakeheadLoadLoad vehicleSponsorReporting party

Terms and Definitions in Student Guide

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Human Smuggling Investigatory Leads

(b)(7)(E)

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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Investigation, Prosecutorial Focus, Penalties

- Investigations focused on identifying, disrupting criminal organizations involved in bringing in, transporting, harboring illegal aliens
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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Human Smuggling Organizations (1 of 4)

(b)(7)(E)



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Human Smuggling Organizations (2 of 4)

(b)(7)(E)

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Human Smuggling Organizations (3 of 4)

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Human Smuggling Organizations (4 of 4)

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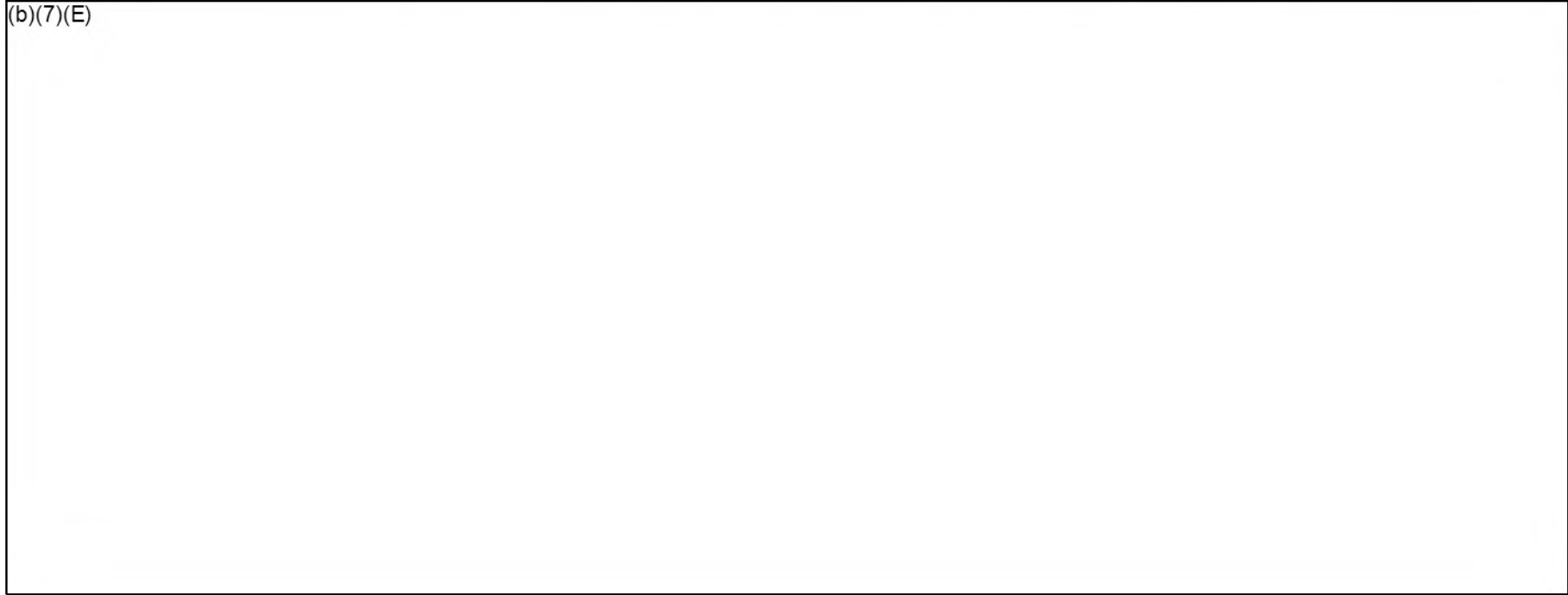
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Southern Border Smuggling

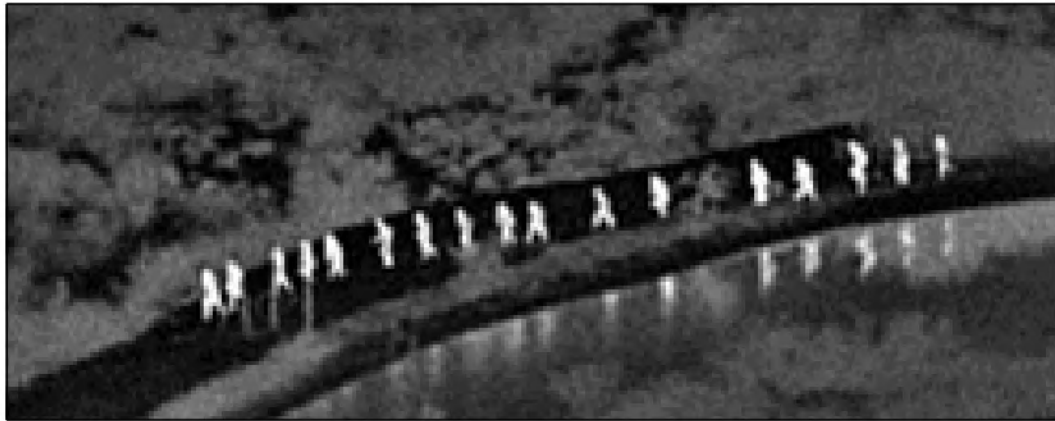
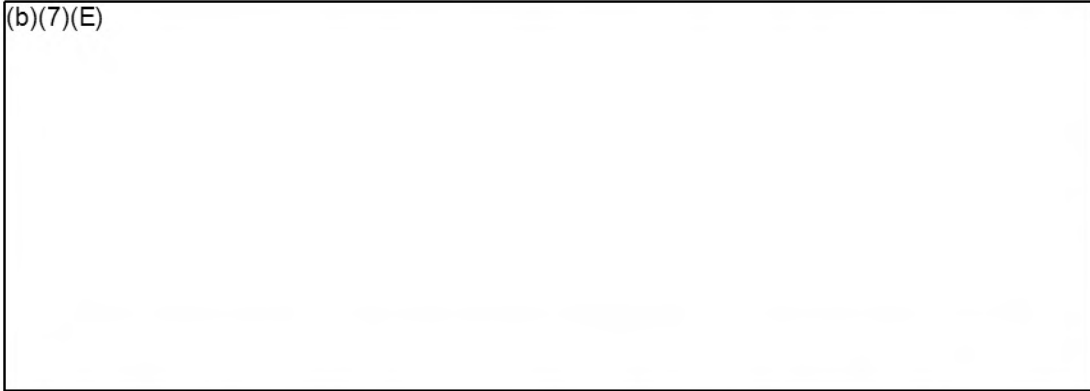
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Southern Border Smuggling (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)



Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Southern Border Smuggling (cont'd)

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

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Hostage-Taking Investigations

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

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Hostage-Taking Investigations (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)

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Northern Border Smuggling

(b)(7)(E)

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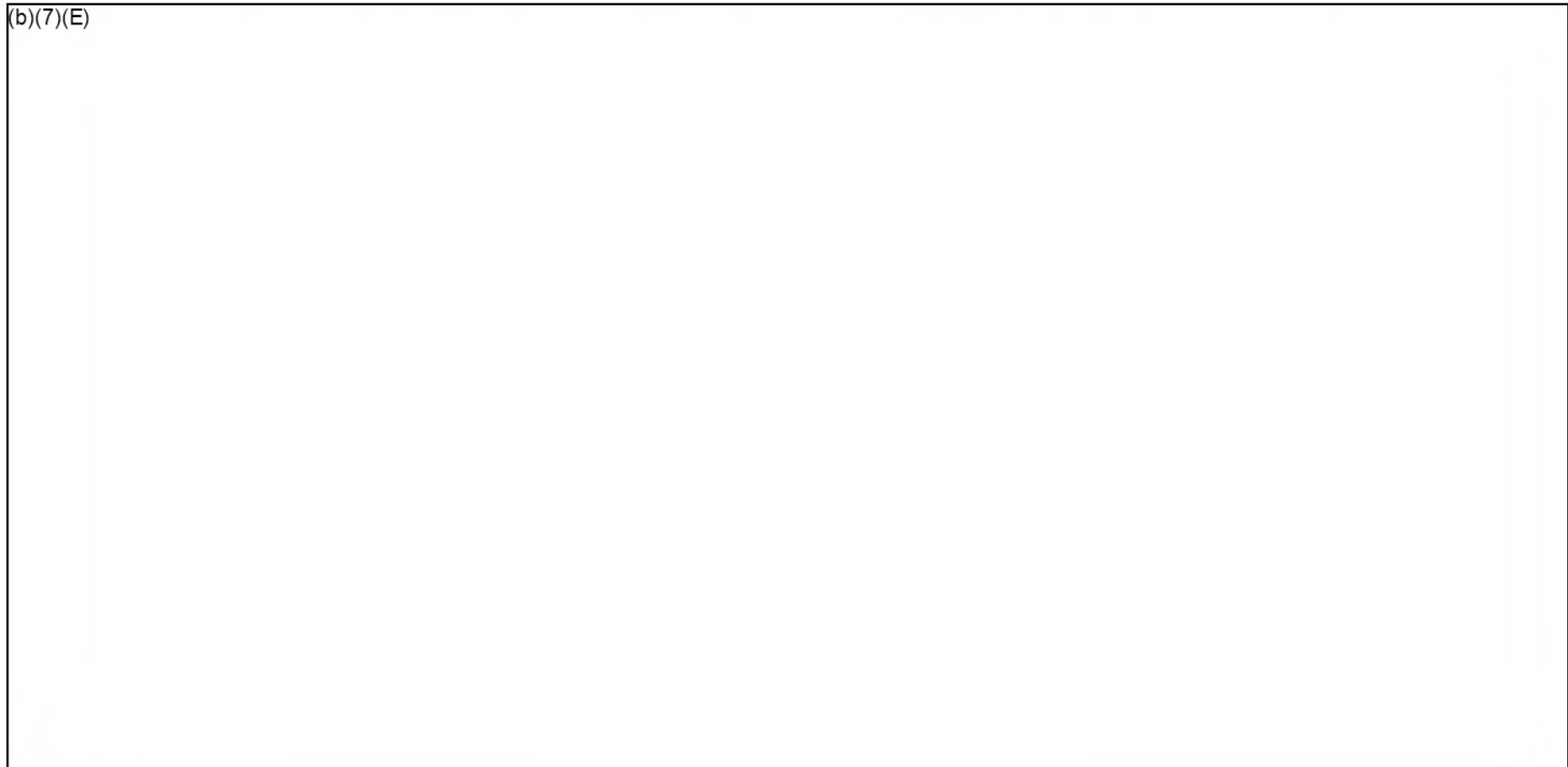
Northern Border Smuggling (cont'd)

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Northern Border Smuggling (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)



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Typical View of U.S. – Canadian Border



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Air Smuggling

(b)(7)(E)

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Air Smuggling (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)

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Marine Smuggling

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

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Marine Smuggling (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)



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Container Smuggling

(b)(7)(E)

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Investigative Approach for Container Smuggling

(b)(7)(E)



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Investigative Approach: Vehicle Stop

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

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Investigative Approach: Vehicle Stop (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)

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Investigative Approach: Material Witnesses

(b)(7)(E)

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Drop House Investigation

(b)(7)(E)

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Pollo Lists

(b)(7)(E)

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Cell Phones and Other Evidence

(b)(7)(E)

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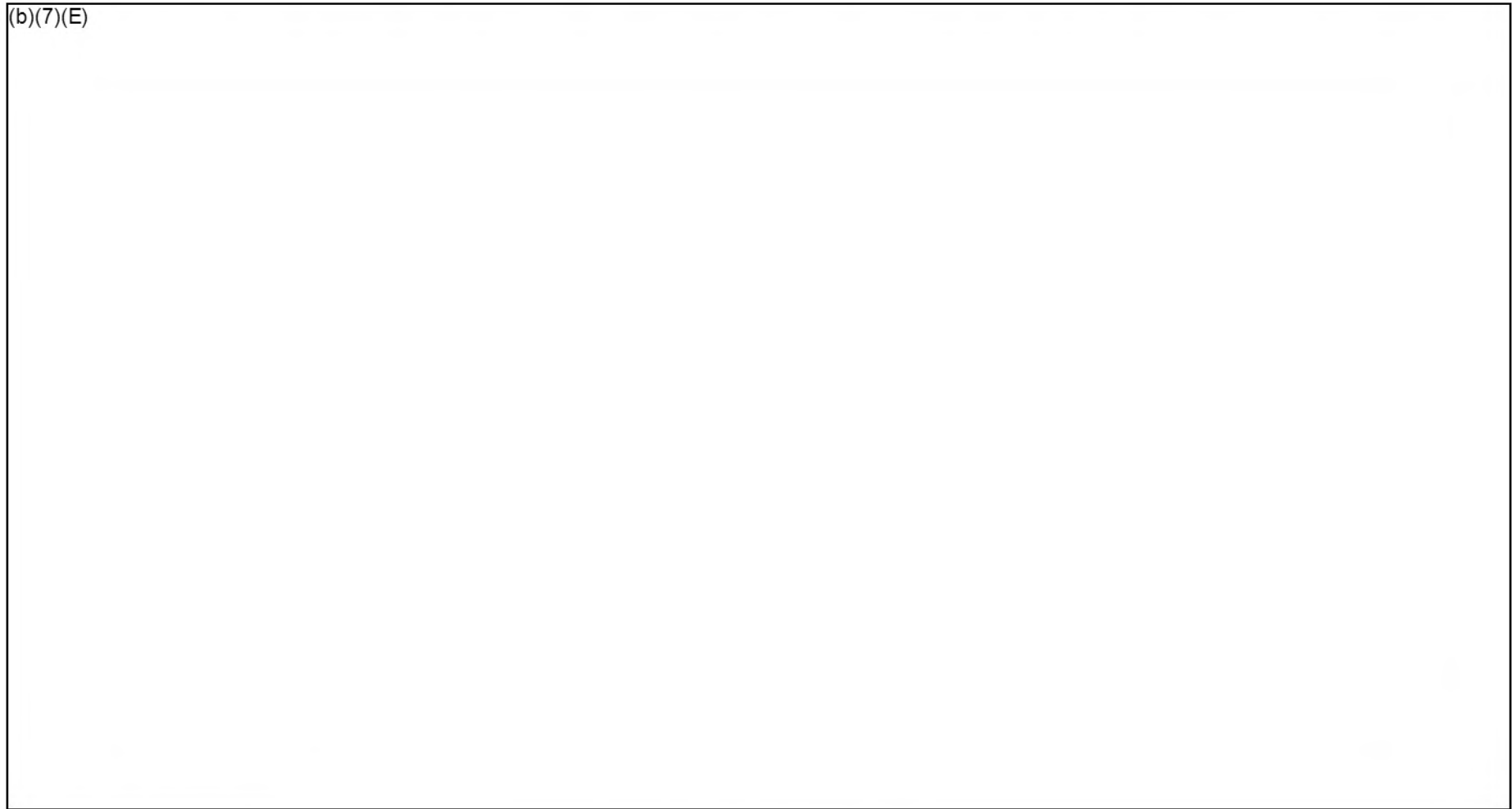
Criminal Charges and Evidence

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Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Aliens

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Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Aliens (2 of 3)

(b)(7)(E)

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

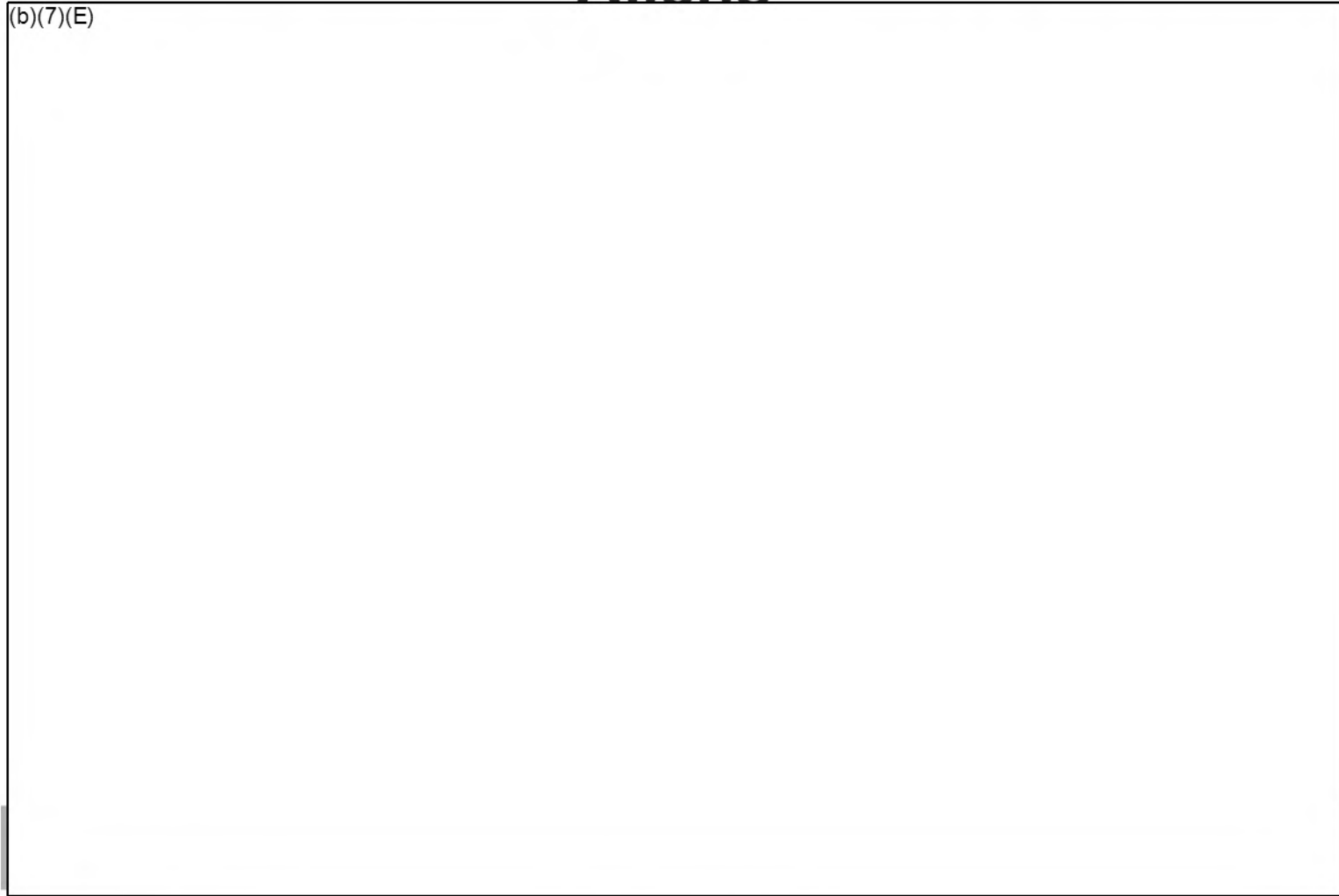
Controlled Delivery of Undocumented Aliens (3 of 3)

(b)(7)(E)

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Approval Guidance for Controlled Delivery of Aliens

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(b)(7)(E)

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

(b)(7)(E)

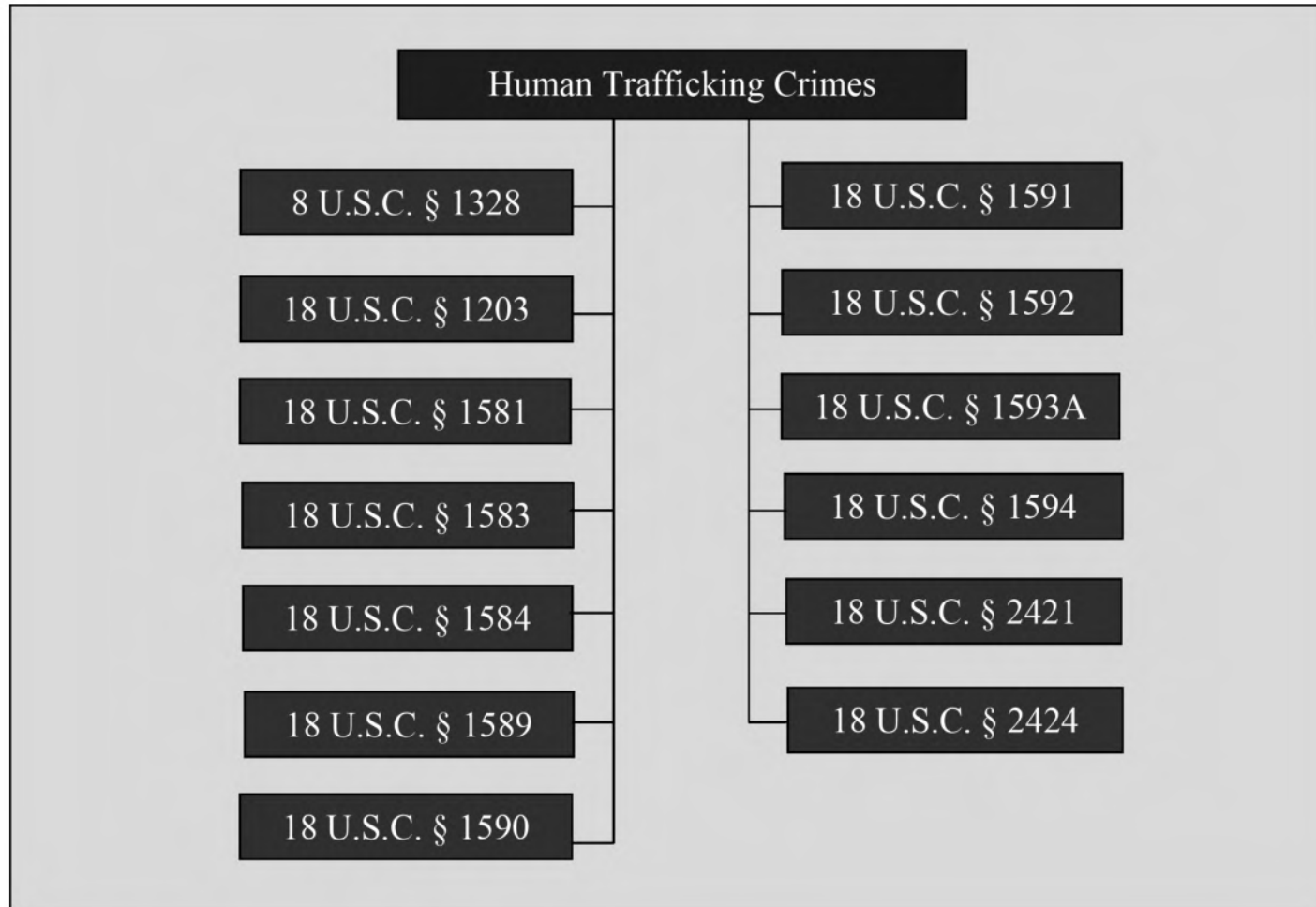
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Materials for AUSA

(b)(7)(E)

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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 Student 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 Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

18 U.S.C. § 1589



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

See Example in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

18 U.S.C. § 1581

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

See Example in Student 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 Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

18 U.S.C. § 1590

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

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

See Example in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

18 U.S.C. § 1593A



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

See Example in Student Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1591

Sex trafficking of children by force, fraud, or coercion.

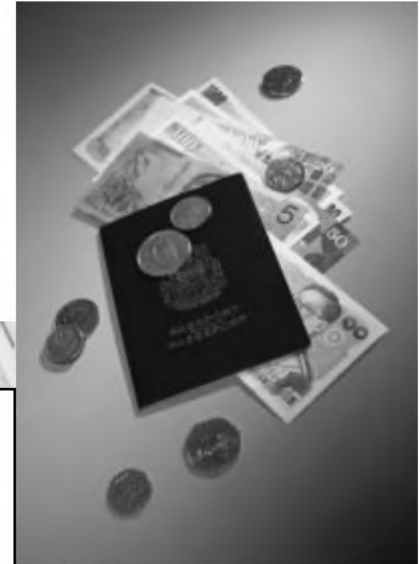
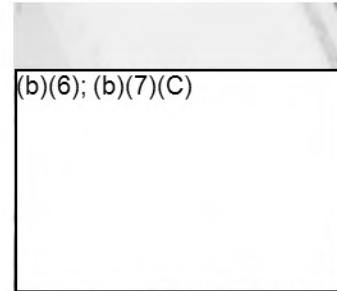


See Example in Student Guide

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18 U.S.C. § 1592

Destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess someone's passport of immigration documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.



See Example in Student 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 Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Student Guide

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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Investigatory Leads

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Be alert. Be strong. Be free.
Stop Human Trafficking

To reach a non-governmental,
confidential help line

CALL TOLL-FREE, 24 HOURS:

1-888-3737-888

170+ languages

Or call 911 in an emergency



Homeland
Security
Blue Campaign

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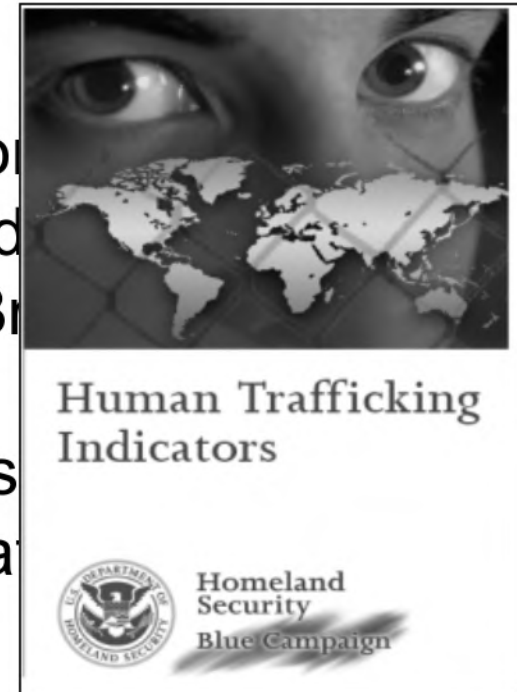
Indicators of Human Trafficking Include...

- 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 quarters by guards
Victims accompanied (trafficker) when seeking medical care
Br untreated medical problems, malnutrition
Signs of rape or sexual abuse
Nervousness (especially if translator present)



Brochure in Student 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 aliens 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

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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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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions

- In advance of enforcement action...Identify interpreters Identify NGOs to provide short- and long-term services to victimsBring only vetted NGOs on-site for processingIdentify temporary housing following releaseArrange transportation to housing, including securityAvoid using HSI/ERO detention vansRequest that NGOs not disclose to press that they are assisting the victims

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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions (cont'd)

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

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Victims Encountered in Enforcement Actions (cont'd)

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Assistance for Smuggled Aliens and Victims of Trafficking

Smuggled Aliens
Material witnesses
May be paroled, released into U.S. for short time
After testimony, placed in removal proceedings

Trafficking Victims
HSI's victim-centered approach:
subject is first a victim to be protected, may also be a witness
Eligible by statute for Continued Presence
May be eligible for T or U visa if cooperating with prosecution

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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

Assistance

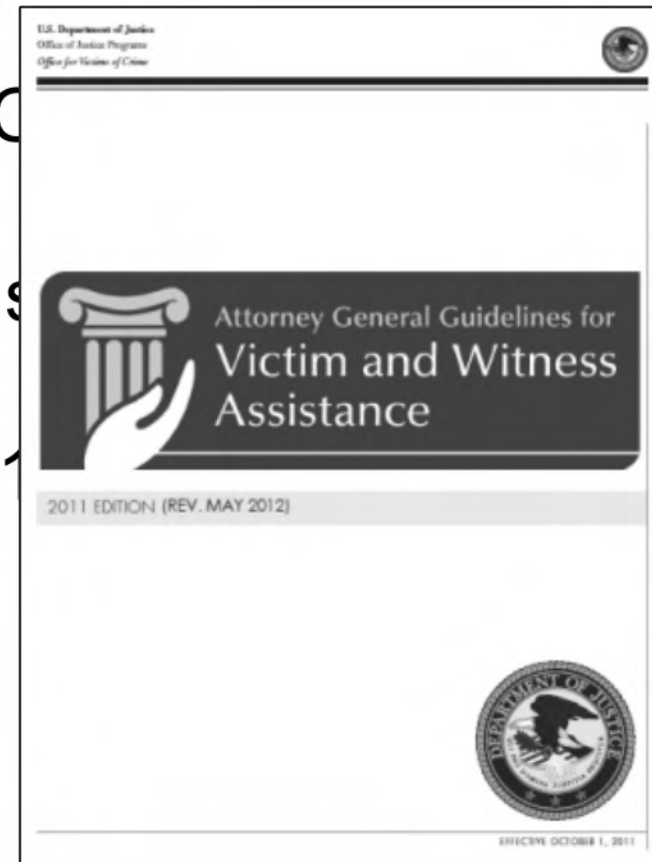
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Authorities Requiring Victims' Rights and Services

- Victims' Rights and Restitution Act (VRRRA), 42 U.S.C. § 10607
Criminal Justice and Foreign Affairs Act (CVRA), 18 U.S.C. § 3771
Other provisions of criminal procedure
ICE Directive Assistance Program, 8/25/2011



ICE Directive 1007.1 in Student Guide

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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 Victims 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 Student Guide

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ICE VAP Definitions (cont'd)

- Witness – a person who has information, knowledge, or evidence concerning a crime and provides information to an LEAA victim of a crime may become a witness and a witness who is threatened may become a victim Directive does not cover

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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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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 (b)(7)(E) codes: (b)(7)(E)

(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 theftIf victim requests, SAs shall assist in notifying creditors and employers of identity theftVictims of human traffickingVictims 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 –

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Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

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



Death is not the only way to lose your life.

Be alert. Be strong. Be free. Stop Human Trafficking

You have rights in the U.S. regardless of your visa status.

- Did someone take away your ID or documents?
- Is someone forcing you to work for them to pay off a debt?
- Is someone forcing you to work or have sex against your will?
- Is someone threatening or hurting you or your family?

If you answered YES for you or someone you know, don't be afraid to call for help.

CALL TOLL-FREE, 24 HOURS: 1-866-347-2423
www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking



Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

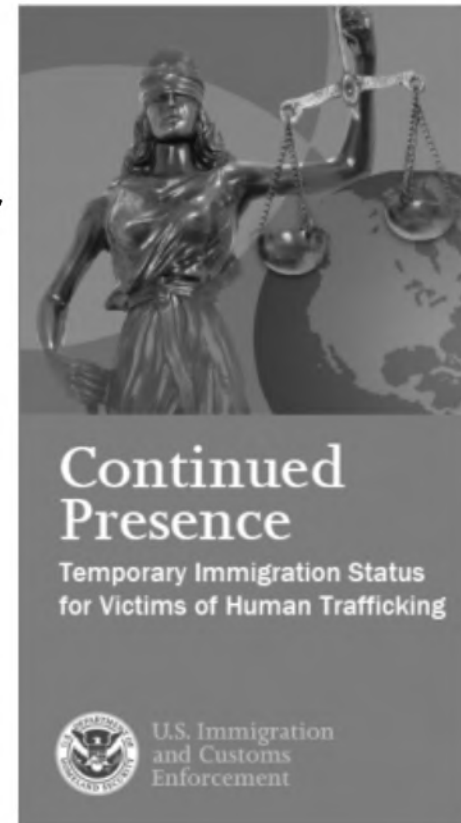
Continued Presence (CP)

- Provided statutorily under Trafficking Victims Protection ActLEO makes initial determination if individual is victim of a severe form of human traffickingFederal LEOs authorized to submit CP applicationsSubmit as soon as victim identifiedCoordinate with SAC Victim Assistance SpecialistApproved by HSI Law Enforcement Parole Branch

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

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 Alien with CP issued employment authorization document and I-94



CP Brochure in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

T Visa and U Visa

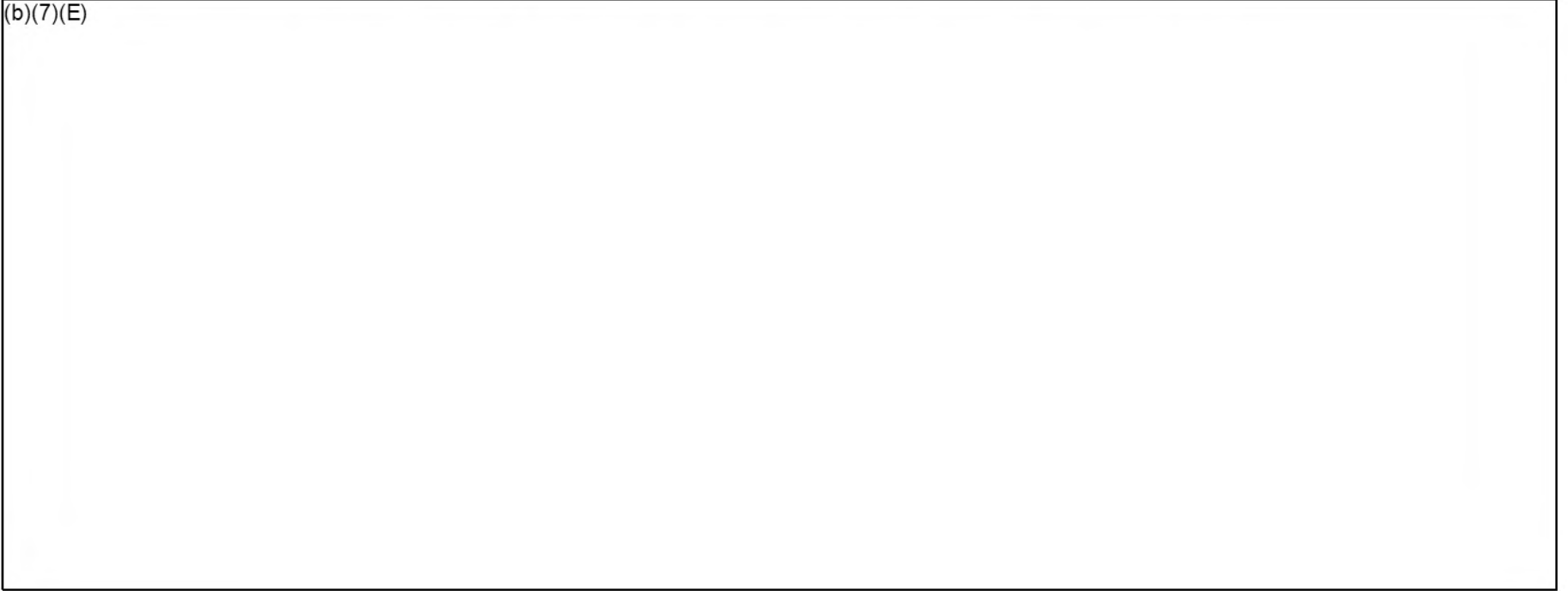
T Visa (5,000 annual cap) For victims of severe form of human trafficking and qualifying family
Can remain in U.S. up to 4 years
Can lead to LPR status
Coordinated by VAS
Certification of application (Form I-914, Supplement B) by LEA

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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Segregation of Detained Aliens

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Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

State / Local LEA Encounter with Smuggling

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

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

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Traffic Stop Procedures (1 of 3)

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Traffic Stop Checklist in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Traffic Stop Procedures (2 of 3)

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Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Traffic Stop Procedures (3 of 3)

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Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

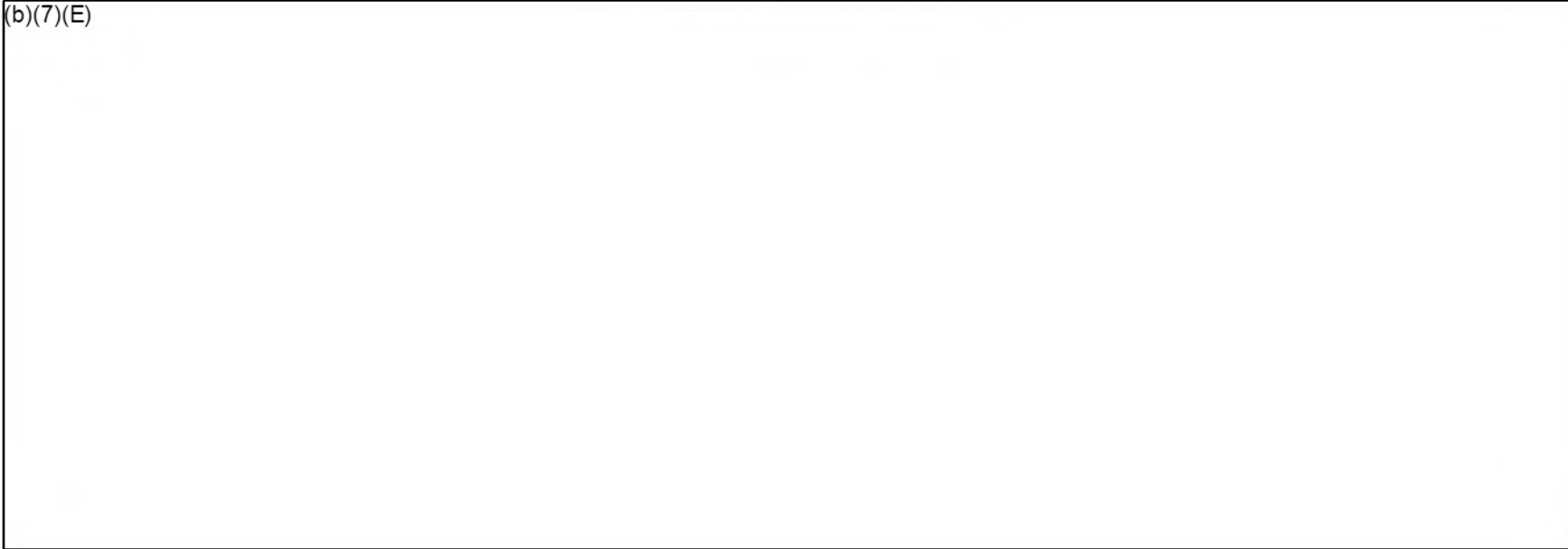
Transport for EAGLE Processing

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Interviewing

(b)(7)(E)



Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Demonstration Scenario in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Practice

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Practice, cont'd

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Practice (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Practice Scenarios

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Practice Scenarios in Student Guide

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

Summary

- 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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Summary (cont'd)

- 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)

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Rescue of victims is top priority Procedures for handling alien smuggling load



Protecting the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel, and Finance