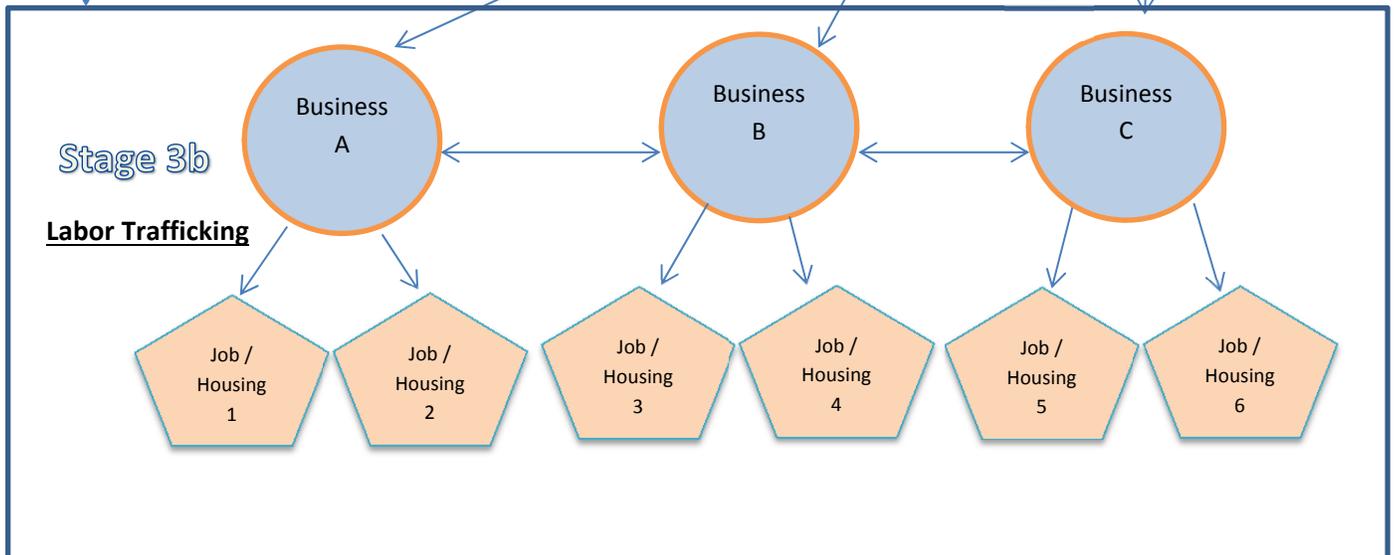
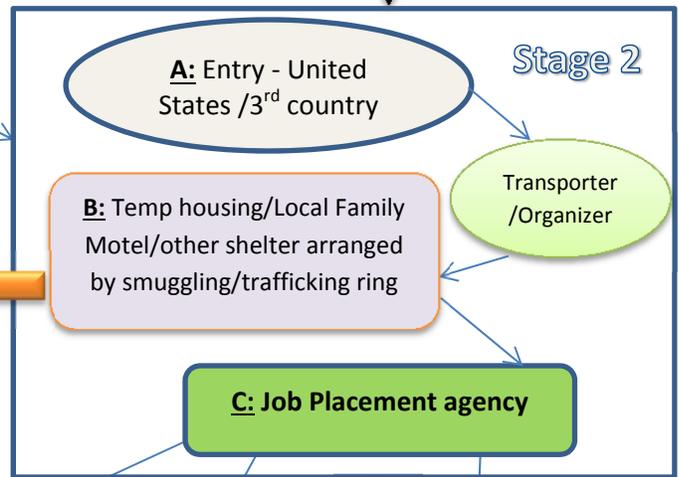
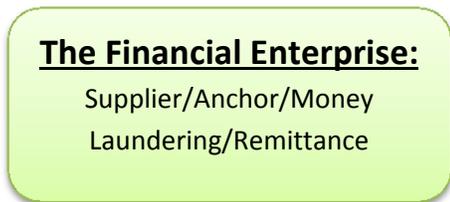
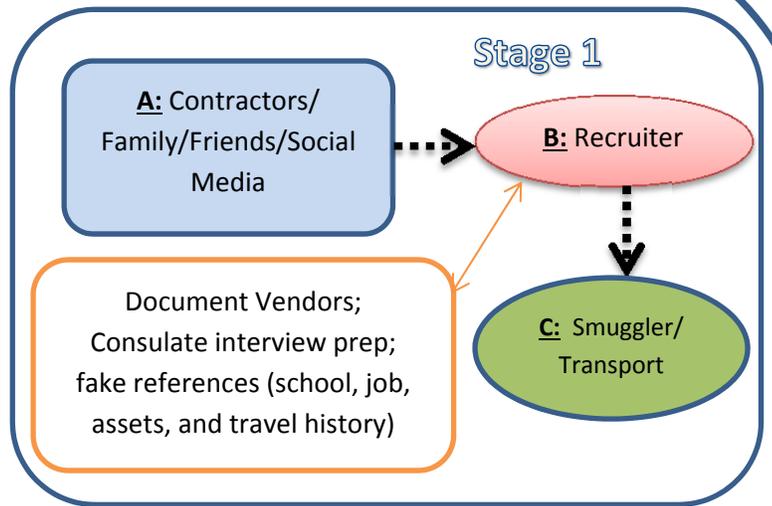


HUMAN TRAFFICKING NETWORK/ENTERPRISE

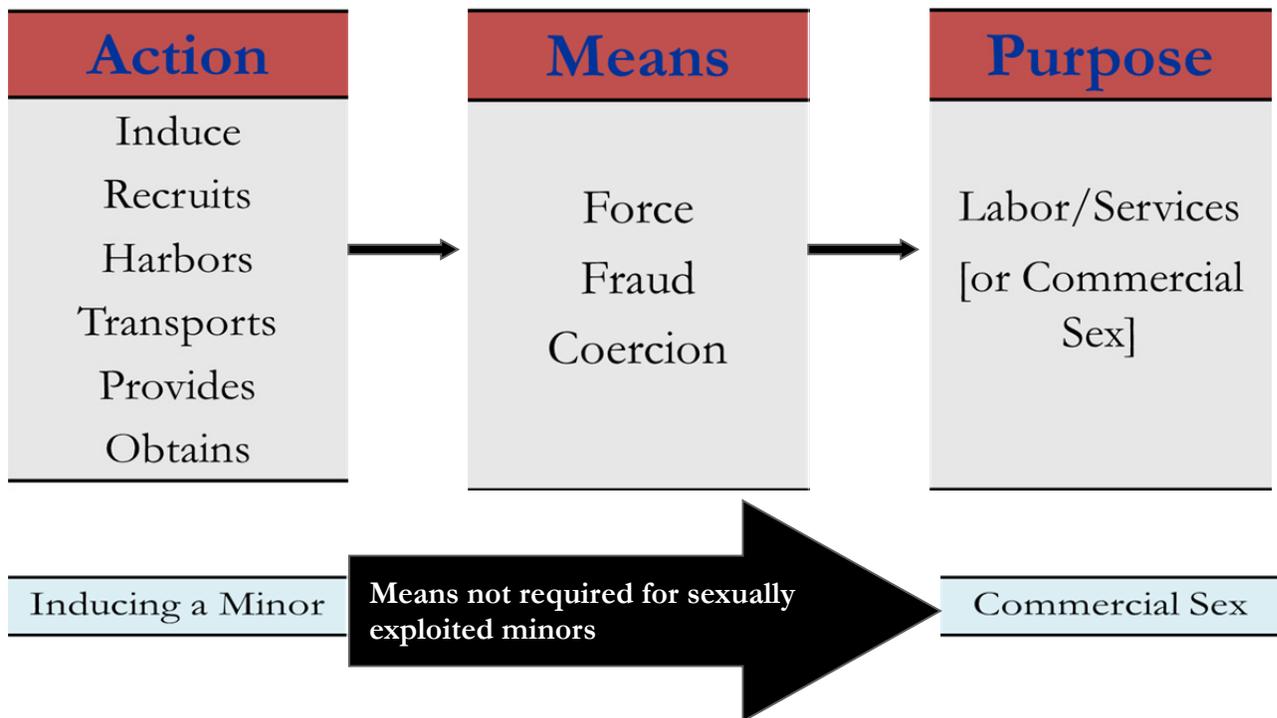


Human Trafficking

Trafficking Victim Protection Act (TVPA) and Trafficking Victims

Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA)

- 18 U.S.C. 1589: Forced Labor
- 18 U.S.C. 1590: Human Trafficking
- 18 U.S.C. 1591: Sex Trafficking of Children
- 18 U.S.C. 1592: Document Servitude



- **Force:** Isolation in migrant camps and rural areas; constant surveillance; control over transportation; restricted communication with outsiders, including family and friends; physical or sexual abuse; employer disregard of health related injury or illness; no protections against dehydration or overexposure.
- **Fraud:** False promises of different job; altered contracts and pay-statements; exorbitant recruitment fees for jobs that pay low wages; misrepresentation of working conditions or pay; nonpayment or underpayment.
- **Coercion:** Threats of deportation; threats of harm to the victim or the victim's family; document confiscation; manipulation of debt workers took on to obtain the job; pattern of verbal or psychological abuse design to elicit cooperation; debt bondage through high fees for rent, food, tools, transportation and other expenses.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

network/enterprise



01

Smuggle



02

Enter



03

Work

SOURCE COUNTRY

contractor
recruits
migrant



--

broker
reviews
skills and
arranges
travel
documents



--

smugglers
transport
migrants



The first stage is foreign recruitment and smuggling. Here, a migrant is recruited to work in the United States.

Since migrants are willing participants at this stage, they will be afraid to go to the authorities when they become victims of human trafficking. This is where questions relating to coercion should start.

Contractor

Foreign recruitment often starts with the promise of a job. Migrants see ads or are directly recruited by a contractor whose sole purpose is to connect migrants to brokers. Contractors can recruit through ads in newspapers, social media, or other outlets.

Migrants may get enticed because they are in a desperate situation. They can be easily persuaded by promises of lucrative opportunities in the United States.

Once an agreement is reached, the contractor passes the migrant to a broker. Money is usually exchanged in person or electronically. There will be multiple payments involved, the migrant being smuggled must have the rest of the payments on hand during the remainder of the smuggling stages. If the migrant does not have the money, they are required to put up their property or other things of value, including family members. Arrangements for wire transfers to pay off smuggling debts are made at this stage.

Minors and younger victims are often recruited through family or friends. Front line contractors lure victims with promises of jobs and/or education for their children. These contractors most often appear as legitimate modeling or job placement agencies.

Domestic Services: Family members may also sell their children to pay off debts. This is usually found in domestic service cases. Victims work in slave-like condition and may already be working for a family or individual for many years prior to entry to the United States. In domestic service situations, the victim will usually accompany the

SOURCE COUNTRY

01

contractor
recruits
migrant



--

broker
reviews
skills and
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travel
documents



--

smugglers
transport
migrants



Broker

At this stage, migrants are separated based on their skills and what services are in demand. The broker may send a migrant to a specialized recruiter who will arrange travel documents and transit logistics. Often times the migrant being smuggled will not have the necessary documents to satisfy the visa requirements. Fake degrees, fake job references, and fake financial documents must be first obtained prior to the Consular interview. Often times this broker may arrange travels to various countries to show travel history. This is to create the impression that the person being smuggled is not a high risk traveler. Once the necessary travel documents are arranged, the migrant being smuggled will likely go to a port of entry.

Financial Enterprise

This is the stage where the complex network of recruitment begins. The logistics of travel is handled by the recruiter.

1. B-1 (Travel)
 - i. Job documents
 - ii. Other Foreign Travel – To reduce risk
 - iii. Assets
2. J-1
3. H-2A
4. H-2B
5. H-1B
 - i. Fake diplomas or certificates
 - ii. Fake job references
6. E-2
7. EB- Investors

Smugglers

STAGE

01

Questions and Evidence

Questions and evidence relating to fraud should be asked or collected during Stage 1.

- a. What was being offered to the victim
- b. Details of the arrangement Who, Where, How, When:
 1. How money was exchanged?
 2. Total amount?
 3. How much was the deposit?
 4. How long does it take to pay off?
 5. Was a contract signed?
 6. Documents and interview pre fees?
 7. Assisted in filling out the visa application?
 8. What happened if the visa got denied?
 9. Describes the traffickers, arrangers and smugglers.
 10. If they went to a 3rd country, describe location where they were housed (apartment, house, basement, hotel, etc...) Any landmarks they can remember if they had to perform work or other acts.
 11. What was told to the victim during the recruitment process? (Describe what was promised during this stage i.e. factory work, night club, massage, domestic work, agricultural, etc...)
 12. Any contact number, telephone, internet, social media, email, WeChat, Facebook, other phone apps.
 13. How many people traveled together during their journey to 3rd country.
 14. How did they know who to contact once they arrived at the US.
- c. How did the arrangement change and at what stage did it happen?

DESTINATION COUNTRY

entry
into USA



--

temporary
housing



--

sex
trafficking



--

job
placement
agency



02

The second stage is entry into the United States. Several scenarios can arise after entry into the United States. The migrant is handed off to a broker who finds housing and work for the migrant.

Entry into the United States

When the migrant enters the United States, they are picked up by a person at a port of entry or other designated place.

1. Pick up my friends or family
2. Pick up by organizer and sent to temporary housing or worksite

Financial Enterprise

Entry to the United States can be in many forms:

1. Direct: Port of entry
2. 3rd country (entry through smuggling route)
3. Ocean transport through containers or other shipping methods

Temporary Housing

Although this may be considered temporary housing, migrant usually considers the original housing if they need to find another job. This is usually referred to as residential motels. The temporary housing areas usually have job placement agencies nearby.

Financial Enterprise

Migrant is picked up by a transporter who takes them to temporary housing location. Depending on the circumstance.

DESTINATION COUNTRY

entry
into USA



--

temporary
housing



--

sex
trafficking



--

job
placement
agency



02

Sex Trafficking

Separate analysis.

Job Placement Agency

The job placement agency operates independently, however it may be tied into the entire operation or multiple operations.

The migrant pays a fee to the placement agency. The agency arranges travel to worksite.

Financial Enterprise

Employment agency.

WORK

03

business
operations



Migrant is placed at a job. Usually this is operated as a legitimate business. Workers can work within a supply chain where factories have many tiers of contractors such as hotels, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.

--

employer
provided
housing



Business Operations

Workers are sent to businesses ranging from Agriculture, Restaurants, Residential Care Facilities, Factories, Massage Parlors, Sex Work, Nannies, etc.

Large scale operations often involve multiple businesses and may involve multi-layered and complex schemes.

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debt
payoff



Financial Enterprise

1. Business setup (i.e. EB-5)
2. Contracting and integrating business within a legitimate supply chain operation such as manufacturing or agriculture.
3. The type of work will vary depending on visa type, means of entry, geography of migrant's origin, gender, age, etc.

WORK

03

business
operations



Business Operations

Money Laundering

1. Placement

- a. Money gets introduced to 3b business operations.
- b. Purchasing of business and real estate for 3b operations.
- c. Gambling and Casinos

2. Layering

- a. Money from 3b business operations are sent to financial institutions breaking down large amounts of money into smaller chains. (Smurfing)
- b. Irregularities in the General Ledgers, payroll, and other financial documents from businesses and assets operating in 3b can provide additional leads to investigations.

3. Integration

- a. Money is put back into businesses, real estate, art, investments, etc... in 3b
- b. Businesses are sold and purchased by persons connected to the enterprise every few years. (Rotating ownership names)

Employer Provided Housing

Employer generally provides housing and food. Employer may take the victim's passport and find ways to restrict movement by the victim. Kickbacks general occur here with housing and meals.

employer
provided
housing



debt
payoff



WORK

03

business
operations



--

employer
provided
housing



--

debt
payoff



Debt Payoff

Worker is either paid by the employer or the employer pays the off smuggling debt. Workers may send money through wire transactions or other methods to pay off smuggling debts.

Money Laundering

Pay off smugglers from Stage 1 who may threaten family or have lien on property

- a. Wire transfers – different account every time.
 - b. Block Chain – Crypto currency
 - c. Verbal – Paying a middleman in the United States
2. Pay off contracts signed at Stage 1. This is most common in higher paying jobs.
 3. Repay family/friends
 4. Help support family