



HUMAN SMUGGLING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The first phase of IPAS targets human smuggling networks. This is a direct result of the President's review, which concluded that international human smuggling networks are linked to transnational crimes including drug trafficking and government corruption. The networks enable the movement of criminals, fugitives, terrorists, trafficking victims and economic migrants. Additionally, such networks undermine the sovereignty of nations and often endanger the lives of those being smuggled. The IPAS helps ICE break new ground in human smuggling investigations and targets criminals who seek to profit from shipping illicit human cargo globally towards the United States.

FUTURE OF IPAS

Subsequent phases of IPAS will focus on money laundering, intellectual property theft, cybercrime and counter-proliferation. In all of its phases, IPAS will leverage ICE's unique authorities and resources, both domestic and foreign, in a focused and comprehensive manner to target, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks.



ICE

**Illicit
Pathways
Attack
Strategy**

Report Suspicious Activity:

**1-866-DHS-2-ICE
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www.ice.gov



Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS)

Building Networks to Combat Networks



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy

Over the last two decades, transnational organized crime (TOC) has transformed in size, scope, and impact – posing a significant threat to national and international security.

TOC networks are proliferating, striking new and powerful alliances, and engaging in a range of illicit activities as never before. The result is a convergence of threats that have evolved to become more complex, volatile and destabilizing.

After a comprehensive review of these networks, the President of the United States has asked all applicable government agencies to take stock of their resources and capabilities to support his Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC Strategy) and bring criminals behind these groups to justice.

In response to the Administration's goals, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is implementing the Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS). IPAS is built around core principles, including:

- Working with counterparts to investigate, identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations prior to their illicit activities reaching U.S. borders;
- Prioritizing networks and pathways posing the greatest threats;
- Maintaining robust interagency engagement; and
- Coordinating a regional approach that leverages foreign partners.

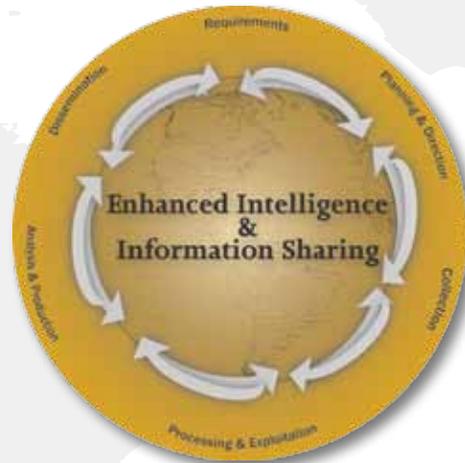
A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

ICE designed the IPAS to leverage its broad authorities, resources and partnerships to disrupt and dismantle TOC.

Working with domestic and foreign partners, ICE will leverage the IPAS to systematically prioritize and pursue transnational criminal organizations. The strategy will also address underlying conditions that allow these organizations to operate, including corruption, policy and legislative gaps and other systemic vulnerabilities that weaken or undermine effective law enforcement and border control efforts.

INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING

The IPAS relies heavily on intelligence to achieve success. Through the IPAS, ICE will



leverage subject matter experts and interagency intelligence centers, and adopt best practices to enhance intelligence and information sharing across agencies and with key international partners.

ICE will draw upon interagency expertise to produce focused analytic assessments and conduct focused intelligence collection to develop and share timely and actionable intelligence.

TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION UNITS

ICE will capitalize upon its extensive international footprint throughout the Western Hemisphere, broad enforcement authorities, and synergies with other domestic and foreign agencies, through partnerships with Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs). TCIUs are special host country police prosecution, and specialized units that work with ICE to further inspections investigations and prosecutions in source and transit countries.

TCIUs identify targets, gather evidence, share investigative intelligence, and facilitate the prosecution of individuals involved in transnational organized crime through joint investigative activities. By working in partnership with TCIUs, ICE can target entire criminal networks, not just portions operating in the United States.

TCIUs use the following resources, among others in identifying TOC:

- ICE Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program;
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements;
- ICE Criminal History Information Sharing;
- ICE-ERO Detained Alien Interview Program; and
- Visa alerts.