

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Department of Homeland Security

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September 21, 2005
Stockholm, Sweden



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Cooperation between the policy makers, licensing authorities and enforcement agencies



U.S. Immigration
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Enforcement

Law Enforcement Sensitive

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

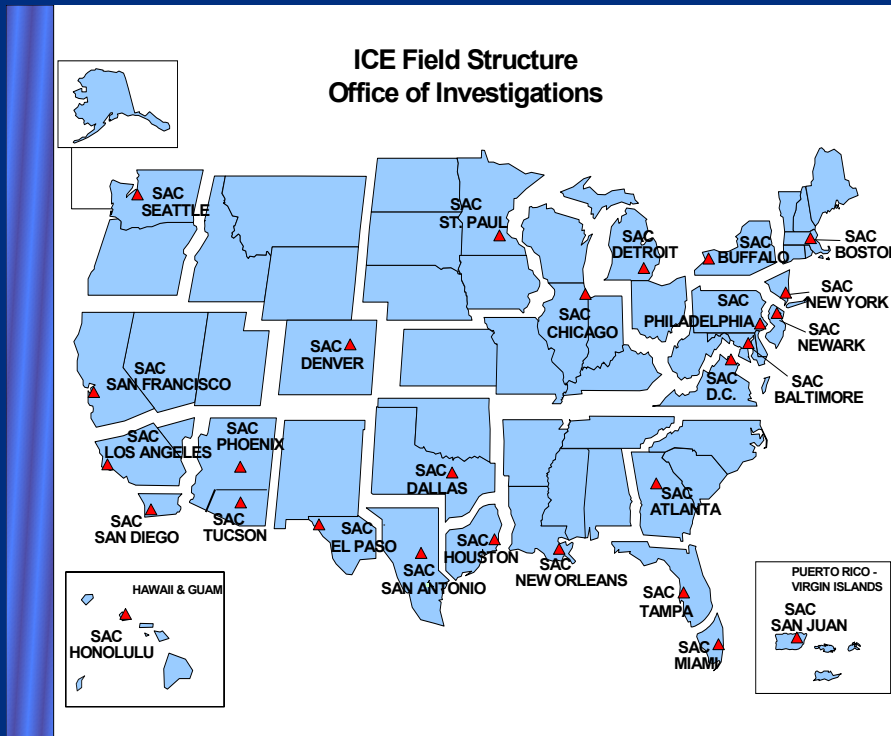
As the largest investigative arm of the Department Homeland Security, ICE brings a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement and investigation of homeland security crimes, including federal immigration and custom laws. ICE brings all of the considerable resources and authorities invested in it to fulfill its primary mission: to detect vulnerabilities and prevent violations that threaten national security.



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ICE - Office of Investigations

- Responsible for investigating a range of issues, including human smuggling; narcotics, weapons and all other contraband smuggling; export enforcement, such as investigating illegal arms exports and exports of dual-use equipment that may threaten national security; financial crimes, such as money laundering, commercial fraud, intellectual property rights (including commercial counterfeiting) violations; cyber crime; child pornography; immigration crime; and human rights violations.



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Law Enforcement Sensitive

ICE - International Affairs

- ICE has 52 Attaché officers in 39 countries who are responsible for coordinating ICE investigations and DHS missions overseas
- ICE Attachés work closely with their foreign law enforcement and host governments to promote export enforcement



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Primary Export Control Laws

ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (Military technology)

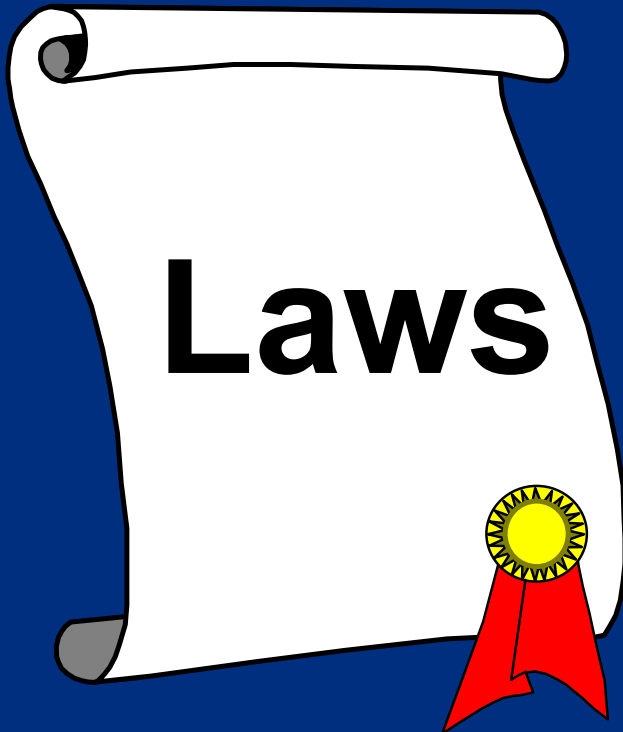
- Administered by U.S. Department of State
- Enforced by ICE

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS (Dual-use technology)

- Administered by U.S. Department of Commerce
- Enforced by ICE and Commerce

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT (Sanctions Regulations)

- Administered by U.S. Department of Treasury
- Enforced by ICE



Other laws to be concerned with...

- Import and export of precursor chemicals
 - The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
- Import of firearms and destructive devices
 - The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Import and export of radioactive materials
 - The U.S. Department of Energy



“The Lists”

- U.S. Department of State
 - Administers the “International Traffic In Arms Regulations (22 CFR 120-130)
 - The ITAR contains the United State Munitions List (divided into Categories”)
- U.S. Department of Commerce
 - Administers the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 370)
 - The EAR contains the Commerce Control List (divided into ECCNs)
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - Specially Designated Nationals (Nonproliferation, terrorists, narcotic trafficking)
 - “Blocked persons”



Traditional Partners in Export Enforcement

- Foreign law enforcement agencies
- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- U.S. Department of Commerce
- U.S. Department of Treasury
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Department of Energy
- Private industry



Non-Traditional Partners in Export Enforcement

- Other U.S. Federal law enforcement agencies
- U.S. State and local law enforcement



The need for close cooperation:

- Law Enforcement's Needs:
 - Prevent the illegal export of dangerous goods
 - When needed, conduct a complete criminal/civil investigation
- Licensing Agency's Needs:
 - Ensure that a nation's security and foreign policy are enforced
 - Maintain the integrity of export laws
- The Policy Maker's Needs:
 - Need to know what is best for all parties
 - Anticipate and shape the future



Policy Makers vs. Law Enforcement Needs

- Determine who has export polices (State, Commerce, Treasury, Defense, Justice etc.)
- Why was the policy established
- Is there a way to successfully complete your investigation operating within all polices
- Valuate the needs of the prosecution vs. the policy
- If a policy exemption is granted, how will that impact the prosecution
- Requesting an exemption



How does all this come together?

Exodus Command Center

- Established October 1981
- Part of Arms and Strategic Technology Investigations Unit
- Single point of contact for 5500 ICE Special Agents and 15,000 CBP Officers for:
 - Export Licensing Issues
 - Port Detentions/Seizures of Licensable Exports
 - Communication with the licensing agencies



Exodus Command Center Functions

- Focal point for all matters involving export regulatory issues.
- Communicates “real-time” with licensing authorities in the Departments of State and Commerce through liaison officers.
- Utilize Various Agency Contacts to Develop Leads for Field
- Obtaining Certified Licenses for Presentation in Court



Exodus Command Center Staffing

- 1 fulltime Special Agent assigned to the U.S. Department of State
- 1 part-time Program Analyst assigned to the U.S. Department of State
- 1 part-time Program Analyst assigned to the U.S. Department of Commerce
- 1 part-time Special Agent assigned to Office of Foreign Assets Control



Immigration and Customs Enforcement

- Preserving our freedoms, protecting America...we secure our homeland. We will lead the unified national effort to secure America. We will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the nation. We will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors, and promote the free-flow of commerce.



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Questions????

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