

**Table of U.S. Government Authorities
Relevant to Human Trafficking in Fishing in International Waters**

This table summarizes many U.S. governmental authorities relevant to human trafficking, including forced labor, in fishing in international waters.¹ This table is intended only to facilitate the general understanding of a complex area of law by providing a plain language description of authorities, in accordance with the Plain Writing Act of 2010.² As such, the contents of this table shall not be construed to confer any rights, privileges, or authorities to any person or entity. The U.S. Code, Executive Orders, and Code of Federal Regulation provisions should be consulted for all other purposes.

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)				
<i>Civil Rights Division</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1581 (Peonage)	Criminal	Prosecutes whoever holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage. (Peonage is a form of involuntary servitude enforced by a debt.)	Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if the alleged offender is a U.S. national or permanent resident or is present in the United States.
<i>Civil Rights Division</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (Forced labor)	Criminal	Prosecutes those who knowingly provide or obtain forced labor, or benefit from a venture knowing of, or in reckless disregard of, the venture’s involvement in providing or obtaining forced labor.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if the alleged offender is a U.S. national or lawful permanent resident or is present in the United States.

¹ In this table, “international waters,” which is not a legal term, means waters beyond the territorial sea of any State. It includes the Exclusive Economic Zone and high seas, but does not include the territorial sea or internal waters of the United States or of any other State. Each State has sovereignty over its territorial sea and internal waters.

² Pub. L. 111-274 (Oct. 13, 2010).

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<i>Civil Rights Division</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1596 (Additional jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses)	Criminal (can include a civil forfeiture component)	Provides extraterritorial jurisdiction over trafficking offenses, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense, under sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, and 1591.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if the alleged offender is a U.S. national or lawful permanent resident or is present in the United States. Also allows civil forfeiture of property involved in money laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956) occurring in part in the United States, even if the Specified Unlawful Activity (SUA), which can be forced labor, occurred outside the United States.
<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1) (Money laundering)	Criminal	Provides for prosecution of individuals or entities that knowingly conduct, or attempt to conduct, a “financial transaction” with proceeds from SUA — including Forced Labor or Peonage — with specific intent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the SUA • conceal or disguise the source, origin, nature, ownership, or control of the proceeds from the SUA • evade requirements to report financial transactions related to proceeds from the SUA, or • evade taxes. 	Extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.

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<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(2) (International money laundering)	Criminal	Makes it a crime to transport, transmit, or transfer or attempt to transport, transmit, or transfer, monetary instruments or funds to or from the United States ... by either moving any money internationally with the intent to promote SUA or moving “dirty” money internationally knowing that it is proceeds of some form of unlawful activity.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.
<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 1957 (Spending statute)	Criminal	Provides for prosecution of individuals or entities that knowingly engage, or attempt to engage, in a monetary transaction with proceeds of an SUA – including Forced Labor or Peonage – in an amount greater than \$10,000 by, through, or to a financial institution.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.
<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) (Money laundering conspiracy)	Criminal	Makes it a crime to engage in conspiracy to commit money laundering. Conspiracy is an unlawful agreement between two or more people to commit a crime. Conspiracy to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1956 or § 1957 may be charged as a violation of 1956(h).	Extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.

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<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 981 (Civil forfeiture)	Civil Forfeiture	Authorizes civil forfeiture of any property to the United States if “involved in a transaction or attempted transaction in violation of §1956, §1957 [including violations involving proceeds of Forced Labor or Peonage as the underlying SUA]... or any property traceable to such property.” This provides ability to seize property such as vessels; fish or proceeds from the fish; and property that may have been purchased or acquired with proceeds from the SUA.	If the proceeds or property have a sufficient nexus to the United States, extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of: SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.
<i>Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section</i>	18 U.S.C. § 982 (Criminal forfeiture)	Criminal Forfeiture	Criminal forfeiture imposed on a person convicted of an offense in violation of §1956, or §1957 [including violations involving proceeds of Forced Labor or Peonage as the SUA] of any property involved in such offense, or any property traceable to such property. This provides ability to seize property such as vessels; fish or proceeds from the fish; and property that may have been purchased or acquired with proceeds from the SUA.	If the proceeds or property have a sufficient nexus to the United States, extraterritorial jurisdiction allows criminal forfeiture of SUA proceeds; proceeds or property used to facilitate the crime, e.g. vessels in the context of forced labor in fishing; and proceeds or property “involved in” the forced labor.

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<i>Criminal Division, Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section</i>	Specified crimes of violence under U.S. Code Title 18, including in conjunction with 18 U.S.C. § 7 (Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction (SMTJ))	Criminal	Prosecutes certain crimes occurring in certain locations abroad, including federal offenses such as Assault, Maiming, Murder, Manslaughter, Kidnapping, Racketeering, Robbery, Sex Trafficking, and all of the sexual abuse offenses.	Individuals and entities subject to U.S. jurisdiction, including through the SMTJ, codified at 18 U.S.C. § 7, which includes: on any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, a U.S. citizen, or a U.S. corporation on the high seas or within the admiralty jurisdiction of the U.S. and outside any other state (§7(1)); and during a voyage on a foreign vessel, if that vessel has a scheduled departure from or arrival in the United States and the offense is committed by or against a U.S. national (§7(8)).

Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD)	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1851 et seq. (National standards for fishery conservation and management)	Criminal, Civil, and Civil and Criminal Forfeiture	<p>Prohibits a number of fishing practices. For example, Section 307 of the Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1857, makes it illegal, <i>inter alia</i>, to import, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase (“traffic in”) fish taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any foreign law or regulation, or any provision of the Act or any regulation or permit issued under it.</p> <p>Section 307 also makes it illegal for a vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in large-scale driftnet fishing, and bans the practice of shark-finning and the possession of shark fins obtained as a result of this practice. Finally, this provision prohibits any U.S. vessel from engaging in fishing in the waters of a foreign nation in a manner that violates an international fishery agreement to which the United States is party.</p> <p>Under Magnuson-Stevens, DOJ is charged with (1) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by NOAA;(2) enforcing NOAA’s administrative penalty orders; (3) initiating certain civil forfeiture actions; and (4) initiating criminal actions.</p> <p>Violations relating to illegal fishing are subject to civil prosecution only (except foreign fishing in U.S. waters). Other violations of the Act relating to non-fishing activities (i.e., obstruction or observer harassment) are subject to criminal prosecution.</p>	All persons, including corporate and other entities, subject to U.S. jurisdiction.
Environment and Natural Resources Division	Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. § 3372(a) (Prohibited acts)	Criminal, Administrative, and Civil Forfeiture	Makes it unlawful to import, export, sell, acquire, or purchase fish, wildlife, or plants that are taken, possessed, transported, or sold: 1) in violation of U.S. or Indian law, or 2) in interstate or foreign commerce involving any fish, wildlife, or plants taken possessed or sold in violation of State or foreign law.	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

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			DOJ is charged with (1) prosecuting criminal violations; (2) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and enforcing administrative penalties assessed by NOAA; and (3) initiating certain civil forfeiture actions.	
<i>Environment and Natural Resources Division</i>	Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. § 3372(b) (Prohibited acts)	Administrative	Under the Lacey Act, it is unlawful to import, export, or transport in interstate commerce any container or package containing any fish or wildlife unless the container or package has previously been plainly marked, labeled, or tagged. DOJ is charged with (1) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by NOAA, and (2) enforcing administrative penalties assessed by NOAA.	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

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<i>Environment and Natural Resources Division</i>	High Seas Fishing Compliance Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 5501 et seq. (Purpose)	Criminal, Administrative, and Civil Forfeiture	<p>The High Seas Fishing Compliance Act regulates fishing on the high seas by vessels of the United States, and vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (including vessels without nationality and vessels registered in a foreign nation, if that nation has consented to the enforcement of United States law by the United States).</p> <p>DOJ is charged with (1) prosecuting criminal violations; (2) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by NOAA and enforcing administrative penalties assessed by NOAA; and (3) initiating certain civil forfeiture actions.</p>	All persons, including corporate and other entities, subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

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<i>Environment and Natural Resources Division</i>	Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. § 3372(d) (Prohibited acts)	Criminal, Administrative, and Civil Forfeiture	<p>Under the Lacey Act, it is unlawful “to make or submit any false record, account or label or any false identification of any fish . . . that has been, or is intended to be imported, exported, transported, sold, purchased, or received from any foreign country or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.”</p> <p>DOJ is charged with (1) prosecuting criminal violations; (2) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by NOAA and enforcing administrative penalties assessed by NOAA; and (3) initiating certain civil forfeiture actions.</p>	All persons, including corporate and other entities, subject to U.S. jurisdiction.
<i>Environment and Natural Resources Division</i>	Endangered Species Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 et seq.	Civil Injunctive, Administrative, and Criminal	These statutes contain species-dependent protections. DOJ is charged with (1) prosecuting criminal violations; (2) defending the United States in appeals to federal court of civil cases prosecuted by NOAA;(3) enforcing administrative penalties assessed by NOAA; and (4) initiating certain civil forfeiture actions.	All persons, including corporate and other entities, acting within U.S. jurisdiction; may extend to U.S. nationals acting abroad in some circumstances.
	Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1361 et seq.			

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<i>Federal Bureau of Investigation</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (Forced labor)	Criminal	Investigates those who knowingly provide or obtain forced labor, or benefit from a venture knowing of, or in reckless disregard of, the venture’s involvement in providing or obtaining forced labor.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if the alleged offender is a U.S. national or permanent resident, or is present in the United States.
Department of Homeland Security				
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	Coast Guard. 14 U.S.C. §§ 102 (Primary duties), 522 (Law enforcement)	Criminal, and Civil	Enforces U.S. laws and regulations; authorizes the U.S. Coast Guard to enforce or assist in enforcing all applicable federal laws on the high seas and waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction.	U.S. vessels; U.S. persons; foreign-flagged vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction not in innocent passage. Note: compliance with international law (e.g., principle of exclusive flag state jurisdiction) still requires permission from the subject vessel’s flag state (if any) if on the high seas.
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581–1596 (Peonage, Slavery, and Trafficking in persons statutes)	Criminal	U.S. Coast Guard is authorized to enforce these slavery, peonage and trafficking in persons criminal statutes. (This authority is not exclusive to U.S. Coast Guard.)	U.S. vessels in any location; foreign-flagged vessels located inside the U.S. territorial sea not in innocent passage; potentially enforceable on foreign-flagged vessels making a port call within the United States. May also be enforceable on a foreign vessel on the high seas if alleged offender is a national or permanent resident of the United States, but only with permission of the Flag State to board, effect arrests and return arrestees to the United States for prosecution.
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	46 U.S.C § 10302 and 46 U.S.C. § 10502 (Shipping articles agreements)	Civil	Requires a written employment agreement for all seamen employed on U.S. flagged vessels subject to a financial penalty, unless there is a separate agreement between the master and crew to share in the profits of the voyage.	U.S. flagged vessels Note: There is no U.S. law requirement that contracts actually be on board, which makes this provision virtually unenforceable at sea.
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	46 U.S.C § 10601 (Fishing agreements)	Civil Remedy	Requires a written agreement for seamen engaged on fishing vessels outlining wages or shares subject to payment of back wages but not further penalty. (The fishing vessel worker can bring a civil action “in	U.S. flagged vessels Note: There is no U.S. law requirement that contracts actually be on board, which makes this provision virtually unenforceable at sea.

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			rem” against the vessel to enforce a lien for payment of back wages. 46 U.S.C. § 10602.)	
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1801–1884, 50 CFR 600-697	Criminal, and Civil	Authorizes regulations that establish catch limitations, closed areas, gear restrictions, and other requirements for particular species. (Criminal prohibitions do not relate to fishing activities.)	U.S. flagged vessels; foreign-flagged vessels in the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) authorities	International Law and Enforcement	Authorize inspections of foreign-flagged vessels for fishery-conservation-related measures or other specific offenses pursuant to a specific international agreement established under each applicable RFMO, under which members establish a joint enforcement scheme in certain areas of the high seas beyond member states’ EEZs.	Foreign-flagged vessels on the high seas under flag state authority provided under the RFMO High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme.
<i>United States Coast Guard</i>	Authorities under bilateral law enforcement (LE) agreements	Criminal, and Civil	Authorizes or creates a mechanism for authorizing enforcement authority over foreign-flagged vessels when assisting foreign LE agencies boarding those vessels, pursuant to bilateral LE agreements.	Foreign-flagged vessels in international waters under their flag state’s authority or in an EEZ pursuant to the coastal state’s authority, when boarded by permission or by such foreign authority’s LE agencies, and when enforcement is pursuant to a U.S. criminal statute that provides for flag State consent to, or waiver of objection to, U.S. enforcement of that U.S. statute aboard such vessels.
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)</i>	Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. 19 U.S.C. § 1307 (Nautical products,	Administrative, and Civil	Prohibits import of merchandise produced wholly or in part with convict, forced, or indentured labor. Enforced through withholding release of merchandise into United States if information	U.S. importations

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	sale and distribution), 19 CFR 12.42-.45		reasonably but not conclusively indicates that imported merchandise is produced with forced labor or through seizure and summary forfeiture of merchandise if CBP determines the merchandise is produced with forced labor. Provides CBP with authority to investigate importations.	
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). 22 U.S.C. § 9241a (Goods made with North Korean labor)	Civil	Prohibits import of merchandise produced by citizens or nationals of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, based on a presumption that such merchandise violates 19 U.S.C. § 1307, unless CBP finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the goods were not produced with forced labor.	U.S. importations
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	19 U.S.C. § 1592 (Penalties for fraud, negligence)	Administrative, and Civil	Imposes financial penalties for fraud, gross negligence, or negligence in introducing merchandise into the United States by means of false statements or material omissions.	U.S. importations
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	19 U.S.C. § 1595a(a) and (b) (Searches and seizures)	Administrative, and Civil	Provides for seizure and forfeiture of any vessel used in importation of merchandise contrary to law. Imposes financial penalties on any person concerned in such importation of merchandise contrary to law.	U.S. importations
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	19 U.S.C. § 482 (Search of vehicles of persons)	Civil	Provides authority to search vehicles, persons, and vessels, upon suspicion that there is merchandise subject to duty; or merchandise introduced contrary to law.	All vessels entering U.S. territorial waters.
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	19 U.S.C. § 1459(b) (Reporting	Civil	Requires passengers and crew members aboard a reported conveyance to remain aboard the	All persons on reported conveyances arriving in U.S. territorial waters, customs waters, and ports of entry.

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	requirements for individuals)		conveyance until authorized to depart by the appropriate customs officer, and then immediately report to the designated customs facility with all articles accompanying them.	
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	19 U.S.C. § 1581 (Boarding vessels)	Civil	Authorizes customs officers to board and conduct search of vessels (and merchandise on those vessels).	All vessels within the U.S. customs waters or at any other location designated under the Anti-Smuggling Act.
<i>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</i>	Customs duties. 19 U.S.C. § 1582 (Search of persons and baggage)	Civil	Authorizes search of persons and baggage entering the country.	All persons coming into the United States.
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)</i>	19 U.S.C. § 1307 (Convict-made goods; importation prohibited) Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). 22 U.S.C. § 9241a (Goods made with North Korean labor)	Civil, and Administrative	Provides ICE HSI authority to investigate importations of merchandise into the United States in violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1307, which prohibits the importation of merchandise produced wholly or in part by convict, forced, or indentured labor under penal sanction. 22 U.S.C. § 9241a creates a rebuttable presumption that significant goods, wares, merchandise, and articles mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by North Korean nationals or North Korean citizens anywhere in the world are forced-labor goods prohibited from importation under 19 U.S.C. § 1307.	Merchandise imported into the United States; individuals/corporations implicated in the importation of violative merchandise.
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement,</i>	19 U.S.C. §§ 482 (Search of vehicles	Civil	Authority to search vehicles and persons, and board vehicles and vessels.	All vessels entering U.S. territorial waters or vehicles entering U.S. territory; U.S. customs waters

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<i>Homeland Security Investigations</i>	and persons), 1581 (Boarding vessels)			
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations</i>	18 U.S.C. § 541 (Misclassification)	Criminal	Provides ICE HSI authority to investigate criminal trade fraud violations involving the entry of merchandise falsely classified in connection with an import transaction.	U.S. importations
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations</i>	18 U.S.C. § 545 (Smuggling goods into the United States)	Criminal	Provides ICE HSI authority to investigate violations involving smuggling goods into the United States.	U.S. importations
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations</i>	18 U.S.C. § 1001 (Statements or entries)	Criminal	Authority related to the making of any material false statement, generally (does not require an “importation by means of” the false statement).	Any person within the jurisdiction of the U.S. government
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (Forced Labor)	Criminal	Provides authority to investigate those who knowingly provide or obtain forced labor, or benefit from a venture knowing of, or in reckless disregard of, the venture’s involvement in providing or obtaining forced labor.	Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if an alleged offender is a U.S. national, U.S. permanent resident, or is present in the United States.
<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS)</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). 8 U.S.C. §	Administrative Benefits	Provides for administration of the S nonimmigrant status (“S visa”), a benefit available to alien witnesses or informants who possess critical reliable	An application requesting S nonimmigrant classification or adjustment of status from S nonimmigrant status may only be filed by a federal or state LE agency.

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	1101(a)(15)(S) / INA §101(a)(15)(S), §212(k), §245(j) 8 CFR §§ 212.4(i), 212.1, 214.2(t), 236.4, 245.11, 248.3(h) (S Visa)		information concerning a criminal organization/enterprise or counterterrorism matter, has supplied or is willing to supply such information, and whose presence in the United States is essential to the criminal investigation or prosecution of that matter. S nonimmigrants may adjust status to become lawful permanent residents under certain conditions.	
<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T) 8 CFR § 214.11 (T Visa)	Administrative Benefits	Provides for administration of the T nonimmigrant status (“T visa”), a benefit available to victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons who are willing to assist law enforcement in an investigation or prosecution of that crime. T nonimmigrants may adjust status to become lawful permanent residents under certain conditions.	The T visa requires the applicant to be physically present in the United States or at a port of entry on account of trafficking.
<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U) 8 CFR § 214.11 (U Visa)	Administrative Benefits	Provides for administration of the U nonimmigrant status (“U visa”), a benefit available to victims of certain qualifying crimes, including human trafficking, involuntary servitude, peonage, and slave trade, who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of the crime and who have been, are being, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime. U nonimmigrants may adjust to lawful permanent residence status under certain conditions.	The U visa requires the applicant to be the victim of a qualifying crime committed in the United States or in violation of U.S. laws.

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<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). 8 U.S.C. § 1155 / INA § 205 8 CFR 205.1 and 205.2	Administrative	Relates to revocation of immigrant visa preference petitions. 8 CFR 205.1 provides for automatic revocation of the approval of an employment-based immigrant petition for a visa on behalf of a worker, if the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)-issued labor certification of the employer is invalidated by USCIS or DOS, ³ the petitioner or beneficiary dies, the petitioner withdraws the petition, or the petitioner goes out of business. However, if the withdrawal or business termination occurs 180 days after the immigrant visa was approved or an adjustment application is pending, the immigrant visa may remain valid if not revoked on other grounds. In other instances, such as fraud or misrepresentation or the collection of prohibited fees, 8 CFR 205.2, in turn, provides for discretionary revocation of a petition upon notice in cases where 8 CFR 205.1 does not apply, but where the necessity of such revocation comes to the attention of USCIS.	Employment-based immigration benefits issued by USCIS.

³ The Department of Labor has opined that the authority to invalidate labor certifications based on fraud or misrepresentation was improperly delegated.

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<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b))/ INA § 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(11)	Administrative Benefits	<p>Authorizes the issuance of H-2B visas allowing U.S. employers to bring foreign workers to the United States to fill temporary nonagricultural jobs.</p> <p>There is a statutory cap on the number of H-2B worker visas issued on an overall annual basis, as well as during each half of the fiscal year; however, the following workers among others are exempt from the H-2B cap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish roe processors, fish roe technicians, and supervisors of fish roe processing;⁴ and • From November 28, 2009, until December 31, 2029, workers performing temporary labor or services in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or on Guam.⁵ • Current H-2B workers in the United States seeking to extend their stay and, if applicable, change the terms of their employment or change their employers. 	<p>Foreign workers who reside overseas must obtain an H-2B visa at a U.S. Embassy or Consulate prior to entering the United States. Foreign workers who reside in the United States may be eligible to change nonimmigrant visa status or to change employers.</p> <p>The H-2B visa, including visas for those who fall within exemptions to the numerical cap on H-2B visas once the H-2B cap has been reached, can be provided to workers on U.S. fishing vessels operating in international waters, if the worker will be entering and working in the United States. (Note: U.S. fishing vessel employers currently need not obtain H-2B visas for fishing workers if the workers will be detained at port when the vessels enter U.S. ports, and the workers do not engage in H-2B employment – whether on or off the vessel - while in port.)</p>

⁴ See Pub. L. No. 108-287, § 14006, 118 Stat. 951, 1014 (2004).

⁵ See 48 U.S.C. 1806(a)(2) as amended by sec. 3 of Pub. L. 115-218; 48 U.S.C. 1806(b).

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			<p>8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(B) prohibits the H-2B petitioner, agent, facilitator, recruiter, or similar employment service from collecting job placement fees or other compensation from an H-2B worker as a condition of a job offer or employment, and provides for denial or revocation of the petition, with certain limited exceptions. Generally, those limited exceptions include cases where the beneficiary H-2B (worker) has been reimbursed, or the agreement was terminated before the H-2B worker paid any such fees, or the petitioner (employer) notified DHS within 2 working days of knowing that the beneficiary paid or agreed to pay such fees to an agent, facilitator, recruiter or similar employment service, and the worker has been reimbursed in full for any such payment or such fee agreement has been terminated. The statute allows USCIS to revoke a petition, at any time, even after expiration of the petition for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, violation of the terms of the approved petition and fraud or misrepresentation.</p>	
<i>U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(D)(ii)	Administrative Benefits	<p>Authorizes the issuance of D-2 visas allowing U.S. employers to bring foreign workers to the United States to fill temporary jobs as fishing vessel crew members, if the vessel’s home port or operating base is in the United States and the worker intends to land temporarily in Guam or on the Commonwealth of</p>	<p>Foreign workers landing temporarily in and departing from Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in pursuit of their work as crewmembers on U.S. fishing vessels may obtain the D-2 visa.</p>

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U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)	The Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. App., supplemented by DOL’s Labor Trafficking Special Deputation Agreement with the Department of Justice	Criminal	<p>the Northern Mariana Islands solely in pursuit of his or her calling as a crew member, and to depart with a fishing vessel having its home port or an operating base in the United States.</p> <p>Investigate fraud, waste, and abuse as it affects Department of Labor programs and federal crimes pursuant to DOL OIG agents’ appointment as Special Deputy United States Marshals. Such investigations include forced labor crimes in violation of one or more provisions of Chapter 77 of Title 18 of the United States Code, 18 U.S.C. § 1351, and related violations; federal crimes investigated through the federal Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team (ACTeam) Initiative.</p> <p>Under DOL OIG’s statutory authority, investigations include fraud against the Department’s permanent and temporary foreign worker programs and deliberate failure to comply with the program requirements.</p>	U.S. vessels, companies, and individuals that are subject to statutes enforced by DOL, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Occupational Safety and Health Act, and Immigration and Nationality Act.

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. §§ 651 et seq.	Administrative	Authorizes the issuance of citations and notifications of proposed penalties to owners and operators of fishing vessels for violations of OSHA standards and other requirements to the extent allowed by 29 U.S.C. § 653(a) (geographic coverage) and 29 U.S.C. § 653(b)(1).	With respect to waters extends only to the territorial sea and inland waters. 29 U.S.C. § 653(a). Furthermore, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 653(b)(1) the OSH Act also does not apply to any working condition, i.e. risk, addressed by a regulation of another federal agency. The U.S. Coast Guard has regulations on some working conditions of fishing vessels crew members. Thus, OSHA has no authority over those working conditions, but does have authority over the others.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Seaman’s Protection Act (SPA), 46 U.S.C. § 2114 (OSHA whistleblower statute)	Administrative, and Civil	Bans retaliation against a seaman for reporting violations of maritime safety regulations, such as U.S. Coast Guard regulations, or engaging in related safety activities. OSHA investigates complaints of retaliation and issues findings and preliminary orders for relief, such as reinstatement, back pay, and damages. Orders are subject to administrative and judicial appeals processes. If there is no DOL final decision within 210 days of filing a complaint with OSHA, the seaman may file suit in federal district court, which hears the case <i>de novo</i> .	U.S. vessels or any other vessel owned by a “citizen of the United States.” <i>See</i> 29 C.F.R. § 1986.101. SPA covers all waters.

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
Wage and Hour Division (WHD)	Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 29 U.S.C. §§ 204 (Administration), 206 (Minimum wage), 207 (Maximum hours), 211-213 (Collection of data; Child labor provisions) / 29 CFR parts 783 and 784.	Civil	Conducts investigations and brings administrative and district court actions to enforce the FLSA, which establishes minimum wage, overtime, recordkeeping, and child labor standards. Even within the geographic areas covered by the FLSA, employees engaged in fishing activities are exempt from the FLSA minimum wage and overtime standards. Similarly, those engaged as seamen (<i>i.e.</i> , those whose work is in aid of the operation of the vessel as a means of transportation) on non-American vessels are exempt from the FLSA minimum wage and overtime standards. Seaman working on American vessels are exempt from the Act’s overtime protections, but are still entitled to the minimum wage. Most workers on fishing vessels will likely fall within one of these exemptions, thus, the FLSA’s protections will primarily apply to seamen on American vessels with respect to minimum wage protections (provided these seamen are not also engaged in fishing activities, which are exempt).	Workers within the waters of a particular U.S. state or specified territory to the extent that the workers do not fall within statutory exemptions. The FLSA primarily applies to seamen on American vessels only with respect to minimum wage protections and only to the extent they are not involved in fishing activities. 29 U.S.C. § 213(f).
Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7112(b) (List of goods produced by child labor and forced labor)	Compliance Support	Maintains list of goods and their source countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards.	Goods are listed by (foreign) country of origin. No limitation on which countries may be listed.

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<i>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7112(b) (List of goods produced by child labor and forced labor)	Compliance Support	Charges ILAB with working with persons involved in the production of goods on the TVPRA List to create a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that they will produce goods using forced and child labor.	No limitation on countries of origin.
<i>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7112(b) (List of goods produced by child labor and forced labor)	Compliance Support	Charges ILAB with consulting with other U.S. government agencies to reduce forced and child labor internationally and ensure that products made by forced or child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States.	Internal to U.S. government
<i>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	E.O. 13126 - List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor	Compliance Support	Charged ILAB with maintaining list of products and their source countries that it has reason to believe are produced by forced child labor or indentured child labor. This list is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by such labor.	Goods are listed by country of origin. No limitation on which countries may be listed.
<i>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116- 94, division A., title I	Technical Assistance	Authorizes ILAB to partner with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions, and others to advance workers' rights through technical assistance projects, research, and project evaluations.	Projects must be aimed at combatting exploitative child labor internationally, or at addressing worker rights issues in countries with which the U.S. has a free trade agreement (FTA) or a trade preference relationship.

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<i>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	See respective FTAs; 71 Fed. Reg. 76694 (Dec. 21, 2006)	Trade Agreement Enforcement	Receives and reviews complaints filed under the labor provisions of free trade agreements (FTAs), which establish a process for any interested person or organization that believes a trading partner is not fulfilling its labor commitments to file complaints.	Countries with which the U.S. has an FTA.
<i>Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) (a multi-agency entity, which includes Bureau of International Labor Affairs)</i>	15 CFR § 2002.2, 2007.2(a)(2), (f)- (h).	Civil Administrative Enforcement Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Trade Preference Administration and Enforcement	Requires the TPSC to conduct an inter-agency review of GSP beneficiary country compliance with GSP eligibility criteria on internationally recognized worker rights and provide recommendations on country level eligibility. The TPSC consists of senior trade policy staff officials from a number of agencies, including DOL.	Eligibility for GSP beneficiary country status.
<i>Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC)</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). 8 U.S.C. § 1184(c)(1) / INA §214(c)(1) 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) and (D)	Civil, and Administrative	The INA establishes the H-2B nonimmigrant classification for a non-agricultural temporary worker coming temporarily to the United States to perform temporary non-agricultural service or labor. Under DHS regulations, an H-2B petition to employ temporary foreign workers must be accompanied by an approved temporary labor certification from DOL, advising that U.S. workers are not available to perform the temporary labor or services. The statute provides for debarment authority, revocation, Certifying Officer-directed assisted recruitment, and revocation.	United States

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<i>Employment and Training Administration, Office of Foreign Labor Certification</i>	20 CFR Part 503 and Part 655, Subpart A, Temporary Non-Agricultural Employment of H-2B Aliens in the United States; 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii) and (h)(6)(iv); 20 CFR 655.71-72.	Civil, and Administrative	WHD and ETA/OFLC have concurrent jurisdiction to debar entities from filing applications for H-2B workers. Such debarments disqualify the debarred party from filing any labor certification applications or labor conditional applications under other foreign labor certification programs. ETA/OFLC may receive debarment referrals from WHD, OIG, DOJ or other enforcement agencies. ETA/OFLC may also revoke the labor certification. For violations not warranting debarment, ETA/OFLC may require the employer to engage in assisted recruitment.	United States
<i>Employment and Training Administration, Office of Workforce Investment</i>	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and Wagner-Peyser Act, in conjunction with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking)	Victim Assistance	Provides eligibility to a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons in the United States for various forms of assistance, including ETA-administered WIOA employment and training services and Wagner-Peyser employment services.	All 50 U.S. states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the WIOA outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Palau)

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<i>Employment and Training Administration, Job Corps</i>	Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA). 29 U.S.C. § 3194(a)(3).	Victim Assistance	Specifies, under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, that human trafficking victims do not need to meet the income requirement to be eligible for the Job Corps program, the nation’s largest national residential employment and workforce development program for youth ages 16-24.	120 Job Corps Centers in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
Department of Commerce <i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</i>	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. 16 U.S.C. § 1857(1)(Q) (Prohibited acts)	Civil Administrative, Criminal (Compliance assistance is not explicitly authorized but is considered included.)	Makes it unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to “import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any fish taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any foreign law or regulation or any treaty or in contravention of any binding conservation measure adopted by an international agreement or organization to which the United States is a party”. NOAA is authorized to enforce and impose penalties including civil monetary penalties, permit sanctions, forfeiture, and citations (written warnings). NOTE: Criminal prosecutions are handled by DOJ.	“Person” is defined to include businesses and other entities, and applies to interstate and foreign trade (usually imports into the United States) where there is an underlying violation of a foreign law or treaty, or contravention of a binding conservation and management measure adopted by an RFMO or other international organization or agreement to which the United States is a party. There is no case law interpreting this provision; the analogous prohibition in the Lacey Act has been interpreted by courts as requiring that the underlying law have a conservation nexus.

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<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>	Lacey Act. 16 U.S.C. § 3372(a)(1) and (2) (Prohibited acts)	Civil Administrative, Criminal (Compliance Assistance is not explicitly authorized but is considered to be included.)	Makes it unlawful for any person to “import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase” any fish taken “in violation of any law, treaty or regulation of the United States” or, in interstate or foreign commerce, any fish taken in violation of any state law or regulation or any foreign law. NOAA is authorized to enforce and impose civil administrative penalties, including monetary penalties, permit sanctions, or forfeiture, or to refer cases for federal criminal prosecution if the violator has the requisite mens rea, i.e. if the violator knew or should have known that the fish were unlawfully taken.	“Person” is defined broadly under the Act to include businesses and other entities, and applies to interstate and foreign trade (usually import into the United States) where there is an underlying violation of a foreign law, which must have a conservation nexus.
<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>	The High Seas Fishing Compliance Act. 16 U.S.C. § 5505(1) (Unlawful activities)	Civil Administrative (Compliance Assistance is not explicitly authorized but is considered to be included.)	Makes it unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to use a high seas fishing vessel on the high seas in contravention of international conservation and management measures, defined as measures to conserve or manage one or more species of living marine resources that are adopted and applied in accordance with the relevant rules of international law . . . and that are recognized by the United States. NOAA is authorized to enforce and to impose penalties, including civil monetary penalties, permit sanctions, citations, and forfeiture.	“Person” is defined broadly to include businesses and other entities. “High seas fishing vessel” is defined as a U.S. vessel or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, so this could be applied to vessels without nationality. Only applies in waters beyond the jurisdiction of any nation (i.e., beyond the territorial sea or EEZ. Violation would require the existence of a conservation measure addressing human trafficking or forced labor in the course of fishing operations.
Department of State (DOS)				

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office)</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7107(b) (Actions Against Governments Failing to Meet Minimum Standards)	Reporting Requirement	Mandates a report describing and assessing the anti-trafficking efforts of the United States and foreign governments according to the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and criteria, and describing the nature and scope of trafficking in persons in each country.	Global
<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7108 (Actions Against Significant Traffickers in Persons)	Civil, and Criminal	Provides the President with authority to sanction significant traffickers in persons pursuant to 50 U.S.C. § 1702 without regard to limitations in § 1701 [these are references to International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)], or section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights human trafficking, directly or indirectly in the United States; any foreign person that assists or is controlled or acting on behalf of such a person; or foreign government officials who participate in, facilitate, or condone human trafficking for significant financial gain.	Global
<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7103 (Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking))	Interagency Convening Authority	Supports the Secretary of State’s role as Chair of the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, a Cabinet-level entity created by the TVPA to coordinate U.S. Government-wide efforts to combat human trafficking, and its subordinate Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) and SPOG committees on	Intergovernmental

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
			Research & Data, Grantmaking, Public Awareness & Outreach, Victims Services, and Procurement & Supply Chains.	
<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</i>	Trafficking Victims Protection Act. 22 U.S.C. § 7105(a); Foreign Assistance Act § 481(a)(4); congressional directives in annual Appropriations Reports (Increasing Effectiveness of Anti-Trafficking Programs)	Foreign Assistance	TIP Office programming includes multi-year bilateral and regional projects; Child Protection Compact Partnerships (supporting bilateral partnerships to address child trafficking); training and technical assistance programs for government and civil society; emergency victim assistance funds; research and innovation projects; and the Program to End Modern Slavery, which supports transformational programs that seek to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction of the prevalence of modern slavery in targeted populations.	Global
<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office)</i>	22 U.S.C. §262d note	U.S. Support for Integration of Anti-Trafficking Interventions in Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	Requires Treasury, in consultation with State’s TIP Office, to direct U.S. Executive Directors of each MDB to support policies and programs that combat human trafficking in the context of project development, recipient government policies, and country strategies.	Projects and policies of Multilateral Development Banks

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<i>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office)</i>	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (S. 1790 FIGHT Act) Subtitle B— Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking, § 7151 et seq.		Requires intensifications of diplomatic efforts, bilaterally and in appropriate international fora, such as the United Nations, to develop and implement a multilateral strategy for addressing the international financial networks supporting human trafficking; Requires the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PITF), with concurrence of State and Treasury, to submit a report to Congress on anti-money laundering efforts of the U.S. government, U.S. financial institutions, and international financial institutions related to human trafficking and recommendations to strengthen efforts.	
<i>Diplomatic Security Service</i>	Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986. 22 U.S.C. § 2709	Criminal, and Assistance to U.S. Citizens Abroad	Authorizes investigations of illegal passport and visa issuance or use, document fraud, and other investigations as authorized by law.	Domestic, extraterritorial and SMTJ Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies if an alleged offender is a U.S. national, U.S. permanent resident, or is present in the United States.

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<i>Consular Affairs</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(H) / INA § 212(a)(2)(H) (Inadmissible aliens)	Administrative Benefits	<p>Renders inadmissible and, therefore, ineligible for visas or entry, any alien who (1) commits or conspires to commit a human trafficking offense inside or outside the United States; (2) knowingly aids, abets, assists, conspires, or colludes with a trafficker in severe forms of trafficking in persons; or (3) is the spouse, son, or daughter of an alien who has engaged in one of the above activities, if certain conditions are met.</p> <p>Information on aliens suspected of falling within the categories above should be entered in the Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS). If a consular officer adjudicating a visa application finds a match to such a lookout in CLASS, or otherwise has reason to believe the applicant is covered by the grounds above, the officer will request an Advisory Opinion (AO) from the Visa Office.</p>	Adjudication of Immigrant and Nonimmigrant Visa Application
Executive Office of the President				

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)	See texts of trade agreements to which the U.S. is a party.	Trade Agreement Enforcement	<p>Many trade agreements to which the U.S. is a party include obligations with respect to internationally recognized fundamental labor rights, including the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labor. Trade agreements negotiated since 2007 include the obligations that each Party adopt and maintain these rights in its laws, effectively enforce such laws, and not waive or otherwise derogate, or offer to derogate, from these laws.</p> <p>The labor chapter of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) includes new provisions related to forced labor, under which Parties agree to prohibit the importation of goods from other sources produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor, and establish cooperation with respect to the identification of goods produced by forced labor, including information about the movement of such goods.</p> <p>The labor and environment obligations in trade agreements negotiated since 2007 may be enforced through the State-to-State dispute settlement mechanism under the particular agreement.</p>	Trade agreements to which the U.S. is a party.

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<i>Office of the United States Trade Representative</i>	Trade Act of 1974. 19 U.S.C. § 2461 et seq. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). 19 U.S.C. § 3701 et seq.	Trade Preference Programs	Authorizes the President to implement foreign trade preference programs containing labor-related criteria that a beneficiary country must uphold in order to be eligible for the program’s full trade benefits. The beneficiary country must be taking steps or making continual progress towards prohibiting forced labor and protecting other internationally recognized worker rights. Countries found by the President to be in non-compliance of this provision risk partial or full benefit removal.	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and AGOA beneficiary countries
Department of the Treasury <i>Office of International Affairs</i>	22 U.S.C. § 262d note	U.S. Support for Integration of Anti-Trafficking Interventions in Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	Requires Treasury, in consultation with State’s TIP Office, to direct U.S. Executive Directors of each MDB to support policies and programs that combat human trafficking in the context of project development, recipient government policies, and country strategies.	Projects and policies of Bilateral and Multilateral Development Finance Institutions
<i>Office of International Affairs</i>	22 U.S.C. § 262p-4p (Impact adjustment lending programs)	U.S. Participation in International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	Requires Treasury to direct the U.S. Executive Directors of the IFIs to urge compliance with fair labor practices, adopt policies to guarantee labor rights, screen and monitor projects.	Projects and policies of Bilateral and Multilateral Development Finance Institutions

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Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	Bank Secrecy Act. 2 U.S.C. §§ 1829b, 1951–59 31 U.S.C. §§ 5311- 14, 5316–32 31 C.F.R. Chapter X	Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and Sharing Authority	FinCEN’s mission is to safeguard the financial system from illicit use, combat money laundering, and promote national security through the strategic use of financial authorities and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence. FinCEN carries out its mission by receiving and maintaining specified financial transactions data required to be reported by covered financial institutions. FinCEN analyzes and disseminates this financial data to appropriate agencies for mission-related purposes, including with its Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) counterparts around the world.	Financial transactions data required to be reported by covered financial institutions include records of large cash transactions, reports of suspicious activity, reports of large amounts of cash entering or leaving the country, and reports documenting foreign bank accounts.

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)	Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, “Blocking Property of Transnational Criminal Organizations,” as amended by Executive Order 13863 of March 15, 2019, “Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency with Respect to Significant Transnational Criminal Organizations”; Transnational Criminal Organizations Sanctions Regulations; 31 C.F.R. Part 590	Civil, and Criminal Enforcement	Imposes sanctions on persons listed in the Annex to the Executive Order (E.O.), and authorizes OFAC to impose sanctions on any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to meet the criteria contained in the E.O. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706, provides for both civil and criminal penalties. OFAC has civil enforcement authority and the Department of Justice has criminal enforcement authority. Civil enforcement applies under a strict liability theory, i.e. without regard to <i>mens rea</i> ; criminal penalties are available when a willful violation has been committed.	All property and interests in property of blocked persons that are or come within in the United States or the possession or control of U.S. persons must be blocked and reported to OFAC. OFAC regulations generally prohibit all dealings by U.S. persons or dealings within the United States (including transactions transiting the United States) that involve any property or interests in property of blocked persons. Additionally, any entities owned 50 percent or more in the aggregate by designated persons are also blocked by operation of law. In addition, persons that engage in certain transactions with the persons designated may themselves be exposed to designation.

Federal Agency — Component	Citation to Statutory and Regulatory Authority	Type of Authority (e.g., Criminal, Civil and/or Administrative Enforcement, Compliance Support)	Description of Authority	Scope of Jurisdiction
Office of Foreign Assets Control	Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017, “Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption”; Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 583; Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act. 22 U.S.C. § 2656 note; Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 583	Civil, and Criminal Enforcement	Imposes sanctions on persons listed in the Annex to the E.O., and authorizes OFAC to impose sanctions on a foreign person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to meet the criteria contained in the E.O. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706, provides for both civil and criminal penalties. OFAC has civil enforcement authority, while criminal enforcement is carried out by the Department of Justice. Criminal penalties are available when a willful violation has been committed; civil enforcement applies under a strict liability theory, i.e. without regard to <i>mens rea</i> .	All property and interests in property of blocked persons that are or come within in the United States or the possession or control of U.S. persons must be blocked and reported to OFAC. OFAC regulations generally prohibit all dealings by U.S. persons or dealings within the United States (including transactions transiting the United States) that involve any property or interests in property of blocked persons. Additionally, any entities owned 50 percent or more in the aggregate by designated persons are also blocked by operation of law. In addition, persons that engage in certain transactions with the persons designated may themselves be exposed to designation.
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI)	26 U.S.C. § 7201 (Tax Evasion)	Criminal	Authorizes investigating potential criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code and related financial crimes in a manner that fosters confidence in the tax system and compliance with the law, enabling the prosecution of those who obtain income from legal and illegal sources and commit any manner of acts to evade tax.	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction and federal taxation.

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<i>Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI)</i>	26 U.S.C. § 7202 (Employment Tax Fraud – Failure to collect or pay over tax)	Criminal	Authorizes investigation of those business owners and other responsible parties who willfully fail to collect or pay over tax from employment earnings.	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction and federal taxation.
<i>Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI)</i>	26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (False Statements)	Criminal	Authorizes investigation of individuals who make & subscribe to a false return, statement, or other document under penalties of perjury .	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction and federal taxation.
<i>Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI)</i>	26 U.S.C. § 7268 (Possession of taxable goods with intent to sell in fraud or to evade tax)	Criminal	Authorizes the investigation of individuals attempting to smuggle taxable goods received from legal or illegal sources (including forced labor or human trafficking).	All persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction and federal taxation.