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## Final Summary Overview

# Research on Facilitators of Transnational Organized Crime: Understanding Crime Networks' Logistical Support

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### 1. Introduction

Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) results in millions of victims annually, threatens peace, and undermines the economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies globally (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016). TOC takes a variety of forms, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, money laundering and illicit trading of firearms (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016). In 2009, TOC generated approximately US\$870 billion in proceeds – an estimated 1.5% of global GDP (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011.) This study focuses on criminal facilitators who help transnational crime organizations (TOCFs) conduct their illegal activities across national borders by providing infrastructure or logistical support and other resources and services to TOC networks. They do this by exploiting legal institutions (e.g., banks, government agencies or transportation infrastructure) to launder money, forge documents or smuggle goods, or augment otherwise legal activities with fraud or theft that aids TOC networks. They may operate exclusively within a TOC network, or may be involved in both legal and illegal business activities.

The literature on TOCFs is very limited, and past work includes case studies and some empirical work done in the Netherlands (Kleemans, 2007; Van Koppen, Vere, DePoot, Kleemans, & Nieuwbeerta, 2010.) This study addresses the dearth of information about TOCFs by seeking to develop a method for identifying criminal facilitators of TOC within existing datasets and extend the available descriptive information about facilitators through analysis of pre-sentence investigation reports (PSRs). The study involved a two-step process: the first step involved the development of a methodology for identifying TOCFs; the second step involved screening PSRs to validate the methodology and systematically collect data on facilitators and their organizations. Our ultimate goal was to develop a predictive model which can be applied to identify TOC facilitators in the data efficiently.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> We attempted to interview a sample of 100 facilitators incarcerated in Federal prisons to learn about the ways they initiated criminal facilitation for TOC networks, what skills and expertise TOC networks sought assistance with, and how they exploited otherwise licit institutions and infrastructure to carry out global criminal enterprises. We did not receive approval from the Bureau of Prisons to conduct the interviews in federal

In this summary report we outline the steps we have taken throughout each phase of this study. This study has resulted in the development of two manuscripts documenting the findings from the model development activities and the USSC PSR data collection activities (Radakrishnan, et al., (in press) and Chapman, Smith, Neary, Drucker, & Jalbert, (in press)).

## 2. Study Design and Methods

The objective of this study was to explore whether a tested methodology (i.e., using federal data sources to support systematic data collection) could be applied to a population of offenders that were more difficult to locate with the goal of adding to the extant literature (e.g., Bales & Lize, 2005; Shelley & Picarelli, 2002; Kleemans, 2007; Van Koppen, et al., 2010) on facilitators of transnational organized crime. To achieve this objective, the study was designed to explore the following three research questions:

- 1) What can be learned from federal sentencing data and pre-sentence investigation reports regarding facilitators of transnational organized crime?
- 2) What can be learned from federal sentencing data and pre-sentence investigation reports regarding the TOC organizations supported by facilitators?
- 3) Can we derive typologies and modalities of criminal organizations and facilitators from systematically collected data and evidence at the US Sentencing Commission? If so, what do these typologies and modalities look like?

The project team began the study by establishing study definitions of both transnational organized crime and facilitators. We began with the key elements of organized crime, as defined in the literature (e.g., Albanese, 2000), and then borrowed elements included in federal definitions of organized and transnational organized crime (e.g., United Nations 2004, White House, 2011) to establish working

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prisons. As an alternate, we pursued interviewing federal offenders that had been released and were serving probation, but the sample was spread across too many districts to support the alternate approach.

definitions of transnational organized crime and organized crime facilitation that would support decision rules that would allow us to capture a range of groups involved in TOC.

### 2.1 Methodology

The study relied on data maintained by the United States Sentencing Commission (USSC). In the first step, we used electronic data on guidelines application collected by the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) to identify convicted offenders who are likely to be TOC facilitators. In the second step, we reviewed pre-sentence investigation reports (PSRs) for those who appear to be facilitators to determine whether they are, in fact, facilitators with ties to TOC, to develop a statistical method to identify facilitators from among all those that have been convicted and received a federal sentence since 2006. In the third step, we collected detailed contextual information regarding the facilitator and the organization they supported. The result was a rich body of information on a sizeable pool of facilitators from which to generate descriptive information.

#### 2.1.1 Data Sources

As outlined in Radakrishnan et al. (in press), the USSC maintains two sets of information relevant to the study: (1) a public use data file containing demographic, sentencing, and sentencing guidelines application information on offenders sentenced in federal court, and (2) PSRs generated by federal probation officers for the judge's consideration at sentencing, and maintained by the USSC.

#### *USSC Monitoring Data*

The USSC dataset is offender-level and details the mechanisms by which an offender receives their sentencing guideline recommendations and the rationale. It includes information codified from each defendant's PSR. Aside from demographic information, the USSC dataset also contains information found by the court to be fact, including information about drug amounts and types, details of the crime and criminal history. Information not found elsewhere includes their nationality of origin, their plea, whether or not they used a minor in commission of the crime. For this study, we obtained a Cooperative

Agreement with the Sentencing Commission to supplement the public data with two variables (Docket ID and Defendant Number), which allowed us to collapse the individual-level dataset into criminal cases.<sup>2</sup>

### *Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports*

The PSR is a report generated by federal probation officers for the judge's consideration at sentencing and includes summaries of the presentence investigation that aims to provide a timely, accurate, objective, and comprehensive report to the court. The report is intended to assist the court in making a fair sentencing decision and to assist corrections and community corrections officials in managing offenders under their supervision. This information provides a clear and concise description of the defendant and the context of the offense. The PSRs are not available to the public, and are maintained in .pdf records accessible only onsite at the USSC offices in Washington D.C.

### **2.1.2 Model Development**

One of the objectives of the study was to explore a method to sift through the over 630,000 records present in the USSC data and find facilitators of TOC. The first challenge is that, while there are federal statutes that are suggestive of organized criminal activity, one cannot be sure that organized criminal activity is transnational. The second challenge is that there is no criterion offense that confirms the role of the defendant was as a facilitator, rather than a member of the criminal organization. He or she may be convicted of a crime against the government (e.g. document fraud), larceny or embezzlement, or money laundering offenses, to name a few. Identifying them systematically in the federal judicial system is difficult and impractical using currently available tools. Our approach was to develop a statistical model to predict whether a particular case involved TOC and which individuals were likely to have served as the facilitator, and then use the details in the PSRs to confirm our predictions.

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<sup>2</sup> See Sharmini et al., (in press) for details on the process used to identify cases within the USSC data, the challenges that came up, and how they were addressed.

## Research on Facilitators of Transnational Organized Crime

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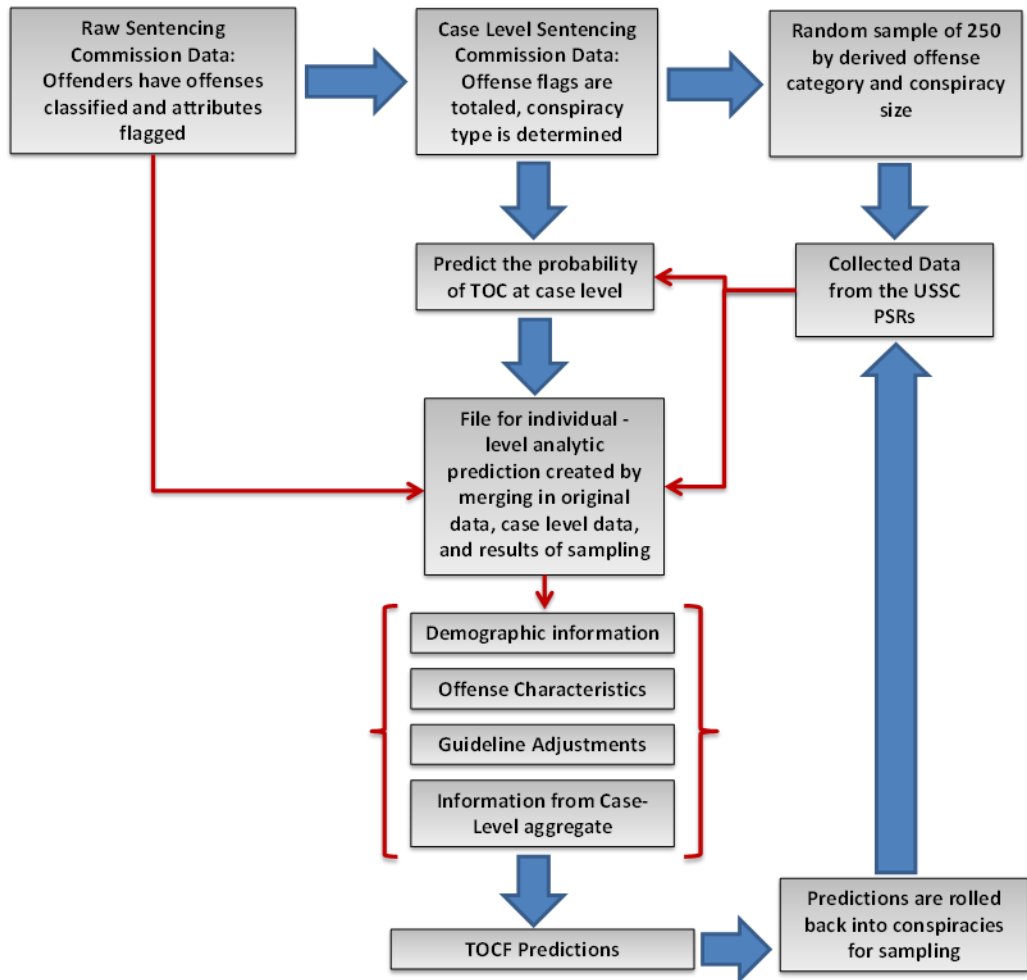
There were multiple steps involved in the development of the model that would ultimately allow us to estimate the number of facilitators prosecuted federally. The first step, was to identify the universe of potential facilitators by identifying the federal statutes of interest for the study (see Appendix B for a list of specific statutes of interest). The second step was to use the USSC Data to group the offenders into types of conspiracies and estimate probabilities of particular offenders being facilitators of TOC (see Appendix C for a list of USSC variables used in the study). And the third step was to test assumptions using sample PSRs and then refine the model based on what was learned. Figure 1 illustrates the model development process utilized in this study.<sup>3</sup> Throughout the process, the model was designed to maximize the extent to which the information maintained by the USSC can be used to make distinctions among the different types of facilitation of TOC (see Radakrishnan et al. (in press) for a detailed description of how the sample was pulled and the model developed to generate the sample).

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<sup>3</sup> Since statute was the governing attribute, each person charged under a statute of interest was assigned a probability, which shifted over time as we refined the model. As coded data returned from PSR collection, we used these data in the next round of prediction by adding the collected PSRs to a “teaching” dataset. This “teaching” dataset was then used by the machine learning algorithms to assign weights and predict probabilities on the entire USSC data. As more PSRs were coded, the accuracy of the predictions improved.



Figure 1. Predictive Model Flow Chart



### 2.1.3 PSR Data Collection

As reflected above, there were two stages of data collection from the PSRs. The first was to screen cases for TOC and then individual offenders for facilitation. The second was to extract detailed information from the PSRs.

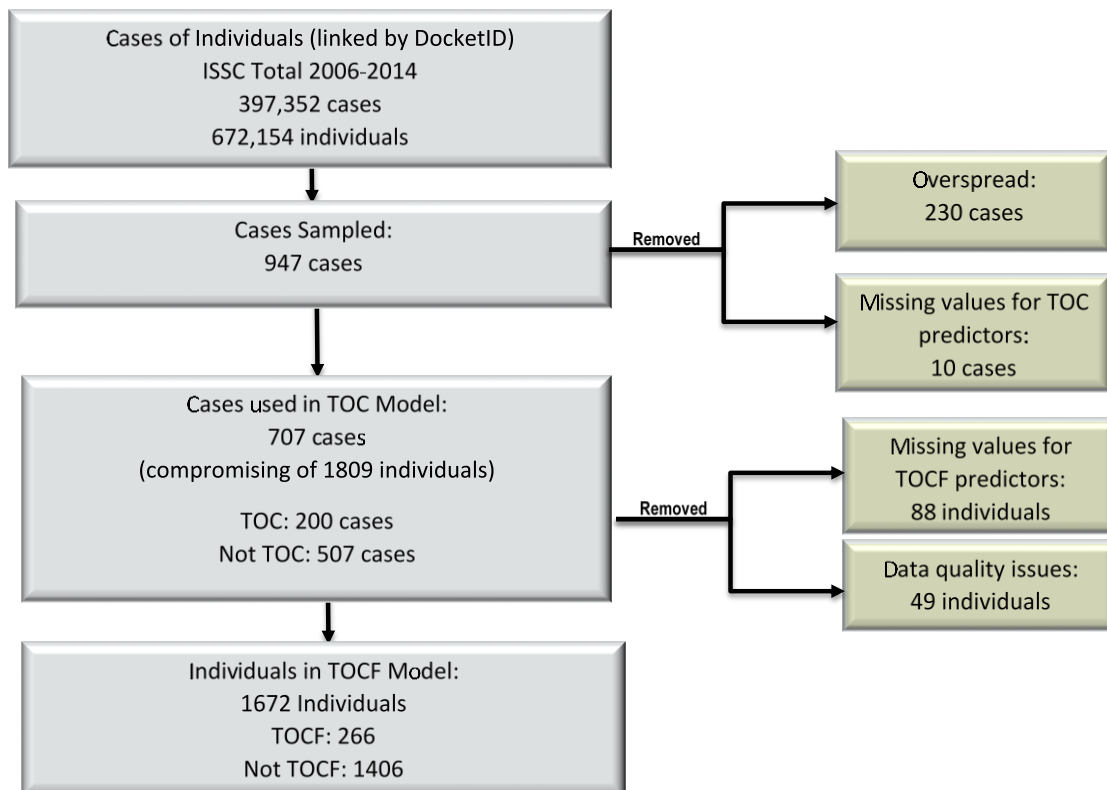
**Screening for TOC and Facilitation.** Using the study definitions and the information consistently available in PSRs, we established criteria for determining whether a case involved TOC and an offender engaged in facilitating behavior. Coders reviewed PSRs and answered a set of screening questions, the response to which were used to identify cases and offenders of interest to the study. Coders also systematically collected available data on the following topics: the defendant’s role in the instant offense,

recruitment, motivation, payment, arrest, history facilitating, link to the organization, as well as information related to the structure or sophistication of the organization. See Chapman et al., (in press) for a more detailed discussion of the data coding process.

### 3. Findings

As reflected in the Exhibit below, the study team started with a dataset that included over 650,000 records of offenders that had been convicted and sentenced since 2006. Through multiple rounds of sampling, the study team identified a pool of 266 facilitators linked to 149 cases of TOC (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2 Flow Chart Reflecting the Final set of TOC cases and TOC Facilitators Identified**



Most of the 266 facilitators in the sample were engaged in the transportation of people, goods or money. This makes sense because most of the statutes identified as likely to involve international activity involved trafficking of some sort, which requires facilitation of that movement. In part, this is because of the sampling methods used, but is also because a large element of crime is concerned with primarily physical objects, and it follows from logic that much of the crime that is international would also be

concerned with the transfer of goods across borders. And, once these goods are imported/exported, something must be done with the proceeds. Therefore, it is not surprising that the next highest type of facilitator is money laundering. Less common forms of facilitation among the sample included, fraud, bribery/corruption, providing radio communications, and other material support, like medical support or martial arts training.

Little is known about why facilitators decide to support criminal organizations. Among the identified facilitators whose PSR described motivation (n=129), money played an important role, with close to 70 percent of the facilitators reporting that one of the reasons they facilitated was for the money. This was especially true for facilitators involved in the transport of drugs, whereas the other facilitator groups were motivated by other factors that included, for example, satisfying a debt, threat or force, or ideological reasons.

When asked about the specifics of their payment, the majority of the facilitators that described their payment (n=147) reported being paid in cash. While money appears to have been the primary motivator among this group of facilitators, we were also interested in how the facilitators were recruited and why. While this information was less available, personal relationships appears to have played an important role in recruitment among this sample. Close to three quarters of the facilitators that provided information on how they were recruited (n=89) reported having been recruited by someone they share a close personal relationship with (i.e., family member, girlfriend, boyfriend, friend, or acquaintance), which suggests the organization was looking to trusted individuals for support. While a smaller number of facilitators shared a reason for their recruitment (n=42), half reported having been recruited because of their possession of a desirable skill, commodity, or connection.

We were also interested in the extent to which the PSRs would support learning about the organization that was being facilitated. For this assessment, coders looked at all PSRs linked to a particular case (149), regardless of the defendant's role in the offense. While the PSRs provided enough information to establish minimum criteria used to determine TOC, i.e., international connections and

involved two or more people, the extent to which PSRs could be used to determine where the organization fits along a continuum of elements of an organized criminal group (i.e., role specification, use of force or threat of force, use of corruption, self-identification) was also explored through the study. Coders reported being able to record data on some elements of the organization in 30 percent of the cases, with information on the countries involved more commonly available.

See the paper Chapman, et al. (in press) for a full description and discussion of facilitator and TOC characteristics identified through the use of PSRs.

### 4. Implications for Criminal Justice Policy and Practice

The study successfully applied electronic demographic and sentencing data maintained by the USSC to the development of a statistical model to identify a population of offenders that are more difficult to locate among all felons sentenced in the federal system.

While the PSRs were essential to validating and building the model, they also proved that once a sample is identified, the PSRs provide a rich source of information on those identified to be facilitators of TOC. While there are guidelines for probation officers to use when drafting PSR, the PSRs only include what is known, so the absence of information does not necessarily mean that it is not known or relevant, just that it is not known at the time the report was written.

What we found was that some topics of interest were systematically more available than others. The PSRs were universally detailed on the role the defendant played in the instant offense, their capture, and the TOC crime they were supporting. Details on motivation, payment, history of facilitating, and other factors were more difficult to ascertain from the PSRs. For instance information on recruitment was available for one in three PSRs reviewed. And while the PSRs were a useful source on locations of the organization's facilitating activity, they were less helpful on details of the criminal organization the facilitator was supporting.

Despite the constraint that the study sources limit the population to felons sentenced in the federal system, the study demonstrates the utility of PSRs in supporting systematic data collection to improve

understanding of the range in facilitating activities, the types of facilitating activities that support different types of TOC activity, specifics of a particular role, and the extent to which a defendant has a history facilitating criminal activity. Also encouraging was that the study identified different patterns in recruitment and motivation among facilitator types, especially those involved in transporting illegal immigrants. We found that persons facilitating the transport of illegal immigrants engaged in the activity to pay off debt or reduce the fee to the organization for their own transport or the transport of a family member. Whereas other facilitators were more motivated by money and recruited by family, friends, or acquaintances because of this motivation, as well as their status as a US Citizen or access to legitimate businesses, boats and vehicles, or to corrupt officials. The payment of facilitators also reflected this dichotomy, where transporters of illegal immigrants were paying off debt or earning credit, while other facilitators were earning cash.

These patterns could be further explored by examining PSRs for a representative sample of different types of facilitators. With a larger sample, one could examine differences within and across facilitator types, confirming and expanding upon the above findings, all of which would inform law enforcement efforts to identify, investigate, and deter facilitation of TOC.

A better understanding of how facilitators support TOC, their roles and connections to TOC networks—how relationships develop, how facilitators are approached or recruited, etc., can produce information about areas in which confidential informants may be more easily developed or undercover agents installed (e.g., employees of companies used to hide proceeds of TOC or actually commit crimes on behalf of TOC networks, such as transportation companies, hotels, farms, factories, landscaping companies).

Understanding the trajectories and criminal careers of TOC facilitators will also benefit the academic community greatly by contributing to general criminological knowledge and a broader understanding of criminal involvement in TOC.

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**Appendix B. Federal Statutes of Interest**

- Title 8 › Chapter 12 › Subchapter II › Part VIII › § 1323 – 81323  
Unlawful bringing of aliens into United States
- Title 8 › Chapter 12 › Subchapter II › Part VIII › § 1324 – 81324  
Bringing in and Harboring Certain Aliens
- Title 8 › Chapter 12 › Subchapter II › Part VIII › § 1328 – 81328  
Importation of alien for immoral purpose
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 201 – 18201  
Bribery of Public Officials and witnesses
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 202 – 18202  
Definitions: Bribery, Graft, and Conflicts of Interest
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 203 – 18203  
Compensation to Members of Congress, officers, and others in matters affecting the Government
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 205 – 18205  
Activities of officers and employees in claims against and other matters affecting the Government
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 207 – 18207  
Restrictions on former officers, employees, and elected officials of the executive and legislative branches
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 208 – 18208  
Acts affecting a personal financial interest
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 209 – 18209  
Salary of Government officials and employees payable only by United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 215 – 18215  
Receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 216 – 18216  
Bribery in Sporting Contests
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 11 › § 225 – 18225  
Continuing Financial Crimes Enterprise
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 13 › § 241 – 18241  
Conspiracy against rights
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 470 – 18470  
Counterfeiting acts committed outside the United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 471 – 18471  
Obligations or securities of United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 472 – 18472  
Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities

- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 473 – 18473  
Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 474 – 18474  
Plates, stones, or analog, digital, or electronic images for counterfeiting obligations or securities
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 480 – 18480  
Possessing counterfeit foreign obligations or securities
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 481 – 18481  
Plates, stones, or analog, digital, or electronic images for counterfeiting obligations or securities
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 482 – 18482  
Foreign Bank Notes
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 485 – 18485  
Falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin or bar
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 493 – 18493  
Bonds and obligations of certain lending agencies
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 494 – 18494  
Contractors' bonds, bids, and public records
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 495 – 18495  
Contractors, deeds, and powers of attorney
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 496 – 18496  
Customs matters
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 499 – 18499  
Military, naval, or official passes
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 505 – 18505  
Seals of courts; signatures of judges or court officers
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 506 – 18506  
Seals of courts; signatures of judges or court officers
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 510 – 18510  
Forging endorsements or Treasury Checks or Bonds or Securities of the United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 511 – 18511  
Altering or removing motor vehicle identification numbers
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 513 – 18513  
Securities of the States and Private Entities
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 25 › § 514 – 18514  
Fictitious obligations
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 542 – 18542  
Entry of goods by means of false statements

- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 544 – 18544  
Relanding of goods
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 545 – 18545  
Smuggling goods into the United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 546 – 18546  
Smuggling goods into the foreign countries
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 547 – 18547  
Depositing goods in buildings on boundaries
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 548 – 18548  
Removing or repackaging goods in warehouses
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 549 – 18549  
Removing or repackaging goods from customs custody; breaking seals
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 551 – 18551  
Concealing or destroying invoices or other papers relating to any merchandise imported into the United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 27 › § 553 – 18553  
Importation or exportation of stolen motor vehicles, off-highway mobile equipment, vessels, or aircraft
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 872 – 18872  
Extortion by officers or employees of the United States
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 873 – 18873  
Blackmail
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 874 – 18874  
Kickbacks from public works employees
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 875 – 18875  
Interstate communications
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 876 – 18876  
Mailing threatening communications
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 878 – 18878  
Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 41 › § 880 – 18880  
Receiving the proceeds of extortion
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 42 › § 892 – 18892  
Making extortionate extensions of credit
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 42 › § 893 – 18893  
Financing Extortionate Extensions of Credit

- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 42 › § 894 – 18894  
Collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 44 › § 992 – 18922  
Unlawful Acts, (A) firearms
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 55 › § 1201 – 181201  
Kidnapping
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 63 › § 1343 – 181343  
Fraud by wire, radio, or television
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 75 › § 1542 – 181542  
False statement in application and use of passport
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 75 › § 1543 – 181543  
Forgery or false use of passport
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 75 › § 1544 – 181544  
Misuse of Passport
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1581 – 181581  
Peonage; obstructing enforcement
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1584 – 181584  
Sale into involuntary servitude
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1589 – 181589  
Forced Labor
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1590 – 181590  
Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1591 – 181591  
Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 77 › § 1592 – 181592  
Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 95 › § 1951 – 181951  
Interference with commerce by threats or violence
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 95 › § 1952 – 181952  
Interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 95 › § 1953 – 181953  
Interstate Transport of Wagering Paraphernalia
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 95 › § 1956 – 181956  
Laundering of Monetary Instruments
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 96 › § 1961 – 181961  
Definitions: Racketeering Activity

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- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 96 › § 1962 – 181962  
Prohibited Activities: Racketeering Related Offenses
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2312 – 182312  
Transportation of Stolen Vehicles
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2318 – 182318  
Trafficking in counterfeit labels, illicit labels, or counterfeit documentation or packaging
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2319 – 182319  
Criminal infringement of a copyright
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2320 – 182320  
Trafficking in counterfeit goods or services
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2321 – 182321  
Trafficking in certain motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113 › § 2322 – 182322  
Chop shops
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 113B › § 2339 – 182339  
Harboring or Concealing Terrorists
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2421 – 182421  
Transportation of a person with the intent to engage in sexual activity
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2422 – 182422  
Coercion and enticement
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2423 – 182423  
Transportation of minors
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2424 – 182424  
Filing factual statement about alien individual
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2425 – 182425  
Use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor
- Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 117 › § 2426 – 182426  
Repeat offenders (transportation for illegal sexual activity and related crimes)
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 843 – 21843  
Prohibited Acts
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 841 – 21841  
Prohibited Acts
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 846 – 21846  
Attempt and Conspiracy
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 848 – 21848  
Continuing Criminal Enterprise

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- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 849 – 21849  
Transportation Safety Offenses
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 852 – 21852  
Application of Treaties and International Agreements
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 856 – 21856  
Maintaining Drug Involved Premises
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 861 – 21861  
Employment or use of Person under Age of 18 in Drug Operations
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 863 – 21863  
Drug Paraphernalia
- Title 21 › Chapter 13 › Subchapter I › Part D › § 865 – 21865  
Smuggling methamphetamine or methamphetamine precursor chemicals into the United States while using facilitated entry programs.
- Title 31 › Subtitle IV › Chapter 53 › Subchapter II › § 5332 – 315332  
Bulk cash smuggling into or out of the United States

### Appendix C. USSC Monitoring Data Variables of Interest

USSC MONITORING VARIABLE NAME	DESCRIPTION
STA(1,2,3)_1 – STA(1,2,3)_X	STATUTE VARIABLES WHERE 1, 2, AND 3 REPRESENT WHICH STATUTE IS A PORTION OF THE CONVICTION (UP TO THREE STATUTES PER CONVICTION) AND X REPRESENTS THE COUNT OF CONVICTION.
SENTYR	SENTENCING YEAR
XCRHISSR	DEFENDANT'S FINAL CRIMINAL HISTORY CATEGORY (I-VI), AS DETERMINED BY THE COURT.
MONRACE	RACE VARIABLE. MONRACE IS PREFERRED OVER NEWRACE AS NEWRACE IS DERIVATIVE AND ONLY CATEGORIZES DEFENDANTS INTO WHITE, BLACK, OR OTHER, WHICH IS NOT SUFFICIENT.
CITWHERE	IDENTIFYING VARIABLE INDICATING THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR A DEFENDANT
MONSEX	DUMMY VARIABLE INDICATING SEX.
CITIZEN	VARIABLE INDICATING THE U.S. RESIDENT STATUS OF THE DEFENDANT
POOFFICE	OFFICE WHERE THE PSR WAS ENTERED. USED WITH DISTRICT
DISTRICT	FEDERAL DISTRICT WHERE THE OFFENDER WAS SENTENCED
EDUCATN	EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE DEFENDANT
DEFENNUM	(NON-PUBLIC DATA) NUMBER OF CODEFENDANTS AND RELATED CASES.
DOCKETID	(NON-PUBLIC DATA) THE WITHIN-DISTRICT DOCKET ID
HISPOG	DUMMY VARIABLE INDICATING WHETHER OR NOT THE DEFENDANT IS HISPANIC.
VUL SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS	VULNERABLE VICTIM SET OF ADJUSTMENTS
USKID SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS	USAGE OF CHILDREN IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME ADJUSTMENTS
MIT SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS	MITIGATING ADJUSTMENTS
AGG SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS	AGGRAVATING ADJUSTMENTS
REAS1-REASX	REASONS FOR SENTENCING DEPARTURE FROM SENTENCE GUIDELINE

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WEAPON	INDICATES IF THERE IS AN SOC WEAPON ENHANCEMENT <u>OR</u> AN 18§924(C) CONVICTION
VARRUP1-VARRUPX	REASONS FOR SENTENCING DEPARTURE FROM SENTENCE GUIDELINE PLUS AN OPA STAFF MEMBER EXTRACTED/RECODED VALUES FROM THE TEXT FIELDS VARTXT1-VARTXTX WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
RSTR SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS	SERIES OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR IF THE DEFENDANT RESTRAINED THE VICTIM
AGE	AGE OF THE DEFENDANT AT THE TIME OF SENTENCING
XFOLSOR	THE FINAL OFFENSE LEVEL, AS DETERMINED BY THE COURT.
BOOKERCD	ASSIGNS CASES TO ONE OF THE 12 POST-BOOKER REPORTING CATEGORIES BASED ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SENTENCE AND GUIDELINE RANGE AND THE REASON(S) GIVEN FOR BEING OUTSIDE OF THE RANGE.