

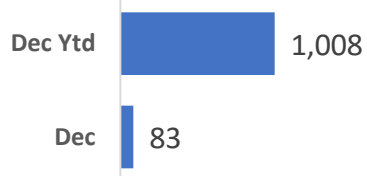
ICE Air Flights

December and December 2020 Year-to-Date

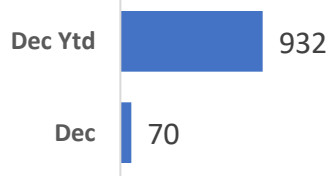
Total ICE Air Flights



ICE Air Deportation Flights



ICE Air Deportation Return Flights



ICE Air Domestic Flights



- January 5, 2021

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Thomas Cartwright: MS Financial Theory, University of Illinois. Retired EVP JPMorgan (38 years) with focus in management, strategic planning and analysis and financial management. For 4 years post retirement Tom performed strategic consulting assignments for Financial Industry leading clients. In retirement, Tom has dedicated his time to world refugee advocacy in the field and in Washington D.C. His work includes hands-on volunteering in refugee camps in Greece and our Southwest Border. **S.C. : Senior Research Analyst:** BS Sociology, University of Chicago. 25 years of experience in strategic and business analytics at a Fortune Top 50 Company.

Witness at the Border, an all-volunteer organization, shines a light on the cruelty and inhumanity of current immigration policy; we bear witness to the human rights abuse of asylum seekers and refugees. Witnesses hail from across the country and abroad.

From the Tornillo, TX and Homestead, FL Child Detention Centers to the Brownsville/Matamoros border, many have stood as witnesses in solidarity with the victims of these policies; to witness and report on the mass incarceration of innocent children and the practice of forcing asylum-seekers to wait in Mexico for their day in a tent court presided over by a remote judge on video, and to be faced with denial, without due process, of their legal rights to seek asylum and protection. To witness ICE Air fly those seeking protection from our country into danger and darkness, often in countries other than their own. Over 16,000 people follow Witness At The Border Facebook page and over 5,000 on Twitter.

[ICE Air Research and Tracking Team:](#)

Karla Barber (witnessmpp@gmail.com) – Head of Tracking and Information Management, MS Management Information Systems, University of Texas, Dallas. Retired IT Manager Texas Instruments (22 years) with a focus on Business Process Re-engineering, Change Management, and Y2K Remediation. She is a Certified Sommelier, Certified Wine Educator, and the former National President of Women for WineSense. Since retiring in 2018 she has been a witness at the Tornillo, Texas and Homestead, Florida detention facilities for migrant children. She was a lead organizer for Witness at the Border in Brownsville TX/Matamoros MX and is actively tracking ICE flight movements via a ‘virtual’ witness effort.

Joshua Rubin (Joshrubinofny@icloud.com), Joshua Rubin is the president of Rubin & Poor, Inc., a company that has developed testing software and performed data analysis since its founding at the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. He founded Witness Tornillo, which has since become Witness at the Border, a group dedicated to on the ground observation of the effects of U.S. immigration policy. His work is featured in the award-winning documentary “Witness at Tornillo.”

Julie Swift (juliekswift@gmail.com), is a former teacher, museum educator and exhibit coordinator with degrees in elementary and early childhood education. She is a Democratic precinct Chair in the border state of Texas where she lives. A social activist and member of many social and political groups, she is currently active with Witness at the Border on the ground and at the computer.

<https://www.witnessattheborder.org> || [FaceBook: Witness at the Border \(formerly Witness:Tornillo\)](#) || Twitter:@WitnessBorder
Instagram: Witness At The Border

1,008 ICE Air deportation flights in 2020. Over 4,800 total ICE Air flights.

How many will we witness in 2021?

On 21 January we are expecting a halt to deportation flights.

President-Elect Biden has promised that.

We want the halt to be permanent.

As we publish our full year report for 2020, one that illuminates ICE Air's massive volume and its integral role as an enabling cog in the ICE detention and deportation machine, instead of just looking backwards, we want to turn our eyes (and hope) to the future.

The week before Christmas the Biden Administration began messaging to both the people of Mexico and Central America and to migration advocates that patience will be needed; that policies and processes can't be reversed immediately; that there is a concern that we will have "2 million people on our border."

I felt the need to respond directly with some feedback so I mailed the following open letter to President – Elect Biden, the Future First Lady Dr. Jill Biden, Vice President – Elect Harris, DHS Secretary - Designate Alejandro Mayorkas, and DHS Transition Team Review Director Ur Jaddou.

This is a personal opinion, but I think, and hope it is reasonably synchronous with the views of many readers of this report. And, if in total or in part it is not, it is not, your feedback is certainly welcome. Now is the time for a candid dialogue about recognizing that migration is a human right. If we can agree on this foundational premise then the rest is just hard work and execution, but the path and what we need to do will be clear.

Here is my letter in total:

Joe, Jill, and Kamala,

First things first, congratulations on your well-deserved victory.

I hope my familiar tone does not offend you, but I feel I know you from my months of calls to voters made on your behalf, and, most importantly, from the nexus of our witness. Kamala, you shared space with our Witness at the Border team at the immigrant child prison in Homestead, FL and, Jill, you visited the migrant MPP camp in Matamoros, MX where we spent three months as we held space at the border crossing in Brownsville and where we have many friends in Mexico still captive in asylum limbo and deepening desperation. It is encouraging to know that you have witnessed the abominable acts of Trump's terror visited upon those who have fled to us for protection but were instead spurned with heinous hatred and cruelty. Joe, we look forward to your visit to our brothers and sisters along the border soon.

The week before Christmas, your communication team was busy beginning the messaging campaign targeted to both the people of Mexico and Central America, and to migration advocates in the US that we must have patience; that policies can't be immediately reversed; that there is a concern that we will have "2 million people on our border."

Your team messaged that you have a concern that a humanitarian crisis may result from a rapid release of the Trump tourniquet at the border including, but not limited to, unreasonable hurdles for asylum consideration, the decimation of due process, Title-42, MPP, metering, Asylum Cooperation Agreements, and the militarized choking of the Guatemalan and northern and southern Mexican borders. And all the while we witness relentless deportations.

Let me be candid and crystal clear, a humanitarian crisis exists today. And just like migration, it does not recognize where countries draw border lines on a map. Just because the crisis is not unfolding on US soil does not make it any less real, and it does not absolve the soul of our country from a moral imperative to protect the vulnerable. Let your sight and soul pierce these man-made lines of the border and it will be visible in a visceral way that innocent people are suffering and dying every day. Yesterday, today, and tomorrow they will die. They will die in despair. They will die of violence, they will die of illness, and they will die in the hell of the desert. Patience and time will not lessen the humanitarian crisis, it will only enable its invisibility under a sea of shadowy darkness for those who want to shield their consciences.

I am not so Pollyannaish as to believe that a humanitarian migration process can be operational 21 January, nor that it is something you pledged. However, what I am certain of is that resources, human, physical and logistical, need and can be surged immediately and that the reimagining of the migration process is work that is already underway by many stunningly smart immigration advocates with human rights groups and NGOs. To be clear, I am not advocating that we need to "restore asylum" because that phrase implies that to "restore asylum" recognizes the fundamental belief that migration is a human right, a belief that our actions have rarely, if ever, supported.

Policy and immigration process are not my expertise, but I did spend 4 decades as a business executive with the largest public company in America and we dealt with our share of complex implementations, mergers, integrations, and crises. The key ingredients for success were always to do the right thing regardless of the market opinion; to act with a relentless sense of urgency; to commit significant resources; and to eschew bureaucracy and hubris at all cost because it snuffs out action. To be sure, the challenge is complex, but it is solvable if you allocate and surge resources and, vitally important, engage and partner with advocates and NGOs.

Suspend your mind from thinking about what exists now, or from what has been done in the past. Ideate what a process looks like under the belief that migration is a human right. A process that de-militarizes borders and partners with foreign countries and NGOs to enable safe migratory routes. One that welcomes migrants with dignity and a frictionless and rapid process at the border; one that for all intents and purposes eliminates detention. One that partners with NGOs to support and transition migrants into our communities. And, finally one that provides legal and case management support under a fair and compassionate adjudication process with a bent for inclusion, not exclusion. Make this work an example to the world of what is possible. Lead by example.

Joe, Jill and Kamala, I understand the plea for patience, but I am not keen on patience for a business as usual incremental approach. Tell me that on Day 1 you will accept the belief that migration is a human right. That on Day 1 urgent measures will be set in motion to surge resources to the

migration route to mitigate the death, danger and humanitarian crisis that exists there today, even if not on US soil. Begin to engage advocates and NGOs now, and on Day 1 show me a documented timeline of policy and process changes you will commit to make. With that, I will be patient.

Let me know how I can help. Godspeed in your decisions and actions.

Many thanks, and

Best,

Thomas H. Cartwright

cc: Mr. Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary – Designate of the Department of Homeland Security

Ms. Ur Jaddou, Director of the Review Team – Department of Homeland Security

We start the 2020 Year-End report with one of the most impactful actions of the year, the CDC invoking Title 42 that put a tourniquet around the border that stripped away all illusions of due process and strangled the legal right to pursue asylum. Since it was invoked in March, over 316,000 migrants have been summarily expelled without the ability to assert their legal right to seek asylum.

ENCOUNTERS AND EXPULSIONS

Last month we posited that encounters in November would be flat to down from October based on deportation/expulsion flight activity that decreased from 129 in October to 80 in November. As it turned out, in November encounters were basically flat. In November, CBP encounters at the SW border were down only 538, from 67,639 to 67,101. That followed increases in September of 7,891 (17%) and October of 12,868 (23%). With flights to Guatemala in December (9) almost ½ of what they were in November (17) and 1/3 of what they were in October (29), and with 9 of the 12 El Salvador flights combined with other countries (so ½ the plane), and with no increases from lower levels of flights to other countries in November **we now believe December encounters may also to be flat or down from November when reported in the 2nd or 3rd week of December. Historically, December encounters have changed relatively little from November with some years up modestly and some years down modestly.**

Of course, what we do not know for certain because there is no DHS reporting on how many expulsions are done by land directly into Mexico and how many are by air is if more expulsions were done by land in November. **We should be clear that the vast majority of all expulsions must be occurring by land, especially in December with flights to Honduras virtually suspended because of the hurricanes.** To illustrate, in November, 83% of the deportation flights were to Mexico and the Northern Triangle countries, where the US returned a total of 5,456 people by air. If we assume the other flights were at similar capacity that **would mean 6,640 people would have been returned by air by the US in November.** Returnees by air to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador were 3,845, 1,246, 0, and 365, respectively. Returns to these countries in November were down significantly from October falling 3,069 (36%). In November, 58,094 people were expelled by CBP at the SW

[border](#) so about 51,450, or 89%, were expelled by land. And to highlight the magnitude of expulsions, the reduction in all [detention centers in the last 4 weeks was only about 750, to 15,943](#), down from about 41,000 at year end 2019.

From the time Title 42 was invoked in March [through November, 316,000 people have been expelled by CBP](#) at the southern border. During that time there have been 665 likely deportation flights to Latin America and the Caribbean. ICE will not disclose to us how many people are on a plane, or how many on the plane are being expelled versus deported. But if we assume that throughout this period there were 100 people per plane, and that between 70% and 80% on each plane were expelled during this time, **that would mean approximately 50,000 would have been expelled by air with a massive 265,000 (85%) by land. People were pushed into the border towns in [Mexico, in the midst of a pandemic](#)** that could be characterized as out of control in Mexico.

Moreover, based on 265,000 expulsions by land, and that [70% of encounters have been of Mexican nationals](#) from March, it means that around 30%, or, an estimated 70,000 people (with a -10,000 adjustment for recidivism) not native to Mexico, primarily natives of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, may have been expelled by land into a country in which they most likely know no one and have no means of support or protection. [Based on IOM return data](#) and encounter statistics it can be reasonably estimated that 53,000 people from Northern Triangle countries alone have been expelled by land into Mexico. To be sure, encounters may be overstated somewhat because they count attempts, not people, and the [recidivism rate is now near 40%](#), but by any account the impact on Mexican border towns is significant.

Because we believe encounters and the resulting expulsions are a major driver of deportation/expulsion flight activity now we will take some time to analyze the CBP encounters at the SW border for November, the latest data available.

COMPOSITION OF CBP ENCOUNTERS AT THE SW BORDER IN OCTOBER [\(see trends in the charts on pp.14-15\)](#)

Composition of encounters (67,101) by country of origin: Of the 67,101 encounters in November, 40,728 (61%) were from Mexico, with 10,356 (15%) from Guatemala, 7,981 (12%) from Honduras, 3,573 (5%) from El Salvador, and 4,463 (7%) from other countries. We have filed a FOIA request for the detail on those from other countries because we believe this will help explain the variation of deportation flight volumes, especially to Haiti and Ecuador. Unfortunately, it will probably be months, if ever, before we have the information.

Composition of encounters (67,101) by family unit: The composition of the family unit percentage mix in November was similar to October with single adults, unaccompanied minors, and family units at 87% (58,513), 7% (4,467) and 6% (4,121), respectively. Of total encounters, single Mexicans made up 56% (37,563), down from the high percentage of 76% (23,506) in June, and above the 48% (14,134) in January. In January, single adults comprised 73% of encounters, compared to 87% in November. In November, single adults from Mexico decreased 4% (1,298) while those from Central America increased 21% (2,994).

Of the increase in encounters from January of 37,896, the increase of single Mexican adults made up 65% (24,610).

Encounter Decrease (538): In November, CBP encounters at the SW border decreased 538 (1%) from October, following increases of 7,488 and 12,868 in September and October, respectively. Encounters in November were 2.3x higher (37,896) than January and 4.2x higher (50,939) than the low point in April. As mentioned above, moreover, November 2020 saw [the largest number of total apprehensions \(including those inadmissible\) in November over the past 7 years](#).

Encounter Decrease (538) by family unit: Both Family units and UACs decreased in November with Family units down 435 (11%) and UACs down 194 (5%). At the same time, Single adults increased slightly by only 91.

Of the increase in encounters from January of 37,896 (130%), single adults made up 37,149 (up 174%), unaccompanied minors made up 1,787 (up 67%), while family units actually fell by 605 (down 12%).

Encounter Decrease (538) by country of origin: Of the 538 (1%) decrease, encounters of people from Mexico decreased 1,523 (4%); Guatemala increased 1,437 (24%); Honduras increased 887 (18%); El Salvador increased 649 (29%); and other countries decreased significantly by 1,988 (41%). In October, we discussed that encounters of Haitians may have increased significantly resulting in 12 flights, about 4-6 times the typical month. It appears that may have been the case as they would be counted in the “other” category.

Even though encounters of Mexicans decreased by 1,523 in November, the level of 40,728 was the second highest month of 2020 for encounters of Mexicans after October at 42,251.

Expulsions (58,094): In November 87% (58,094) of those encountered by CPB at the southern border (67,101) were expelled. Since March, when Title 42 was invoked, 316,000 or 85%, of all people encountered were expelled and each full month it has been very consistent ranging between 87% and 93%. The absolute number of those expelled decreased 3,221 (5%) in November, as did the percent of encounters expelled from 91% in October. This decrease in expulsions in November was a meaningful contributing factor to the large decrease of 49 deportation flights in November to a total of 80.

Unaccompanied Minor encounters (4,467) and ORR referrals (2,313): The ORR referral rate of encounters in November at 52% was up materially from 33% in October and 32% in September, most likely as a result of the [injunction against expelling Unaccompanied minors that went into effect on 18 November](#). The rate is now over 2/3s of what it was before Title 42 when for January and February it averaged 73%. It was up significantly from the April through July average of only 6% or 83 children per month. **It is reasonable to think that in December the referral rate would approach the pre-COVID 70-75% level** since the percentage of unaccompanied minors from Mexico has recently been relatively consistent with January/February around 40%. [Mexican children are treated differently](#) and are not referred to ORR.

As we said last month, [in response to the propaganda from CBP Acting Head Mark Morgan about the overcrowding potential of Biden policy changes](#), it seems clear that even with a large increase in unaccompanied minor encounters, the Flores settlement, that calls for children to be in ORR shelters for only up to 20 days prior to joining their sponsors, should mitigate any capacity issues if adhered to in a reasonable way. This despite the CBP narrative of overcrowding and without using influx centers. [In October there were an average of 1,929 in ORR custody. There were reports that in Mid-November 3,500 children were with ORR. There is a total of around 13,800 beds \(which includes influx centers\).](#) In October 1,053 children were released to their sponsors, over 2x in September when 416 children were released to their sponsors. Over the last two months it seems as though about ½ of the children in ORR custody the prior month were released to sponsors, although ORR reporting is not definitive.

What we will watch closely, while this injunction remains in place, will be any increase in unaccompanied minor encounters, the ORR referral rate, and the speed at which they move through the ORR shelter system to their sponsors. It will be a fluid situation worth watching.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020, ICE Air completed a mind-bending 1,008 likely deportation flights within the massive total of 4,844 likely total ICE Air flights. Of these ICE Air flights, 758 deportation flights amongst 3,672 total flights were operated deep into the pandemic after 13 March.

In 2020, ICE Air deported people to at least 31 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

What many people lose sight of is that ICE Air operated 2,904 domestic flights in 2020, with 2,214 of these after 13 March, seeding COVID across the US in addition to exporting it through deportation flights. This is why we witness.

In December, likely deportation flights were the same as November at 83, which was almost right at the pandemic monthly average. In December deportation flights were to 17 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa. Total likely ICE Air flights in December were 368, up 12 (3%) from November and 19 (5%) below the pandemic period.

NB: This month we sourced in, and restated 3 prior months, for 5 flight routes to Africa that we could confirm. It is the first time they appear in this report. 11 countries in Africa are represented and 15 deportations.

DECEMBER AND DECEMBER FULL YEAR FLIGHT SUMMARY

In December, there were 368 likely ICE Air flights, up 12 (3%) from November, and down 19 (5%) from the pandemic monthly average. 83 were deportation flights, with 70 return legs, to 17 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

- 83 deportation flights, with 70 return flights, to 17 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa
- 61 domestic flights connecting directly to deportation flights.
- 154 domestic shuffle flights between deportation locations.
- 214 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

Full Year December, there were 4,844 likely ICE Air flights, 54% deportation related (deportation legs, connections and returns) and 46% shuffle flights around the US.

- 1,008 deportation flights, with 932 return flights, to 31 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.
- 679 domestic flights connecting directly to deportation flights.
- 2,225 domestic shuffle flights between deportation locations.
- 2,904 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

DECEMBER FLIGHT INSIGHTS

December deportation flights of 83 were the same as November. Guatemala was down significantly by 8 (47%) and that was offset by increased flights to Mexico (2), Cuba (1), Guyana (1), and Africa (net 2. +1: Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal. -1: DR Congo, Cameroon, Angola).

Likely ICE Air flights deported people to 17 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

- ***December total flights*** of 368 were 101 below (22%) the Pre-COVID average (1 Jan to 13 March). Deportation related flights were 44 below (17%) the pre-COVID monthly average while shuffle flights were down 57 (27%) from that period, most likely reflecting the immediate expulsions from US border towns not requiring movement to interior US cities and a detainee population of under 16,000 that is less than half of what it was in February.
- ***The most frequent deportations*** were to Mexico (40) followed by El Salvador (12), and Guatemala (9), with these 3 countries comprising 73% of deportations in November, with Northern Triangle countries at only 25% and Mexico at 48%. In a “normal” month there probably would have been 13-20 flights to Honduras and because of the hurricane devastation there were none in December (or November).
- ***December deportation flights*** were 17 below (17%) the pre-COVID monthly average (100). The major contributors to the decrease Guatemala down by 34 (79%) and Honduras down by 25 (100%) as a result of 0 flights in December. These decreases were somewhat offset by an increase in flights to Mexico of 35 (primarily expulsions).

Honduras: For the second straight month there have been no deportation flights to Honduras because of the devastation suffered from **Hurricanes Eta and Iota**. We covered the disaster on [pp 3-5 of last month's report](#). The last flight to Honduras was on 31 October, a month that saw 23 deportation flights land in Honduras. We continue to have a looming and unanswered question of what is happening to people from Honduras that are encountered at the border. In November there were almost 8,000 encounters of Hondurans and, as we know, overall 90% of people encountered are expelled. In [October almost 900 Hondurans were returned by air](#). Assuming that that would have been 2,000 over the last two months, have they all been expelled by land into Mexico? Including families? Are some being held by CBP? ICE? and if so, where? So many questions and CBP has refused to answer any of these questions for me.

The first ICE Air deportation to Honduras in 9 weeks landed as I complete this report on 4 January. Rather than the usual destination, San Pedro Sula, it landed in Tegucigalpa, most likely because of the [damage that remains in San Pedro Sula where there were 84 shelters in the city with a capacity of 100,000](#). San Pedro Sula is the economic driver of Honduras and a third of the people there had to leave their homes. [It was estimated that almost ½ of Honduras's 9.5 million population were impacted](#). Shelters are overcrowded and, worse yet, they are **not safe, especially for young girls with many reports of sexual abuse**. It is unconscionable that the US is again returning people into these dangerous conditions.

Through November, 13,500 people have been returned from the US to Honduras by air which is significantly less than our estimate, based on [IOM](#) return and [CBP encounter data](#), and reasonable assumptions, of 23,100 Hondurans expelled directly into Mexico by land just through **November** (Dec. IOM and CBP data not available yet). To a place where they know no one, and with very little support resources.

***Guatemala:* 9 Deportation flights, almost ½ of November (17) and 1/3 of October (29).** We can only assume that encounters were down in December. The only other reason would be more expulsions by land into Mexico. As of this writing the official return statistics for returns has not been posted on the government site, but the [press reported that 675 people were returned by air in December \(full year 21,057 as reported\)](#), which would be a decrease from [November \(1,175\)](#) consistent with the reduction in flights. By comparison, In October, returns were almost 4x December at 2,498.

Through November, 20,400 people have been returned from the US to Guatemala by air which is actually less than our estimate, based on [IOM](#) return and [CBP encounter data](#), and reasonable assumptions, of 22,200 Guatemalans expelled directly into Mexico by land just through **November** (Dec. IOM and CBP data not available yet) . To a place where they know no one, and with very little support resources.

NB: we are reporting 247 flights and the Guatemalan Government is reporting 3 fewer at 244. From a review of internal Guatemalan reports we believe they excluded 2 in April that were “humanitarian” flights of unaccompanied minors during suspension of deportation flights. We include them as deportations. There is another flight in November that we are working to reconcile with Guatemala.

***Haiti:* 2 deportation flights in December, down 1 from November and consistent with most of the year, but down dramatically from 12 in October, which was, for the most part a significant anomaly resulting from a large number of encounters in October** as we reported that we understood the vast majority of people returned to Haiti in October had been expelled under Title-42 and that there had, [at least in one CBP sector](#), been a large number of Haitian encounters. Haiti is an [unstable country whose resources are strapped](#) leaving their people extremely vulnerable in the pandemic. Advocates and Members of Congress, most notably the entire Massachusetts delegation led by Senator Markey, asked Chad Wolf to stop deportation to Haiti in a [letter issued 24 November](#). Flights continued, however, at a pace more consistent with other months.

***El Salvador:* 12 deportation flights in December, up slightly from 11 in November.** Importantly, **9 these flights were coupled with deportations to other countries:** 7 with flights to Ecuador and 2 to Guatemala. In November, 7 of the 11 flights were coupled. However, in October only 1 of the 8 flights was coupled so in terms of capacity, over the last 3 months the flights have been relatively the same.

Through November, 7,423 people have been returned from the US to El Salvador by air which is less than our estimate, based on [IOM](#) return and [CBP encounter data](#), and reasonable assumptions, of 8,100 Salvadorans expelled directly into Mexico by land just through **November** (Dec. IOM and CBP data not available yet). To a place where they know no one, and with very little support resources.

***Mexico:* 40 Flights in December, up 2 from each of the last 3 months. Mexico accepts flights each week to 6 interior cities.** In November flights were to Mexico City (10), Guadalajara (10), Villahermosa (4), Morelia (4), Queretaro (8), and Puebla (4). Each month the distribution between these cities is very consistent. In **November 3,845 Mexican nationals were returned by air**, down 833 from November (4,678) and 96 per plane.

It is unclear why flights increased by 2 when people returned decreased. But, the planes were still almost full. Based on the expulsion rate of 90% that would mean, **despite 40 flights, about 90% of Mexican expulsions were returned by land (33,000).**

From past conversations with spokespeople for CBP, we believe most of the air returns are Mexican nationals who are being expelled under Title 42 with a priority on those who have attempted crossing multiple times so that it will be more difficult for them to return to the border. As mentioned prior, the recidivism rate is around 40%. [In November, 12,659 Mexican Nationals were repatriated by land, down by 400 from October](#) (in addition to the 3,845 returned by air) to Mexico under the repatriation agreement between Mexico and the US. It is unclear under what agreement Title 42 operates. Our inquiry to ICE received no comment based on pending litigation. By air, based on Mexico reporting, it seems all returnees are accounted for under the agreement, but given the gap between [US reported expulsions](#) and [Mexico reported repatriations \(16,504\)](#), many returns seem to be outside of the repatriation agreement, perhaps 20,000 in November alone.

Ecuador: 7 deportation flights in December, up 2 (20%) from November, and the same as October. All 7 flights were coupled with flights to El Salvador.

Cuba: The first deportation flight since 28 February to Cuba took place on 29 December. Cuba instituted a suspension on the basis of the pandemic. For a complete discussion please see the Cuba Full Year section p. 12.

Africa: There was a deportation flight from Alexandria, LA to Africa continuing the pattern of 1 flight every month for the last 4, and perhaps 5 months. This was an Omni Air charter and over the 31- hour duration ICE deported people to 5 countries: Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea. In 5-point chain restraints the entire time. Again, we supported some tireless advocates to disclose what ICE will not, the route and times so there would be a chance to have family and advocates meet the plane in country when possible. Each time we do this and advocates show up for the flight ICE and Omni try to hide what they don't want us to see. They mask the flights and do not file flight plans for public view. So far, we have sources. [Click here for my twitter feed on this deportation journey.](#)

All deportation flights are difficult to witness but those to Africa are extremely painful as we witness with and support a group that includes families and we hear the stories, and in some cases see the photos, of what happens when they return to their country. Sarah Towle captured this horror brilliantly in this [Boston Globe piece this week.](#)

DECEMBER FULL YEAR FLIGHT INSIGHTS

Full Year December, there have been 1,008 likely deportation flights to Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Likely ICE Air flights deported people to 31 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa. There appeared to be flights to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other countries in 2020, but they are very difficult to confirm so to be conservative none have been included.

Flights to The Northern Triangle and Mexico (815) comprise 81% of all deportation flights. Flights to the Northern Triangle (558) comprise 55% of all deportation flights.

- **The top 5 deportation destinations** are Mexico (257), Guatemala (247), Honduras (200), El Salvador (111) and Ecuador (48), accounting for 86% of deportation destinations.
- **The most frequent deportation routes** were Brownsville to Honduras (72), Alexandria, LA to Guatemala (69), Brownsville to Guatemala (64), El Paso to Guadalajara (55) and both Phoenix to Guatemala, and Alexandria to Honduras (41).
- **The most frequent deportation departures** were from Brownsville and Alexandria with 230 and 204, respectively, comprising 43% of all deportation departures. El Paso, Laredo, and Phoenix follow with 107, 80, and 76 flights, respectively, rounding out the top 5 with 69% of deportation departures.

Africa: Please note that we have now sourced into this report 5 African deportation flight routes (15 deportations to 12 countries) that we are highly confident (4 absolutely certain and 1 highly confident) that have occurred over the last 4 months. We updated prior periods for all of these flights. Over 4 months we recorded African deportations to Cameroon (2), DR Congo (2), Kenya (2), Liberia (2), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea. It was reported that on a flight to Kenya that deportees were then taken by commercial flights to Somalia and Sudan, although we could not track these flights.

Cuba: On 29 December Cuba accepted the first deportation flight since 28 February. The flight route was Miami to Alexandria, LA to Havana. There are 5-8 Swift Air (ICE Air contractor) tourist flights from Miami to Havana every day, but the Alexandria connection was unusual. ICE confirmed to us that it was a deportation flight, but they would not confirm or deny that it was the beginning of regular flights or if this was an exception flight. Based on the language from ICE it seems as though Cuba did not agree to a blanket acceptance, but that each flight may be negotiated, although that is not confirmed.

“ ICE was able to complete the removal mission due to several reasons, to include:

1. *The expiration of the Government of Cuba's travel ban mandate on Nov. 11*
2. *The reopening of José Martí International Airport Nov. 15*
3. *The Government of **Cuba's agreement to accept a charter flight on Dec. 29**”*

ICE also told us there were 48 Cubans aboard the flight. [According to ICE about 41,000 Cubans have deportation orders and 681 are awaiting a decision.](#)

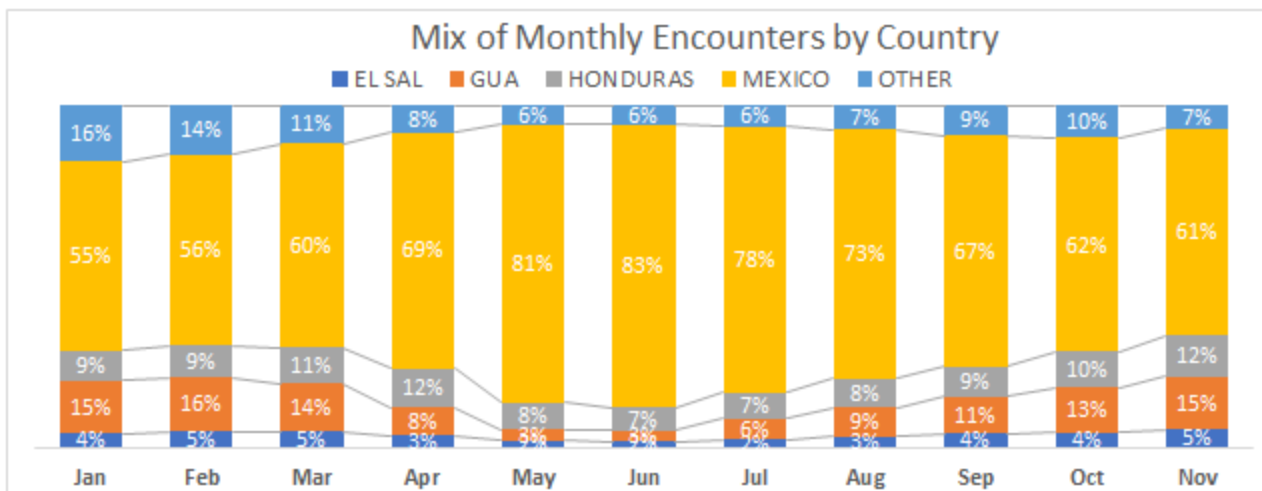
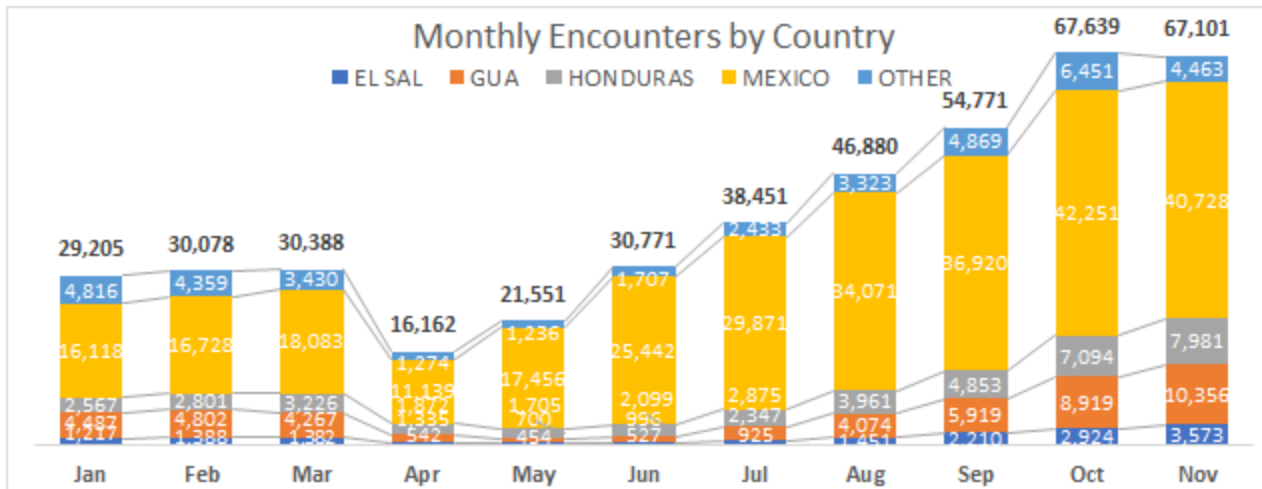
We have not included any January and February flights to Cuba in this report because at that point we did not have a method (we think we do now) to discern tourist flights from deportations. So, to be conservative we excluded all Swift and World Atlantic flights to Cuba. That said we do know that in FY 2020 (ending in Oct 2020), even though there has been only this one flight the last 8 months of that period, [1,583 Cubans were deported compared to FY 2019 and FY 2018 at 1,179 and 463, respectively.](#)

Mexico: 40 flights in December, up 2 from each of the prior 3 months, primarily just because of the timing of the days in December. The impact of T-41 and expulsions can be seen dramatically in the trend of deportations to Mexico with flights in March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December of 5, 0, 8, 23, 29, 29, 38, 38, 38, and 40, respectively. In December flights to Mexico represented 48% of all deportation flights. It is very important to note that the primary reason for these flights is for expulsions under the CDC order (Title 42), and NOT traditional deportations from centers.

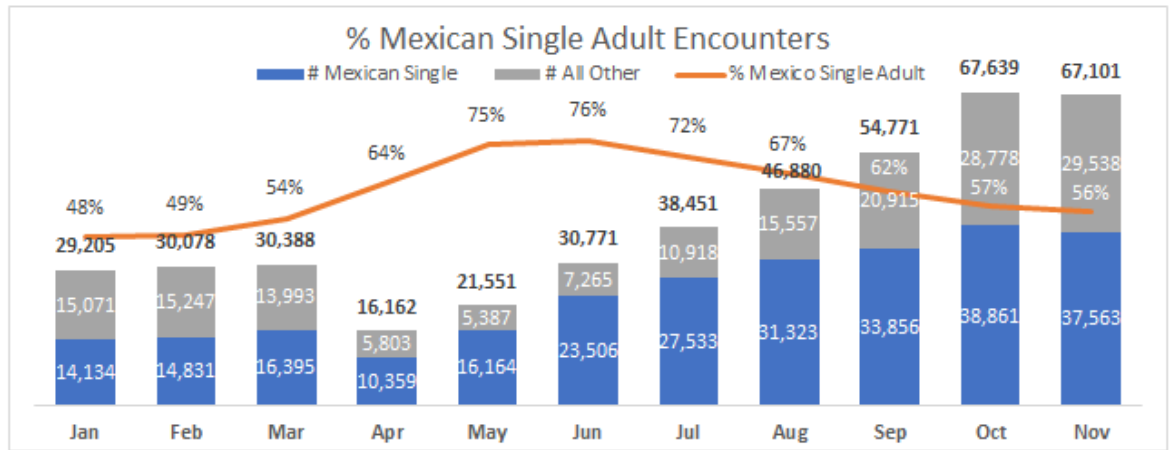
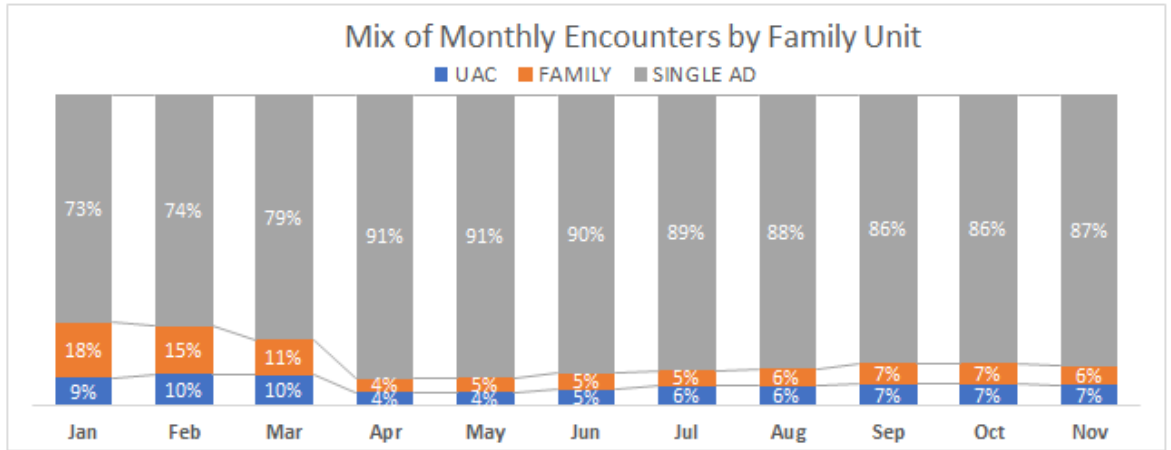
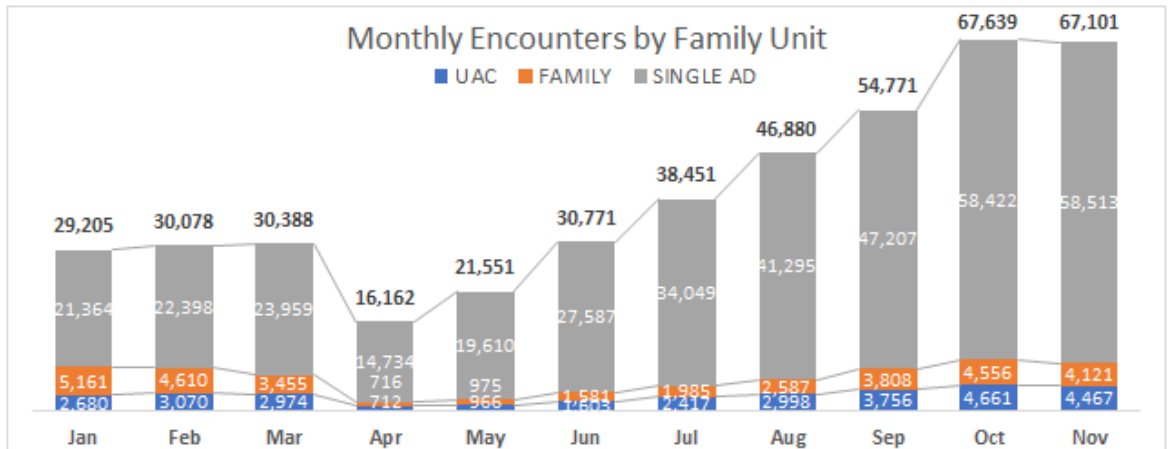
- **A CBP spokesman told us that Mexico chooses the destination locations.** We asked Mexico Immigration and Nationalization about how destinations are chosen and they referred us to the Foreign Ministry which has yet to answer our inquiry. We assume the number of locations has expanded with the number of flights so as not to overwhelm any one location in the midst of the pandemic with [4,678 Mexican Nationals returned by air](#) in November to the interior of Mexico. **Our hypothesis is that the dominant reasons for deportations/expulsions by air are to relieve pressure on Mexican border towns and, equally important, to punish migrants for multiple crossing attempts (40% recidivism reported in July), something landing in the south of Mexico would help accomplish.**
- **[CBP reported](#) that the number of single Mexican adults encountered increased significantly from 150,000 to 229,000 in FY2020 (Sept-Oct).** Encounters of all Mexican Nationals increased to 253,118 from 166,458 in FY2020 as a result of a significant acceleration in recent months. **That's an increase of 52% while at the same time encounters from the Northern Triangle countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador) will be down in the range of 82 – 84% in 2020.**
- **Encounters of Mexicans peaked in 2020 in October at 42,200 and dropped slightly in November (the last month reported) to 40,700.** Likely reasons for the increase in encounters of Mexicans in 2020 include escalating turf and drug wars and the impacts of COVID, both of which have contributed to the already [challenging economic conditions in Mexico](#). Moreover, and perhaps counterintuitively, the CDC order (Title 42), that has put a tourniquet around the border for those who want to go through the asylum process, may be encouraging more Mexican nationals to cross. Expulsion does not carry the same penalty as deportation so recidivism has escalated with CBP reporting [40% of encounters are from repeat crossers](#).

Year-to-date, the busiest cities for combined departure and destination for domestic flights (connection and shuffle) are Alexandria (1,022), Brownsville (947) and Phoenix (663).

- **The most frequent domestic flight routes** are consistent and are Alexandria, LA to Brownsville (197), Brownsville to Alexandria (128), Phoenix to El Paso (109), and Phoenix to San Diego (90), San Antonio to Brownsville (80).
- **Alexandria LA** had a very balanced mix of flights originating to Central America with 69 to Guatemala, 41 to Honduras, and 39 to El Salvador, reinforcing their role as a major concentration point for detainees.



Customs and Border Patrol Encounters at the Southern Border.



Customs and Border Patrol Encounters at the Southern Border.

TRACKING ICE AIR

ICE Air contracted with the airline broker Classic Air Charters. They in turn subcontracted the flights to World Atlantic (Caribbean Sun) and Swift Air (nka iAero). Flights on World Atlantic were substantially reduced in March and they have not flown an ICE Air flight since mid-March.

ICE Air does not disclose information or data about their flights. Our information is based on securing all flight information from the publicly available FlightAware application for World Atlantic and Swift. We then filter the flights to the likely ICE Air deportation and destination locations to identify, within a small margin of error, the deportation flights. **To do this we use the knowledge and experience we gained through tracking ICE Air for 8 months.** Any errors in our estimations we believe are small and certainly immaterial to the analysis that follows.

The domestic analysis was particularly difficult in that both Swift and World Atlantic fly many more non- ICE Air charters domestically than internationally, so establishing business rules to filter to just ICE Air flights becomes much more dependent on understanding the specific planes in the fleets used for ICE Air, the locations of detention centers, regular ICE Air flight patterns, and knowledge of other partners Swift and World Atlantic serve and their common destinations. **As such, the margin of error may be somewhat higher in this domestic analysis than the deportation analysis, but we are confident it is within a reasonable margin of error** and, since any errors would most likely occur randomly over time, that the comparative time period analysis is quite sound. In certain very limited cases, such as Cuba, our confidence was not high enough to determine regular flights from deportations so we excluded them all to be conservative. **A pre/early COVID domestic flights comparison can be found in our [“ICE Air 1,677 flights while COVID rages.”](#)**

OUT OF SCOPE

- **Our pre/early COVID deportation detailed comparative analysis can be found in our [“ICE Air Deportations: Has COVID -19 Changed Anything?” published May 7, 2020.](#)**
- **The number of detainees in total or on any flight.** ICE discloses none of these numbers and there is no reasonable way to estimate. In April 2019 Phil Neff from the University of Washington Center for Human Rights published a piece that did analyze passenger data secured through a FOIA request in *“Hidden in Plain Sight: ICE Air and the Machinery of Mass Deportation.”* We understand that this piece may be updated and look forward to the analysis.
- **That said, we know from how the pandemic spreads that you do not need a plane load of infected people to seed and spread COVID. A few people carrying the virus can spread it quickly and devastatingly.**

FLIGHT CATEGORIZATION

We have categorized ICE Air flight legs into 4 categories as follows:

- - **Deportation** – A flight from a domestic ICE Air location to an international deportation destination. They do not include flights from a domestic location to a domestic location on the border where detainees could be deported by land from that point, such as a flight from Alexandria to Brownsville where deportees may be bussed to be deported at the Gateway Bridge. There is no way to determine that the specific flight is for deportation or not. These flights are included in the domestic pool.
- - **Deportation Return** – A flight subsequent to a deportation flight that returns in one or more legs to the US. There are fewer deportation returns than deportations because in some instances there are multiple deportation destinations. For example, a flight from Brownsville to El Salvador to Ecuador to Brownsville would include 2 deportation destinations and 1 return.
- - **Deportation Connection** – A flight leg that is entirely domestic and occurs earlier the same day as a deportation flight for that same plane. For example, if a specific plane flies the route San Antonio to El Paso to Guatemala in the same day, then that would be 1 deportation connection (San Antonio to El Paso) and 1 deportation flight (El Paso to Guatemala).
- - **Shuffle** – A fully domestic flight that is not a deportation connection. Essentially flights facilitating movement between domestic detention centers.
- **It should be noted that we report each deportation location as a separate event, even if there are multiple deportation countries on the same “route.”** For example, a plane making a deportation stop in El Salvador and then travelling from there for a deportation stop in Ecuador would be counted as 2 deportations. We believe ICE Air would consider that a single “mission” to use their terms, although, like flights they will not confirm.

Total ICE Air Flights YTD 2020 – Deportation and Domestic

Flight Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month			
															H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg
1 Deportation	91	100	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	1,008	21%	0	0%	(17)	(17%)	3	4%
2 Deportation Connection Total Outbound	<u>61</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>679</u>	14%	<u>10</u>	20%	<u>(4)</u>	(6%)	<u>7</u>	12%
3 Deportation	152	166	142	84	110	113	143	123	168	208	134	144	1,687	35%	10	7%	(21)	(13%)	10	7%
4 Deportation Return	<u>88</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>932</u>	19%	<u>(3)</u>	(4%)	<u>(23)</u>	(25%)	<u>(4)</u>	(5%)
5 Total Deportation Related	240	259	225	128	167	182	225	190	258	324	207	214	2,619	54%	7	3%	(44)	(17%)	6	3%
6 Domestic Shuffle	191	210	264	152	192	204	178	164	192	175	149	154	2,225	46%	5	3%	(57)	(27%)	(25)	(14%)
7 Total Flights	431	469	489	280	359	386	403	354	450	499	356	368	4,844	100%	12	3%	(101)	(22%)	(19)	(5%)
8 Total Domestic (Deport Connect + Shuffle)	252	276	315	189	241	249	239	217	260	251	200	215	2,904	60%	15	8%	(61)	(22%)	(18)	(8%)
9 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	21	19	22	22	20	22	23	21	21	22	20	22	255		2	10%	2	10%	0	2%

NB: Each month we send our flight totals, by category, to ICE to confirm or deny that our results are within a reasonable range based on their records. Each month they choose not to confirm, and importantly, they choose not to deny our results. If anything changes this month we will update with a comment.

ICE Air Deportation Destination Cities YTD 2020 (1 of 2)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month	
																H/(L)	% H/(L)	H/(L)	% H/(L)	H/(L)	% H/(L)
Deportation Destination Cities																Pr Mth	Pr Mth	Mth Avg	Mth Avg	Mth Avg	Mth Avg
1	Guatemala City, Guatemala	42	45	33	10	7	7	13	14	21	29	17	9	247	25%	(8)	(47%)	(34)	(79%)	(6)	(38%)
2	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	27	24	19	18	23	19	18	14	15	23	0	0	200	20%	0	n/a	(25)	(100%)	(14)	(100%)
3	San Salvador, El Salvador	11	11	14	8	9	6	9	4	8	8	11	12	111	11%	1	9%	(0)	(3%)	4	43%
4	Mexico City, Mexico	0	0	0	0	8	12	10	8	9	8	8	10	73	7%	2	25%	10	n/a	2	30%
5	Guadalajara, Mexico	2	7	5	0	0	5	9	8	9	9	8	10	72	7%	2	25%	5	92%	4	61%
6	Ecuador	2	4	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	7	5	7	48	5%	2	40%	2	35%	3	90%
7	Villahermosa, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	8	4	3	5	4	37	4%	(1)	(20%)	4	n/a	0	3%
8	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	12	3	2	37	4%	(1)	(33%)	0	0%	(1)	(41%)
9	Queretaro, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	8	8	33	3%	0	0%	8	n/a	5	130%
10	Morelia, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	5	4	23	2%	(1)	(20%)	4	n/a	2	65%
11	Santo Domingo, DR	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	21	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	19%
12	Managua, Nicaragua	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	19	2%	(1)	(50%)	(1)	(38%)	(1)	(37%)
13	Puebla, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	4	4	19	2%	0	0%	4	n/a	2	100%
14	Brazil	0	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	16	2%	1	n/a	(1)	(38%)	(0)	(21%)
15	Bogota, Colombia	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	12	1%	0	0%	0	25%	(0)	(5%)
16	Kingston, Jamaica	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	11	1%	0	0%	0	25%	0	6%
17	Callao, Peru	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)
18	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)
19	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)
20	Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	375%

Continued on Next Page

Pre-COVID = Jan 1 to Mar 13
 In-COVID = Mar 14 to Dec 31

ICE Air Deportation Destination Cities YTD 2020 (2 of 2)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month													
															H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg												
Deportation Destination Cities																																
21	Dem Rep of Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
22	Piarco, Trinidad	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
23	Timehri, Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	375%												
24	Nassau, Bahamas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
25	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	850%												
26	Belize City, Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
27	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	850%												
28	Panama City, Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
29	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	850%												
30	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
31	Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
32	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
33	Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	850%												
34	Argyle, Saint Vincent	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
35	San Jose, Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)												
36	Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	850%												
37	Total	91	100	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	1,008	100%	0	0%	(17)	(17%)	3	4%											
38	Mexico Total	2	7	5	0	8	23	29	29	38	38	38	40	257	25%	2	5%	35	669%	14	56%											
39	Africa Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	5	15	1%	2	67%	5	n/a	3	217%											
40	# Week Days (non-Holiday)	21	19	22	22	20	22	23	21	21	22	20	22	255		2	10%	2	10%	0	2%											

Pre-COVID = Jan 1 to Mar 13
 In-COVID = Mar 14 to Dec 31

ICE Air Deportation Departure Cities YTD 2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month													
															H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) Pre-COVID Mth Avg	H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg	% H/(L) In-COVID Mth Avg												
Deportation Departure Cities																																
1	Brownsville, TX	23	27	20	13	13	13	18	21	17	31	18	16	230	23%	(2)	(11%)	(10)	(38%)	(1)	(8%)											
2	Alexandria, LA	18	17	13	13	14	18	22	11	24	27	17	10	204	20%	(7)	(41%)	(8)	(43%)	(7)	(41%)											
3	El Paso, TX	9	10	11	5	3	5	11	14	11	9	8	11	107	11%	3	38%	1	6%	2	29%											
4	Laredo, TX	6	4	4	1	2	1	6	6	10	19	10	11	80	8%	1	10%	6	112%	4	56%											
5	Phoenix, AZ	15	18	8	0	4	10	4	2	6	4	3	2	76	8%	(1)	(33%)	(13)	(87%)	(2)	(50%)											
6	San Diego, CA	0	0	5	0	4	6	5	5	12	12	13	13	75	7%	0	0%	11	713%	6	74%											
7	Houston, TX	7	9	8	6	7	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	47	5%	0	n/a	(8)	(100%)	(3)	(100%)											
8	Miami, FL	4	5	8	2	0	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	37	4%	1	50%	(2)	(38%)	0	14%											
9	Dallas, TX	5	3	4	0	2	2	5	4	1	0	0	1	27	3%	1	n/a	(3)	(77%)	(1)	(41%)											
10	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	2	2	10	0	0	23	2%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	(2)	(100%)											
11	San Antonio, TX	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	22	2%	0	0%	0	25%	(1)	(53%)											
12	Guatemala City, Guatemala	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	2	13	1%	(2)	(50%)	2	400%	1	58%											
13	San Salvador, El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	12	1%	3	75%	7	n/a	6	454%											
14	San Juan, Puerto Rico	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	10	1%	1	n/a	1	n/a	(0)	(5%)											
15	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	8	1%	0	0%	2	n/a	1	138%											
16	Brazil	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	1%	0	n/a	(2)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)											
17	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1%	0	n/a	(2)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)											
18	Ecuador	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0%	0	n/a	(2)	(100%)	0	n/a											
19	Harlingen/San Benito, TX	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)											
20	Other	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	5	1	3	16	2%	2	200%	3	650%	1	90%											
21	Total	91	100	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	1,008	100%	0	0%	(17)	(17%)	3	4%											

Pre-COVID = Jan 1 to Mar 13
 In-COVID = Mar 14 to Dec 31

22 # Week Days (non-Holiday)

21 19 22 22 20 22 23 21 21 22 20 22 255

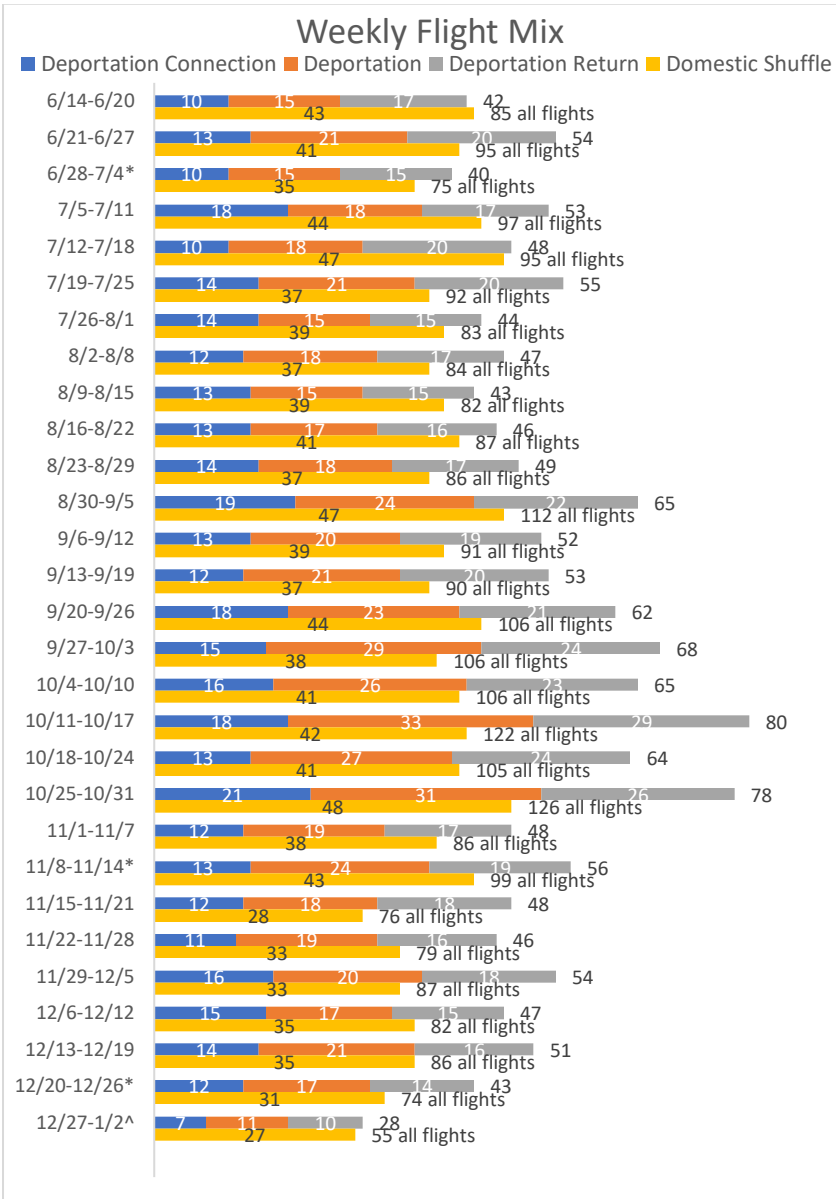
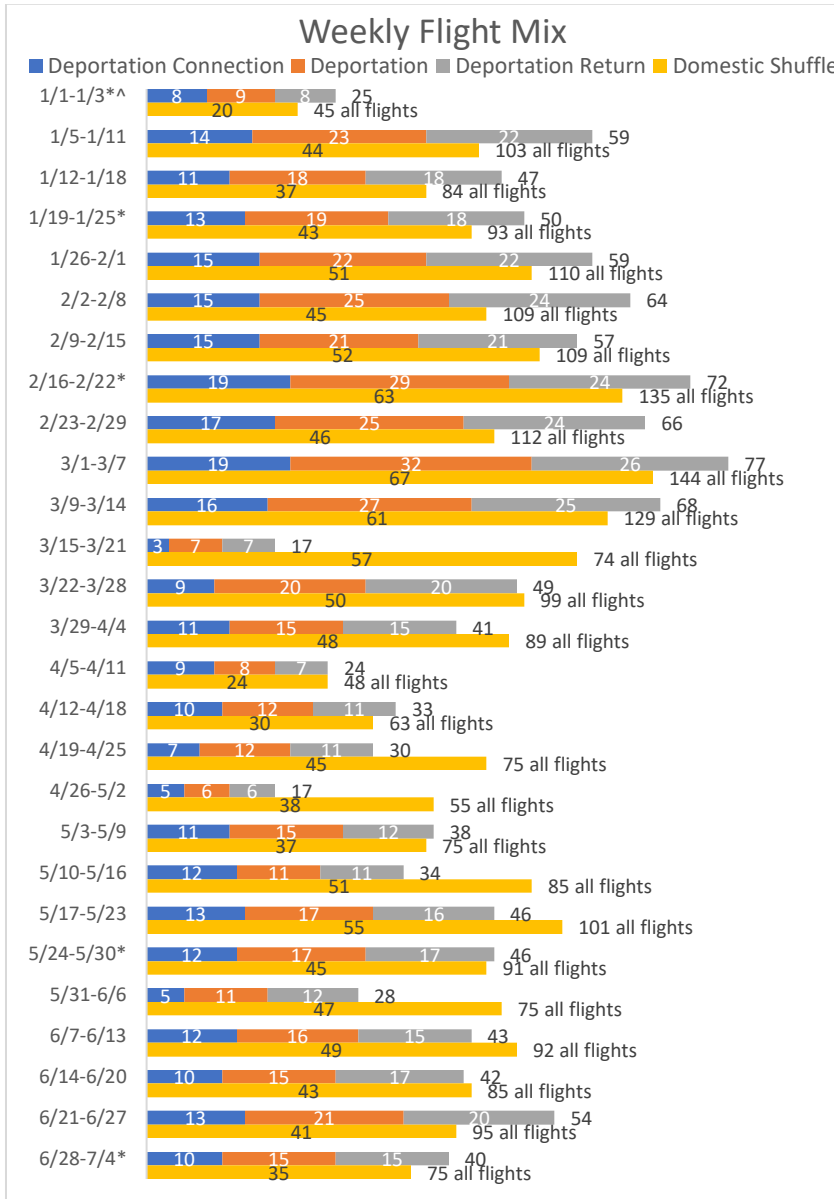
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ICE Air Flights: Pre-COVID and In-COVID

Flight Category	Total ICE Air						Deportation Destination Cities						Deportation Departure Cities				
	Pre-COVID		In-COVID		Total		Pre-COVID		In-COVID		Total		Pre-COVID		In-COVID		Total
	#	%	#	%			#	%	#	%			#	%	#	%	
1 Deportation	250	21%	758	21%	1,008	1 Guatemala City, Guatem	108	43%	139	18%	247	1 Brownsville, TX	64	26%	166	22%	230
2 Deportation Connection	<u>162</u>	14%	<u>517</u>	14%	<u>679</u>	2 San Pedro Sula, Hondur	63	25%	137	18%	200	2 Alexandria, LA	44	18%	160	21%	204
3 Total Outbound Deportation	412	35%	1,275	35%	1,687	3 San Salvador, El Salvad	31	12%	80	11%	111	3 El Paso, TX	26	10%	81	11%	107
4 Deportation Return	<u>232</u>	20%	<u>700</u>	19%	<u>932</u>	4 Mexico City, Mexico	0	0%	73	10%	73	4 Laredo, TX	13	5%	67	9%	80
5 Total Deportation Related	644	55%	1,975	54%	2,619	5 Guadalajara, Mexico	13	5%	59	8%	72	5 Phoenix, AZ	38	15%	38	5%	76
6 Domestic Shuffle	528	45%	1,697	46%	2,225	6 Ecuador	13	5%	35	5%	48	6 San Diego, CA	4	2%	71	9%	75
7 Total Flights	1,172	100%	3,672	100%	4,844	7 Villahermosa, Mexico	0	0%	37	5%	37	7 Houston, TX	20	8%	27	4%	47
8 Total Domestic (Deport Connect + Shuffle)	690	59%	2,214	60%	2,904	8 Port-au-Prince, Haiti	5	2%	32	4%	37	8 Miami, FL	12	5%	25	3%	37
9 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	50		205		255	9 Queretaro, Mexico	0	0%	33	4%	33	9 Dallas, TX	11	4%	16	2%	27
						10 Morelia, Mexico	0	0%	23	3%	23	10 San Pedro Sula, Hondur	1	0%	22	3%	23
						11 Santo Domingo, Dominic	5	2%	16	2%	21	11 San Antonio, TX	2	1%	20	3%	22
						12 Managua, Nicaragua	4	2%	15	2%	19	12 Guatemala City, Guatem	1	0%	12	2%	13
						13 Puebla, Mexico	0	0%	19	3%	19	13 San Salvador, El Salvad	0	0%	12	2%	12
						14 Brazil	4	2%	12	2%	16	14 San Juan, Puerto Rico	0	0%	10	1%	10
						15 Bogota, Colombia	2	1%	10	1%	12	15 Senegal	0	0%	8	1%	8
						16 Kingston, Jamaica	2	1%	9	1%	11	16 Brazil	4	2%	3	0%	7
						17 Callao, Peru	0	0%	3	0%	3	17 Port-au-Prince, Haiti	5	2%	2	0%	7
						18 Cameroon	0	0%	2	0%	2	18 Ecuador	4	2%	0	0%	4
						19 Kenya	0	0%	2	0%	2	19 Harlingen/San Benito, T	0	0%	3	0%	3
						20 Liberia	0	0%	2	0%	2	20 Other	1	0%	15	2%	16
						21 Dem Rep of Congo	0	0%	2	0%	2	21 Total	250	100%	758	100%	1,008
						22 Piarco, Trinidad	0	0%	2	0%	2	22 # Week Days (non-Holic	50		205		255
						23 Timehri, Guyana	0	0%	2	0%	2						
						24 Nassau, Bahamas	0	0%	2	0%	2						
						25 Other	0	0%	12	2%	12						
						26 Total	250	100%	758	100%	1,008						
						27 Mexico Total	13	5%	244	32%	257						
						28 Africa Total	0	0%	15	2%	15						
						28 # Week Days (non-Holic	50		205		255						

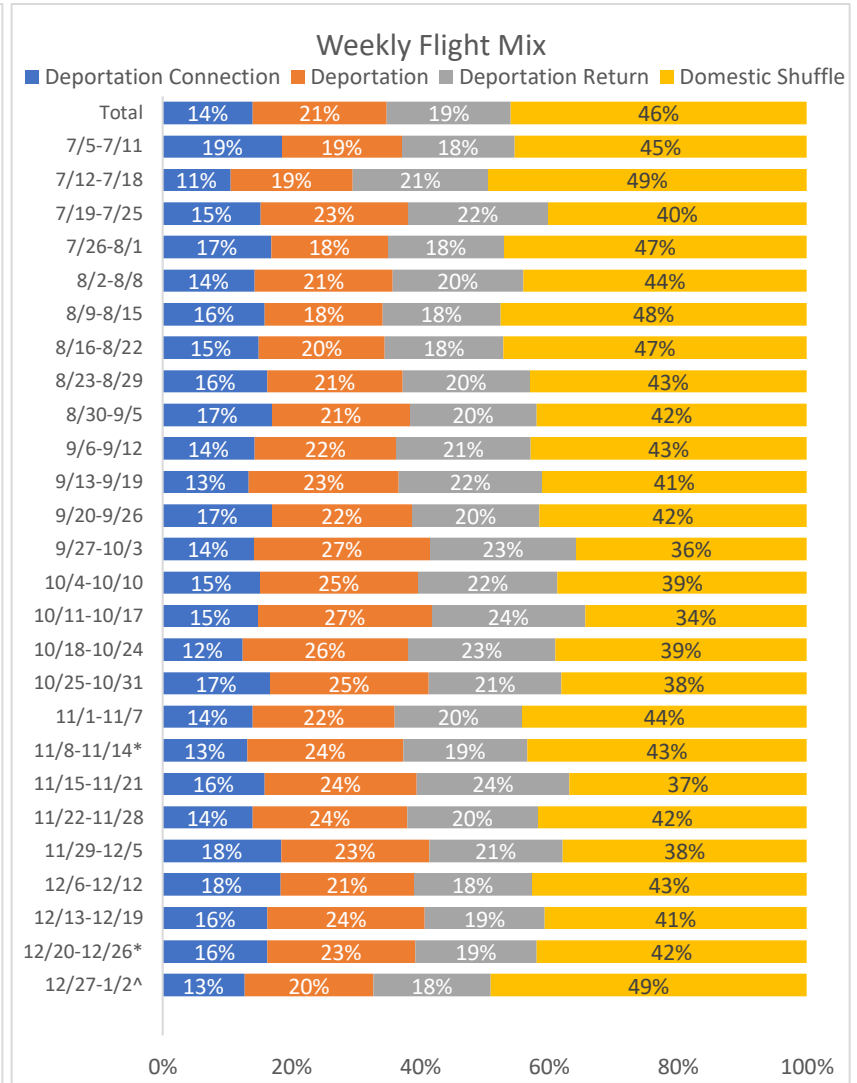
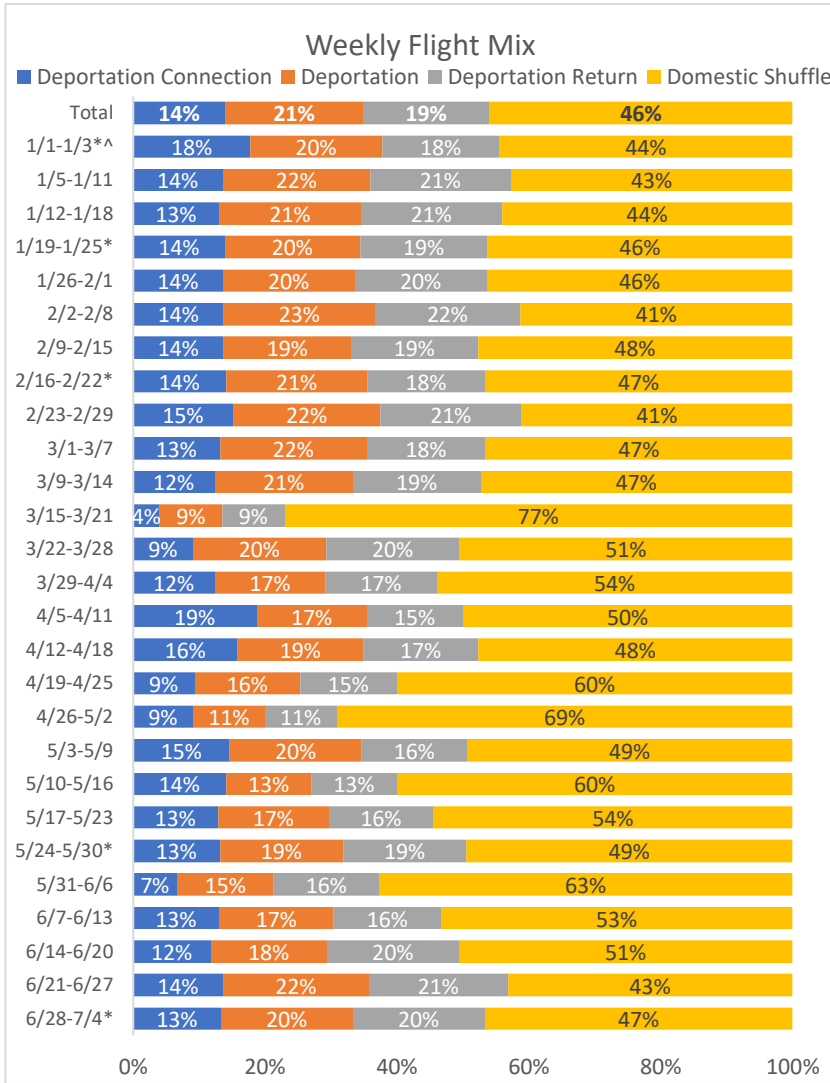
Pre-COVID = Jan 1 to Mar 13
In-COVID = Mar 14 to Dec 31

ICE Air Weekly Flight Mix -



^ short week
* Holiday

Ice Air Weekly Flight Mix - %



^ short week

* Holiday

ICE Air Domestic YTD 2020

Departure City	Destination City												Total	% of Total
	Alexandria, LA	Brownsville, TX	Phoenix, AZ	El Paso, TX	San Diego, CA	Columbus, GA	Laredo, TX	Miami, FL	San Antonio, TX	Houston, TX	Richmond, VA	Other		
Alexandria, LA		197	40	9		11	3	40	10	12	1	180	503	17%
Brownsville, TX	128		23	18	1	19	51	48	41	7		121	457	16%
Phoenix, AZ	51	24	1	109	90	1	1	3	3	1	1	126	411	14%
San Antonio, TX	53	80	4	6	5	24	30	3		8		12	225	8%
Miami, FL	33	15	10		1	80			4	3	1	9	156	5%
Columbus, GA	52	43					13	2	20			12	142	5%
El Paso, TX	19	8	60			1	1	4		1		9	103	4%
San Diego, CA			53	5				5		1		6	70	2%
Richmond, VA	52							1	1			1	55	2%
Harrisburg, PA	7	45										2	54	2%
Toledo, OH											52	1	53	2%
Other	124	78	31	54	45	5	47	13	10	4	0	264	675	23%
Total	519	490	222	201	142	141	133	130	71	57	55	743	2,904	100%
% of Total	18%	17%	8%	7%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	2%	2%	26%	100%	

ICE Air Deportation YTD 2020

Destination City

Departure City	Guatemala City, Guatemala	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	San Salvador, El Salvador	Mexico City, Mexico	Guadalajara, Mexico	Ecuador	Villahermosa, Mexico	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Queretaro, Mexico	Morelia, Mexico	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	Other	Total	% of Total
	Brownsville, TX	64	72	15	19	1	1	21	8	15		2	12	230
Alexandria, LA	69	41	39			5		10			11	29	204	20%
El Paso, TX	31	7	1		55	4	6					3	107	11%
Laredo, TX			24	17			5	10	2	6		16	80	8%
Phoenix, AZ	41	16	4		10		5					0	76	8%
San Diego, CA				37	5				16	17		0	75	7%
Houston, TX	16	23	8									0	47	5%
Miami, FL	16	5				3		7			2	4	37	4%
Dallas, TX	1	22	4									0	27	3%
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	2					18						3	23	2%
San Antonio, TX	6	8	6					2				0	22	2%
Other	1	6	10	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	6	39	80	8%
Total	247	200	111	73	72	48	37	37	33	23	21	106	1,008	100%
% H/(L)	25%	20%	11%	7%	7%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	11%	100%	