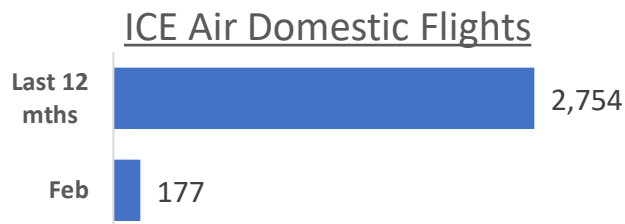
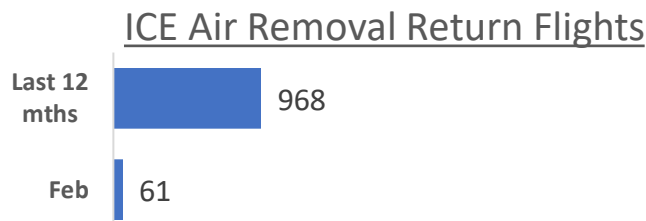
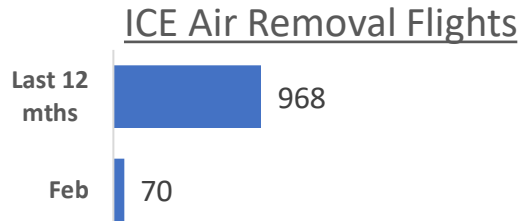
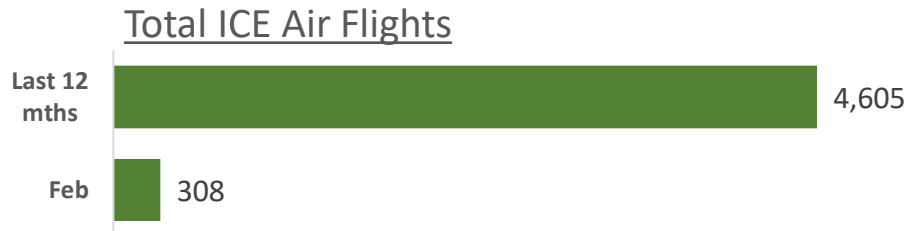


ICE Air Flights

Feb 2021 and Last 12 Months



- March 2, 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:](#)

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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

440,000 people summarily expelled under Title 42 (T-42) because of “health concerns.”
All with their legal right to asylum denied.

40,000 expelled by Ice Air (reasonable estimate).

400,000 expelled by land in Mexico (reasonable estimate).

During the same time, the number of pedestrians, car, bus and truck passengers crossing approaches 90,000,000. Interestingly, no apparent “health concerns.”

OPINION

T-42 becomes even less defensible every day, if it ever was. And the cruel impacts become more and more pronounced.

We are seeing an increase in encounters of unaccompanied minors to be sure. In January there were 5,811 [encounters](#), up 854 (17%) from December and up 2,735 (89%) from January 2020. But, to put it in perspective, encounters of family units is up 2,099 (41%) during the same time. **There has been much debate about the reported capacity issues and forms of detention (yes, detention – the children are not free to leave)** but that is for another discussion.

There has not been, in my view, enough discussion about how Title 42 may be impacting the increase, and most importantly family separation at the border. It is extremely hard for me to believe that all of these children, especially the 70% non-Mexican children, made the journey to the border alone. How many of these children came with families to the border and hit the virtual T-42 wall of hope destruction? Some may have even crossed once as a family only to be pushed back into Mexico. **The decision they face, in hopelessness, is unimaginable.**

- *Do they self-separate to at least give the kids a chance at a real life in the hopes that someday they can make it?*
- *How many separate?*
- *What choice would you make?*
- *Would you send your children to a family member in the US knowing you may never see them again, but that they will live a better life?*

This is what T-42 means on the ground. What it means to families. Let’s not pretend it is justified on health risk grounds. There are far too many [experts that have opined](#) that it is not, and that there are ways to preserve safety. And why do we think the percentage of asylum seekers that are positive is any different than the people you meet in your local grocery store? **It smacks of the [infected immigrant trope](#) so often used in the past.** Let’s not do that. **If the border is closed to asylum because we do not have the political will to surge government resources there to allow people to legally present for protection, then the Administration should say that** and it can be debated rather than tilting at this windmill that is indefensible.

Moreover, by applying it to only .05% of those crossing the border creates a racist stigma that lasts in the minds of some people forever. I print and excerpt from a paper here by Howard Markel and Alexandra Minn Stern titled “ [The Foreignness of Germs: The Persistent Association of Immigrants and Disease in American Society.](#)” It may seem long, but I think it is extremely important to be honest about the motivation of T-42. Otherwise, we will continue to **perpetuate and energize this racist stigma attached by many to immigrants.**

“However, after the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in 1910, U.S. immigration and health officials became uncomfortably aware of the openness of the border and the swelling circulation of insurgents, refugees, and temporary laborers. Besides being cast as transient and uprooted, Mexicans also began to be categorized as diseased and dirty. News of a typhus epidemic in Mexico's interior in 1915 and the discovery of several cases of the fever in El Paso, Texas, in late 1916 led the USPHS to launch a full-scale quarantine in January 1917. According to the USPHS physician in charge at the time, the purpose of the quarantine, which started in El Paso and soon extended to all border stations, was to disinfect and delouse all persons “considered as likely to be vermin infested” (Pierce 1917, 426). Under the constant gaze of attendants, entrants were stripped naked, showered with kerosene, examined for lice and nits, and vaccinated against smallpox. At the end of this process, the scoured clothing was returned to its owners, who also received a PHS certificate verifying that the bearer had “been deloused, bathed, vaccinated, clothing and baggage disinfected” (Pierce 1917, 428). Several months after the quarantine had been in effect, officials reported that the threat of typhus had all but disappeared. Despite this, however, medical inspections remained in force until the late 1930s; a public health response to a manageable epidemic had metamorphosed into a protracted quarantine along the entire U.S.–Mexican border (Stern 1999). Although over time a sizable number of Mexicans—especially recognized commuters, those who were well dressed, and those who rode first class on the train—were exempted from the disinfection drill, the harsh reality and duration of the quarantine helped generate and underscore stereotypes of Mexicans as impure and infectious (Sánchez 1993; Stern 1999).”

We applaud the [release of some of those trapped](#) in some of the most dangerous areas in the world by MPP for two years so they can [continue their asylum cases in the US](#). But let's remember that population **began at 70,000 and around half were denied protection in the kangaroo tent courts** in which almost no one was represented by an attorney and without even the illusion of due process. [Receiving the 25,000 is wonderful](#), but what of the those wrongfully denied and those that frankly just gave up on their cases because of the impossibility of winning regardless of the strength of the case? And, **what about the 27,000 people who were not eligible for MPP and who were metered at the border?** And now, the **440,000 expelled with 400,000 by land into Mexico?** How many of those people are waiting in danger and desperation there for a chance?

The longer the T-42 tourniquet is around the border, the bigger the challenge. People did not just evaporate, and neither did the need and desire, and might I add right, to migrate. T-42 is another binational illusion. Out of sight and out of mind. But the immense danger is real, and every day people die and are subjected to violence because of T-42.

There are two very recent examples of the deadly danger the US has, by policy, chosen to subject innocent people to along the border in Mexico. I strongly urge you to read about the **massacre last month in the state of Tamaulipas, MX** where Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, and Reynosa are located, home to many in MPP, metered and expelled. This is just an example of border life, and death. This article from El Pais [“The](#)

[Tamaulipas Massacre: How the American Dream Dies in Mexico](#)” is a powerful illustration of the familial impacts of the discovery of the 19 charred bodies of mainly indigenous Guatemalan migrants coming to the US for protection were caught in the omnipresent cartel territorial conflicts. Note that 12 members of Mexico’s elite military force are implicated in the massacre. You may ask yourself how this lawlessness continues unchecked. If so, then please read **this piece about the [Governor of Tamaulipas](#) to see how there is not a thin line between the police, military, government, and cartels on the border, but there is no line at all.**

So, yes, we are excited to see our friends from MPP arrive, but we have left so many people behind. We can do better. This country has all the resources and civil society will to open the border, but so far, in my view, the political will is too focused on constraining demand rather than surging the service and relief supply.

Even if we optically restore a process for asylum at our border with Mexico it will be impotent as long as the [virtual walls that exist today in Guatemala](#) and [Mexico](#) are by and large impenetrable. In many ways, [because of US encouragement](#), [our southern border in terms of migration is effectively in Guatemala](#) and southern Mexico. Unless this changes with US encouragement, then “restoring asylum” at our southern border will be a political optical illusion.

[Here are the words of Secretary of State Blinkin](#) in his virtual tour of the Porto Del Norte in El Paso:

"We're taking a new approach to regional migration. That includes working with other governments in the region, including Mexico and the countries of Central America, to address the heartbreaking reasons why people are risking their lives and safety to make it into the United States at any cost. It's dangerous for them, and it goes against our laws.

To anyone thinking about undertaking that journey, our message is: Don't do it. We are strictly enforcing our immigration laws and our border security measures. The border is closed to irregular migration."

I would have liked to have seen the last paragraph read like this:

To anyone thinking about undertaking that journey, our message is: We know it is dangerous now. We are working with urgency and surging resources to all countries along the migration route to provide and implement safe transport. We are also redirecting our massive resources in the US now directed to enforcement, detention and removal to reimagining a frictionless and welcoming asylum process that places the dignity and safety of individuals above all else.

ENCOUNTERS AND EXPULSIONS

Last month we posited that encounters in January would be flat to mildly up from December based on deportation/expulsion flight activity that decreased slightly from 83 in December to 81 in January. As it turned out, January encounters were up 6%. In January, **CBP encounters at the SW border were up only slightly by 6%, (4,151) from 71,047 to 75,198.** That followed increases in October of 14,251 (26%), November of 120 (.1%), and December of -1,905 (3%).

Flights to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador in February were down in total from 27 in January to 21 (22%) in February. Likewise, flights to Mexico were down from 37 in January to 24 in February (48%). We have no visibility into whether there have been fewer expulsions in February, or if there just were more done by land. CBP reporting in about 2 weeks will help us with that. Flight volume, combined with the fact that February encounters are typically close to January, **leads us to we anticipate encounters will be flat to up mildly in February when reported by CBP in mid-March. We do believe UAC encounters will be up countered by family units and single adults. We are probably in the minority with this view.**

Of course, what we do not know for certain because there is no DHS reporting, is how many expulsions are done by land directly into Mexico and how many are by air, and if more expulsions were done by land in December. We should be clear that the vast majority of all expulsions must be occurring by land. Of this there is no question. To illustrate, in January, 79% of the deportation flights were to Mexico and the Northern Triangle countries, where the US returned a total of 5,908 people by air in December based on IOM and MX Government reports: 3,133 to Mexico, 558 to Guatemala, 275 to El Salvador and 1,042 to Honduras following 2 months of no returns because of the hurricanes. Using an estimate of 80 passengers per plane (expulsions and deportations) on 83 return flights in January we would estimate that of the 60,010 expelled, **about 54,000, or 90% expelled by land into the cartel-controlled environs of the border in Mexico. This percentage has been reasonably consistent each month. From the time Title 42 was invoked in March through January, 444,000 people have been expelled by CBP at the southern border. During that time there were 828 likely deportation flights to Latin America and the Caribbean. At a 90% land expulsion rate that means 400,000 people have been expelled by land directly into Mexico. This number is consistent with the only reporting we have seen that is for FY 2020 (through October 2020) that indicates a 9% expulsion rate.**

Moreover, based on 400,000 expulsions by land, and that 66% of encounters have been of Mexican nationals since April, it means that around 34%, **or, an estimated 110,000 people (with a -80,000 adjustment to expulsions or recidivism) not native to Mexico, with over half from Northern Triangle countries,** were expelled in addition to many Haiti, Cuba, Venezuela, and Africa 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 close to 70,000 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, and the impact of border towns on those expelled more than equally significant.

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

COMPOSITION OF CBP ENCOUNTERS AT THE SW BORDER IN DECEMBER (see trends in the charts on pp.12-13)

Composition of encounters (75,198) by country of origin: Of the 75,198 encounters in January, 39,256 (52%) were from Mexico, with 13,089 (17%) from Guatemala, 11,174 (15%) from Honduras, 3,544 (5%) from El Salvador, and 8,135 (11%) from other countries.

The mix of encounters has changed significantly from June when Mexico comprised 83% of encounters and Northern Triangle 12% to January at 52% and 37%, respectively. In September, Mexico comprised 67% of encounters and Northern Triangle 24%.

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 (75,198) by family unit: The composition of the family unit percentage mix in January shifted more toward families. In January, single adults, unaccompanied minors, and family units at 83% (62,231), 8% (5,707) and 10% (7,260), respectively. In December, Families only represented 6%. Of total encounters, single Mexicans made up 48% (36,352), down from the high percentage of 76% (23,506) in June, and above the 48% (14,134) in January. In January 2020, single adults comprised 73% of encounters, compared to 83% in January 2021. In January, single adults from El Salvador decreased 16% (494) while those from Honduras decreased 5% (424) and Guatemala decreased 1% (98). However, single adults from other countries increased 18% (801). We suspect an increase from Haiti based on the number of Haitian flights.

Encounter Increase (4,151): In January, CBP encounters at the SW border increased 4,151 (6%) from December following an increase in December of 1,905 and an increase in November of only 120. Encounters in January 2021 were 2.6x higher (45,993) than January 2020 and 4.7x higher (59,016) than the low point in April. **January 2021 saw the largest number of total apprehensions (including those inadmissible) in January over the past 4 years, over 2x 2017 and 2020 and 1.3x 2019.**

Encounter Increase (4,151) by family unit: All family type units increased in January, with single adults increasing on a percentage basis by the lowest percentage. Family units jumped significantly in January increasing 2,766 (62%) with other countries making up 61% of that increase. Unaccompanied minors increased 852 (18%), single adults only 533 (1%).

Of the increase in encounters from January of 41,425 (142%), single adults made up 39,908 (up 187%), unaccompanied minors made up 2,190 (up 82%), while family units actually fell by 673 (down 13%).

Encounter Increase (4,151) by country of origin: Of the 4,151 (6%) increase, encounters of people from other countries jumped significantly by 2,609 (47%) to 8,135, the highest month in the last 13. The second highest month was October at 7,834. We believe based on flight patterns, that both of these large increases were driven by increases in encounters of Haitians, although CBP will not report that.

El Salvador decreased 414 (10%); Guatemala increased 491 (4%); Honduras increased 496 (5%); Mexico increased 969 (3%).

Expulsions (62,367): In January 83% (62,367) of those encountered by CPB at the southern border (75,195) were expelled. Since April (Title 42 was invoked mid-late March), 437,000 or 89%, of all people encountered were expelled and each full month it has been very consistent ranging between 87% and 93%. Although, this was the third month in a row that it decreased. September – January were 91%, 89%, 85%, and 83% respectively.

Unaccompanied Minor (UM) encounters (5,811) and ORR referrals (4,016): The ORR referral rate of encounters in January at 69% was up materially about the same as December. The Biden Administration does appear to be making good on their pledge to not return UMs. The referral rate based on Non-Mexican UMs was 100%. Both of these rates are similar to the pre-Title 42 rates. And both rates are significantly over the low point in May and June when only 4% of all UMs were referred to ORR.

We are hopeful that with testing and other measures that current non-influx centers can handle the number of UMs. Much of that will depend on the Administration complying with 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.

We also believe that Title 42 may be driving more encounters than would be otherwise happen. We continue to wonder how many families arrive at the border only to find that it is closed in an absolute way to asylum seekers and then make the unimaginable decision to have their children cross alone in search of protection here. **Rescinding Title 42 may stop this form of family separation and lower the need for ORR referrals.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – ICE AIR FLIGHTS

For the 12 months ending February 2021, ICE Air completed an incredible 968 likely removal flights within the massive total of 4,605 likely total ICE Air flights. Of these ICE Air flights, 909 removal flights amongst 4,333 total flights were operated deep into the pandemic after 13 March.

Over the last 12 months, ICE Air deported people to at least 33 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

What many people lose sight of is that ICE Air operated 2,754 domestic flights over the last 12 months, with 2,592 of these after 13 March, seeding COVID across the US in addition to exporting it through deportation flights. This is why we witness.

In February likely removal flights fell to 70, down from December and January, at 83 and 81, respectively. In February, removal flights were to 10 different countries in Latin America, and the Caribbean. Total likely ICE Air flights in February were 308, down 45 (13%) from January and 89 (22%) below the prior 6-month average.

Since the inauguration of President Biden there have been 400 likely ICE Air flights of which 93 were removal flights. Of these 93 flights, 35 (38%) were to Mexico, 28 (30%) were to Northern Triangle Countries (14 El Salvador, 8 Guatemala, 6 Honduras), and 14 (15%) to Haiti.

FEBRUARY AND LAST 12-MONTH FLIGHT SUMMARY

In February, there were 308 likely ICE Air flights, down 45(13%) from January, and down 89 (22%) from the last 6-month average. 70 were removal flights, with 61 return legs, to 10 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean.

- 70 removal flights, with 61 return flights, to 10 different countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.
- 50 domestic flights connecting directly to removal flights.
- 127 domestic shuffle flights between deportation locations.
- 177 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

For the last 12 months, there were 4,605 likely ICE Air flights, 54% removal related (removal legs, connections and returns) and 46% shuffle flights around the US.

- 968 flights, with 883 return flights, to 33 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.
- 654 domestic flights connecting directly to removal flights.
- 2,100 domestic shuffle flights between removal locations.
- 2,754 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

FEBRUARY AND LAST 12-MONTHS FLIGHT INSIGHTS

February Insights

February removal flights of 70 were down from January at 81. The biggest drivers of the change were flights to Haiti up 12 and flights to Mexico down 13. Other than these changes, Honduras was down 3 and all other countries changed by less than 2. Likely ICE Air flights removed people to 10 different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

February total flights of 308 were 89 below (22%) the prior 6-month average. Removal related flights were 52 below (22%) the prior 6-month average while shuffle flights were down 37 (22%) 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 13,800, less than half of what it was in February 2020.

- **The most frequent removals** were to Mexico (24) followed by Haiti (14), El Salvador (10), and Guatemala (6), with these 4 countries comprising 77% of removals in February, with Northern Triangle countries at 44% and Mexico at 34%.
- **February removal flights** were 22 below (23%) the last 6-month average (92). The major contributors to the decrease were Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras down by 13, 10, and 5, respectively. These decreases were offset by the increase in flights to Haiti of 12.
- **February removal flights to the Northern Triangle** comprised 44% of all removal flights, down from 47% over the last 12 months, the variance accounted for by increased flights to Mexico.

Last 12 Month Insights

For the last 12 months, there have been 968 likely removal flights to Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Likely ICE Air flights removed people to 33 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 (755) comprise 78% of all deportation flights. Flights to the Northern Triangle (446) comprise 46% of all deportation flights.

The top 5 removal destinations are Mexico (309), Guatemala (173), Honduras (162), El Salvador (111) and Ecuador (53), accounting for 83% of deportation destinations.

Over the last 6 months, the most frequent removal routes were Alexandria to Guatemala (49), El Paso to Guadalajara (44), San Diego to Mexico City (25), San Diego to Queretaro (24), and Laredo to Mexico City (23).

Over the last 6 months, the most frequent return departures were from Alexandria (110) and Brownsville (105), and San Diego (72) comprising 52% of all return departures. Laredo, El Paso, and San Salvador follow with 71, 55, 24, respectively, rounding out the top 5 with 75% of return departures.

Over the last 6 months, the busiest cities for combined departure and destination for domestic flights (connection and shuffle) are Alexandria (474), Brownsville (443) and Phoenix (346).

- **The most frequent domestic flight routes** are consistent and are Alexandria to Brownsville (108), Phoenix to San Diego (74), Phoenix to El Paso (62), Brownsville to Alexandria (59), and Brownsville to Laredo (57).
- **Alexandria LA** is the key removal departure point for Guatemala with almost half of the flights to Guatemala (49) originating from there along with 18 to Honduras and 19 to El Salvador. **Brownsville** is the other major departure point for the Northern Triangle with 21 removal flights to El Salvador, 16 to Honduras and 14 to Guatemala. Together Brownsville and Alexandria represent 68% of the removal departures to Northern Triangle.

Mexico: Flights fell dramatically from 37 to 24 in February, and the weekly flights almost always at 9, to 3 in the last week of February. 24 is the **fewest monthly flights since June** when there were 23 flights. From September through January, there were between 37 and 40 flights per month.

We understand that most of the people on flights to Mexico are subject to T-42. It is not clear if there are fewer people crossing now, or if more Mexicans are being expelled by land rather than air. We won't know until we see the encounter numbers for February in a couple of weeks. There has been a lot of messaging that the border is closed because of T-42 and that, combined with some perhaps hope in the future on the heels of MPP people crossing may have led to fewer encounters. Or, it could be that Mexico is willing to accept more Mexican

single adults (the majority of Mexican encounters) by land as there are more people being released by CBP, rather than returned than in the past, especially those families with children under 7 in Tamaulipas.

Haiti: Flights increased dramatically from 2 in January to 14, the highest month of any of the last 12. Haiti flights represented 20% of all removal flights in February. **There were 2 or 3 flights every month over the last 12 months, except in October when there were 12.** In both October and in February the increases were the result of significant returns of people subject to T-42 as a result of a big jump in encounters of Haitians. That appears to have subsided, with only 1 flight the last week of February.

Haiti is a very volatile and dangerous country right now and returning people there, even under T-42, has been met with strong resistance by advocates and some members of Congress. It appears [DHS has been researching the issue](#), but flights continue, albeit, at a much slower pace.

El Salvador: Flights decreased by 2 from 12 to 10. Of the 10 flights, **9 were coupled with flights to other countries:** 2 from Guatemala, 6 to Ecuador, and 1 to Honduras. February was slightly lower than November, December and January at 11, 12, and 12, respectively.

In January the [US returned 275 people to El Salvador](#) (23 per flight), down from October, November and December, at 448, 365, and 391. Encounters in January were down 414 (10%).

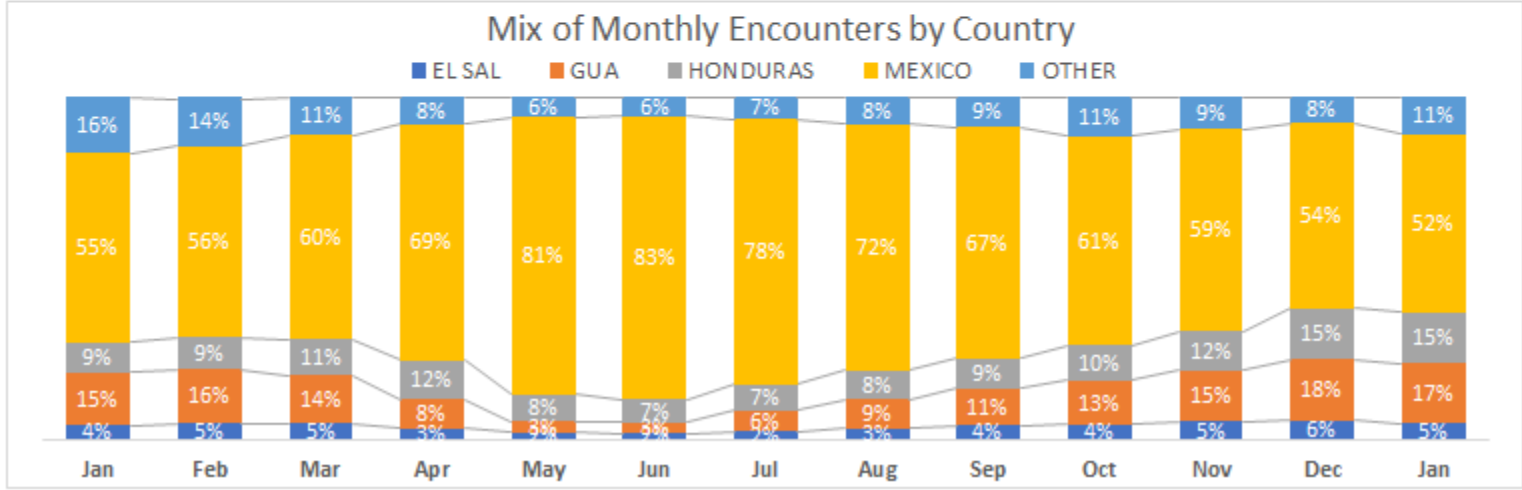
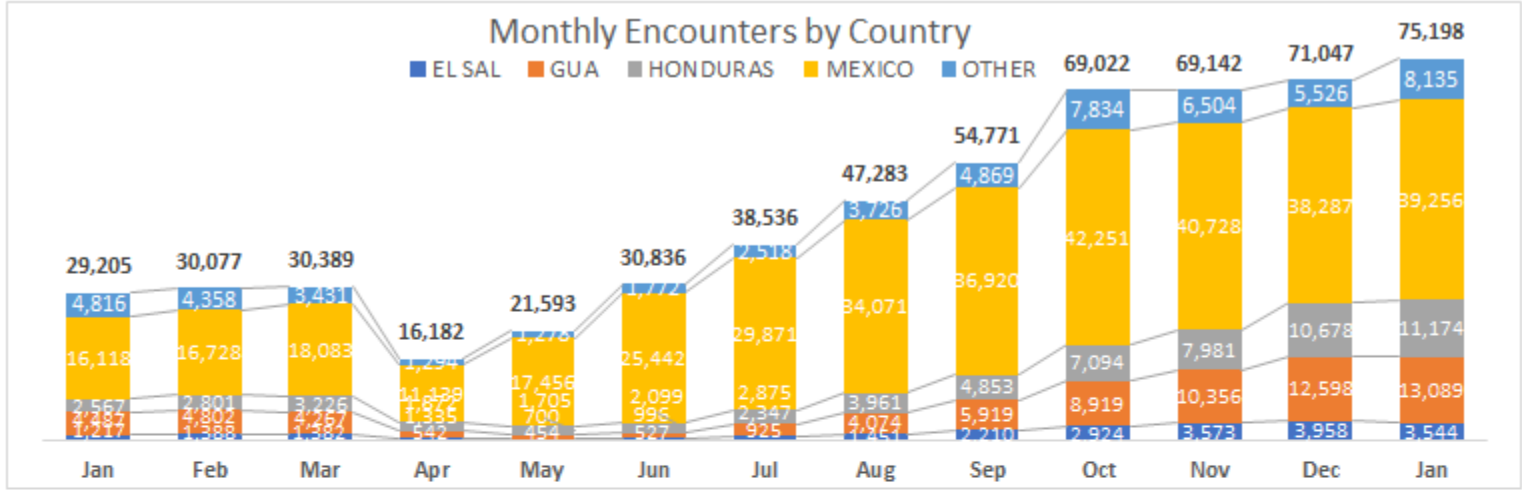
Guatemala: Flights decreased by 1 from 7 in January to 6 in February. The flight activity has been down significantly (average of 7 last 4 months) from September, October and November at 21, 29, and 17 respectively. This is despite encounters of Guatemalans increasing from 5,919 in September to 13,089 in January. It is possible that in summer and fall there were more deportations as detainee numbers fell.

In January, the [US returned 558 people to Guatemala](#) (80 per flight) compared to October, November, and December at 2,506, 1,246, and 696, respectively.

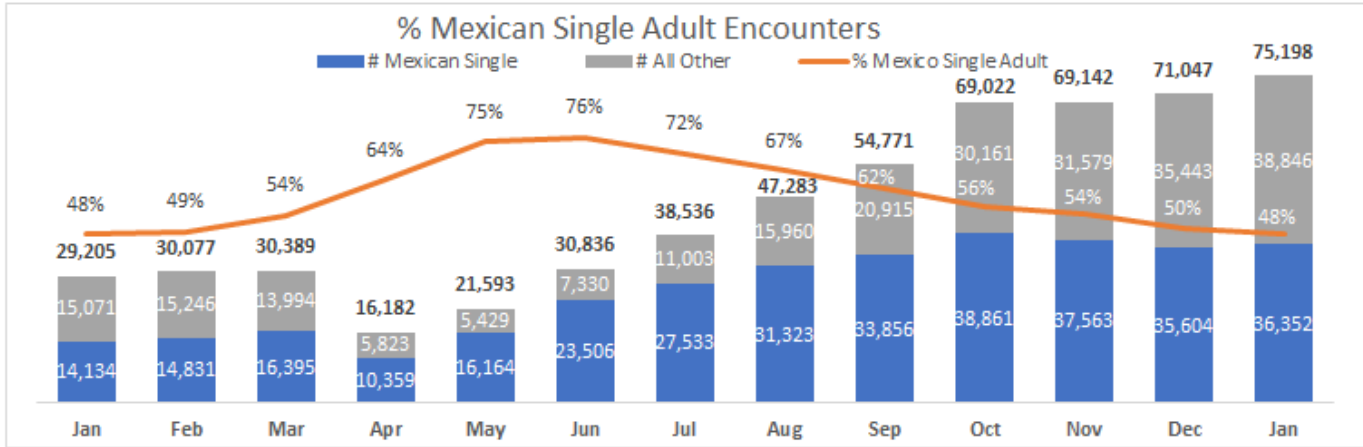
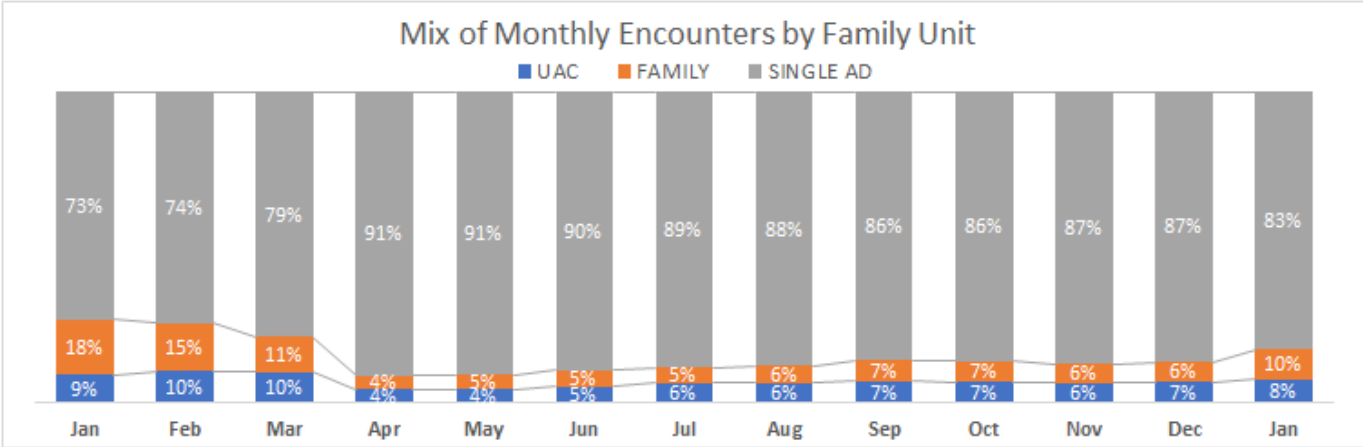
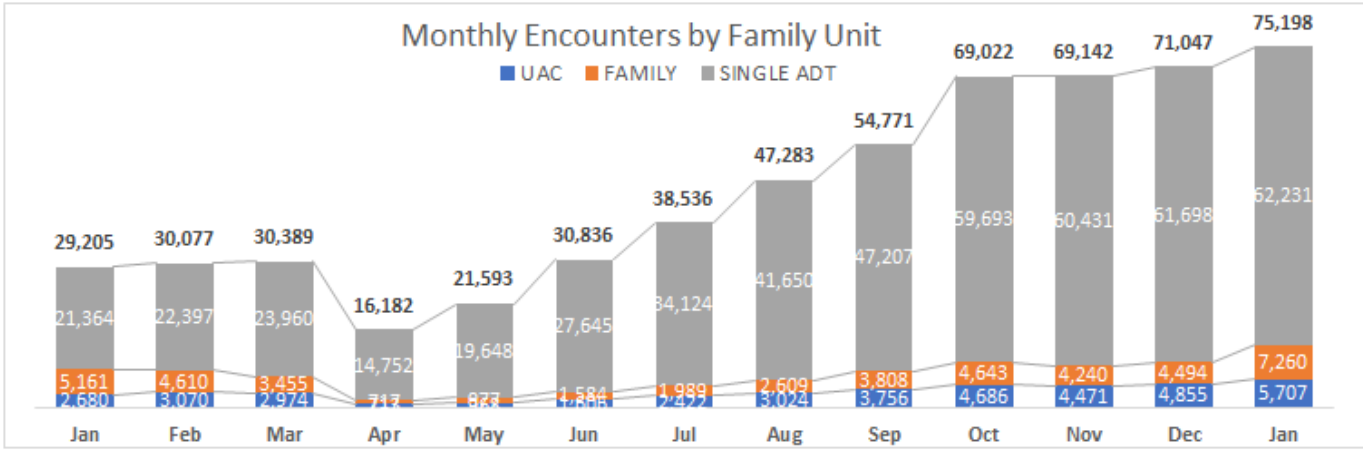
Honduras: Flights decreased to 5 in February from 8 in January. In November and December there were no return flights to Honduras because of the 2 devastating hurricanes. **However, like Guatemala above, return activity has fallen dramatically from September and October** at 15 and 23, respectively. And like Guatemala, encounters have grown from 4,853 in September to 11,174. The relationships between returns and encounters reinforces our belief that in the fall many returns were deportations.

In January, the [US returned 1,042 Hondurans](#) (130 per flight) after returning no one for 2 months following the hurricanes. In October, 893 people were returned.

Ecuador: Flights increased slightly from 5 in January to 6 in February. It's important to note that **each of these flights was coupled with a leg to El Salvador.** This activity is reasonably consistent with flights over the prior 4 months of 5,7,5,5, respectively.



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 2020 and they have not flown an ICE Air flight since mid-March 2020.

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 removal and destination locations to identify, within a small margin of error, the removal flights. **To do this we use the knowledge and experience we gained through tracking ICE Air for over a year 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 removal 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 removals so we excluded 1Q 2020 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 removal detailed comparative analysis can be found in our [“ICE Air Removals: 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 Removal.”* 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 are using the term “removal” rather than “deportation” to reflect that, since T-42, people have been removed on ICE Air flights that have been subject to T-42 and also to deportation orders, often on the same plane.

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

- - **Removal** – A flight from a domestic ICE Air location to an international removal 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 removal or not. These flights are included in the domestic pool.
- - **Removal Return** – A flight subsequent to a removal flight that returns in one or more legs to the US. There are fewer removal returns than removals because in some instances there are multiple removal destinations. For example, a flight from Brownsville to El Salvador to Ecuador to Brownsville would include 2 removal destinations and 1 return.
- - **Removal Connection** – A flight leg that is entirely domestic and occurs earlier the same day as a removal 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 removal connection (San Antonio to El Paso) and 1 removal flight (El Paso to Guatemala).
- - **Shuffle** – A fully domestic flight that is not a removal connection. Essentially flights facilitating movement between domestic detention centers.
- **It should be noted that we report each removal location as a separate event, even if there are multiple removal countries on the same “route.”** For example, a plane making a removal stop in El Salvador and then travelling from there for a removal stop in Ecuador would be counted as 2 removals. 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 2021 – Removal and Domestic

Flight Category	<i>Rolling 12 months</i>												Year To Date	% of Flights	Last 12 Months	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Year to Date	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb					H/(L)	% H/(L)	Prior 6 mth Avg	Prior 6 mth Avg	H/(L)	% H/(L)
1 Removal	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	81	70	151	23%	968	21%	(11)	(14%)	(22)	(23%)	(40)	(21%)
2 Removal Connection Total Outbound	<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>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>102</u>	15%	<u>654</u>	14%	<u>(2)</u>	(4%)	<u>(10)</u>	(17%)	<u>(25)</u>	(20%)
3 Removal	142	84	110	113	143	123	168	208	134	144	133	120	253	38%	1,622	35%	(13)	(10%)	(32)	(21%)	(65)	(20%)
4 Removal Return	<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>71</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>132</u>	20%	<u>883</u>	19%	<u>(10)</u>	(14%)	<u>(20)</u>	(25%)	<u>(49)</u>	(27%)
5 Total Removal Related	225	128	167	182	225	190	258	324	207	214	204	181	385	58%	2,505	54%	(23)	(11%)	(52)	(22%)	(114)	(23%)
6 Domestic Shuffle	264	152	192	204	178	164	192	175	149	154	149	127	276	42%	2,100	46%	(22)	(15%)	(37)	(22%)	(125)	(31%)
7 Total Flights	489	280	359	386	403	354	450	499	356	368	353	308	661	100%	4,605	100%	(45)	(13%)	(89)	(22%)	(239)	(27%)
8 Total Domestic (Remove Connect + Shuffle)	315	189	241	249	239	217	260	251	200	215	201	177	378	57%	2,754	60%	(24)	(12%)	(47)	(21%)	(150)	(28%)
9 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	22	22	20	22	23	21	21	22	20	22	19	19	38		253		0	0%	(2)	(9%)	(2)	(5%)

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 Removal Destination Cities YTD 2021 (1 of 2)

	Removal Destination	<i>Rolling 12 months</i>												Year to Date	% of Flights	Last 12 Months	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Year to Date	
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb					H/(L)	% H/(L)	H/(L)	% H/(L)	Prior Yr	% H/(L)
1	San Salvador, El Salvador	14	8	9	6	9	4	8	8	11	12	12	10	22	15%	111	11%	(2)	(17%)	1	9%	0	0%
2	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	12	3	2	2	14	16	11%	49	5%	12	600%	10	236%	12	300%
3	Queretaro, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	8	8	8	6	14	9%	47	5%	(2)	(25%)	(1)	(12%)	14	n/a
4	Guatemala City, Guat	33	10	7	7	13	14	21	29	17	9	7	6	13	9%	173	18%	(1)	(14%)	(10)	(63%)	(74)	(85%)
5	Honduras	19	18	23	19	18	14	15	23	0	0	8	5	13	9%	162	17%	(3)	(38%)	(5)	(50%)	(38)	(75%)
6	Mexico City, Mexico	0	0	8	12	10	8	9	8	8	10	8	5	13	9%	86	9%	(3)	(38%)	(4)	(41%)	13	n/a
7	Guadalajara, Mexico	5	0	0	5	9	8	9	9	8	10	8	5	13	9%	76	8%	(3)	(38%)	(4)	(42%)	4	44%
8	Ecuador	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	7	5	7	5	6	11	7%	53	5%	1	20%	1	24%	5	83%
9	Morelia, Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	8	5%	31	3%	0	0%	0	0%	8	n/a
10	Puebla, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	4	4	5	2	7	5%	26	3%	(3)	(60%)	(2)	(50%)	7	n/a
11	Villahermosa, Mexico	0	0	0	6	7	8	4	3	5	4	4	2	6	4%	43	4%	(2)	(50%)	(3)	(57%)	6	n/a
12	Santo Domingo, DR	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	4	3%	21	2%	0	0%	0	20%	0	0%
13	Managua, Nicaragua	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	2%	19	2%	(1)	(50%)	(1)	(33%)	0	0%
14	Bogota, Colombia	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1%	12	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
15	Kingston, Jamaica	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1%	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
16	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1%	3	0%	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)	1	n/a
17	Piarco, Trinidad	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1%	3	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	1	n/a
18	Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%	1	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	1	n/a
19	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%	1	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	1	n/a
20	Brazil	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%	15	2%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)

Continued on Next Page

ICE Air Removal Destination Cities YTD 2021 (2 of 2)

	<i>Rolling 12 months</i>												Year to Date	% of Flights	Last 12 Months	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Year to Date	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb					H/(L)	% H/(L)	Prior 6 mth Avg	% H/(L)	Prior Yr Ytd	% H/(L)
Removal Destination																						
21 Callao, Peru	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
22 Dem Rep of Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
23 Nassau, Bahamas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
24 Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	2	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
25 Timehri, Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	2	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
26 Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
27 San Jose, Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
28 Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
29 Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
30 Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
31 Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
32 Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
33 Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
34 Argyle, Saint Vincent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
35 Panama City, Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
36 Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
37 Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
38 Belize City, Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	0	n/a
39 Total	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	81	70	151	100%	968	100%	(11)	(14%)	(22)	(23%)	(121)	(63%)
40 Mexico Total	5	0	8	23	29	29	38	38	38	40	37	24	61	40%	309	32%	(13)	(35%)	(13)	(35%)	52	578%
41 Africa Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	5	3	0	3	2%	18	2%	(3)	(100%)	(3)	(100%)	3	n/a
42 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	22	22	20	22	23	21	21	22	20	22	19	19	38		253		0	0%	(2)	(9%)	(2)	(5%)

ICE Air Removal Departure Cities YTD 2021

	<i>Rolling 12 months</i>												Year to Date	% of Flights	Last 12 Months	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Year to Date	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb					H/(L)	% H/(L)	Prior 6 mth Avg	% H/(L)	Prior Yr Ytd	% H/(L)
Removal Departure																						
1 Alexandria, LA	13	13	14	18	22	11	24	27	17	10	19	13	32	21%	201	21%	(6)	(32%)	(5)	(28%)	(3)	(9%)
2 Brownsville, TX	20	13	13	13	18	21	17	31	18	16	12	11	23	15%	203	21%	(1)	(8%)	(8)	(43%)	(27)	(54%)
3 San Diego, CA	5	0	4	6	5	5	12	12	13	13	11	11	22	15%	97	10%	0	0%	0	0%	22	n/a
4 Laredo, TX	4	1	2	1	6	6	10	19	10	11	9	12	21	14%	91	9%	3	33%	1	11%	11	110%
5 El Paso, TX	11	5	3	5	11	14	11	9	8	11	12	4	16	11%	104	11%	(8)	(67%)	(7)	(63%)	(3)	(16%)
6 San Salvador, El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	5	7	12	8%	24	2%	2	40%	4	147%	12	n/a
7 Phoenix, AZ	8	0	4	10	4	2	6	4	3	2	2	4	6	4%	49	5%	2	100%	1	26%	(27)	(82%)
8 Miami, FL	8	2	0	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	6	4%	34	4%	2	100%	2	71%	(3)	(33%)
9 Guatemala City, Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	5	3%	17	2%	(1)	(33%)	(1)	(20%)	4	400%
10 San Antonio, TX	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	3%	24	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
11 San Juan, Puerto Rico	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1%	11	1%	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)	1	n/a
12 Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%	4	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	(3)	(75%)
13 Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%	1	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	1	n/a
14 Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%	1	0%	(1)	(100%)	(0)	(100%)	1	n/a
15 Houston, TX	8	6	7	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0%	31	3%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	(16)	(100%)
16 Dallas, TX	4	0	2	2	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	19	2%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	(8)	(100%)
17 Honduras	0	0	3	2	3	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0%	22	2%	0	n/a	(2)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)
18 Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0%	8	1%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a
19 Brazil	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6	1%	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)
20 Other	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	5	1	3	0	0	0	0%	21	2%	0	n/a	(2)	(100%)	(2)	(100%)
21 Total	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	81	70	151	100%	968	100%	(11)	(14%)	(22)	(23%)	(40)	(21%)
22 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	22	22	20	22	23	21	21	22	20	22	19	19	38		253		0	0%	(2)	(9%)	(2)	(5%)

Total ICE Air Flights

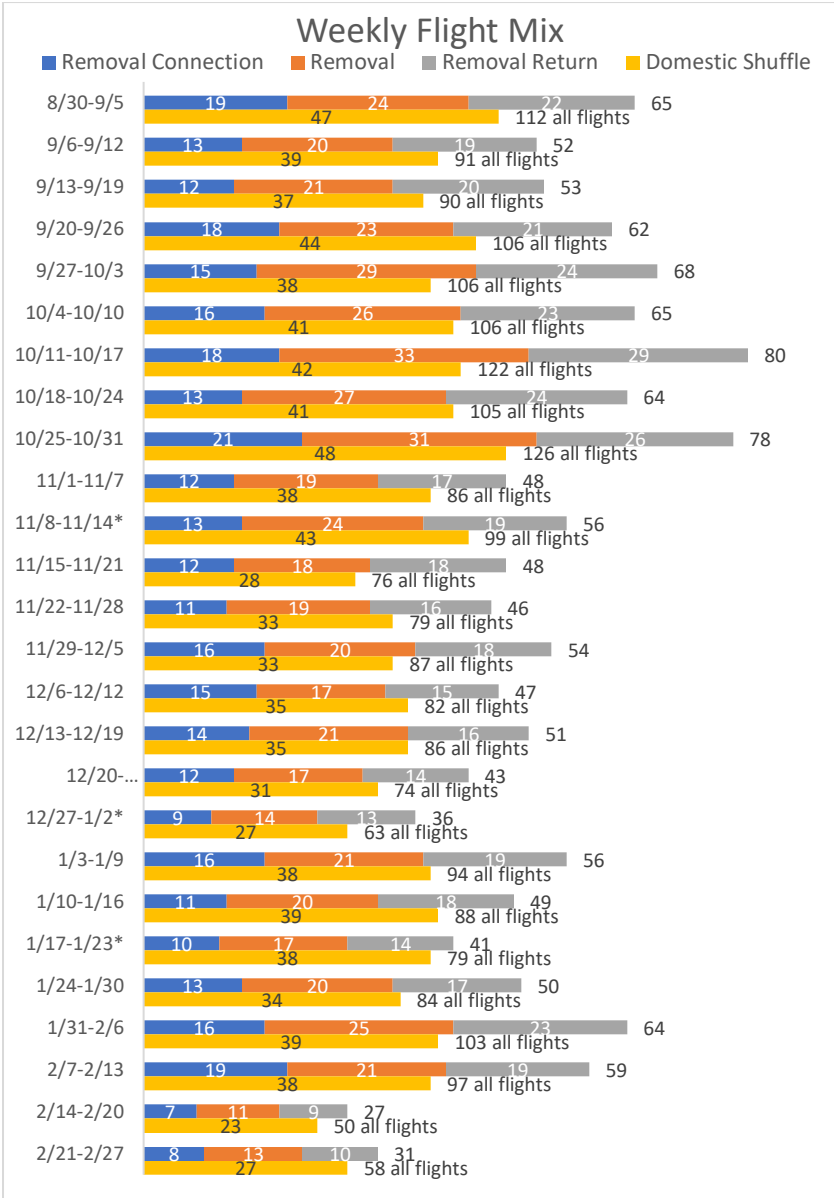
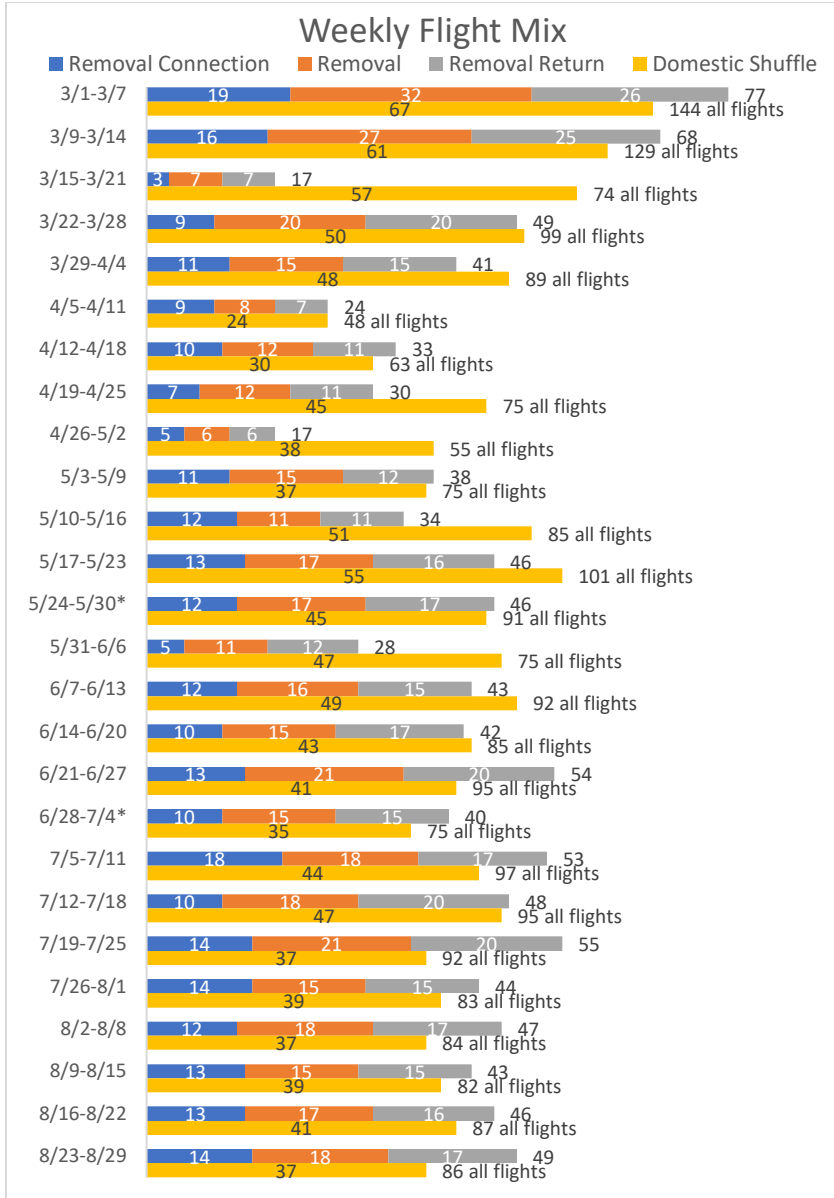
Flight Category	Pre-Biden		Ytd Average				Current Month				Flights since	
	Nov/Dec 2020 Mo Avg	% of Flights	Ytd Mo Avg	H/(L) Pre-Biden	% H/(L) Pre-Biden	% of Flights	Current Month	H/(L) Pre-Biden	% H/(L) Pre-Biden	% of Flights	01/21/21	% of Flights
1 Removal	83	23%	76	(8)	(9%)	23%	70	(13)	(16%)	23%	93	23%
2 Removal Connection	<u>56</u>	15%	<u>51</u>	<u>(5)</u>	(9%)	15%	<u>50</u>	(6)	(11%)	16%	<u>65</u>	16%
3 Total Outbound Removal	139	38%	127	(13)	(9%)	38%	120	(19)	(14%)	39%	158	39%
4 Removal Return	<u>72</u>	20%	<u>66</u>	<u>(6)</u>	(8%)	20%	<u>61</u>	(11)	(15%)	20%	<u>81</u>	20%
5 Total Removal Related	211	58%	193	(18)	(9%)	58%	181	(30)	(14%)	59%	81	59%
6 Domestic Shuffle	152	42%	138	(14)	(9%)	42%	127	(25)	(16%)	41%	161	41%
7 Total Flights	362	100%	331	(32)	(9%)	100%	308	(54)	(15%)	100%	400	100%
8 Total Domestic (Remove Connect + Shuffle)	208	57%	189	(19)	(9%)	57%	177	(31)	(15%)	57%	226	57%
9 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	21		19	(2)	(10%)		19	(2)	(10%)		26	

ICE Air Removal Destination Cities

	Removal Destination	Pre-Biden		Ytd Average				Current Month				Flights	
		Nov/Dec		Ytd Mo Avg	H/(L) Pre-Biden	% H/(L) Pre-Biden	% of Flights	Current Month	H/(L) Pre-Biden	% H/(L) Pre-Biden	% of Flights	Flights since 01/21/21	% of Flights
		2020 Mo Avg	% of Flights										
1	San Salvador, El Salvador	12	14%	11	(1)	(4%)	15%	10	(2)	(13%)	14%	14	15%
2	Guatemala City, Guatemala	13	16%	7	(7)	(50%)	9%	6	(7)	(54%)	9%	8	9%
3	Mexico City, Mexico	9	11%	7	(3)	(28%)	9%	5	(4)	(44%)	7%	7	8%
4	Guadalajara, Mexico	9	11%	7	(3)	(28%)	9%	5	(4)	(44%)	7%	8	9%
5	Queretaro, Mexico	8	10%	7	(1)	(13%)	9%	6	(2)	(25%)	9%	8	9%
6	Ecuador	6	7%	6	(1)	(8%)	7%	6	0	0%	9%	8	9%
7	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	3%	8	6	220%	11%	14	12	460%	20%	14	15%
8	Morelia, Mexico	5	5%	4	(1)	(11%)	5%	4	(1)	(11%)	6%	5	5%
9	Puebla, Mexico	4	5%	4	(1)	(13%)	5%	2	(2)	(50%)	3%	4	4%
10	Villahermosa, Mexico	5	5%	3	(2)	(33%)	4%	2	(3)	(56%)	3%	3	3%
11	Honduras	0	0%	7	7	n/a	9%	5	5	n/a	7%	6	6%
12	Santo Domingo, DR	2	2%	2	0	0%	3%	2	0	0%	3%	2	2%
13	Managua, Nicaragua	2	2%	2	0	0%	2%	1	(1)	(33%)	1%	2	2%
14	Kingston, Jamaica	1	1%	1	0	0%	1%	1	0	0%	1%	2	2%
15	Bogota, Colombia	1	1%	1	0	0%	1%	1	0	0%	1%	2	2%
16	Liberia	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
17	Sierra Leone	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
18	Dem Rep of Congo	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
19	Senegal	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
20	Cameroon	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
21	Nigeria	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
22	Angola	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
23	Mauritania	0	0%	1	1	n/a	1%	0	0	n/a	0%	0	0%
24	Guinea	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
25	Piarco, Trinidad	0	0%	1	1	n/a	1%	0	0	n/a	0%	0	0%
26	Kenya	0	0%	1	1	n/a	1%	0	0	n/a	0%	0	0%
27	Timehri, Guyana	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
28	Gambia	0	0%	1	1	n/a	1%	0	0	n/a	0%	0	0%
29	Brazil	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
30	Cuba	1	1%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	(1)	(100%)	0%	0	0%
31	Total	83	100%	76	(8)	(9%)	100%	70	(13)	(16%)	100%	93	100%
32	# Week Days (non-Holiday)	21		19	(2)	(10%)		19	(2)	(10%)		26	

ICE Air Weekly Flight Mix -

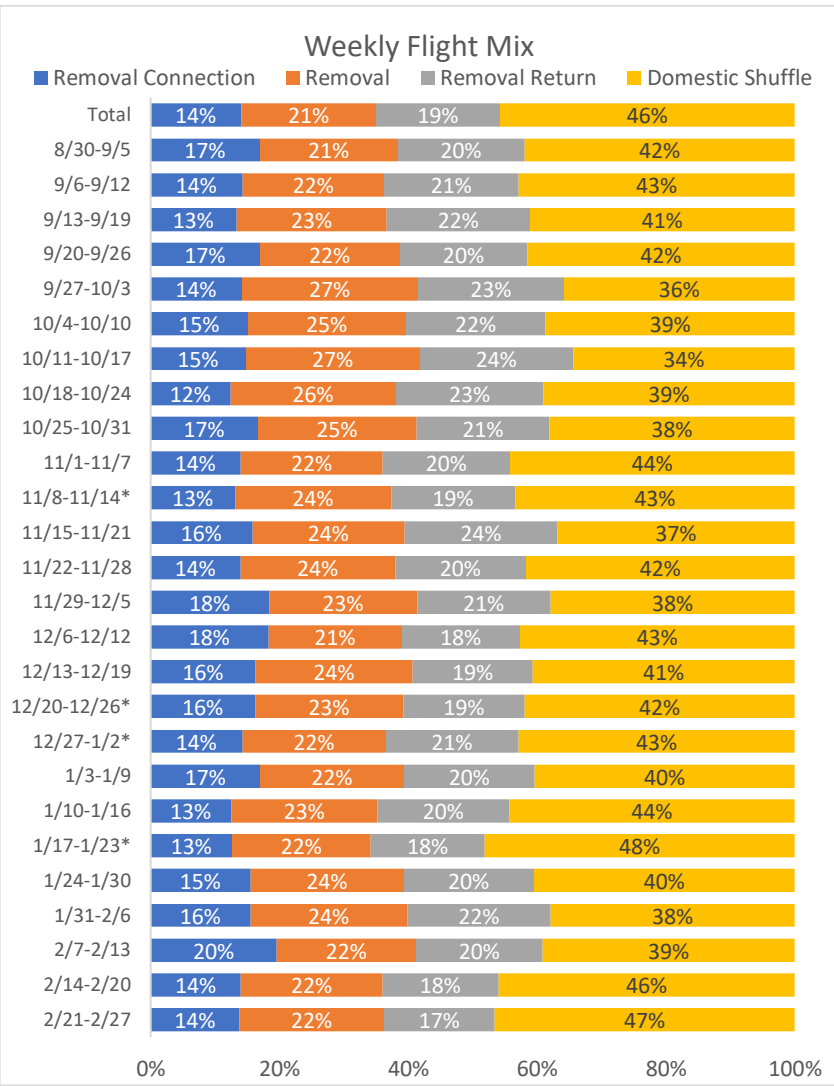
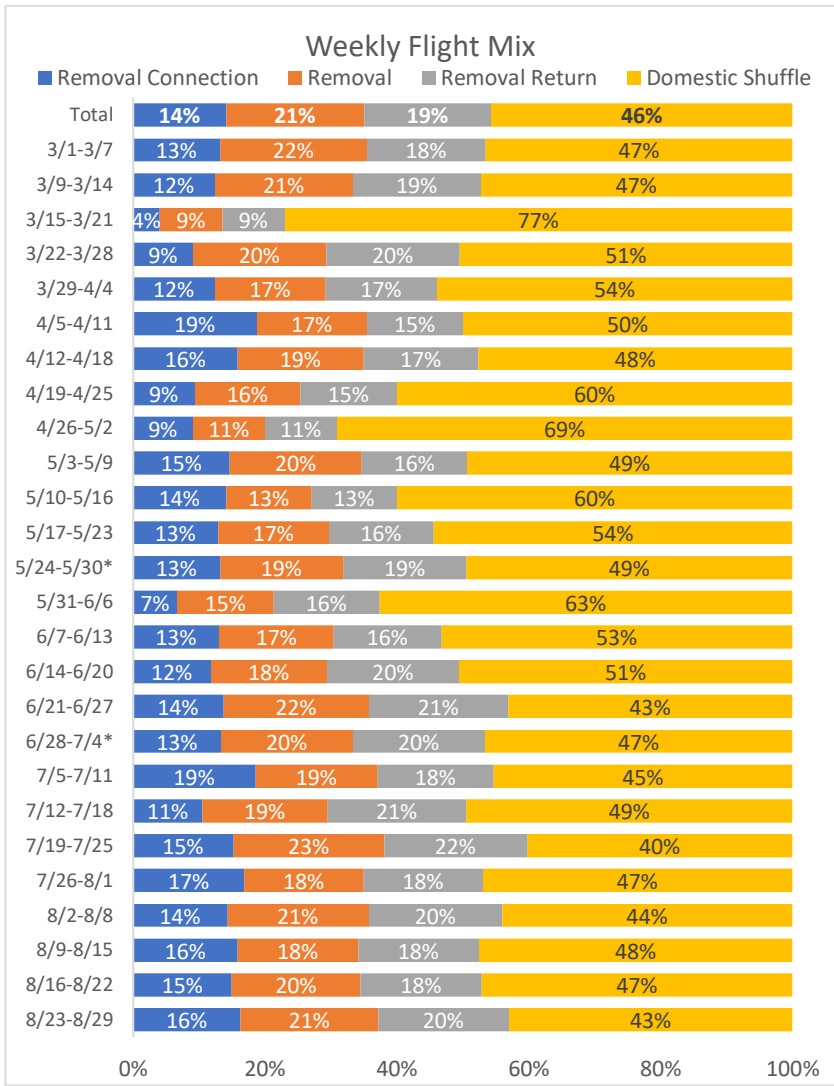
Rolling 12 Months



^ short week
* Holiday

Ice Air Weekly Flight Mix - %

Rolling 12 Months



^ short week

* Holiday

ICE Air Domestic Last 6 months (Sep-Feb)

Departure City	Destination City												Total	% of Total
	Alexandria, LA	Brownsville, TX	Laredo, TX	Phoenix, AZ	San Diego, CA	El Paso, TX	Miami, FL	Columbus, GA	Newark, NJ	Harrisburg, PA	Richmond, VA	Other		
Phoenix, AZ	30	17	1		74	62	3	1		1		52	241	18%
Alexandria, LA		108	1	16		1	15	5	2	18	1	58	225	17%
Brownsville, TX	59		57	20		1	22	12	1		1	51	224	17%
San Antonio, TX	33	17	20			1		4				8	83	6%
Miami, FL	20	3	1	8				24				4	60	5%
Columbus, GA	22	14					2			4		5	47	4%
El Paso, TX	2	2	1	27			3					2	37	3%
Laredo, TX	25	9										0	34	3%
San Diego, CA				26								1	27	2%
Newark, NJ	1		25									1	27	2%
Harrisburg, PA	2	23										1	26	2%
Other	55	26	0	8	24	24	6	1	24	3	23	79	273	21%
Total	249	219	106	105	98	89	51	47	27	26	25	262	1,304	100%
% of Total	19%	17%	8%	8%	8%	7%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	20%	100%	

ICE Air Removals Last 6 months (Sep-Feb)

Destination City

Departure City

	Guatemala City, Guatemala	San Salvador, El Salvador	Honduras	Guadalajara, Mexico	Mexico City, Mexico	Queretaro, Mexico	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Ecuador	Puebla, Mexico	Morelia, Mexico	Villahermosa, Mexico	Other	Total	% of Total
Alexandria, LA	49	19	18				6					18	110	20%
Brownsville, TX	14	21	16			19	7				11	17	105	19%
San Diego, CA					25	24				23		0	72	13%
Laredo, TX		1			23	4	17		15		11	0	71	13%
El Paso, TX	2			44					9			0	55	10%
San Salvador, El Salvador			1					22				1	24	4%
Phoenix, AZ	7	1	6	5					1	1		0	21	4%
Miami, FL	7	1					5					4	17	3%
Guatemala City, Guatemala		14	1					1				0	16	3%
Honduras	2							9				1	12	2%
San Antonio, TX	2	3	6				1					0	12	2%
Other	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	34	6%
Total	89	61	51	49	48	47	36	32	25	24	22	65	549	100%
% H/(L)	16%	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	12%	100%	

Appendix – Full Year 2020

Total ICE Air Flights YTD 2020 – Removal 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		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 Removal	91	100	91	47	61	68	82	70	100	132	83	83	1,008	21%	0	0%	(17)	(17%)	3	4%
2 Removal Connection	<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 Total Outbound Removal	152	166	142	84	110	113	143	123	168	208	134	144	1,687	35%	10	7%	(21)	(13%)	10	7%
4 Removal 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 Removal 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 (Remove 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.

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

ICE Air Removal 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) 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 MthAvg	
Removal Destination Cities																					
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%	

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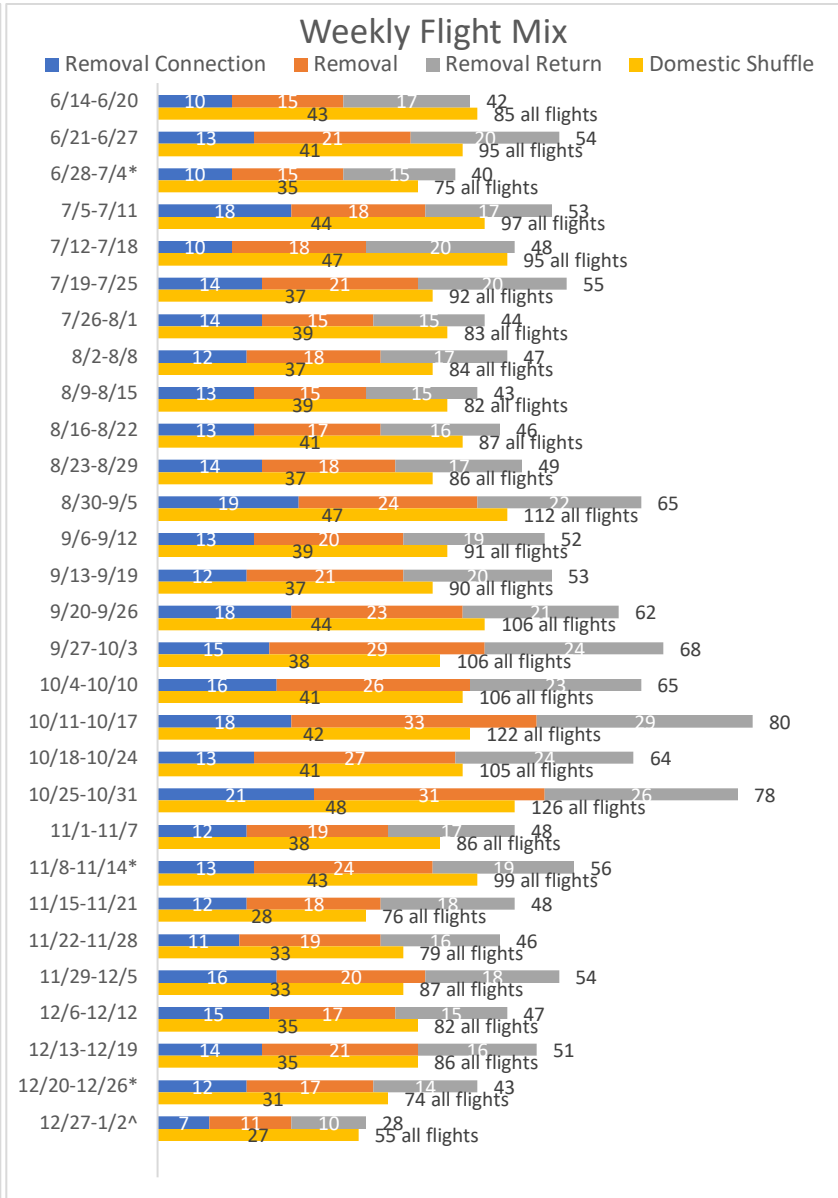
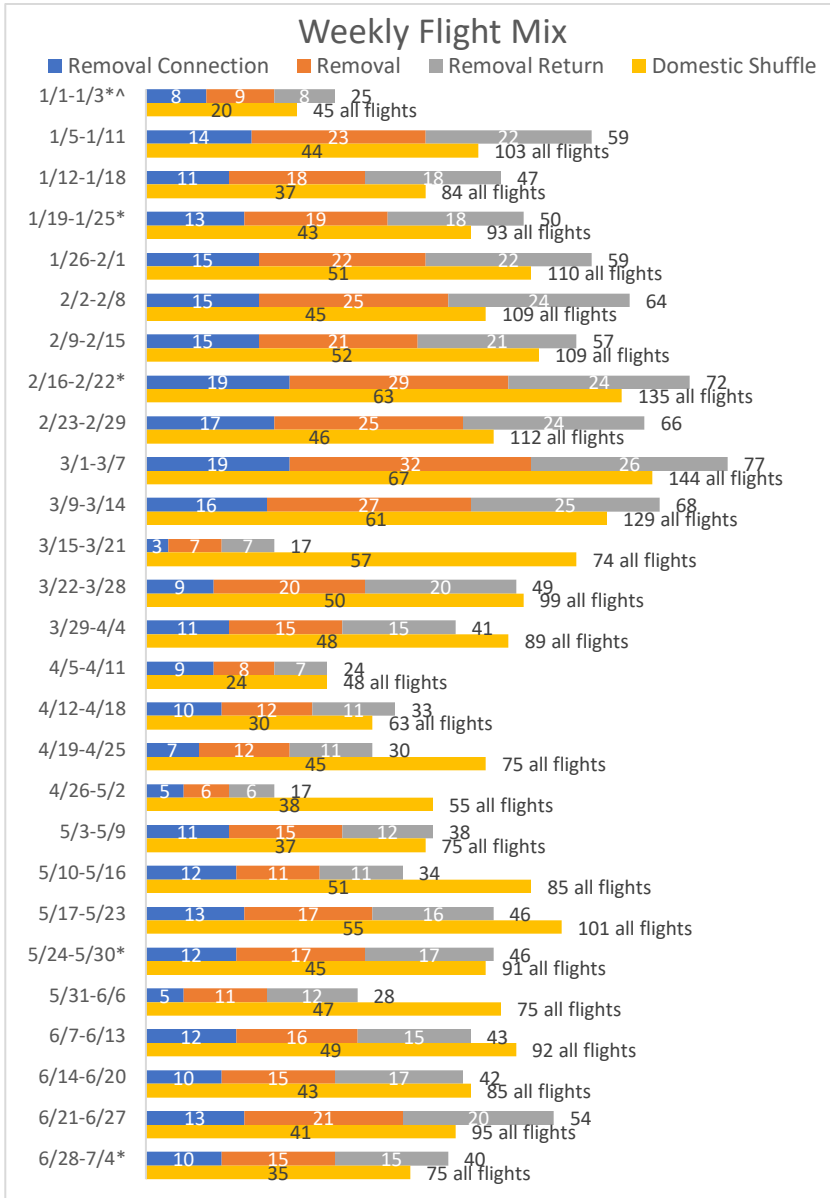
Pre-COVID = Jan 1 to Mar 13
In-COVID = Mar 14 to Dec 31

ICE Air Removal 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											
Removal 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 Weekly Flight Mix -



^ short week
* Holiday