

# ICE Flight Monitor

FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY REPORT



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## Executive Summary

Since taking office on January 20, 2025, the Trump administration has pursued an unprecedented mass deportation agenda. U.S. officials have adopted a range of new tactics, that are legally questionable and undoubtedly cruel, to achieve this objective, including expanding the use of expedited removal, sending people from the United States to offshore detention facilities in the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo, terminating protected legal statuses, disappearing people without due process—including to a high security prison in El Salvador notorious for torture—ramped up interior enforcement, and forcibly transferring individuals to other countries of which they are not citizens. Many of these actions have been determined to be unlawful by federal courts and carried out with little to no transparency, while thousands of peoples’ lives are uprooted from communities across the country, families separated, and their rights systematically violated.

[ICE Flight Monitor](#) responds to this lawlessness and lack of information by using publicly available aviation data to monitor and document flights conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including deportation flights and domestic transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities. The methodology is grounded in Tom Cartwright’s nearly six years of independent work tracking tens of thousands of flights, between 2020 and July 2025, after which the project was transitioned to Human Rights First in August 2025. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, communications with attorneys and family members, and observations from trusted partner organizations. The project also tracks other relevant air operations—such as military planes involved in immigration enforcement and Mexican and Panamanian government deportation flights. ICE routinely carries out a small number of additional removals on commercial flights, which ICE Flight Monitor does not have visibility into.

### The Project Defines the Following Types of U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights As:

<b>Deportation (“Removal”)</b>	Instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop.
<b>Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”)</b>	The transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes, military planes, and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft—to and between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States.
<b>Removal-Related</b>	Connecting flights that move individuals within the United States before an international removal on the same day (“removal connections”), fuel stops en route to international removals, or a returning flight after completing one or more international removal stops.
<b>Layover-Transfer Removal</b>	Instances in which individuals are transported on ICE Air flights to a country other than their own and subsequently transferred to their home country via airline carriers operated by either their home country or by the intermediary country. The Trump administration has used layover-transfer removal flights to carry out deportations to countries with which the U.S. has strained diplomatic relations, including Russia (via Egypt), Iran (via Qatar and Kuwait), and Venezuela (via Honduras).

*Note: Following each publication, data may be corrected or updated as new findings arise. This report includes some retroactive revisions. For the most updated figures, please consult the latest report.*

## ICE Flight Monitor reports the following top findings for February 2026:



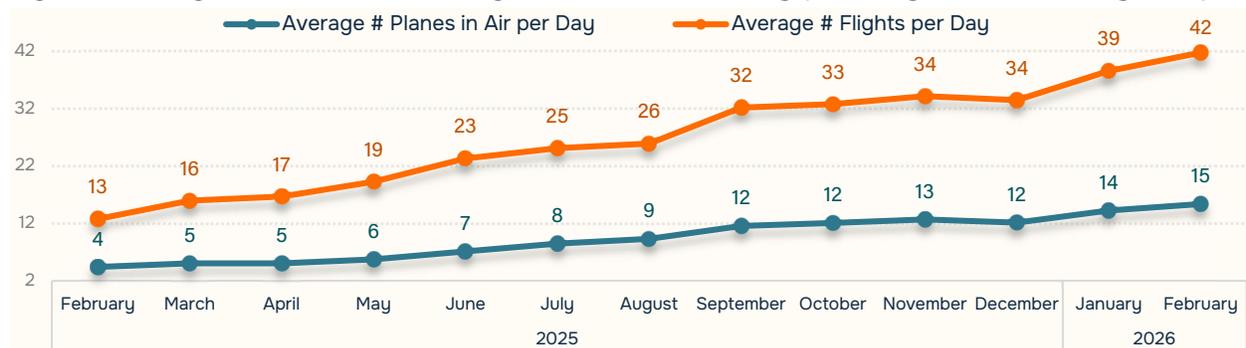
\*In addition to deportation and domestic transfer flights, removal-related flights are included in total enforcement figures.

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

**Bighorn Airways, a New Private Charter Airline Began Conducting ICE Air Flights, Expanding Domestic Transfer Flight Network Between U.S. Detention Centers.** In February, ICE Flight Monitor confirmed that another carrier entered the ICE Air network of private charter companies. It appears that Bighorn Airways planes—37-40-seat regional airliners—began to operate for ICE Air in mid-December, flying frequent routes between Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and Conroe, Texas; Tuscaloosa, Tennessee; Gadsden, Alabama; and Ochopee, Florida (near the Everglades detention facility). In February, at least two eyewitnesses at the Alexandria International Airport reported that individuals boarding and de-boarding these specific Bighorn planes were in shackles, confirming that these planes were indeed carrying detained immigrants. However, no official documents thus far publicly link Bighorn Airways to DHS or CSI Aviation (ICE Air’s airline broker). Since mid-December, there have been 269 domestic shuffle flights on Bighorn charter planes, 173 (51 percent) of which took place in February alone.

**Record Number of Daily Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights Transporting Individuals Between Detention Facilities and Deportation Staging Facilities.** Domestic transfer (or “shuffle”) flights move individuals between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States. Since independent flight tracking began, these flights consistently account for the largest share of total immigration enforcement flights and continue to increase under the second Trump administration. February saw an average of 42 domestic shuffle flights per day, compared to the 39 shuffles per day in January, and 13 shuffles per day in February 2025 (see Figure 1). Despite February having only 28 days, there were at least 1,170 domestic shuffle flights – just slightly fewer than the 1,196 flights recorded in January’s 31 days.

Figure 1: Average Domestic Transfer Flights and Planes per Day (February 2025 - February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

**183 Removal Flights Conducted to 31 Countries in February as Part of the Trump Administration’s Cruel and Lawless Mass Deportation Agenda.** In February, there were 183 removal flights, compared to the 126 flights in February 2025 and 137 in February 2024. In February, removal flights were conducted to 31 countries, three less than the number of destinations in February 2025, but a 63 percent increase from the 19 removal destinations in February 2024. Guatemala and Honduras continue to receive the most removal flights, accounting for 45 percent of the total in February 2026. Notably, February saw the [second removal flight](#) carrying Palestinians to Israel. On February 1, a small Journey jet that departed Phoenix, Arizona landed in Tel Aviv, Israel, where the Palestinians were subsequently [transferred to the occupied West Bank](#).

February removal destinations and number of flights, respectively: Guatemala (45), Honduras (37), Mexico (16), El Salvador (12), Venezuela (12), Colombia (8), Ecuador (8), Nicaragua (8), Brazil (4), Dominican Republic (4), Peru (4), Bahamas (2), Costa Rica (2), Cuba (2), India (2), Jamaica (2), Argentina (1), Bangladesh (1), Benin (1), Cameroon (1), Chad (1), Chile (1), Ghana (1), Haiti (1), Israel (1), Mali (1), Nepal (1), Nigeria (1), Senegal (1), Sierra Leone (1), Sri Lanka (1).

**Forced Third-Country Transfers Continue with the Second Flight Carrying Non-Cameroonians to Cameroon.** The second flight of third-country nationals to Cameroon occurred in February under an [opaque agreement between the United States and Cameroon](#), which departed on the 15th from Alexandria, Louisiana and stopped in Senegal before [landing](#) in Yaoundé. Additionally, in February, the Trump administration conducted flights carrying [non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador](#) and [non-Hondurans to Honduras](#) under the respective Asylum Cooperative Agreements. Non-Guatemalans were also sent to Guatemala and Non-Hondurans were sent to Honduras, outside the parameters of the ACAs. See [Banished by Bargain: Third Country Deportation Watch](#) for more information on third-country transfers, including country agreements.

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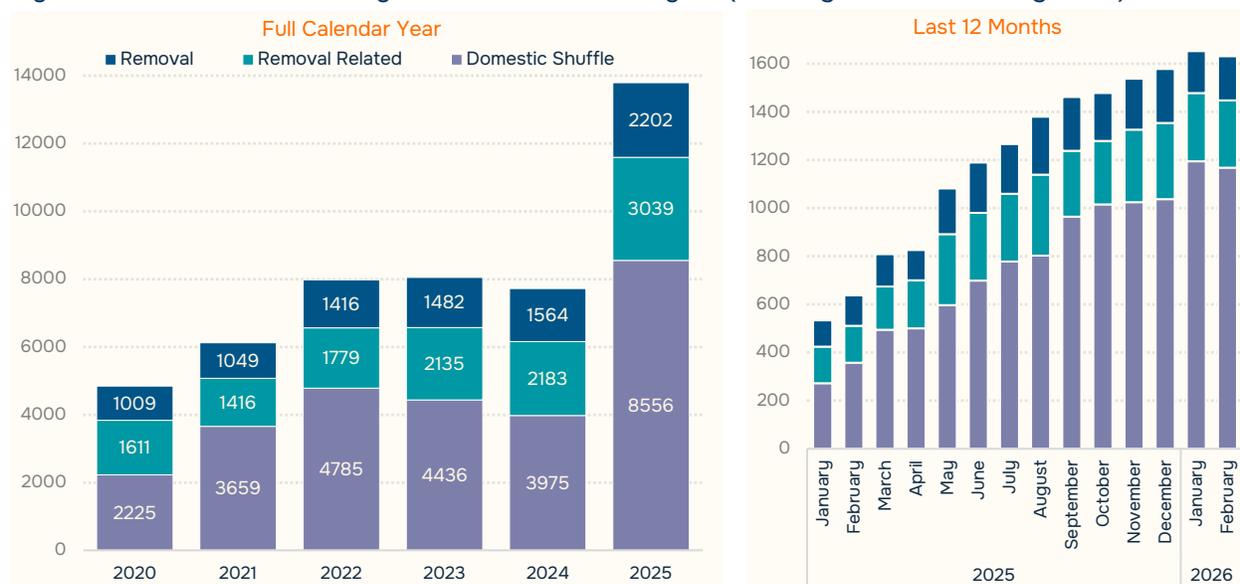
Given the scope of these unlawful transfers, these findings make clear that the Trump administration’s current deportation campaign is unprecedented and dangerous – not only to the rights of those it targets, but also to our democracy. ICE Flight Monitor delivers accessible and reliable data to strengthen public accountability and uphold transparency. The following sections detail ICE Flight Monitor’s tracking from February 2026, including: 1) total U.S. immigration enforcement flights; 2) domestic shuffle flights; 3) U.S. removal flights; 4) flights to and from the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base; and 5) Mexican and Panamanian governments’ deportation flights.

## All U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights

The vast majority of U.S. immigration enforcement flights are carried out by ICE Air Operations (IAO). IAO does not own planes but rather contracts its operations through the airline broker CSI Aviation, which in turn is understood to subcontract several airline carriers. These include GlobalX, Eastern Air Express, Bighorn Airways, Avelo Airlines (Avelo stopped operating ICE flights on February 8), Eastern Air, OMNI Air, and Key Lime Air, as well as small charter planes operated by Gryphon Air (ATS) and Journey Aviation. Among all carriers, Avelo Airlines and Key Lime Air are the only companies that also operate scheduled commercial passenger service, selling tickets directly to the public. In addition, Air Wisconsin Airlines recently [sold its operating license and 13 planes to CSI Aviation](#). In addition to ICE

Air carriers<sup>1</sup>, U.S. immigration enforcement flights are also carried out on U.S. Coast Guard planes. See *appendix for the breakdown of flights by carrier*.

Figure 2: Number of U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 2020 - February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

February 2026 saw 1,630 total immigration enforcement flights – a staggering 155 percent increase from the 638 flights in February 2025. The continued increase in enforcement flights has been enabled by ICE Air Operations’ expansion of subcontracted charter planes, which supports a greater number of daily flight routes. In February, ICE Flight Monitor identified and confirmed two new private charter airlines—Bighorn Airways and Air Wisconsin—that began operating ICE Air flights in mid-December and mid-January, respectively. Together, these charters have added 14 new planes to the ICE Air network.

Under Trump’s second term, the monthly number of charter planes conducting ICE Air routes has steadily increased, reaching a total of 81 distinct charter planes. In February 2026, at least 44 distinct charter planes were in use – a 175 percent increase from the 16 planes in February 2025. On any given day in February, an average of 20 planes operate approximately 56 ICE Air flights daily. These totals compare to the average of seven planes conducting 19 ICE Air flights per day in February 2025. These flights include transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities, as well as removal stops to international destinations – including refueling layovers and return legs.

ICE Air flights pose serious security risks and raise human rights concerns. Individuals are often [restrained](#) by handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons for the duration of the journey, including layovers and fuel stops, even when they pose no security threat. Even more concerning is ICE’s [documented use of the WRAP](#)—a full-body restraint suit that prevents individuals from moving their arms or shifting position—which medical experts warn can cause severe physical and psychological distress.

<sup>1</sup> International carriers are sometimes used for U.S. removal flights, such as Colombia’s Air Force.

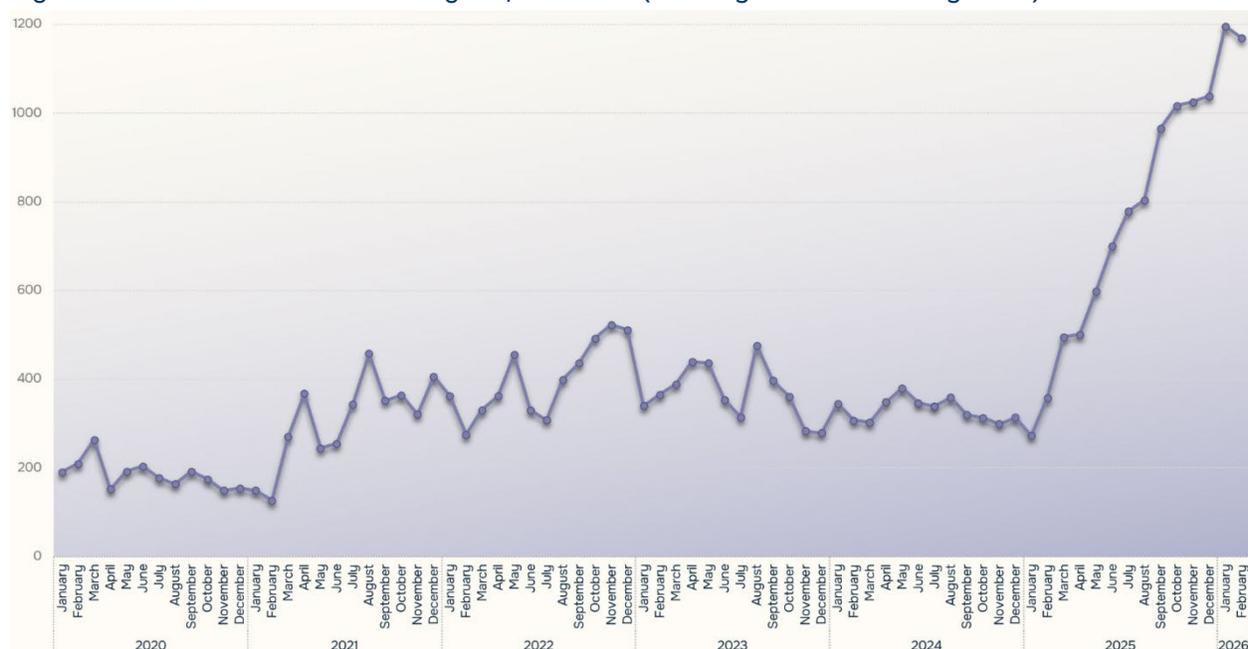
Flight attendants report that emergency procedures for ICE Air flights provide limited guidance for evacuating physically restrained passengers, and some crew members have stated that pilots instructed during briefings that [evacuating detained individuals in an emergency was not a priority](#). Flight crew have also described instances of medical neglect, including a case of an [untrained attendant who was forced to intervene](#) during a life-threatening medical crisis due to inadequate support from contracted medical staff. Language access is also a major concern: [preflight safety briefings are conducted solely in English](#), while most individuals on removal flights speak other languages.

## Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights

### I. Overview

This report defines domestic transfers (“shuffles”) as the transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft—between U.S. detention centers, including to Puerto Rico or the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, and deportation staging facilities, which are located in Mesa, Arizona; Alexandria, Louisiana; Miami, Florida; El Paso and Harlingen, Texas. These flights are not directly tied to a same-day removal flight.

Figure 3: U.S. Domestic Transfer Flights per Month (January 2020 - February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The Trump administration’s mass deportation campaign has driven a dramatic increase in interior enforcement operations and detention. This escalation has resulted in a sharp rise in both the scale and reach of domestic shuffle flights. February 2026 saw 1,170 domestic shuffle flights – up by 227 percent from the 358 flights in February 2025. The top domestic transfer locations seeing multiple ICE flights per day in February included Alexandria, Louisiana (292); Harlingen, Texas (155); El Paso, Texas (103); and Phoenix, Arizona (83). Routine ICE Air flights—operating five to ten times per week—

were also tracked to Youngstown, Ohio; Gadsden, Alabama; Newark, New Jersey; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Miami, Florida.

A key factor enabling the surge in shuffle flights is an increase in the number of aircraft used by ICE Air Operations for domestic transfers. In February, three additional Air Wisconsin planes began operating ICE flights. Together with Bighorn and Key Lime Airlines, these carriers have exclusively conducted domestic shuffles between detention centers in the United States, accounting for about 44 percent of all shuffle flights this month. While these planes make up a large percentage of domestic shuffle flights, the passenger capacity for the aircraft is between 37 and 50.

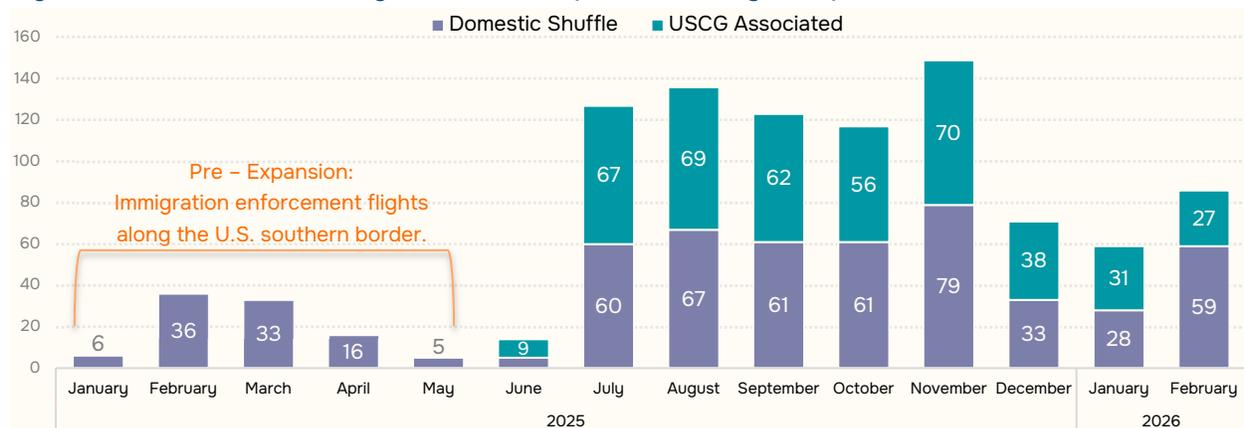
The dramatic increase in domestic shuffle flights under the second Trump administration raises serious concerns as individuals are frequently moved far from their families and legal representation, often isolated in facilities with harsh conditions. These concerns are amplified by reports that conditions on domestic transfer flights are punitive and dehumanizing. [Flight attendants on ICE charters have described being instructed to deprive passengers of food and water](#), with strict controls imposed on these basic necessities, even for children.

## II. Use of Coast Guard Aircraft for Shuffle Flights

Between June 2025 and February 2026, there were at least 453 domestic shuffles conducted on U.S. Coast Guard planes. In February 2026, at least 59 domestic shuffle flights were carried out using Coast Guard aircraft – up from the 28 domestic shuffle flights that took place in January and a 25 percent decrease from the record 79 flights in November 2025. Coast Guard planes typically seat 27 passengers, and [according to a media report from mid-November](#), DHS had reportedly transported more than 7,300 individuals on U.S. Coast Guard planes in 2025.

Since June 2025, at least 882 Coast Guard flights have been redirected from core missions to support immigration enforcement within the United States. This includes flying empty planes on the way to pick up individuals for transport to ICE hubs or deportation staging locations. In February, there were 27 such flights – down from the 31 flights in the previous month and the record of 70 flights in November.

Figure 4: U.S. Coast Guard Flights per Month (As of February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The Trump administration started using limited Coast Guard support for ICE operations at the beginning of the year, [issuing press releases](#) that stated the agency’s involvement. Between January and May 2025, the project tracked Coast Guard aircraft conducting ICE flights, primarily between border cities in Texas and California. During this time period, U.S. Coast Guard planes were involved in transporting individuals along the southern border.

By June 2025, there was a noticeable shift in the use of Coast Guard planes for U.S. immigration enforcement, expanding operations to support small-scale domestic transfers between interior detention centers and deportation staging facilities, primarily in Alexandria, Louisiana, and Harlingen, Texas. In August 2025, DHS referenced the expanded operations in a single [X post](#).

## Deportation (“Removal”) Flights

### I. Overview

Figure 5: Number of U.S. Removal Flights (January 2020 - February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

ICE Flight Monitor defines removal flights as instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop. Some flights go to a single destination, while other removal flights are part of multi-country routes that include multiple removal stops.

These removals often do not comply with U.S. law, constitutional law, and international human rights and refugee law. Many of the individuals removed on these flights do not have deportation (“removal”) orders under U.S. law. The administration has carried out removals of people whose immigration case had not yet been decided by a judge, people who arrived to seek asylum and were expelled without even a screening of their claims, and people who ostensibly accepted “voluntary” departure or return – often under coercion, threats by immigration agents, or pressure stemming from abusive and prolonged detention conditions. The administration has also put individuals on planes in violation of court orders.

Additionally, individuals face both physical and psychological harm during removal flights. The WRAP—[reportedly](#) used as punishment when individuals request to speak with their attorney or express fear of deportation—has caused lasting injuries. One man, who was tightly bound from his shoulders to his feet on a [military flight to Ghana](#), reported being traumatized and sustaining a leg injury that has left him walking with a limp. In response to these reports, Congresswoman Delia Ramirez, joined by several advocacy groups, [has introduced legislation](#) to prohibit the use of the WRAP.

February saw at least 183 removal flights – a 45 percent increase over the 126 flights in February 2025. Notably, February saw the highest number of removal flights on Presidents Day (February 16) with 16 deportation flights, while January also saw the highest number of deportation flights on a federal holiday – Martin Luther King Jr. Day. Throughout this month, the Trump administration conducted removal flights to 31 countries, with the most frequent destinations being Guatemala (45), Honduras (37), Mexico (16), El Salvador (12), and Venezuela (12). February also included removal flights to Israel (carrying Palestinians) and Sri Lanka, marking only the second such flights to these countries since tracking began in 2020. *See below for a breakdown of country-specific removals.*

## II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights

ICE Flight Monitor has tracked flights carrying third-country nationals conducted by the Trump administration to at least 14 countries: Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Poland. (See *appendix for list of confirmed flights*). Reportedly, in December 2025, [the first third-country migrant arrived in Kosovo](#); however, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any flights to Kosovo in December, suggesting the individual was likely deported on a commercial flight. Additionally, third-country transfers to Mexico take place over the US-Mexico land border. This is part of the Trump administration’s effort to pursue agreements with countries to facilitate [forced third-country transfers](#) – which send individuals to countries of which they are not citizens and often have no ties. The legality of these transfers, particularly without notice or an opportunity to contest the transfer based on fear of persecution, is currently being challenged in U.S. federal courts.

In February, under [opaque agreement](#) between the United States and Cameroon, a second Omni charter flight carrying third-country nationals to Cameroon departed Alexandria, Louisiana on the 15th and stopped in Senegal before [landing](#) in Douala, Cameroon. In addition, the administration conducted flights carrying [non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador](#) and [non-Hondurans to Honduras](#) under the Asylum Cooperative Agreements. Non-Guatemalans were also sent to Guatemala and Non-Hondurans were sent to Honduras, outside the parameters of the ACAs. See [Banished by Bargain: Third Country Deportation Watch](#) for more information on third-country transfers, including country agreements.

## III. Use of Military Aircraft for Removal Flights

Removal flights on U.S. military aircraft have been paused since mid-September 2025. The Trump administration used U.S. military planes to carry out a total of 88 removal flights between January and September 2025. On his first day in office, President Trump signed an [executive order](#) authorizing U.S. military involvement in border enforcement. Soon after, on January 24, the administration began

using military aircraft, primarily C-17 Air Force cargo planes, to carry out ICE Air removal flights. These planes are significantly more expensive to use for immigration enforcement than standard ICE Air charter operations, reportedly costing [\\$28,500 per flight hour](#).

In addition, Colombian Air Force planes have been used to conduct removals of Colombian nationals to Colombia, following objections from the Colombian government regarding the treatment of its citizens on ICE Air removal flights. There were four such removal flights to Colombia in February – down from the seven that took place in February 2025.

#### IV. Additional Country Specific Removals

The majority of removal flights continue to be to Latin America and the Caribbean. In February 2026, 92 percent of flights were to these regions. The remaining eight percent of removal flights occur to other regions, particularly destinations in Africa and Asia, often involving multi-country stops and grueling long flight times, with individuals remaining physically restrained the entire journey. The highlights below are not comprehensive; for a full country-by-country breakdown, see the Appendix, and for year-over-year context and numbers, see the January 2026 Report.

#### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Mexico:** In February, U.S. officials conducted 16 removal flights to Mexico, one fewer than the 17 flights in January, but three more than the 13 flights in February 2025. Under the second Trump term, removal flights to Mexico were at their highest in August 2025 with 72 flights. The spike in the monthly number of removal flights likely corresponds to the Trump administration’s temporary pause on deportations at the U.S.-Mexico land border. In February, all 16 removal flights to Mexico departed from Harlingen, Texas with a connection in San Diego, California. Half of these flights landed in Tapachula, Chiapas, and the other half in Villahermosa, Tabasco.

U.S. removal flights to Mexico are understood to carry only Mexican nationals, while third-country nationals have been sent to Mexico via the U.S.-Mexico land border. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE agents hand over most third-country nationals directly to Mexican officials at the land border, who then buses the vast majority 1,000 to 2,000 miles south to Villahermosa, Tabasco or to Tapachula, Chiapas. See ICE Flight Monitor’s [January 2026 report](#) for information on the number of individuals returned.

**Guatemala:** In February, U.S. officials removed 4,914 Guatemalans on 45 flights – averaging 109 individuals per flight. While February’s removal flights matched January’s total, the number of Guatemalans removed increased by three percent compared to the 4,749 over the previous month.<sup>2</sup> Compared to February 2025, the number of removal flights to Guatemala went up by 88 percent, and the number of individuals removed increased by 119 percent. Guatemala continues to receive the highest number of U.S. removal flights compared to any other country, with February’s figure bringing the 2026 total to 90 removal flights. The majority of removal flights to Guatemala originate in

<sup>2</sup> The Guatemalan government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights IFM tracked to Guatemala. [Source](#).

Alexandria, Louisiana, followed by Harlingen, Texas, and a small number from El Paso, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona. All U.S. removal flights to Guatemala landed at La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City.

**Honduras:** In February, U.S. officials removed 3,519 Hondurans on 37 flights – an average of 95 individuals per flight.<sup>3</sup> While February’s removal flights were down from the 41 flights in January, the number of Hondurans removed increased by two percent from the 3,452 over the previous month. Compared to February 2025, removal flights to Honduras rose by 68 percent, and the number of individuals removed increased by 71 percent. After Guatemala, Honduras continues to receive the second highest number of U.S. removal flights, with February’s figure bringing the 2026 total to 78 flights. Removal flights to Honduras typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and El Paso, Texas; and Mesa, Arizona. All U.S. removal flights to Honduras landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula.

**El Salvador:** In February, U.S. officials conducted 12 removal flights to El Salvador – two fewer than the 14 flights in January, but one more than the 11 flights in February 2025. Under the second Trump administration, removal flights to El Salvador were at their highest in June and July 2025, with 22 flights in each month. February’s figure brings the 2026 total to 26 removal flights. The majority of U.S. removal flights to El Salvador originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a smaller number from Harlingen, Texas. All removal flights to El Salvador landed at El Salvador International Airport in San Salvador.

**Nicaragua:** In February, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Nicaragua – down from the 10 flights that took place in January, but a 300 percent increase from the two flights in February 2025. Removal flights to Nicaragua significantly increased beginning in September 2025 when [DHS ended Temporary Protected Status for Nicaraguans living in the United States earlier that month](#). According to [local reporting](#), the United States removed 1,252 Nicaraguan nationals on 11 ICE Air flights between January 3 and February 5, 2026. Removal flights to Nicaragua typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana. All U.S. removal flights to Nicaragua landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua.

**Cuba:** In February, U.S. officials removed 286 Cuban nationals on two removal flights (February 9 and 19), while there were no flights to Cuba in January. Removal flights to Cuba have taken place at a pace of one flight per month since they resumed in April 2023 following a pause during the pandemic. Notably, between December 2025 and January 2026, [55 Cuban nationals were transferred from U.S. detention centers to Guantanamo Bay](#) on ICE Air shuffle flights. On February 2, 2026, they were returned to detention centers in the United States, and on February 9, [they were removed to Cuba](#) on the scheduled monthly removal flight. In February, both removal flights to Cuba originated in Alexandria, Louisiana with a connection in Miami, Florida. All U.S. removal flights to Cuba landed at José Martí International Airport in Havana.

<sup>3</sup> The Honduran government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights tracked to Honduras. [Source](#).

**Haiti:** In February, U.S. officials removed [135 Haitian nationals](#) on a [single removal flight](#) that stopped in Guantanamo Bay prior to removal. Removal flights to Haiti have continued at a pace of one per month since December 2023, following the mass deportation of Haitians that occurred between September 2021 and May 2022, which was prompted by increased encounters at the U.S.-Mexico border. Over the last three months, removal flights to Haiti have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a connection in Miami, Florida. U.S. removal flights to Haiti have landed at Cap-Haïtien International Airport in Cap-Haïtien.

**Dominican Republic:** In February, U.S. officials removed 268 Dominican nationals on four removal flights to the Dominican Republic – averaging 67 individuals per flight. While the number of removal flights matched January’s total, the number of Dominicans removed was 25 percent lower than the 215 over the previous month. Compared to February 2025, removal flights doubled, but the number of Dominicans removed increased by only 17 percent, with 229 individuals removed on two flights last year (an average of 115 per flight).<sup>4</sup> Over the last three months, removal flights to the Dominican Republic originated in Alexandria, Louisiana. All U.S. deportation flights to the Dominican Republic landed at Las Américas International Airport in Punta Caucedo.

**Bahamas:** In February, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to the Bahamas, matching January's total. Removal flights to the Bahamas began in May 2025 and have continued at a pace of two per month. Prior to 2025, there were two removal flights to the Bahamas in 2020. U.S. removal flights to the Bahamas typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana with a connection in Miami, Florida, and involve multi-country routes that include stops in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. All U.S. deportation flights to the Bahamas have landed at Lynden Pindling International Airport in Nassau.

**Venezuela:** In February, U.S. officials conducted 12 removal flights to Venezuela, removing 1,788 Venezuelans, including families and children. Removal flights to Venezuela have continued at a pace of three per week since January 16 after a five-week [pause](#). In contrast, during the final two weeks of January, 1,509 Venezuelans were removed on just seven flights – averaging 215 people per flight, compared to 149 per flight in February. This decrease is due to a shift in aircraft used for Venezuelan deportations: while twice-weekly flights were previously operated with larger, 300+ capacity Eastern Airplanes, starting February 9, flights increased to three per week but used smaller GlobalX planes, with a capacity for 150 to 180 passengers each. Since tracking began in 2020, removal flights to Venezuela started in October 2023 and continued through January 2024, after which they were paused until February 2025, with three removal flights that month. U.S. removal flights to Venezuela have originated in Phoenix, Arizona since late November 2025, with all flights landing at Simón Bolívar International Airport in Maiquetia.

**Colombia:** In February, there were eight U.S. removal flights to Colombia, half of which were carried out on Colombian Air Force planes by the Colombian government. In late January 2025, Colombian aircraft started being used for removals of Colombian nationals from the United States after President Gustavo Petro criticized inhumane U.S. deportation practices, particularly the use of shackles on removal flights. February’s total was an increase of 60 percent from the five removal flights in

<sup>4</sup> The government of the Dominican Republic maintains a record of returned individuals. [Source](#).

January, but up by only one from the seven flights in February 2025 (all of which took place on Colombian Air Force planes). Since August 2025, all U.S. removal flights to Colombia have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana and landed at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota.

**Ecuador:** In February, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Ecuador, matching January's total, but one fewer than the number of flights in February 2025. Additionally, beginning in January, the Trump administration conducted flights carrying non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador under the [Asylum Cooperative Agreement](#). Since mid-December 2025, removal flights to Ecuador typically occur twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays. U.S. removal flights to Ecuador originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas, with all flights landing at José Joaquín de Olmedo International Airport in Guayaquil.

**Peru:** In February, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to Peru, matching totals in January 2026 and February 2025. Since September 2025, removal flights to Peru have continued at a pace of four per month. Removal flights to Peru typically involve multi-country removal routes that include Ecuador or Honduras, with flights typically originating in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain shackled throughout the entire journey. All U.S. removal flights to Peru have landed at New Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.

**Argentina:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Argentina, up from January when there were no removal flights. February's flight brings the total number of removal flights to Argentina under the second Trump administration to seven. Prior to 2025, there were no removal flights to Argentina since at least 2020 when tracking began. All flights to Argentina have followed multi-country routes—typically stopping in Ecuador and Peru—which result in long journeys where individuals remain shackled throughout. U.S. removal flights to Argentina have originated in Phoenix, Arizona; Harlingen, Texas; and Alexandria, Louisiana, with all flights landing at Ministro Pistarini International Airport in Buenos Aires.

**Chile:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Chile, matching the total in January. Local reports indicate that [34 Chileans were removed](#) on this flight. Removal flights to Chile began in May 2025 and have continued at a pace of one per month since September 2025. February's removal flight originated in Phoenix, Arizona and included multi-country stops in Colombia and Brazil, resulting in a longer flight during which individuals remained restrained throughout the journey. All U.S. removal flights to Chile have landed at Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport in Santiago.

**Brazil:** In February, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to Brazil – one more than in January but double the number of flights in February 2025. Removal flights to Brazil have taken place on multi-country routes—with the most recent three flights originating in Phoenix, Arizona—and conduct removals to Colombia before landing in Brazil. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the entire journey. Since August 2025, U.S. removal flights to Brazil have landed at Confins-Tancredo Neves International Airport in Belo Horizonte.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

**Mali:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Mali, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to four flights. Prior to 2026, there were three removal flights to Mali in 2025 – February, May, and September. The February 2026 flight took place on a small (14-seat) Journey jet originating in Phoenix, Arizona and carried out a deportation to Benin before reaching Mali. Two of the previous flights were on U.S. Air Force planes and also involved multi-country stops, including one that routed through Guantanamo Bay before arriving in Mali. The remaining 2025 flight took place on a small Gryphon jet. All U.S. removal flights to Mali landed at Modibo Keita International Airport in Bamako.

**Benin:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Benin, bringing the total under the Trump administration to four flights. Prior to 2026, there were three removal flights to Benin in 2025 – February, May, and September. The February 2026 flight took place on a small (14-seat) Journey jet originating in Phoenix, Arizona. The remaining three removal flights were also carried out on small Journey and Gryphon planes. All U.S. removal flights to Benin landed at Cotonou Cadjehoun International Airport in Cotonou.

## SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Bangladesh:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Bangladesh, matching January's total and bringing the total under the second Trump administration to eight flights. Prior to 2025, there were two removal flights to Bangladesh in September 2022 and February 2024. The February 2026 flight [took place](#) on an Omni charter plane originating in Alexandria, Louisiana with prior deportation stops in Sri Lanka in Nepal. These multi-country removal routes often result in long flight times, including layovers and fuel stops, with individuals remaining physically restrained throughout the journey – February's flight lasted a grueling 35 hours before reaching Bangladesh. U.S. removal flights to Bangladesh have landed at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka City.

**India:** In February, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to India – on February 9 and 25. February's total matched January's flights but was two fewer than the four removal flights conducted in February 2025 and bringing the total under the Trump administration to 18 flights. Prior to 2025, only five flights were conducted between 2023 and 2024. Both February flights took place on Omni charter planes originating in Harlingen, Texas with refueling stops in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Bulgaria, and Qatar. U.S. removal flights to India land at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi.

**Nepal:** In February, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Nepal, matching January's total, and bringing the total under the Trump administration to eight flights. Prior to 2025, four removal flights were conducted to Nepal between 2022 and 2024. The February flight [took place](#) on an Omni charter plane originating in Alexandria, Louisiana with stops in Bulgaria, Qatar, and Sri Lanka. These multi-country routes often result in long flight times, including layovers and fuel stops, with individuals kept in shackles through the entire journey – February's flight lasted about 31 hours before landing in Nepal. U.S. removal flights to Nepal landed at Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu.

## Guantanamo Naval Base: Hub for Removal and Shuffle Flights

In February 2025, the Trump administration began to transfer migrants and asylum seekers—many of whom were previously in immigration detention on U.S. soil—to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO). Since then, the Trump administration has conducted at least 98 flights to GTMO. Of this total, an estimated 50 of flights have continued on to removal destinations after stopping at the naval base, while others have returned to the United States, serving as shuffle flights.

On February 2, an ICE Air flight carrying [55 Cuban nationals—who were transferred from U.S. detention centers to GTMO between December 2025 and January 2026](#)—returned to the United States from GTMO. On February 9, ICE removed the individuals to [Cuba](#) on the scheduled monthly removal flight. ICE Flight Monitor has documented multiple other instances in which nationals were transferred to GTMO despite routine deportation flights to their countries of origin. On February 5, another ICE Air flight that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, stopped in GTMO and subsequently conducted a removal to Haiti. Following these flights, our understanding is that the GTMO census of detained migrants was 15 at the end of February.

At GTMO, individuals are often held by military guards, with no access to in-person legal counsel, and under punitive conditions that raise significant human rights concerns. GTMO facilities reportedly have a capacity for around [200 individuals and are staffed by approximately 670 personnel](#) – most of whom are uniformed officials. The financial cost of detention at GTMO is estimated at [\\$100,000 per person, per day](#). Since February 2025, fewer than 760 people have been transferred to the naval base – with an [average stay of 14 days](#). Despite the extensive personnel, fewer than 40 people have been detained at GTMO at any given time over the past three months.

## Mexican and Panamanian Governments’ Deportation Flights

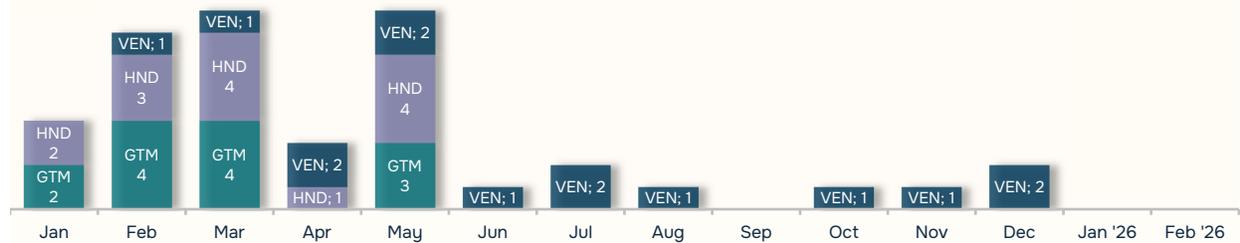
ICE Flight Monitor also tracks deportation flights from Mexico and Panama, both of which carry out routine flights that are relevant to the regional context.

### I. Mexican Government’s Repatriation Flights

The Mexican government carries out removal flights (referred to as “repatriation” flights by the Mexican government, which include both forced removals and voluntary returns) to various countries in Latin America, currently operated by the airline VivaAerobus. Tracking of these flights began in mid-2021, and the scale and frequency of these operations have varied over time. In March 2023, a deadly fire at a detention center in Ciudad Juárez prompted the Mexican government to significantly reduce the number of repatriation flights. Prior to the incident, Mexico operated 30 to 40 flights per month to five countries. Since then, flight numbers have dropped to the single digits, with flights primarily carried out to Guatemala, Honduras, and Venezuela. Additionally, the Venezuelan government sends their own Conviasa planes to facilitate repatriations of Venezuelan nationals from Mexico.

In February 2026, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any repatriation flights conducted by the Mexican government. In 2025, Mexico conducted 13 repatriation flights to Venezuela over the year, removing a total of 4,177 Venezuelans.<sup>5</sup> These are assisted voluntary return flights, primarily carrying Venezuelan nationals who wish to return home. Demand for these flights remains high, with many Venezuelans currently waiting for available seats at times for many months. Decisions to return are likely driven by security risks and repeated detention by Mexican authorities, which particularly affect Venezuelans lacking legal status in Mexico. Mexican deportation flights to Central America stopped in May 2025, yet the Mexican government [continues to repatriate individuals](#) to South and Central America via commercial planes and to deport Central Americans by land.

Figure 5: Mexico’s Repatriation Flights and Destinations per Month (January 2025 – February 2026)



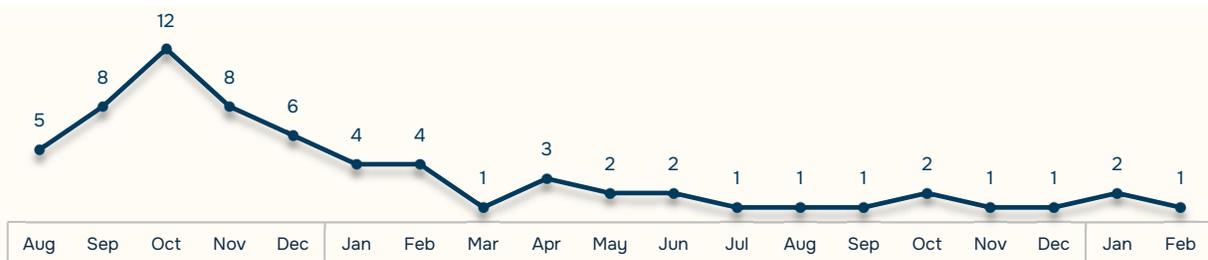
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

## II. Panamanian Government’s Deportation Flights

The government of Panama conducts deportation flights under a [July 2024 Memorandum of Understanding with the United States](#) – the first known agreement in which the United States directly funds another country’s removal operations. These flights are currently operated by Panama Air. Between August 2024 and February 2026, Panama carried out 65 U.S.-funded deportation flights (see Figure 7), primarily to Colombia and Ecuador, with a small number of flights to India (2), Vietnam (1), and Cameroon (1).

In February 2026, Panama carried out one removal flight [carrying 35 Colombian nationals](#) to Colombia – down from the two flights in January, but matching the single flight in the previous two months. The recent monthly totals have seen a significant decrease from the 12 flights conducted in October 2024. This decline closely mirrors the sharp drop in irregular crossings through the Darién Gap, which fell from [22,914 in October 2024](#) to just [34 people in January 2026](#).

Figure 7: U.S. Funded Panama Deportation Flights per Month (August 2024 - February 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

<sup>5</sup>The number of Venezuelans returned is sourced from Venezuelan local reporting on the Vuelta a la Patria (Return to the Homeland) program.



About Human Rights First: Human Rights First is a nonprofit, nonpartisan international human rights organization founded in 1978 to address the lack of legal protection for refugees and asylum seekers. We work alongside human rights defenders, hold human rights abusers accountable, fight for the conditions that uphold democracy, and provide tools that bring the power of AI and advanced technologies to justice and human rights movements.

Human Rights First is based in Los Angeles, New York, and Washington D.C.

#### **Methodology**

Data is collected using several open-source flight tracking platforms that provide real-time and historical information about aircraft movements, allowing for the independent identification of flights potentially associated

with immigration enforcement. Identifying flights as ICE-related or otherwise associated with immigration enforcement requires a multi-layered process. ICE Flight Monitor analyzes aircraft registration numbers, recurring flight routes, patterns of operation, and known ICE detention center and destination locations. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, and observations from trusted partner organizations.

**Data Revisions and Corrections:** Following the publication of each report, corrections may be made as new findings arise. This report includes some retroactive updates to data from the previous month. For the most updated versions of our data, please see ICE Flight Monitor's most recent report.

This report is available online  
at [humanrightsfirst.org](https://humanrightsfirst.org)

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# Appendix

## Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (January 2025 - February 2026)

Date	Plane	Carrier	Origin City	Destination
Wednesday, February 12, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Friday, February 14, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Saturday, February 15, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Thursday, February 20, 2025	A320	GlobalX	San Diego, CA	Costa Rica
Tuesday, February 25, 2025	B737	Eastern Air Express	Yuma, AZ	Costa Rica
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Monday, March 31, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Sunday, April 13, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Wednesday, April 30, 2025	B788	Uzbekistan Airways	New York, NY	Uzbekistan
Friday, July 04, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	Ambouli, Djibouti	South Sudan <sup>1</sup>
Tuesday, July 15, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	El Paso, TX	Eswatini <sup>2</sup>
Saturday, August 16, 2025	GLF5	Journey	San Antonio, TX	Rwanda
Sunday, August 17, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Miami, FL	Rwanda
Friday, September 05, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Thursday, September 11, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Sunday, October 05, 2025	GLF4	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Eswatini
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Guatemala
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Alexandria, LA	Honduras
Monday, October 13, 2025	B762	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Friday, November 7, 2025	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Tuesday, November 18, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
Monday, November 24, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea
Wednesday, January 14, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Cameroon
Thursday, January 22, 2026	B763	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea
Sunday, February 15, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Cameroon

1. Individuals were held at a U.S. military base in Djibouti for more than a month before being transferred to South Sudan.

2. Individuals on this route departed El Paso on a Journey GLF5, July 14th. The aircraft connected first in Ireland and then Djibouti, wherein a military aircraft completed the last removal flight leg to Eswatini.

## U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by ICE Carrier (Last 12 Months)

Carrier	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 25	Feb 25
Air Charter Express					5								
Air Wisconsin												58	148
Avelo				116	214	238	291	318	314	244	213	194	42
Big Horn											36	96	137
Eastern		3	5		7	8	34	41	40	34	34	35	45
Eastern Air Express	80	199	225	264	192	293	277	256	309	423	432	422	384
GlobalX	418	542	549	644	703	610	621	610	506	510	567	485	531
Gryphon	24	4	15	21	6	3							
Journey					3	2	21	27	11	38	29	14	18
Key Lime								83	192	162	177	258	229
OMNI	2	3	7	17	38	21	25	56	51	52	54	74	36
World Atlantic		4			1								

## Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 2020 – February 2026)

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
<b>2026</b>				
January	1196	187	284	<b>1667</b>
February	1170	183	280	<b>1630</b>
<b>2025</b>				
January	273	109	152	<b>534</b>
February	358	126	154	<b>638</b>
March	495	135	180	<b>810</b>
April	501	126	200	<b>827</b>
May	598	190	295	<b>1083</b>
June	700	209	282	<b>1191</b>
July	779	207	282	<b>1268</b>
August	804	241	337	<b>1382</b>
September	966	224	274	<b>1464</b>
October	1017	199	264	<b>1480</b>
November	1026	212	302	<b>1540</b>
December	1039	224	317	<b>1580</b>
<b>2024</b>				
January	345	130	164	<b>639</b>
February	307	137	187	<b>631</b>
March	303	133	184	<b>620</b>
April	349	128	181	<b>658</b>
May	380	151	208	<b>739</b>
June	347	143	185	<b>675</b>
July	339	145	204	<b>688</b>
August	359	135	185	<b>679</b>
September	320	105	155	<b>580</b>
October	313	123	187	<b>623</b>
November	299	107	157	<b>563</b>
December	314	127	186	<b>627</b>
<b>2023</b>				
January	340	83	121	<b>544</b>
February	366	127	192	<b>685</b>
March	389	145	233	<b>767</b>
April	440	117	188	<b>745</b>
May	436	106	167	<b>709</b>
June	354	122	194	<b>670</b>
July	315	99	151	<b>565</b>
August	476	153	227	<b>856</b>
September	397	127	178	<b>702</b>
October	361	135	157	<b>653</b>
November	283	140	171	<b>594</b>
December	279	128	156	<b>563</b>
<b>2022</b>				
January	362	112	137	<b>611</b>
February	275	112	132	<b>519</b>
March	331	128	169	<b>628</b>
April	362	115	157	<b>634</b>
May	455	142	215	<b>812</b>
June	331	139	171	<b>641</b>
July	308	142	167	<b>617</b>
August	399	140	147	<b>686</b>
September	436	107	121	<b>664</b>
October	492	83	110	<b>685</b>
November	523	101	130	<b>754</b>
December	511	95	123	<b>729</b>
<b>2021</b>				
January	149	81	123	<b>353</b>
February	127	70	111	<b>308</b>
March	270	49	78	<b>397</b>
April	368	39	58	<b>465</b>

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
May	245	47	57	349
June	255	35	49	339
July	344	47	66	457
August	458	97	138	693
September	352	193	224	769
October	364	137	180	681
November	321	133	176	630
December	406	121	156	683
<b>2020</b>				
January	191	92	149	432
February	210	101	159	470
March	264	91	134	489
April	152	47	81	280
May	192	60	106	358
June	204	68	114	386
July	178	82	143	403
August	164	70	120	354
September	192	100	158	450
October	175	132	192	499
November	149	83	124	356
December	154	83	131	368
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30002</b>	<b>9092</b>	<b>12727</b>	<b>51821</b>

### U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (2026)

Removal Country	January	February	Removal Country	January	February
Argentina		1	India	2	2
Armenia	1		Iran	1	
Bahamas	2	2	Israel	1	1
Bangladesh	1	1	Jamaica	2	2
Benin		1	Kyrgyzstan	1	
Brazil	3	4	Laos	1	
Cambodia	1		Liberia	1	
Cameroon	1	1	Mali		1
Chad		1	Mexico	17	16
Chile	1	1	Nepal	1	1
Colombia	5	8	Nicaragua	10	8
Costa Rica	2	2	Nigeria	1	1
Cuba		2	Pakistan	1	
Dominican Republic	4	4	Peru	4	4
Ecuador	8	8	Russia	1	
El Salvador	14	12	Senegal	1	1
Equatorial Guinea	1		Sierra Leone	1	1
Ghana	1	1	Sri Lanka		1
Guatemala	45	45	Uzbekistan	1	
Haiti	1	1	Venezuela	7	12
Honduras	41	37	Vietnam	1	

### U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Departure City (as of February 2026)

Totals include outbound Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections.

Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)	Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1		Alexandria, LA	2437	660
Abilene, TX	31		Amarillo, TX		4
Accra, Ghana	9	3	Ambouli, Djibouti	2	
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	5		Anchorage, AK	2	
Albuquerque, NM	17		Angola	2	

Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Atlanta, GA	18	
Austin, TX		1
Bakersfield, CA	15	
Baltimore, MD	87	29
Banjul, Gambia	1	
Barbados/Bridgetown, Barbados	1	
Bedford, MA	127	23
Belize City, Belize	3	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	7	2
Birmingham, AL	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan		1
Bogotá, Colombia	25	7
Boise, ID	5	1
Boston, MA	1	
Brownsville, TX	8	1
Bucharest, Romania	10	1
Buffalo, NY	89	18
Cairo, Egypt	7	2
Callao, Peru	8	1
Cancun, Mexico	2	
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	3	
Chaklala, Pakistan	3	
Charleston, WV	10	15
Charlotte, NC	22	
Chicago, IL	3	
Cincinnati, OH	6	
Clearwater, FL	3	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	1
Columbus, GA	149	28
Columbus, OH	1	
Comayagua, Honduras	22	
Conakry, Guinea	3	
Cotonou, Benin	1	1
Dallas, TX	159	46
Delhi, India	6	
Denver, CO	137	25
Detroit, MI	2	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	4	1
Diass, Senegal	34	4
Doha, Qatar	6	5
Douala, Cameroon		1
Dover, DE	1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	1	
El Paso, TX	1132	265
Eugene, OR	1	
Everglades City, FL	5	
Fort Worth, TX	2	
Fortaleza, Brazil	2	
Gadsden, AL	63	39
Gary, IN	93	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	1
Guam	4	2
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	84	5
Guatemala City, Guatemala	47	2
Guayaquil, Ecuador	27	8
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Harlingen, TX	1954	442
Harrisburg, PA	45	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	
Hot Springs, AR	1	
Houston, TX	163	59

Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Huntsville, AL		1
Ikeja, Nigeria	5	1
Indianapolis, IN	61	28
Jacksonville, FL	221	45
Kansas City, MO	130	23
Kathmandu, Nepal	3	1
Killeen, TX	108	93
Kingston, Jamaica	4	4
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	1	
Knoxville, TN	11	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lake City, FL	44	26
Laredo, TX	44	
Las Vegas, NV	124	23
Lincoln, NE		1
Lome, Togo	2	
Los Angeles, CA	5	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	3	
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	2	
Manaus, Brazil	1	
Marshall Islands	1	
Memphis, TN	1	1
Mercer, NJ	48	
Mexico City, Mexico	2	
Miami, FL	438	74
Milwaukee, WI		49
Minneapolis, MN	99	76
Mission, TX	6	
Mobile, AL	1	
Monroe, LA	1	
Monrovia, Liberia	5	1
Nashville, TN	28	23
Nassau, Bahamas	7	1
N'Djamena, Chad	3	
New Orleans, LA	7	
New York, NY	4	
Newark, NJ	207	54
Newport News, VA		1
Niagara Falls, NY	2	
North Platte, NE	1	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	5	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	
Ochopee, FL	50	36
Oklahoma City, OK	13	
Omaha, NE	80	17
Ontario, CA	1	
Orlando, FL	5	1
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1	
Panama City, Panama	1	
Philadelphia, PA	1	1
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	1
Phoenix, AZ	778	225
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	3	
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Portland, ME	2	
Portsmouth, NH	28	1
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	

Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Raleigh, NC	1	
Reno, NV	38	10
Richmond, VA	128	25
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Croix	3	
Saint Lucia	2	
Salt Lake City, UT	99	25
San Antonio, TX	421	
San Diego, CA	281	50
San Jose, Costa Rica	2	
San Juan, Puerto Rico	46	6
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	105	16
San Salvador, El Salvador	16	
Santiago, Chile	1	
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	16	5
Seattle, WA	115	26
Seoul, South Korea	1	
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	1
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Sofia, Bulgaria	3	2
Springfield, MO	38	17
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	1

Departure City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
State College, PA	2	4
Suffolk, England	1	
Tallahassee, FL	3	
Tampa, FL	64	31
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	4	1
Tbilisi, Georgia	3	
Tirana, Albania	6	
Toledo, OH	28	
Topeka, KS	1	
Traverse City, MI	1	
Tucson, AZ	10	
Tuscaloosa, AL	10	17
Universal City, TX	9	
Victorville, CA	131	28
Vientiane, Laos	6	1
Villahermosa, Mexico	2	
Warsaw, Poland	1	
Washington, DC	1	
Wichita, KS	2	
Windsor Locks, CT		1
Wrightstown, NJ	1	
Yakima, WA	9	
Yerevan, Armenia	3	1
Youngstown, OH	398	85
Ypsilanti, MI	88	25
Yuma, AZ	17	

## U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Destination City (as of February 2026)

Totals include outbound Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections.

Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Abilene, TX	30	
Accra, Ghana	11	2
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	2	
Albuquerque, NM	18	
Alexandria, LA	1998	555
Amarillo, TX		4
Amman, Jordan	2	
Amritsar, India	3	
Angola	5	
Athens, Greece	1	
Atlanta, GA	19	
Austin, TX		1
Bakersfield, CA	15	
Baltimore, MD	38	29
Bamako, Mali	3	1
Bangor, ME	1	
Banjul, Gambia	2	
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	
Bedford, MA	124	23
Belize City, Belize	3	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	22	7
Birmingham, AL	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	1	1
Bissau, Guinea	1	
Bogotá, Colombia	88	13

Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Boise, ID	5	1
Boston, MA	1	
Brownsville, TX	6	1
Bucharest, Romania	1	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	6	1
Buffalo, NY	89	18
Cairo, Egypt	4	1
Callao, Peru	44	8
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	11	2
Casablanca, Morocco	1	
Chaklala, Pakistan	5	1
Charleston, WV	2	15
Charlotte, NC	21	
Chicago, IL		1
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	1
Columbus, GA	145	28
Comayagua, Honduras	24	
Conakry, Guinea	5	
Cotonou, Benin	3	1
Dallas, TX	159	35
Delhi, India	11	4
Denver, CO	137	24
Detroit, MI	11	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	6	2
Diass, Senegal	7	2
Doha, Qatar	2	
Douala, Cameroon		1

Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Dover, DE	1	
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	2	
El Centro, CA	1	
El Paso, TX	1033	242
Everglades City, FL	2	
Fayetteville, AR	1	
Fortaleza, Brazil	13	
Fuzhou, China	3	
Gadsden, AL		39
Gary, IN	95	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	1
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	91	5
Guatemala City, Guatemala	532	90
Guayaquil, Ecuador	95	16
Hanoi, Vietnam	9	1
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Harlingen, TX	1425	366
Harrisburg, PA	45	1
Havana, Cuba	12	2
Houston, TX	164	58
Huntsville, AL		1
Ikeja, Nigeria	8	2
Indianapolis, IN	59	29
Jacksonville, FL	197	45
Jasionka, Poland	1	
Juba, South Sudan	1	
Kansas City, MO	106	14
Kathmandu, Nepal	6	2
Kigali, Rwanda	2	
Killeen, TX	102	95
Kingston, Jamaica	17	4
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	2	
Knoxville, TN	6	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lake City, FL	44	26
Laredo, TX	41	
Las Vegas, NV	124	24
Little Rock, AR	2	
Lod, Israel		2
Lome, Togo	3	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	4	2
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	76	19
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	1	1
Managua, Nicaragua	67	18
Manaus, Brazil	2	
Maputo, Mozambique	1	
Marshall Islands	2	
Memphis, TN	1	1
Mercer, NJ	49	
Mexico City, Mexico	30	
Miami, FL	403	65
Milwaukee, WI		48
Minneapolis, MN	98	76
Mission, TX	5	
Monroe, LA	1	
Monrovia, Liberia	8	1
Moscow, Russia	3	1

Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Mswatini, Eswatini	2	
Nairobi, Kenya	10	
Nashville, TN	27	23
Nassau, Bahamas	14	4
N'Djamena, Chad	3	1
New Orleans, LA	6	
New York, NY	3	
Newark, NJ	206	54
Newport News, VA		1
Niagara Falls, NY	2	
North Platte, NE	1	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	9	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	1
Ochopee, FL	26	23
Oklahoma City, OK	13	
Omaha, NE	80	17
Ontario, CA	1	
Orlando, FL	5	1
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2	
Panama Pacifico, Panama	3	
Philadelphia, PA	1	1
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	1
Phoenix, AZ	640	176
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	4	
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Port Bouet, Cote d'Ivoire	3	
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1	
Portland, ME	2	
Portsmouth, NH	25	2
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Punta Europa, Equatorial Guinea	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Reno, NV	38	10
Richmond, VA	128	25
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Croix	1	
Saint Lucia	3	
Salt Lake City, UT	99	25
San Antonio, TX	235	
San Diego, CA	272	50
San Jose, Costa Rica	17	4
San Juan, Puerto Rico	30	7
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	452	78
San Salvador, El Salvador	175	26
Santiago, Chile	9	2
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	44	8
Seattle, WA	116	25
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	1
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Sofia, Bulgaria	1	
Springfield, MO	35	17
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	1
State College, PA	2	4
Suffolk, England	1	
Tallahassee, FL	2	

Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)	Destination City	# 2025 (Full Year)	# 2026 (YTD)
Tampa, FL	41	31	Victorville, CA	132	28
Tapachula, Mexico	117	17	Vientiane, Laos	6	1
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	5	1	Villahermosa, Mexico	145	16
Tbilisi, Georgia	5		Washington, DC	1	
Tehran, Iran	2	1	Wichita, KS	2	
Timehri, Guyana	1		Wrightstown, NJ	3	
Tirana, Albania	2		Yakima, WA	9	
Toledo, OH	27		Yerevan, Armenia	2	1
Topeka, KS	1		Youngstown, OH	386	85
Tucson, AZ	9		Ypsilanti, MI	79	25
Tuscaloosa, AL		17	Yuma, AZ	17	

## U.S. Airports Used to Facilitate Immigration Enforcement (January 20, 2025 to Present)

State	City	Airport
Alabama	Birmingham, AL	Birmingham-Shuttlesworth Intl (KBHM)
Alabama	Gadsden, AL	Northeast Alabama Rgnl (KGAD)
Alabama	Huntsville, AL	Huntsville Intl (KHSV)
Alabama	Mobile, AL	Mobile Rgnl (KMOB)
Alabama	Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa National Airport (KTCL)
Alaska	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Intl (PANC)
Arizona	Phoenix, AZ	Phoenix-Mesa Gateway (KIWA)
Arizona	Tucson, AZ	Tucson Intl (KTUS)
Arizona	Yuma, AZ	Yuma Intl (KNYL)
Arkansas	Hot Springs, AR	Meml Fld (KHOT)
California	Bakersfield, CA	Meadows Fld (KBFL)
California	Los Angeles, CA	Hollywood Burbank Airport (KBUR)
California	Ontario, CA	Ontario Intl (KONT)
California	Riverside, CA	March Arb (KRIV)
California	San Diego, CA	Brown Fld Muni (KSDM)
California	San Diego, CA	Halsey Field (KNZY)
California	San Diego, CA	Miramar Mcas (Joe Foss Fld) (KNKX)
California	San Diego, CA	San Diego Intl (KSAN)
California	Victorville, CA	So California Logistics (KVCV)
Colorado	Denver, CO	Centennial (KAPA)
Colorado	Denver, CO	Denver Intl (KDEN)
Connecticut	Windsor Locks, CT	Bradley Intl (KBDL)
Delaware	Dover, DE	Dover Air Force Base (KDOV)
District of Columbia	Washington, DC	Washington Dulles Intl (KIAD)
Florida	Clearwater, FL	Clearwater Intl (KPIE)
Florida	Everglades City, FL	Oasis Ranger Station-U S Government (9FL7)
Florida	Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville Intl (KJAX)
Florida	Lake City, FL	Lake City Gateway (KLCQ)
Florida	Miami, FL	Miami Intl (KMIA)
Florida	Miami, FL	Opa-locka Executive (KOPF)
Florida	Ochopee, FL	Dade-Collier Training (KTNT)
Florida	Orlando, FL	Orlando Intl (KMCO)
Florida	Tallahassee, FL	Tallahassee Intl (KTLH)
Florida	Tampa, FL	Tampa Intl (KTPA)
Georgia	Atlanta, GA	Hartsfield-Jackson Intl (KATL)
Georgia	Columbus, GA	Columbus (KCSG)
Georgia	Columbus, GA	Lawson AAF (Fort Benning) (KLSF)
Idaho	Boise, ID	Gowen Field (KBOI)
Illinois	Chicago, IL	Dupage (KDPA)
Indiana	Gary, IN	Gary/Chicago Intl (KGYG)
Indiana	Indianapolis, IN	Indianapolis Intl (KIND)
Kansas	Topeka, KS	Topeka Rgnl (KFOE)
Kansas	Wichita, KS	Wichita Eisenhower (KICT)
Louisiana	Alexandria, LA	Alexandria Intl (KAEX)

State	City	Airport
Louisiana	Alexandria, LA	Lake City Gateway (KLCQ)
Louisiana	Alexandria, LA	Tuscaloosa National Airport (KTCL)
Louisiana	Alexandria, LA	Wichita Eisenhower (KICT)
Louisiana	Lafayette, LA	Lafayette Rgnl/Paul Fourmet Fld (KLFT)
Louisiana	Monroe, LA	Monroe Rgnl (KMLU)
Louisiana	New Orleans, LA	Alvin Callender Fld (KNBG)
Louisiana	New Orleans, LA	Lakefront (KNEW)
Louisiana	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Intl (KMSY)
Louisiana	Shreveport, LA	Shreveport Rgnl (KSHV)
Maine	Bangor, ME	Bangor Int'l (BGR)
Maine	Portland, ME	Portland Intl Jetport (KPWM)
Maine	Presque Isle, ME	N Maine (KPQI)
Maryland	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore/Washington Intl (KBWI)
Massachusetts	Bedford, MA	Laurence G Hanscom Fld (KBED)
Massachusetts	Boston, MA	Boston Logan Intl (KBOS)
Michigan	Detroit, MI	Detroit Metro Wayne Co (KDTW)
Michigan	Traverse City, MI	Cherry Capital (KTVK)
Michigan	Ypsilanti, MI	Willow Run (KYIP)
Minnesota	Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis/St Paul Intl (KMSP)
Missouri	Kansas City, MO	Kansas City Intl (KMCI)
Missouri	Springfield, MO	Springfield (KSGF)
Missouri	St. Louis, MO	St Louis Downtown (KCPS)
Missouri	St. Louis, MO	St Louis Lambert Intl (KSTL)
Nebraska	Lincoln, NE	Lincoln (KLNK)
Nebraska	North Platte, NE	N Platte Rgnl Airport (LBF)
Nebraska	Omaha, NE	Eppley Airfield (KOMA)
Nevada	Las Vegas, NV	Harry Reid Intl (KLAS)
Nevada	Reno, NV	Reno/Tahoe Intl (KRNO)
New Hampshire	Portsmouth, NH	Portsmouth Intl At Pease (KPSM)
New Jersey	Mercer, NJ	Trenton Mercer (KTTN)
New Jersey	Newark, NJ	Newark Liberty Intl (KEWR)
New Jersey	Teterboro, NJ	Teterboro Airport (KTEB)
New Jersey	Wrightstown, NJ	Mc Guire Fld (Joint Base Mc Guire Dix Lakehurst) (KWRI)
New Mexico	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Intl Sunport (KABQ)
New York	Buffalo, NY	Buffalo Niagara Intl (KBUF)
New York	New York, NY	John F Kennedy Intl (KJFK)
New York	Niagra Falls, NY	Niagara Falls Intl (KIAG)
New York	Plattsburgh, NY	Plattsburgh Intl (KPBG)
North Carolina	Charlotte, NC	Charlotte/Douglas Intl (KCLT)
North Carolina	Greensboro/High Point, NC	Piedmont Triad Intl (KGSO)
North Carolina	Raleigh, NC	Raleigh-Durham Intl (KRDU)
Ohio	Cincinnati, OH	Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (KCVG)
Ohio	Columbus, OH	John Glenn Columbus Intl Airport (KCMH)
Ohio	Toledo, OH	Eugene F Kranz Toledo Express (KTOL)
Ohio	Toledo, OH	Toledo Express (KTOL)
Ohio	Youngstown, OH	Youngstown/Warren Rgnl (KYNG)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, OK	Okc Will Rogers Intl (KOKC)
Oregon	Eugene, OR	Mahlon Sweet Fld (KEUG)
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, PA	Harrisburg Intl (KMDT)
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Intl (KPHL)
Pennsylvania	State College, PA	State College Regional (KUNV)
Tennessee	Knoxville, TN	McGhee Tyson (KTYS)
Tennessee	Memphis, TN	Memphis Intl (KMEM)
Tennessee	Nashville, TN	Nashville Intl (KBNA)
Texas	Abilene, TX	Abilene Rgnl (KABI)
Texas	Amarillo, TX	Amarillo Intl (KAMA)
Texas	Austin, TX	Austin-Bergstrom Intl (KAUS)
Texas	Brownsville, TX	Brownsville Intl (KBRO)
Texas	Dallas, TX	Dallas Love Field (KDAL)
Texas	El Paso, TX	Biggs Aaf (Fort Bliss) (KBIF)
Texas	El Paso, TX	El Paso Intl (KELP)
Texas	Fort Worth, TX	Fort Worth Alliance (KAFW)
Texas	Harlingen, TX	Valley Intl (KHRL)

<b>State</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Airport</b>
Texas	Houston, TX	Conroe/North Houston Rgnl (KCXO)
Texas	Houston, TX	Houston Bush Int'ctl (KIAH)
Texas	Houston, TX	William P Hobby (KHOU)
Texas	Killeen, TX	Robert Gray Aaf (Fort Cavazos) (KGRK)
Texas	Laredo, TX	Laredo Intl (KLRD)
Texas	Mission, TX	Mc Allen Miller Intl (KMFE)
Texas	San Antonio, TX	San Antonio Intl (KSAT)
Texas	Universal City, TX	Randolph Afb (KRND)
Utah	Salt Lake City, UT	Salt Lake City Intl (KSLC)
Virginia	Newport News, VA	Newport News/Williamsburg Int'l (KPHF)
Virginia	Richmond, VA	Richmond Intl (KRIC)
Washington	Seattle, WA	Boeing Field Intl (KBFI)
Washington	Yakima, WA	Yakima Air Terminal (KYKM)
West Virginia	Charleston, WV	West Virginia Intl Yeager (KCRW)
Wisconsin	Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee Mitchell Intl (KMKE)