

ICE Flight Monitor

MARCH 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 Costa Rican, 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:

Deportation ("Removal")	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.
Domestic Transfer ("Shuffle")	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.
Removal- Related	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.
Layover- Transfer Removal	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 March 2026:



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

225 Removal Flights Conducted to 46 Countries in March 2026 as Part of the Trump Administration’s Cruel and Lawless Mass Deportation Agenda. In March 2026, the administration conducted at least 225 removal flights, compared to the 135 flights in March 2025 and 133 in March 2024. Removal flights reached 46 countries this month – a 48 percent increase from the 31 removal destinations in February and slightly below the record high in September 2025 when removal flights reached 48 countries. Compared to previous years, March 2026 saw a significant increase from the 18 removal countries in March 2025 and the 19 in March 2024. Guatemala and Honduras continue to receive the most removal flights, accounting for 41 percent of the total in March 2026. Notably, March saw first-time removal flights to Moldova, Myanmar, and Thailand, as well as the [fifth flight carrying Russian nationals](#) from Newark, New Jersey to Cairo, Egypt. The Russians on this flight were subsequently transferred to Moscow, Russia, on an Egypt Air flight from Cairo. Additionally, March saw removal flights to Belize, Tajikistan, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago. Prior to this month, the last removal flight to Tajikistan took place in May 2025, while removal flights to Belize, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago were last conducted in June 2025.

March removal destinations and the number of flights include: Guatemala (49), Honduras (43), Mexico (25), El Salvador (15), Venezuela (11), Colombia (9), Ecuador (8), Nicaragua (8), Dominican Republic (5), Brazil (4), Peru (4), Costa Rica (3), Bahamas (2), India (2), Jamaica (2), Laos (2), Liberia (2), Poland (2), Senegal (2), Belize (1), Cambodia (1), Chile (1), China (1), Congo (1), Cuba (1), Democratic Republic of Congo (1), Egypt (1), Eswatini (1), Gambia (1), Georgia (1), Ghana (1), Guinea (1), Haiti (1), Kenya (1), Mauritania (1), Moldova (1), Myanmar (1), Pakistan (1), Romania (1), Russia (1), Tajikistan (1), Thailand (1), Togo (1), Trinidad and Tobago (1), Uzbekistan (1), Vietnam (1).

Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights Reach a Record High Despite Government Shutdown Impacting the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). U.S. immigration enforcement flights—including removal flights, domestic transfer (“shuffle”) flights between U.S. detention centers, and removal-related flights such as connections, fuel stops, and return legs—are conducted using ICE Air charters, U.S. Coast Guard aircraft, and international carriers. In March, these flights totaled a record high of 1,794, slightly exceeding February’s total and a 122 percent increase from the 810 flights in March 2025. Of the March total, there were 225 removal flights, 1,225 domestic shuffle flights, and 344 removal-related flights. While shuffle flights decreased from the previous two months (by six and seven percent), removal-related flights—particularly fuel stops—saw a significant increase in March. In March, fuel stops rose by 46 percent compared to the previous high in February. Common fuel stop

locations for ICE Air included Miami, Florida; Willemstad, Curacao; Doha, Qatar; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Diass, Senegal; Sofia, Bulgaria; Bangor, Maine; Tirana, Albania; and Shannon, Ireland.

Forced Third-Country Transfers Expand with First-Time Flights to Moldova and Uganda, as well as Continued Flights to Eswatini, Poland, and Uzbekistan. Under an unknown agreement, the first flight to Moldova carrying [Russians](#) and other third country nationals from Alexandria, Louisiana landed on March 10. That same flight continued to Uzbekistan, transferring six non-Uzbeks, and marking the second time third-country nationals were transferred to Uzbekistan following an Uzbek charter flight that transferred third-country nationals from the United States in April 2025. March also saw the third transfer of third-country nationals to Eswatini on the 11th, as well as the likely second transfer of Ukrainian nationals to Poland aboard two small Journey planes that landed in Jasionka within 20 minutes of each other. On April 2, ICE Flight Monitor [tracked](#) the first flight carrying at least [eight third-country nationals to Uganda](#) under an Asylum Cooperative Agreement signed in July 2025.

In addition to these flights, it is understood that the Trump administration continues to send [non-Ecuadorians 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.

CSI Aviation Began Conducting ICE Air Flights Using Its Own Aircraft, Expanding Domestic Transfers Between U.S. Detention Centers. In March, ICE Flight Monitor identified and confirmed that CSI Aviation has been operating four of its own aircraft (19-passenger Beechcraft 1900 B190 planes) for small-scale domestic transfer (“shuffle”) flights. These flights have taken place primarily across southern U.S. states, including Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama. Since early December 2025, these CSI-operated ICE Air flights have added a total of 461 domestic shuffle flights conducted across eight U.S. cities, the majority of which have been within Texas (Harlingen, Conroe, El Paso, and Killeen), with a small number to Alexandria, Louisiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Ochopee, Florida (near the Everglades detention center). In March alone, there were 121 domestic shuffle flights conducted on CSI Aviation planes.

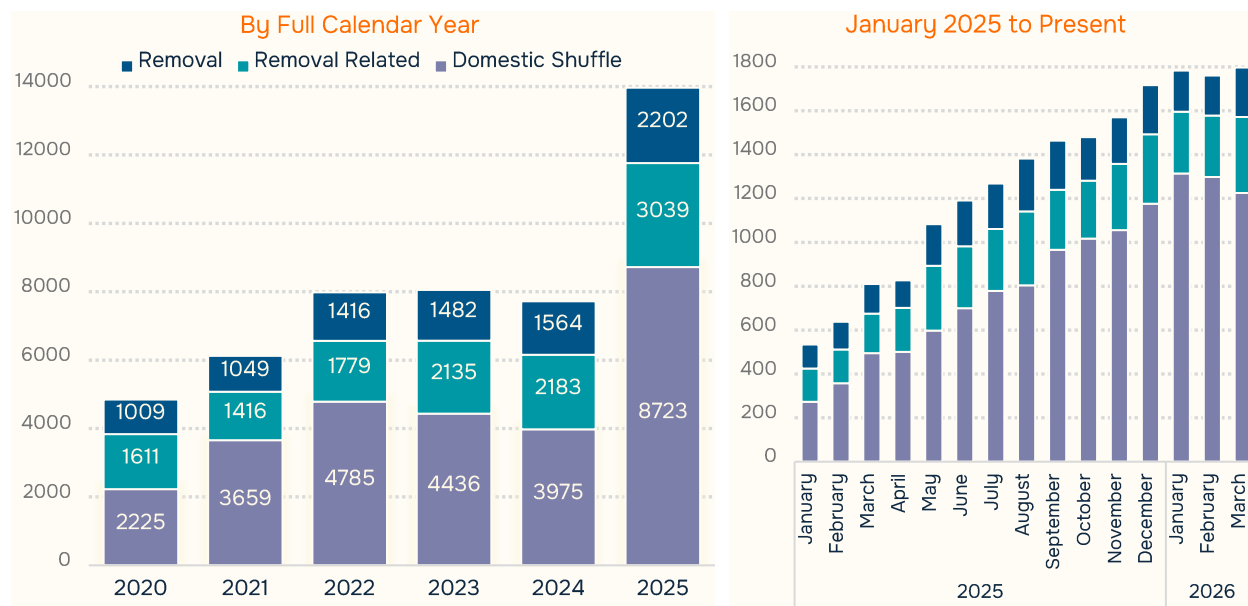
Given the scope of these unlawful transfers, these findings make clear that the Trump administration’s current deportation campaign is unprecedented and dangerous – not only to the rights of those it targets, but also to our democracy. ICE Flight Monitor delivers accessible and reliable data to strengthen public accountability and uphold transparency. The following sections detail ICE Flight Monitor’s tracking from March 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) Costa Rican, Panamanian, and Mexican 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, Eastern Air, OMNI Air, and Key Lime Air, as well as small charter planes operated by Gryphon Air (ATS) and Journey Aviation. Among all current carriers, Key Lime Air is the only company that also operates scheduled commercial passenger service, selling tickets directly to the public. Additionally, in January 2026, Air Wisconsin Airlines [sold its operating license and 13 planes to CSI Aviation](#), but many ICE flights still appear to operate under the Air Wisconsin brand.

Figure 1: Number of U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 2020 - March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

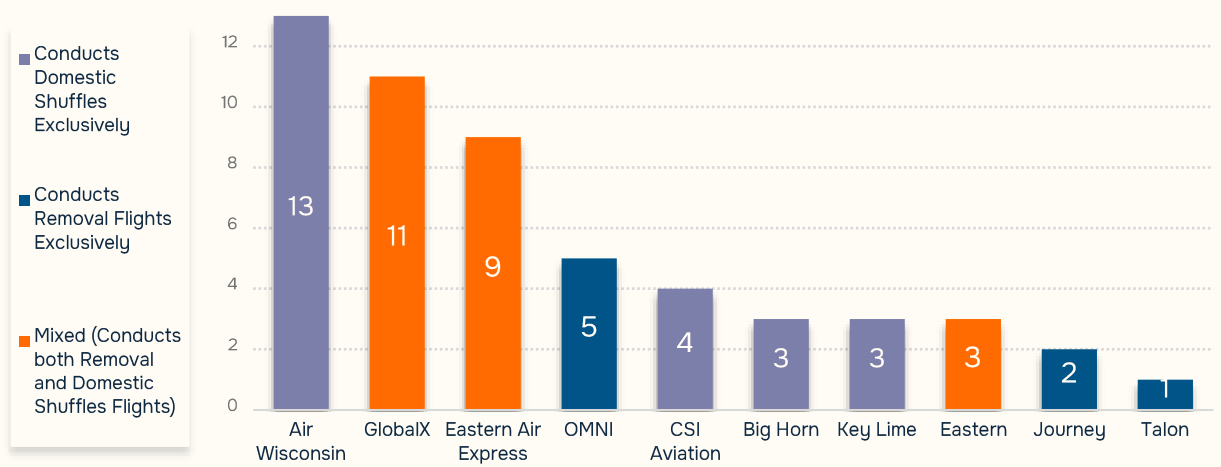
In March 2026, ICE Flight Monitor confirmed that, in addition to acquiring Air Wisconsin, CSI Aviation has been operating its own aircraft for small-scale ICE domestic shuffle flights between cities in Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama since early December 2025. Beyond ICE Air carriers¹, U.S. immigration enforcement flights are also carried out on U.S. Coast Guard planes and international carriers. *See appendix for the breakdown of flights by carrier.*

March 2026 saw 1,794 total immigration enforcement flights – a 122 percent increase from the 810 flights in March 2025. The continued increase in enforcement flights has been facilitated by ICE Air Operations’ expansion of subcontracted charter planes, which supports a greater number of daily flight routes. In March, ICE Flight Monitor identified and confirmed that CSI Aviation has been operating four of its own aircraft (19-passenger Beechcraft 1900 planes) for small-scale domestic transfer flights, primarily between cities in southern U.S. states. Since early December 2025, these CSI-operated ICE Air flights have added a total of 461 domestic shuffle flights conducted across eight U.S. cities in Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama. Additionally, in March, the ICE Air charter network expanded with the addition of five new aircraft: three Air Wisconsin, one GlobalX, and one Key Lime Air charters.²

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

² ICE Air carriers operate ICE flights at varying frequencies. For instance, while Key Lime Air has deployed as many as five aircraft for ICE Air operations, only three of those planes have routinely operated ICE flights in a given month.

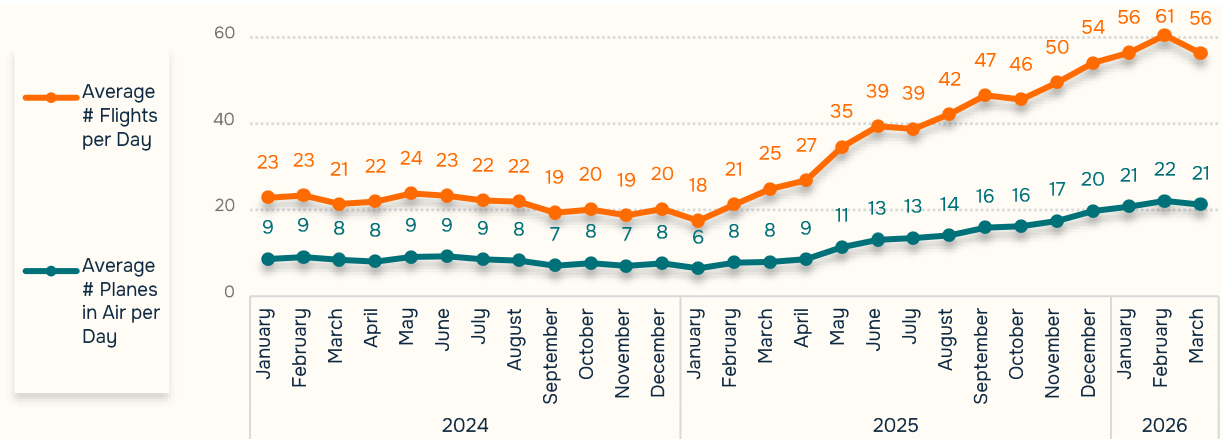
Figure 2: Number of Distinct Planes Conducting ICE Air Flights per Carrier (March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Under Trump’s second term, the monthly number of charter planes conducting ICE Air routes has steadily increased, reaching a total of 98 distinct charter planes.³ In March 2026, at least 54 distinct charter planes were in use – a 130 percent increase from the 23 planes used in March 2025. Of the 54 distinct planes, 23 conducted removal flights only, 23 conducted domestic shuffle flights only, and eight conducted both removal and domestic shuffle flights. On any given day in March, an average of 21 planes operated approximately 56 ICE Air flights daily. These totals compared to the average of eight planes conducting 24 ICE Air flights per day in March 2025. These flights include transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities, as well as removal stops to international destinations – including refueling stops, layovers, and return legs.

Figure 3: Average ICE Air Enforcement Flights and Planes in Air per Day (Jan 2024 - March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

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

³ This total excludes U.S. Air Force and Coast Guard planes, as well as international carriers facilitating U.S. deportations.

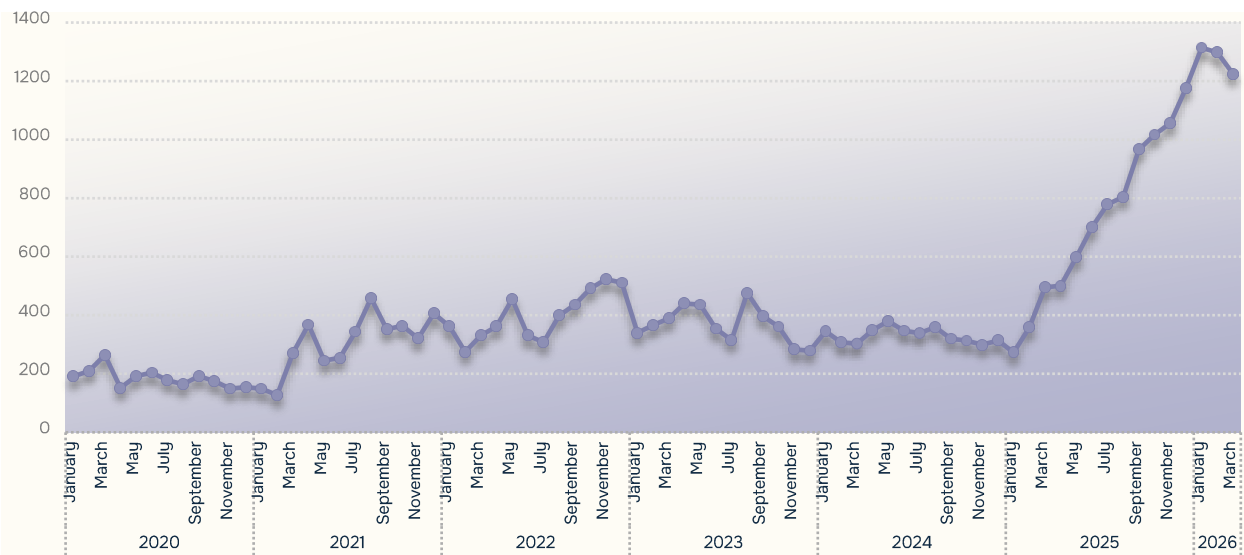
use of the WRAP—a full-body restraint suit that prevents individuals from moving their arms or shifting position—which medical experts warn can cause severe physical and psychological distress. Flight attendants report that emergency procedures for ICE Air flights provide limited guidance for evacuating 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 Phoenix, Arizona; Alexandria, Louisiana; El Paso and Harlingen, Texas. These flights are not directly tied to a same-day removal flight.

Figure 4: U.S. Domestic Transfer Flights per Month (January 2020 - March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

To carry out its mass deportation campaign, the Trump administration has drastically stepped-up ICE arrests and detention. Up to 73,000 people on average are in ICE custody each day, the largest incarcerated population in U.S. history. This increase in interior enforcement and detention has been paralleled by an increase in the scale and scope of shuffle flights. March 2026 saw 1,225 domestic shuffle flights – up by 147 percent from the 495 flights in March 2025. The top domestic transfer locations seeing multiple ICE flights per day in March included Alexandria, Louisiana (278); Harlingen, Texas (205); Phoenix, Arizona (90), Killeen, Texas (80); El Paso, Texas (73), and Conroe, Texas (55).

Routine ICE Air flights—operating three to five times per week—were also tracked to Youngstown, Ohio; Ochopee, Florida (near the Everglades detention facility); Miami, Florida; and Gadsden, Alabama.

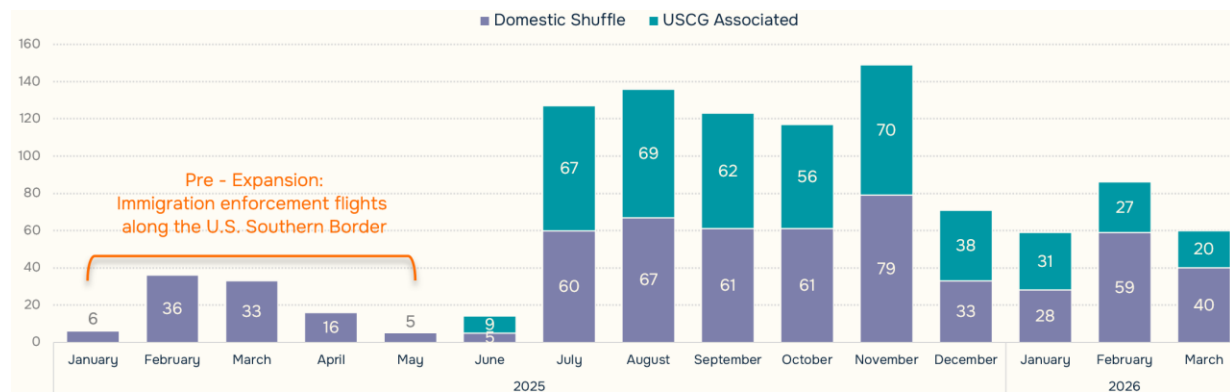
In particular, there have been increased domestic shuffle flights to small U.S. cities with expanded capacity in nearby detention centers. These cities—many of which rarely saw ICE Air flights prior to August 2025—include Ochopee, Florida (near the Everglades detention facility); Lake City, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Gadsden, Alabama; and Conroe, Texas.

A key factor enabling the surge in shuffle flights is an increase in the number of ICE Air charters used exclusively for domestic transfers. The addition of new carriers contributed significantly to this expansion: Key Lime Air began operating ICE flights in mid-September 2025, CSI Aviation in early December 2025, Bighorn Airways in mid-December 2025, and Air Wisconsin in mid-January 2026. In March 2026, a total of 23 aircraft across these four carriers exclusively conducted domestic shuffle flights between detention centers in the United States. The passenger capacity for these aircraft is between 19 and 50, compared to other ICE Air carriers with passenger capacities between 130 and 330.⁴ Together, these charters accounted for 51 percent of all shuffle flights in March.

II. Use of Coast Guard Aircraft for Shuffle Flights

Between June 2025 and March 2026, there were at least 493 domestic shuffles conducted on U.S. Coast Guard planes. In March 2026, at least 40 domestic shuffle flights were carried out using Coast Guard aircraft – down from the 59 domestic shuffle flights that took place in February, but a 43 percent increase from the record 28 flights in January. Coast Guard planes typically seat 27 passengers.⁵ Since June 2025, at least 948 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 March, there were 26 such flights – down from the 27 flights in the previous month and 31 flights in January.

Figure 5: U.S. Coast Guard Flights per Month (As of March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

⁴ ICE Flight Monitor is unable to determine the number of individuals aboard flights through our tracking and cross-references with other sources, when available.

⁵ 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. [Source](#).

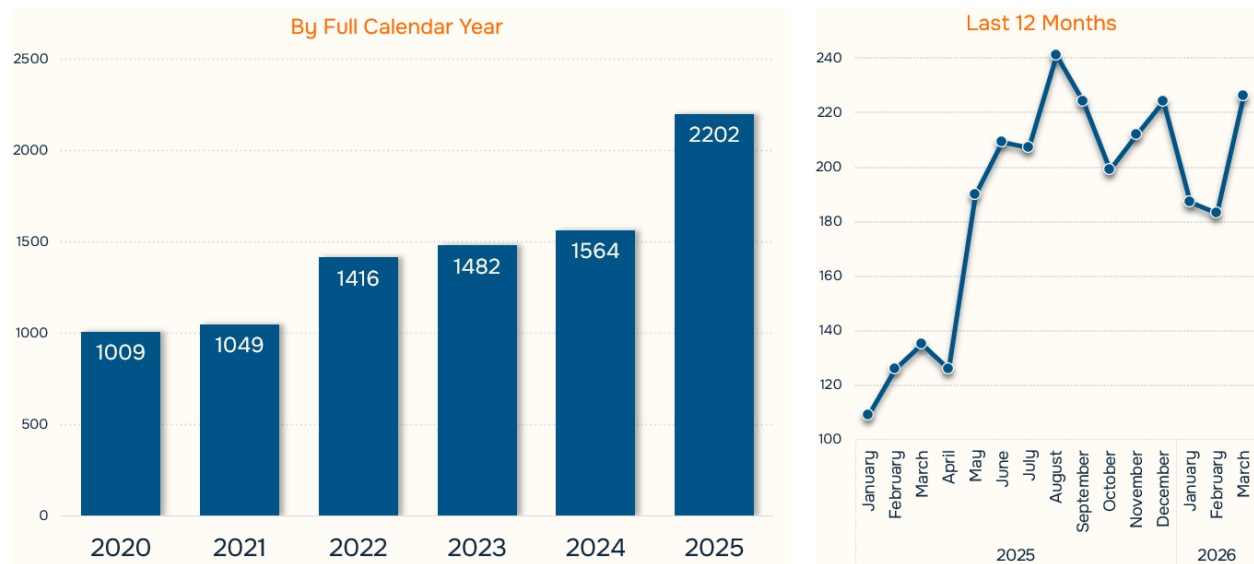
The Trump administration started using limited Coast Guard support for ICE operations at the beginning of 2025, [issuing press releases](#) that stated the agency’s involvement. Between January and May 2025, the project tracked Coast Guard aircraft conducting ICE flights, primarily between border cities 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

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.

Figure 6: Number of U.S. Removal Flights (January 2020 - March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

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.

There were at least 225 removal flights in March, a 67 percent increase from the 135 flights recorded in March 2025. The Trump administration conducted removal flights to 46 countries in March, compared to September 2025 when removal flights reached 48 countries. In particular, March saw the first flight carrying third-country nationals ([including Russians](#)) to Moldova and the [fifth removal flight carrying Russian nationals](#)—this time on an Egyptian carrier from Newark, New Jersey—via Cairo, Egypt to Russia. The Russian nationals were first transported on an ICE Air flight from Alexandria, Louisiana to Newark, and after landing in Cairo, were subsequently transferred onto a second Egypt Air flight to Moscow, Russia.

Notably, in March, U.S. officials conducted a single flight with removal stops in Myanmar and Thailand, marking the first removal flights to these countries since at least 2020 when tracking began. On March 30, the ICE Air flight was carried out on a small Journey jet that departed Phoenix, Arizona and refueled in Chitose, Japan before landing first in Yangon, Myanmar and then in Bangkok, Thailand. While there are no media reports confirming the deportation stops, the plane departed from the ICE Transfer Facility at the Mesa-Gateway Airport in Phoenix and returned to the same location after the removal operation. The removal flight to Myanmar comes after a U.S. district judge ordered to postpone DHS’s decision to terminate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Myanmar nationals living in the United States.

Additionally, removal flights were carried out to Belize, Congo, Tajikistan, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago in March. The March flight to Congo marked the second removal flight there (since at least 2020 when flight tracking began) following a flight in May 2024. Prior to this month, the last removal flight to Tajikistan took place in May 2025, while Belize, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago last saw such flights in June 2025. The most frequent removal destinations in March were Guatemala (49), Honduras (43), Mexico (25), El Salvador (15), and Venezuela (11). *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 16 countries: Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Moldova, Panama, Poland, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and Uzbekistan. (*See appendix for list of confirmed flights*).⁶ Additionally, third-country transfers to Mexico take place over the US-Mexico land border. This is part of the Trump

⁶ 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.

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 March, under an unknown agreement, the first flight carrying Russian nationals from Alexandria, Louisiana, landed in Moldova on the 10th, aboard an Omni charter plane. After Moldova, the same flight transported [six additional third-country nationals to Uzbekistan](#). This likely marks the second time non-Uzbeks have been transferred to Uzbekistan, following an Uzbek charter flight that removed third-country nationals from the United States in April 2025. On March 11, a small Gulfstream jet carrying [four third-country nationals departed Phoenix, Arizona and landed in Eswatini](#), marking the third such flight to Eswatini following flights in July and October 2025. On March 16, two small Journey planes carrying Ukrainian nationals departed Phoenix, Arizona and landed in Jasionka, Poland within 20 minutes of each other on the following day. These flights marked the second transfer of Ukrainian nationals from the United States to Poland after a November 2025 flight, which resulted in their subsequent transfer to Ukraine across the Polish border. However, it remains unclear whether the Ukrainian nationals removed on the March flights were transferred to Ukraine upon landing in Poland.

In addition, it is understood that the administration continues to send [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. Notably, on April 2, ICE Flight Monitor [tracked](#) the first flight carrying [eight third-country nationals to Uganda](#) under an ACA signed in July 2025. 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, 2025—the administration began using military aircraft, primarily C-17 Air Force cargo planes, to carry out ICE Air removal flights.

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 five such removal flights to Colombia in March – down from the six that took place in March 2025.

IV. Additional Country Specific Removals

The majority of removal flights continue to be to Latin America and the Caribbean. In March 2026, 86 percent of flights were to these regions. The remaining 14 percent of removal flights took place to other regions—particularly destinations in Africa and Asia—and often involved multi-country stops resulting in excruciatingly long flight times, with individuals remaining physically restrained throughout the entire journey. *The country highlights below are not comprehensive; for a full*

country-by-country breakdown, see the Appendix, and for additional context and numbers, see the [January 2026 ICE Flight Monitor Report](#).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mexico: In March, U.S. officials conducted 25 removal flights to Mexico, a 56 percent increase from the 16 flights in February, but only three more than the 22 flights in March 2025. Prior to March 2026, the highest number of removal flights to Mexico was 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 March, 21 of the removal flights to Mexico originated from Harlingen, Texas, while the remaining four originated in El Paso, Texas. Additionally, 16 of all removal flights (64 percent) connected in San Diego, California – 12 of which departed from Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, while the remaining four departed from San Diego International. Of the 25 removal flights to Mexico, 14 landed in Villahermosa, Tabasco, while 11 landed in Tapachula, Chiapas. Since January 2026, removal flights to Mexico have typically occurred five to six times per week, with no flights on Sundays.

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 March, U.S. officials removed 4,871 Guatemalans on 49 flights – averaging 99 individuals per flight. While removal flights in March were up by four compared to February's total, the number of Guatemalans removed slightly decreased compared to the 4,914 over the previous month.⁷ Compared to March 2025, the number of removal flights to Guatemala went up by 40 percent, and the number of individuals removed increased by 100 percent. Guatemala continues to receive the highest number of U.S. removal flights compared to any other country, with March's figure bringing the 2026 total to 139 removal flights. The large majority of removal flights to Guatemala originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas, with 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. Removal flights to Guatemala typically occur multiple times per day, every day of the week, with the highest frequency on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

Honduras: In March, U.S. officials removed 4,007 Hondurans on 43 flights – an average of 93 individuals per flight.⁸ March's removal flights increased by 16 percent from February's 37 flights, and the number of individuals removed increased by 14 percent from the 3,519 over the previous month. Compared to March 2025, removal flights to Honduras rose by 26 percent, and the number of

⁷ The Guatemalan government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights IFM tracked to Guatemala. [Source](#).

⁸ The Honduran government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights tracked to Honduras. [Source](#).

individuals removed increased by 48 percent. After Guatemala, Honduras continues to receive the second highest number of U.S. removal flights, with March's figure bringing the 2026 total to 121 flights. Removal flights to Honduras typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and El Paso, Texas; with a small number from Phoenix, Arizona. All U.S. removal flights to Honduras landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula. Removal flights to Honduras typically occur multiple times per day, every day of the week, with the highest frequency on Sundays, Mondays, and Fridays.

El Salvador: In March, U.S. officials conducted 15 removal flights to El Salvador – three more than the 12 flights in February, and one more than the 14 flights in March 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. March's figure brings the 2026 total to 41 removal flights. The majority of U.S. removal flights to El Salvador originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a small number from Harlingen, Texas. These removal flights typically occur four times per week with the highest frequency on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. All removal flights to El Salvador landed at El Salvador International Airport in San Salvador.

Nicaragua: In March, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Nicaragua – matching February's total, 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 has removed 2,486 Nicaraguan nationals from January until March 12, 2026. Removal flights to Nicaragua typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and occur twice a week on Thursdays and Saturdays. All U.S. removal flights to Nicaragua landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua.

Cuba: In March, U.S. officials removed [117 Cuban nationals](#) on one removal flight. Removal flights to Cuba have taken place at a pace of one flight per month—typically on Thursdays—since they resumed in April 2023 following a pause during the pandemic. U.S. removal flights to Cuba typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a connection in Miami, Florida, and land at José Martí International Airport in Havana.

Haiti: In March, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Haiti that stopped at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO) prior to landing in Cap-Haïtien, marking the second removal flight to Haiti that included a prior stop at GTMO following a similar flight in February. 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 four months, removal flights to Haiti have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a connection in Miami, Florida, and typically occur on Thursdays. U.S. removal flights to Haiti have landed at Cap-Haïtien International Airport in Cap-Haïtien.

Dominican Republic: In March, U.S. officials removed 318 Dominican nationals on five removal flights to the Dominican Republic – averaging 64 individuals per flight. March's removal flights was one more than February's total and the number of Dominicans removed was 19 percent more than the 268 over

the previous month. While there were three more removal flights compared to the two in March 2025, the number of Dominicans removed was only 41 percent more than the previous year – when there was an average of 113 individuals per plane.⁹ Over the last four months, removal flights to the Dominican Republic originated in Alexandria, Louisiana and typically occur on Tuesdays. All U.S. deportation flights to the Dominican Republic landed at Las Américas International Airport in Punta Caucedo.

Venezuela: In March, U.S. officials conducted 11 removal flights to Venezuela, removing 1,726 Venezuelans, including families and children. Removal flights to Venezuela operated at a pace of three per week since January 16 after a five-week [pause](#), but appear to have returned to a twice-weekly pace—on Mondays and Wednesdays—matching the [previous](#) cadence in 2025. 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. 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 March, there were nine removal flights to Colombia, five of which took place 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. March's total was one more than the eight flights in February and a 50 percent increase from the six flights in March 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 typically occur on Wednesdays and Thursdays. All removal flights to Colombia have landed at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota.

Ecuador: In March, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Ecuador, two more than the number of flights in March 2025. Since January 2026, removal flights to Ecuador have continued at a pace of twice per week (or eight flights per month), typically on Mondays and Thursdays. Additionally, beginning in January 2026, the Trump administration started sending non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador on removal flights under the [Asylum Cooperative Agreement](#). The majority of U.S. removal flights to Ecuador have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a small number in Phoenix, Arizona. All removal flights have landed at José Joaquín de Olmedo International Airport in Guayaquil.

Peru: In March, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to Peru – double the number of flights in March 2025. Since January 2026, removal flights to Peru have continued at a pace of four per month, typically occurring on Mondays, and involve multi-country routes that include stops in Ecuador or Honduras. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the journey. Since December 2025, the majority of removal flights to Peru have originated in Phoenix, Arizona, with a small number in Harlingen, Texas. All removal flights have landed at New Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.

⁹ The government of the Dominican Republic maintains a record of returned individuals. [Source](#)

Chile: In March, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Chile. Removal flights to Chile began in May 2025 and have continued at a pace of one per month since September 2025. The majority of removal flights have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana with a small number in Phoenix, Arizona—typically occurring on Thursdays—and include multi-country removal stops in Colombia and Brazil. These routes result in longer flights, during which individuals remain shackled throughout the entire journey. All U.S. removal flights to Chile have landed at Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport in Santiago.

Brazil: In March, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to Brazil – matching February’s total, but double the number of flights in March 2025. Removal flights to Brazil have operated at a pace of once per week since August 2025—typically on Wednesdays and Fridays—and have involved multi-country routes with removal stops in Colombia prior to landing in Brazil. These routes result in longer flights, during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the journey. U.S. removal flights to Brazil typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, and since August 2025, have landed at Confins-Tancredo Neves International Airport in Belo Horizonte.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Democratic Republic of Congo: In March, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), marking the 10th removal flight to the DRC—following flights in 2020 (2), 2022 (1), 2023 (2), 2024 (2), and 2025 (2)—since flight tracking began. The March flight took place on a small (14-19 passengers) Journey jet that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, and carried out a deportation to Congo prior to landing in Kinshasa. This flight is understood to have carried Congolese nationals. The previous removal flights to the DRC have taken place on large Omni charter planes and small Gryphon jets and also involved multi-country routes with removal stops in other countries in the region. All U.S. removal flights to the DRC have landed at N’Djili International Airport in Kinshasa.

Gambia: In March, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Gambia, following two flights in April and August 2025. Prior to 2025, there were two removal flights to Gambia—in 2021 and 2023—which took place on small Gryphon jets. The March flight was carried out on a large (330-seat) Omni charter plane that originated in Harlingen, Texas and involved a multi-country route with removal stops in Senegal and Mauritania before landing in Gambia. All U.S. removal flights to Gambia have landed at Banjul (Yundum) International Airport in Banjul.

Ghana: In March, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Ghana. Removal flights to Ghana have been taking place monthly since June 2025, with the March removal flight bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 14 flights. Additionally, at least four removal flights to Ghana were forced third-country transfers – carrying [an estimated 60 non-Ghanaians](#) to the country. Prior to 2025, there were just six removal flights to Ghana—in 2020 (1), 2022 (3), and 2023 (2)—since tracking began. Since December 2025, removal flights to Ghana have been taking place on Omni charter planes that originate in Alexandria, Louisiana or Harlingen, Texas. All U.S. removal flights to Ghana have landed at Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

Guinea: In March, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Guinea, bringing the total under the Trump administration to seven flights. Prior to 2025, there were just four removal flights to Guinea—in 2020 (1), 2023 (2), and 2024 (1)—since flight tracking began. The majority of removal flights have taken place on small (Journey or Gryphon) jets, with a small number on large Omni charters, and involve other removal stops in the region. The March flight was carried out on a Journey jet that originated in Harlingen, Texas. The majority of removal flights to Guinea have landed at Ahmed Sékou Touré International Airport in Conakry.

Mauritania: In March, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Mauritania, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 10 flights. Prior to 2025, there were 10 removal flights to Mauritania—in 2021 (1), 2023 (4), and 2024 (5)—since tracking began. The majority (65 percent) of the removal flights to Mauritania have taken place on small (Journey or Gryphon) jets, with five on large Omni planes and two on U.S. Air Force aircraft, which took place in May and July 2025. The March flight originated in Harlingen, Texas that conducted a deportation in Senegal prior to landing in Mauritania. All U.S. removal flights to Mauritania have landed at Nouakchott-Oumtounsy International Airport in Nouakchott.

Togo: In March, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Togo – bringing the total under the second Trump administration to four flights, with the previous removal flight occurring in June 2025. Prior to 2025, there were just two removal flights to Togo, in 2022 and 2024, since at least 2020 when tracking began. All previous removal flights to Togo took place on small (Journey or Gryphon) jets. However, the removal flight in March took place on an Omni charter plane that originated in Harlingen, Texas and included deportation stops in Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, and Liberia prior to landing in Togo. All U.S. removal flights to Togo have landed at Gnassingbé Eyadéma International Airport in Lome.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia: In March, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Cambodia – bringing the total under the second Trump administration to four flights, with the previous flights taking place in September and October 2025 and January 2026. Prior to 2025, there were just two removal flights to Cambodia, in 2022 and 2023, since flight tracking began in 2020. The March flight took place on an Omni charter plane that originated in El Paso, Texas, with a prior deportation stop in Laos. These multi-country removal routes often result in long flight times, including layovers and fuel stops, with individuals remaining physically restrained throughout the journey. The [March flight](#) lasted an excruciating 35 hours before reaching Cambodia. Since October 2025, U.S. removals flights to Cambodia have landed at Techo International Airport in Phnom Penh.

Laos: In March, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to Laos – on March 17 and March 27. Approximately 80 Lao nationals were removed on the March 17 flight.¹⁰ Under the second Trump

¹⁰ [Collective Freedom](#), which supports justice-impacted individuals from Southeast Asian communities, maintains records of U.S. removal flights to Southeast Asia, as well as the number of individuals removed on each flight.

administration, removal flights to Laos started in May 2025 and continued at a pace of one flight per month until January 2026, with no flights in February. March's figure brings the total number of removal flights to Laos under this administration to nine. Prior to 2025, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Laos on a small jet in September 2022. The removal flights in March took place on Omni charter planes—originating in Alexandria, Louisiana and El Paso, Texas—and involved multi-country removal routes, each lasting over 30 hours. These routes often result in long journeys where individuals remain shackled for an extended period of time throughout flight times, layovers, and fuel stops. All U.S. removal flights to Laos have landed at Wattay International Airport in Vientiane.

Vietnam: In March, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Vietnam, removing 150 Vietnamese nationals.¹⁰ Under the second Trump administration, removal flights to Vietnam started in May 2025 and continued monthly between August 2025 and January 2026, with no flights in February. March's flight brings the total number of removal flights to Vietnam under this administration to 11. Prior to 2025, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to Vietnam between 2021 and 2023. The [removal flight in March](#) took place on an Omni charter plane—originating in Alexandria, Louisiana—and involved a multi-country route, which included a deportation stop in Laos prior to arriving in Vietnam. This journey lasted about 33 hours, with individuals remaining in shackles throughout the flight time, fuel stops, and layovers. All U.S. removal flights to Vietnam have landed at Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi.

India: In March, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to India, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 20 flights. Removal flights to India have been occurring every other week since November 2025. Prior to 2025, only five flights were conducted between 2023 and 2024. Both March flights took place on Omni charter planes originating in Harlingen, Texas, with refueling stops in Baltimore, Maryland, as well as Varna and Sofia, Bulgaria. U.S. removal flights to India land at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi.

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 103 flights to GTMO. Of this total, an estimated 51 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.

In March 2026, ICE Flight Monitor documented five ICE Air flights that stopped at GTMO. On March 5, an ICE Air flight that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, stopped in GTMO and subsequently conducted a removal to Haiti. This flight marked the fourth removal to Haiti following a stop in GTMO under the second Trump administration. The remaining four flights transferred individuals between GTMO and detention centers on U.S. soil and included stops in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen, Texas; and Miami, Florida. Following these flights, our understanding is that the GTMO census of detained migrants was 18 at the end of March.

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.

Costa Rican, Panamanian, and Mexican Governments' Deportation Flights

ICE Flight Monitor also tracks deportation flights from Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama. These countries carry out routine removal flights that are relevant to the regional context.

I. Costa Rican Government's Deportation Flights

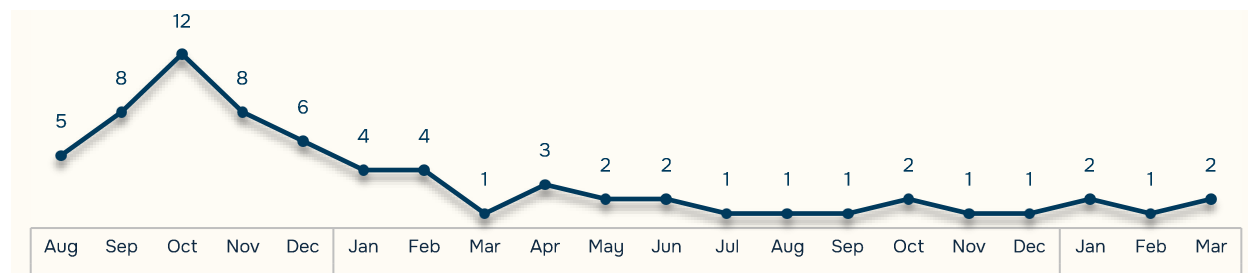
On March 13, Costa Rica conducted their first deportation flight by charter plane, with logistical support, resources and technical advice provided by the U.S. government. According to [the Costa Rican government](#), on this flight route, 33 nationals from Panama, China, India, South Africa, Jamaica, Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras were sent to Panama on a charter plane, where they were deplaned. The Aero regional charter plane then went on to carry out deportations of 14 Colombians to Colombia, and three Ecuadorians to Ecuador. The other nationals were sent back to their home countries via commercial flights from Panama. These flights from Costa Rica appear to be [under a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the U.S. government in April 2025](#).

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 March 2026, Panama carried out 67 U.S.-funded deportation flights (see Figure X), primarily to Colombia and Ecuador, with a small number of flights to India (2), Vietnam (1), and Cameroon (1).

In March 2026, Panama carried out two removal flights – one to Nicaragua ([carrying 33 Nicaraguan nationals](#)) and the other to Colombia ([carrying 56 Colombian nationals](#)). The March total was up from the one flight in February, but matched January's total. The recent monthly totals are 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 - March 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

III. 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 March 2026, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any repatriation flights conducted by the Mexican government.



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.

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at humanrightsfirst.org

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Appendix

Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (January 2025 - March 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 ¹
Tuesday, July 15, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	El Paso, TX	Eswatini ²
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
Tuesday, March 10, 2026	B763	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Moldova
Tuesday, March 10, 2026	B763	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Uzbekistan
Wednesday, March 11, 2026	GLF4	Talon Air	Phoenix, AZ	Eswatini
Thursday, April 2, 2026	GLF5	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Uganda
March 17, 2026	GLF5	Journey	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
March 17, 2026	GLF4	Journey	Phoenix, AZ	Poland

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	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26
Air Wisconsin											58	148	208
Avelo			116	214	238	291	318	314	244	213	194	42	
Big Horn										36	96	137	84
CSI Aviation										96	116	128	121
Eastern	3	5		7	8	34	41	40	34	34	35	45	54
Eastern Air Express	199	225	264	192	293	277	256	309	423	432	422	384	496
GlobalX	542	549	644	703	610	621	610	506	510	567	485	531	475
Gryphon	4	15	21	6	3								

Carrier	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26
Journey				3	2	21	27	11	38	29	14	18	36
Key Lime							83	192	162	177	258	229	212
OMNI	3	7	17	38	21	25	56	51	52	54	74	36	54

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

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
2026	3837	595	911	5343
January	1314	187	282	1783
February	1298	183	280	1761
March	1225	225	347	1797
2025	8723	2202	3039	13964
January	273	109	152	534
February	358	126	154	638
March	495	135	180	810
April	501	126	200	827
May	598	190	295	1083
June	700	209	282	1191
July	779	207	282	1268
August	804	241	337	1382
September	966	224	274	1464
October	1017	199	264	1480
November	1056	212	302	1570
December	1176	224	317	1717
2024	3975	1564	2183	7722
January	345	130	164	639
February	307	137	187	631
March	303	133	184	620
April	349	128	181	658
May	380	151	208	739
June	347	143	185	675
July	339	145	204	688
August	359	135	185	679
September	320	105	155	580
October	313	123	187	623
November	299	107	157	563
December	314	127	186	627
2023	4436	1482	2135	8053
January	340	83	121	544
February	366	127	192	685
March	389	145	233	767
April	440	117	188	745
May	436	106	167	709
June	354	122	194	670
July	315	99	151	565
August	476	153	227	856
September	397	127	178	702
October	361	135	157	653
November	283	140	171	594
December	279	128	156	563
2022	4785	1416	1779	7980
January	362	112	137	611
February	275	112	132	519
March	331	128	169	628

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
April	362	115	157	634
May	455	142	215	812
June	331	139	171	641
July	308	142	167	617
August	399	140	147	686
September	436	107	121	664
October	492	83	110	685
November	523	101	130	754
December	511	95	123	729
2021	3659	1049	1416	6124
January	149	81	123	353
February	127	70	111	308
March	270	49	78	397
April	368	39	58	465
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
2020	2225	1009	1611	4845
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
Grand Total	31640	9317	13074	54031

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

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Argentina		1		1
Armenia	1			1
Bahamas	2	2	2	6
Bangladesh	1	1		2
Belize			1	1
Benin		1		1
Brazil	3	4	4	11
Cambodia	1		1	2
Cameroon	1	1		2
Chad		1		1
Chile	1	1	1	3
China			1	1
Colombia	5	8	9	22
Congo			1	1
Costa Rica	2	2	3	7

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Cuba		2	1	3
Dem Rep of Congo			1	1
Dominican Republic	4	4	5	13
Ecuador	8	8	8	24
Egypt			1	1
El Salvador	14	12	15	41
Equatorial Guinea	1			1
Eswatini			1	1
Gambia			1	1
Georgia			1	1
Ghana	1	1	1	3
Guatemala	45	45	49	139
Guinea			1	1

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Haiti	1	1	1	3
Honduras	41	37	43	121
India	2	2	2	6
Iran	1			1
Israel	1	1		2
Jamaica	2	2	2	6
Kenya			1	1
Kyrgyzstan	1			1
Laos	1		2	3
Liberia	1		2	3
Mali		1		1
Mauritania			1	1
Mexico	17	16	25	58
Moldova			1	1
Myanmar			1	1
Nepal	1	1		2
Nicaragua	10	8	8	26
Nigeria	1	1		2

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Pakistan	1		1	2
Peru	4	4	4	12
Poland			2	2
Romania			1	1
Russia	1		1	2
Senegal	1	1	2	4
Sierra Leone	1	1		2
Sri Lanka		1		1
Tajikistan			1	1
Thailand			1	1
Togo			1	1
Trinidad and Tobago			1	1
Uzbekistan	1		1	2
Venezuela	7	12	11	30
Vietnam	1		1	2
Grand Total	187	183	225	595

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

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

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Abilene, TX	31	
Accra, Ghana	9	5
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	5	
Albuquerque, NM	17	
Alexandria, LA	2439	1010
Amarillo, TX		5
Ambouli, Djibouti	2	
Anchorage, AK	2	
Angola	2	
Atlanta, GA	18	
Austin, TX		2
Bakersfield, CA	15	
Baltimore, MD	87	36
Banjul, Gambia	1	
Barbados/Bridgetown, Barbados	1	
Baton Rouge, LA		1
Bedford, MA	127	34
Belize City, Belize	3	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	7	3
Birmingham, AL	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan		1
Bogotá, Colombia	25	11
Boise, ID	5	1
Boston, MA	1	
Brazzaville, Congo		1
Brownsville, TX	8	2
Bucharest, Romania	10	2
Buffalo, NY	89	26
Cairo, Egypt	7	3
Callao, Peru	8	1

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Cancun, Mexico	2	
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	3	
Chaklala, Pakistan	3	1
Charleston, WV	10	15
Charlotte, NC	22	
Chicago, IL	3	
Chisinau, Moldova		1
Chitose, Japan		1
Cincinnati, OH	6	
Clearwater, FL	3	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	1
Columbus, GA	149	42
Columbus, OH	1	
Comayagua, Honduras	22	
Conakry, Guinea	3	
Cotonou, Benin	1	1
Dallas, TX	159	69
Delhi, India	6	
Denver, CO	137	39
Detroit, MI	2	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	4	1
Diass, Senegal	34	8
Doha, Qatar	6	5
Douala, Cameroon		1
Dover, DE	1	
Dushanbe, Tajikistan		1
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	1	
El Paso, TX	1158	360
Eugene, OR	1	
Everglades City, FL	5	
Fort Worth, TX	2	1

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Fortaleza, Brazil	2	
Gadsden, AL	63	59
Gary, IN	93	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	1
Guam	4	4
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	84	10
Guatemala City, Guatemala	47	3
Guayaquil, Ecuador	27	11
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Harlingen, TX	1998	814
Harrisburg, PA	45	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	
Hot Springs, AR	1	
Houston, TX	237	237
Huntsville, AL		1
Ikeja, Nigeria	5	1
Indianapolis, IN	61	41
Jacksonville, FL	221	69
Kansas City, MO	130	33
Kathmandu, Nepal	3	1
Killeen, TX	129	210
Kingston, Jamaica	4	6
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	1	
Knoxville, TN	11	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lake City, FL	44	43
Laredo, TX	44	
Las Vegas, NV	124	34
Lincoln, NE		1
Lome, Togo	2	
Los Angeles, CA	5	
Louisville, KY		1
Lungi, Sierra Leone	3	
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	2	
Manuas, Brazil	1	
Marshall Islands	1	
Memphis, TN	1	11
Mercer, NJ	48	
Mexico City, Mexico	2	
Miami, FL	438	117
Milwaukee, WI		67
Minneapolis, MN	99	86
Mission, TX	6	
Mobile, AL	1	2
Monroe, LA	1	
Monrovia, Liberia	5	2
Nashville, TN	28	26
Nassau, Bahamas	7	1
N'Djamena, Chad	3	
New Orleans, LA	7	
New York, NY	4	

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Newark, NJ	207	72
Newport News, VA		1
Niagara Falls, NY	2	
North Platte, NE	1	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	5	1
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	
Ochopee, FL	50	65
Oklahoma City, OK	13	
Omaha, NE	80	26
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	338
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	3	1
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Portland, ME	2	
Portsmouth, NH	28	2
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Reno, NV	38	14
Richmond, VA	128	38
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Croix	3	
Saint Lucia	2	
Salt Lake City, UT	99	37
San Antonio, TX	421	
San Diego, CA	281	81
San Jose, Costa Rica	2	
San Juan, Puerto Rico	46	13
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	105	27
San Salvador, El Salvador	16	3
Santiago, Chile	1	
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	16	9
Seattle, WA	115	38
Seoul, South Korea	1	1
Shannon, Ireland	1	1
Shreveport, LA	1	1
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Sofia, Bulgaria	3	3
Springfield, MO	38	25
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	1
State College, PA	2	6
Suffolk, England	1	
Tallahassee, FL	3	2
Tampa, FL	64	45
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	4	2

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Tbilisi, Georgia	3	
Tirana, Albania	6	1
Toledo, OH	28	
Topeka, KS	1	
Traverse City, MI	1	
Tucson, AZ	10	
Tuscaloosa, AL	10	25
Universal City, TX	9	
Varna, Bulgaria		1
Victorville, CA	131	41
Vientiane, Laos	6	3
Villahermosa, Mexico	2	

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Warsaw, Poland	1	
Washington, DC	1	
Wichita, KS	2	
Windsor Locks, CT		1
Wrightstown, NJ	1	
Yakima, WA	9	
Yangon, Myanmar		1
Yerevan, Armenia	3	1
Youngstown, OH	398	124
Ypsilanti, MI	88	40
Yuma, AZ	17	

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Destination City (as of March 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	3
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	2	
Albuquerque, NM	18	
Alexandria, LA	2000	841
Amarillo, TX		5
Amman, Jordan	2	
Amritsar, India	3	
Angola	5	
Athens, Greece	1	
Atlanta, GA	19	
Austin, TX		2
Bakersfield, CA	15	
Baltimore, MD	38	35
Bamako, Mali	3	1
Bangkok, Thailand		1
Bangor, ME	1	
Banjul, Gambia	2	1
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	
Baton Rouge, LA		1
Bedford, MA	124	34
Belize City, Belize	3	1
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	22	11
Birmingham, AL	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	1	1
Bissau, Guinea	1	
Bogotá, Colombia	88	22
Boise, ID	5	1
Boston, MA	1	
Brazzaville, Congo		1
Brownsville, TX	6	2
Bucharest, Romania	1	1
Buenos Aires, Argentina	6	1
Buffalo, NY	89	26

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Cairo, Egypt	4	2
Callao, Peru	44	12
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	11	3
Casablanca, Morocco	1	
Chaklala, Pakistan	5	2
Charleston, WV	2	15
Charlotte, NC	21	
Chicago, IL		1
Chisinau, Moldova		1
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	1
Columbus, GA	145	42
Comayagua, Honduras	24	
Conakry, Guinea	5	1
Cotonou, Benin	3	1
Dallas, TX	159	53
Delhi, India	11	6
Denver, CO	137	38
Detroit, MI	11	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	6	2
Diass, Senegal	7	4
Doha, Qatar	2	
Douala, Cameroon		1
Dover, DE	1	
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	1	1
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	2	
El Centro, CA	1	
El Paso, TX	1059	322
Everglades City, FL	2	
Fayetteville, AR	1	
Fortaleza, Brazil	13	
Fuzhou, China	3	1
Gadsden, AL		59
Gary, IN	95	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	1
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	91	10

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Guatemala City, Guatemala	532	139
Guayaquil, Ecuador	95	24
Hanoi, Vietnam	9	2
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Harlingen, TX	1469	697
Harrisburg, PA	45	1
Havana, Cuba	12	3
Houston, TX	238	235
Huntsville, AL		1
Ikeja, Nigeria	8	2
Indianapolis, IN	59	42
Jacksonville, FL	197	69
Jasionka, Poland	1	2
Juba, South Sudan	1	
Kansas City, MO	106	21
Kathmandu, Nepal	6	2
Kigali, Rwanda	2	
Killeen, TX	123	206
Kingston, Jamaica	17	6
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	2	1
Knoxville, TN	6	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lake City, FL	44	43
Laredo, TX	41	
Las Vegas, NV	124	35
Little Rock, AR	2	
Lod, Israel		2
Lome, Togo	3	1
Louisville, KY		1
Lungi, Sierra Leone	4	2
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	76	30
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	1	1
Managua, Nicaragua	67	26
Manaus, Brazil	2	
Maputo, Mozambique	1	
Marshall Islands	2	
Memphis, TN	1	11
Mercer, NJ	49	
Mexico City, Mexico	30	
Miami, FL	403	104
Milwaukee, WI		65
Minneapolis, MN	98	86
Mission, TX	5	
Mobile, AL		2
Monroe, LA	1	
Monrovia, Liberia	8	3
Moscow, Russia	3	2
Mswatini, Eswatini	2	1
Nairobi, Kenya	10	1
Nashville, TN	27	25
Nassau, Bahamas	14	6

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
N'Djamena, Chad	3	1
New Orleans, LA	6	
New York, NY	3	
Newark, NJ	206	71
Newport News, VA		1
Niagara Falls, NY	2	
North Platte, NE	1	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	9	1
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	1
Ochopee, FL	26	52
Oklahoma City, OK	13	
Omaha, NE	80	26
Ontario, CA	1	
Orlando, FL	5	1
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2	
Panama Pacifico, Panama	3	
Philadelphia, PA	1	1
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	2
Phoenix, AZ	640	269
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	4	1
Pittsburgh, PA		2
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	14
Richmond, VA	128	38
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Croix	1	
Saint Lucia	3	
Salt Lake City, UT	99	37
San Antonio, TX	235	
San Diego, CA	272	81
San Jose, Costa Rica	17	7
San Juan, Puerto Rico	30	11
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	452	121
San Salvador, El Salvador	175	41
Santiago, Chile	9	3
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	44	13
Seattle, WA	116	37
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	1
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Sofia, Bulgaria	1	
Springfield, MO	35	25

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	1
State College, PA	2	6
Suffolk, England	1	
Tallahassee, FL	2	2
Tampa, FL	41	45
Tapachula, Mexico	117	28
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	5	2
Tbilisi, Georgia	5	1
Tehran, Iran	2	1
Timehri, Guyana	1	
Tirana, Albania	2	
Toledo, OH	27	
Topeka, KS	1	

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	2026 (YTD)
Tucson, AZ	9	
Tuscaloosa, AL		25
Victorville, CA	132	41
Vientiane, Laos	6	3
Villahermosa, Mexico	145	30
Washington, DC	1	
Wichita, KS	2	
Wrightstown, NJ	3	
Yakima, WA	9	
Yangon, Myanmar		1
Yerevan, Armenia	2	1
Youngstown, OH	386	121
Ypsilanti, MI	79	40
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)

State	City	Airport
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)
Kentucky	Louisville, KY	Muhammad Ali Intl (KSDF)
Louisiana	Alexandria, LA	Alexandria Intl (KAEX)
Louisiana	Baton Rouge, LA	Baton Rouge Metro (KBTR)
Louisiana	Lafayette, LA	Lafayette Rgnl/Paul Fournet 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 (KTVG)
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)
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) (KWR1)
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	Niagara 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)

State	City	Airport
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)
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)