

ICE Flight Monitor

APRIL 2026 MONTHLY REPORT



Contents

Executive Summary	3
All U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights	6
Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights	9
I. Overview.....	9
Deportation (“Removal”) Flights	10
I. Overview.....	10
II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights.....	12
III. Use of Military Aircraft for Removal Flights	13
IV. Additional Country Specific Removals	14
Guantanamo Naval Base: Hub for Removal and Shuffle Flights	20
Costa Rican, Panamanian, and Mexican Governments’ Deportation Flights	20
I. Costa Rican Government’s Deportation Flights.....	20
II. Panamanian Government’s Deportation Flights	21
III. Mexican Government’s Repatriation Flights	21
Methodology	22
Appendix	23
Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (January 2025 - April 2026)	23
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by ICE Air Carrier (Last 12 Months).....	24
Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 2020 – April 2026).....	24
U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (2026).....	26
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Departure City (as of April 2026).....	27
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Destination City (as of April 2026).....	29
U.S. Airports Used to Facilitate Immigration Enforcement (January 20, 2025, to Present)	32



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.

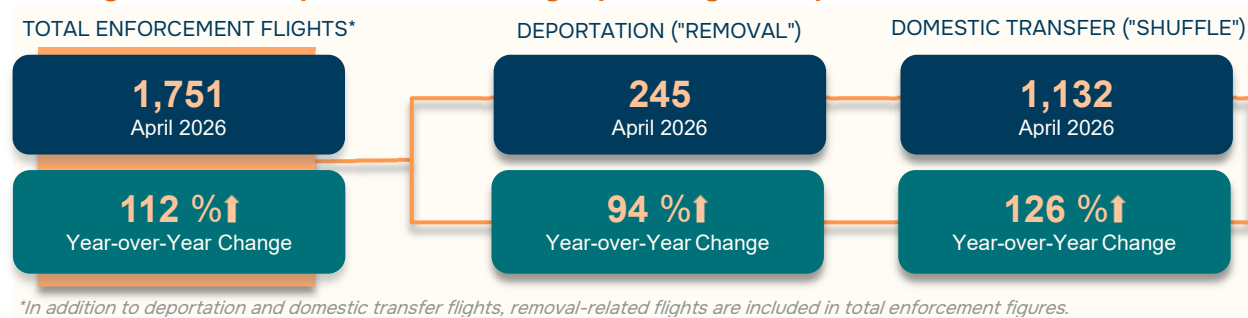
[ICE Flight Monitor](#) responds to this lawlessness and lack of information by using publicly available aviation data to monitor and document flights conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including deportation flights and domestic transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation 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, Panamanian and Mexican governments’ 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 April 2026:



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

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Record U.S. removal flights, with 245 flights to 38 countries, largely driven by a spike in removal flights to Mexico, as part of the Trump administration's cruel and lawless mass deportation campaign. In April 2026, the administration conducted at least 245 removal flights to 38 countries, a 94 percent increase in flights and a 46 percent increase in destination countries compared to the 126 flights to 26 countries in April 2025. Notably, April's total is significantly driven by the surge in removal flights to Mexico, which accounted for 28 percent (68 flights) of total removal flights this month. In addition, Guatemala and Honduras continue to receive large numbers of removal flights, together accounting for about 31 percent of April's total. Notably, April saw first-time removal flights carrying third country nationals to [Uganda](#) and [Paraguay](#), as well as a first-time removal flight to [Ethiopia](#). Disturbingly, a single ICE Air flight conducted deportation stops in Poland, Moldova, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Georgia – **which lasted a grueling 51 hours while individuals onboard remained physically restrained for the entire journey, including layovers and fuel stops.**

April removal destinations and the number of flights include: Mexico (68), Guatemala (42), Honduras (35), El Salvador (13), Venezuela (11), Colombia (9), Nicaragua (9), Ecuador (8), Brazil (5), Costa Rica (4), Dominican Republic (4), Bahamas (3), Jamaica (3), Peru (3), Democratic Republic of Congo (2), Ghana (2), Morocco (2), Senegal (2), Algeria (1), Bangladesh (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cameroon (1), Chile (1), Cuba (1), Equatorial Guinea (1), Ethiopia (1), Guinea (1), Guyana (1), Haiti (1), India (1), Kenya (1), Liberia (1), Moldova (1), Nepal (1), Nigeria (1), Paraguay (1), Poland (1), Uganda (1).

U.S. removal flights to southern Mexico surge to 68 in April as deportations of Mexican nationals over the U.S.-Mexico land border appear to be paused. This figure represents a 172 percent increase from the 25 flights over the previous month and a 113 percent increase from the 32 in April 2025. Beginning on April 13, removal flights to Mexico ramped up dramatically, averaging 23 per week – far above the weekly average of five between January and March 2026. All 68 April flights were destined for Villahermosa, Tabasco or Tapachula, Chiapas in southern Mexico. This spike appears to be linked to a pause in removals of Mexican nationals over the U.S.-Mexico land border, with an apparent intent to deport Mexicans via ICE Air to the south of the country, making it harder for them to re-cross into the United States. Tapachula and Villahermosa have faced serious crime and security concerns and are located far from many deported Mexicans' home states, making reuniting with family challenging. Since at least December 2025, removal flights to Mexico have included Mexican unaccompanied children, who were previously deported exclusively over the U.S.-Mexico land border. Between January and March 2026, 53 percent of all unaccompanied Mexican children were removed by air.

Prior to April, the highest number of removal flights to Mexico was 72 flights in August 2025, when there appeared to be another temporary pause on returns of Mexicans over the land border. A similar surge occurred again in December 2025 with another likely pause during the first half of the month, but removal flights had reached 31 then. In August, approximately 60 percent of Mexican nationals deported from the United States were removed by air, compared to a monthly average of less than 20 percent in previous years. From January to March 2026, only about 14 percent of Mexican nationals were deported to Mexico by air each month.¹ It remains uncertain whether removal flights to Mexico will continue at their current pace of 23 per week.

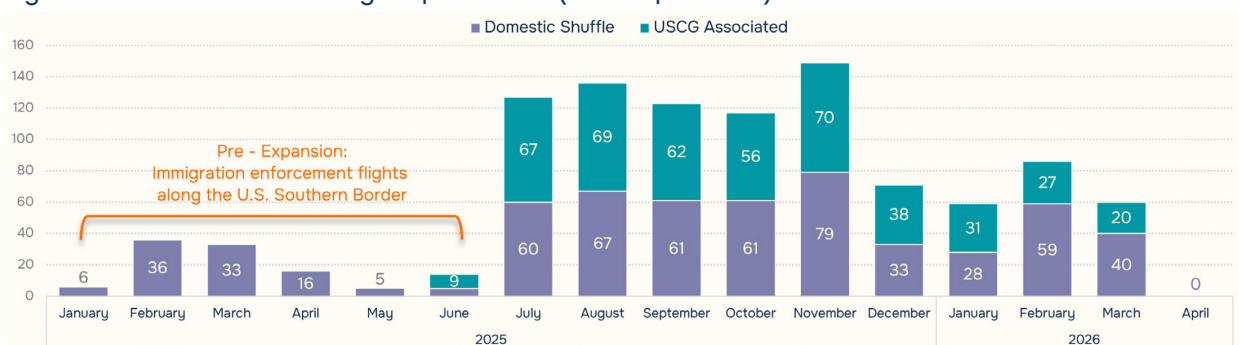
Continued escalation of forced third country transfers with first-time flights to Uganda, Paraguay and the Democratic Republic of Congo, along with continued flights to Costa Rica, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Poland and Moldova. Over the past several months, the United States has removed third country nationals to an expanding list of destination countries through a variety of bilateral agreements. In April, under the [Asylum Cooperative Agreement \(ACA\) signed with Uganda](#), the [first flight](#) carrying eight non-Ugandan asylum seekers arrived in Entebbe, Uganda. The Trump administration also conducted its first removal flight to Paraguay, [removing 16 third country nationals under a Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\)](#), as well as [three flights to Costa Rica](#), removing a total of 72 third country nationals under another MOU. In addition, April saw several third country transfers under undisclosed agreements: the first flight carrying [15 third country nationals to the Democratic Republic of Congo](#), the third flights carrying [nine non-Cameroonians to Cameroon](#) and [three third country nationals to Equatorial Guinea](#), further flights transporting [Ukrainians to Poland](#) and [Russians to Moldova](#), as well as another flight carrying [non-Ghanaians to Ghana](#).

Furthermore, the administration continues to send [non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador](#) and [non-Hondurans to Honduras](#) under the relevant ACAs. [Non-Guatemalans were also sent to Guatemala](#) outside the parameters of the ACA with Guatemala. See [Banished by Bargain: Third Country Deportation Watch for more information on third country transfers, including country agreements](#).

The U.S. Coast Guard appears to have paused immigration enforcement flights as of April 2026. Domestic transfer flights using U.S. Coast Guard aircraft appear to have paused as of this month, with the last such flight taking place on March 23, 2026. Since then, other carriers within the ICE Air network appear to have taken over these transfer routes, replacing the shuffle flights previously operated by the Coast Guard. The Trump administration started using limited Coast Guard support for ICE operations at the beginning of 2025, initially transporting individuals along the southern border. By June 2025, U.S. Coast Guard expanded operations to support small-scale domestic transfers between interior detention centers and deportation staging facilities, primarily in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas. These operations were publicly referenced only once in an August 2025 [X post](#) by the Department of Homeland Security. From June 2025 to March 2026, U.S. Coast Guard conducted at least 493 domestic shuffle flights, peaking at 70 flights in November 2025. Over the same period, at least 948 Coast Guard flights were redirected to support immigration enforcement, including repositioning empty planes to pick up individuals for transfer between U.S. detention centers (see Figure 1).

¹ While land deportations have been paused for Mexican nationals, non-Mexican nationals have continued to be deported over the U.S.-Mexico land border. [Source](#).

Figure 1: U.S. Coast Guard Flights per Month (As of April 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

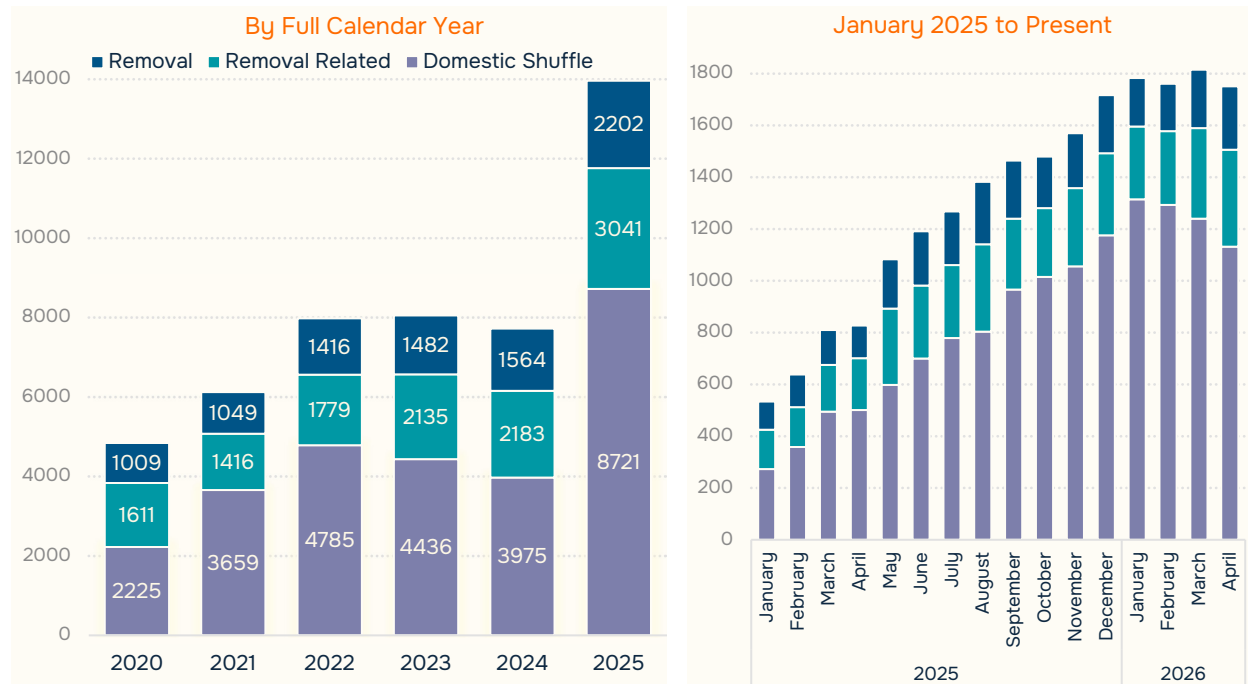
Air Wisconsin ramped up ICE Air flights, maintaining high overall domestic shuffle flight volumes amid a pause in ICE flights operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, Bighorn Airways and CSI Aviation. April saw a pause in domestic transfer (“shuffle”) flights operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, Bighorn Airways, and CSI Aviation (using 19-seat B190 planes). These carriers, which transferred individuals between U.S. detention centers, accounted for 18 to 25 percent of monthly shuffle flight totals between December 2025 and March 2026. Despite this pause, April’s 1,132 domestic shuffle flights dropped by only nine percent from the 1,240 flights over the previous month. This modest decrease is largely due to Air Wisconsin ramping up ICE Air operations, averaging 14 shuffle flights per day – doubling their daily average in March and accounting for 36 percent of all domestic shuffle flights in April. Air Wisconsin, which joined the ICE Air network after CSI Aviation acquired its operations in January 2026, has effectively taken over many of the ICE routes previously carried out by the paused carriers, including U.S. Coast Guard planes, thereby sustaining April’s shuffle flight numbers.

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 (paused ICE flights as of mid-April), Eastern Air, OMNI Air, and Key Lime Air, as well as small charter planes operated by Talon Air and Journey Aviation. Of these, Key Lime Air is unique in also providing scheduled commercial passenger service directly to the public.

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



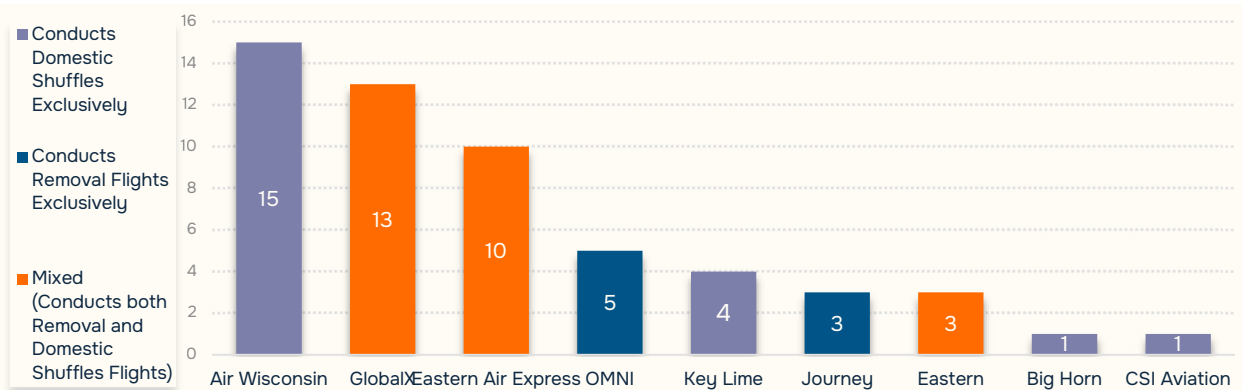
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In addition, in January 2026, Air Wisconsin Airlines [sold its operating license and 13 planes to CSI Aviation](#). Despite this transfer, many ICE flights continue to operate under the Air Wisconsin brand. Between January and April 2026, a total of 18 distinct Air Wisconsin planes—all 50-seat Bombardier jets—have flown ICE routes. Of these, only 12 have been re-registered to CSI Aviation or are pending registration. CSI Aviation has also operated its own 19-passenger Beechcraft 1900 (B190) planes for small-scale domestic shuffle flights since December 2025, though these flights appear to have paused as of mid-April 2026.

Beyond ICE Air carriers, a small number of immigration enforcement flights are conducted by international carriers—such as Egypt Air, Venezuela’s Conviasa, and the Colombian Air Force—and, until recently, U.S. Coast Guard aircraft. ICE Flight Monitor did not track any Coast Guard-operated ICE flights in April 2026. *See appendix for the breakdown of flights by carrier.*

April 2026 saw 1,751 total immigration enforcement flights, a 112 percent increase from the 827 flights in April 2025. While the number of immigration enforcement flights have steadily increased under the second Trump administration, monthly totals have largely plateaued since January 2026. April saw a slight decrease from March’s 1,815 flights, but overall numbers remained consistent with the previous two months. Notably, in April, the U.S. Coast Guard, CSI Aviation and Bighorn Airways all ceased carrying out ICE flights (as of the end of March for the Coast Guard, and by mid-April for both CSI and Bighorn). The transfer routes previously operated by Coast Guard, CSI and Bighorn planes, appear to be taken over by Air Wisconsin, which added four additional planes to the ICE Air network in April.

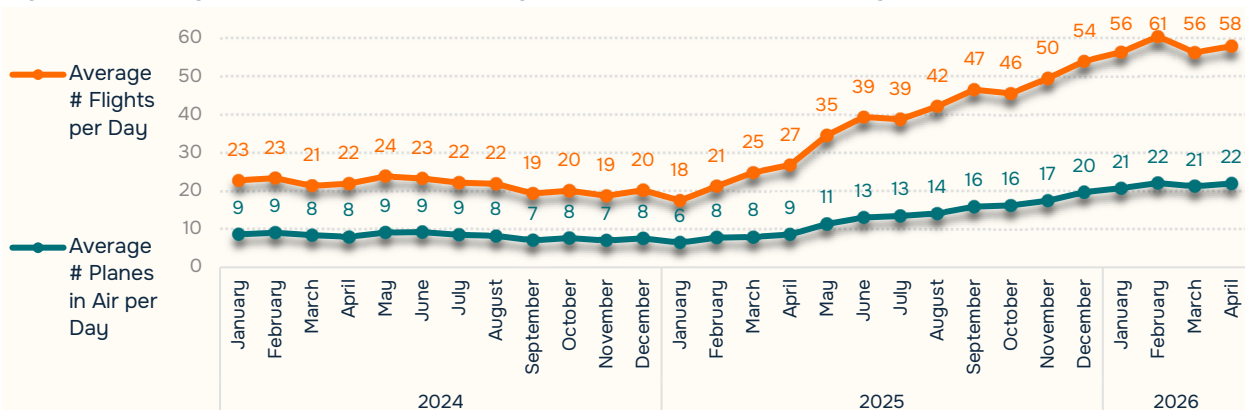
Figure 3: Number of Distinct Planes Conducting ICE Air Flights per Carrier (April 2026)



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 110 distinct charter planes since January 2025.² In general, these carriers do not exclusively operate ICE routes. In April 2026, at least 57 charter planes were in use, a 148 percent increase from the 23 planes used in April 2025. Of the 57 planes, 25 conducted domestic shuffle flights only, 14 conducted removal flights only, and 18 conducted both removal and shuffle flights. On any given day this month, an average of 22 planes operated approximately 58 ICE Air flights daily. These totals compared to the average of eight planes conducting 27 ICE Air flights per day in April 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 4: Average ICE Air Enforcement Flights and Planes in Air per Day (Jan 2024 - April 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 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

² This total excludes U.S. Air Force and Coast Guard planes, as well as international carriers facilitating U.S. deportations.

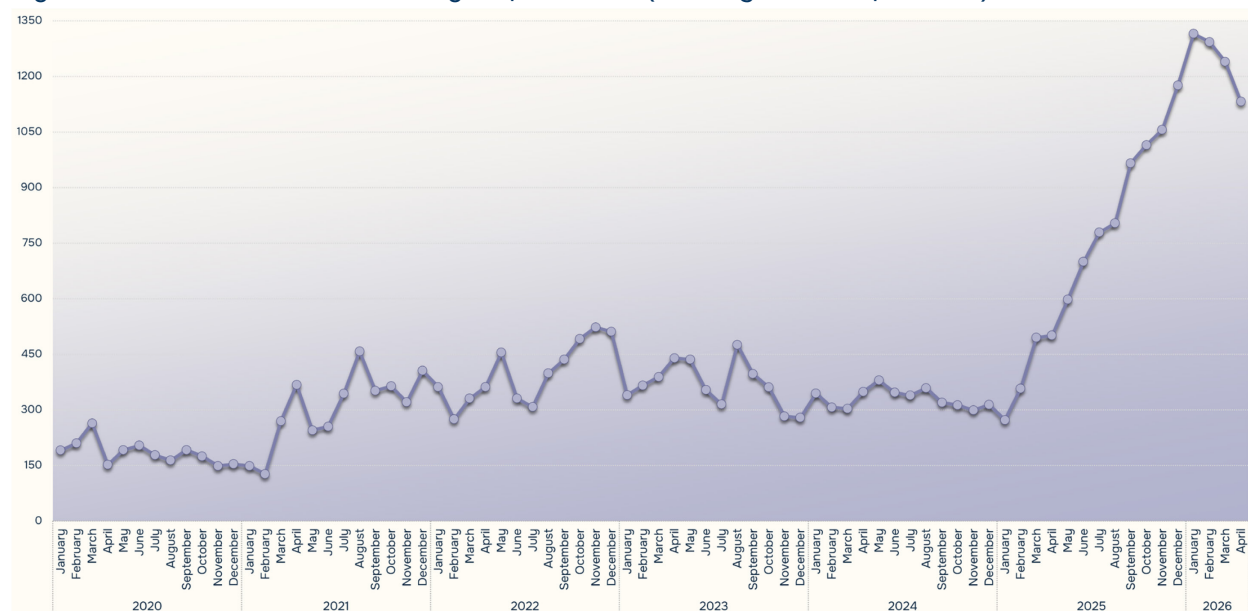
attendants report that emergency procedures for ICE Air flights provide limited guidance for evacuating physically restrained passengers, and some crew members have stated that pilots instructed during briefings that [evacuating detained individuals in an emergency was not a priority](#). Flight crew 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. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO), and deportation staging facilities, which are located in Phoenix, Arizona; Alexandria, Louisiana; and El Paso and Harlingen, Texas. These flights were not directly tied to a same-day removal flight.

Figure 5: U.S. Domestic Transfer Flights per Month (January 2020 - April 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

To carry out its mass deportation campaign, the Trump administration has drastically stepped-up ICE arrests and detention, which has been paralleled by an increase in the scale and scope of shuffle flights. April 2026 saw 1,132 domestic shuffle flights – up by 126 percent from the 501 flights in April 2025. The top domestic transfer locations seeing multiple ICE flights per day this month included Alexandria, Louisiana (266); Harlingen, Texas (135); Phoenix, Arizona (95), Killeen, Texas (94); and El Paso, Texas (81). Routine ICE Air flights, operating three to four times per week, were also tracked to State College, Pennsylvania; Conroe, Texas; Ochopee, Florida (near the Everglades detention facility); Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miami, Florida; and Youngstown, Ohio. In particular, there have been increased

domestic shuffle flights to small U.S. cities with expanded detention numbers in nearby facilities. These cities, many of which rarely saw ICE Air flights prior to August 2025, include State College, Pennsylvania; Ochopee, Florida; Lake City, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Gadsden, Alabama; and Conroe, Texas.

A key factor sustaining high shuffle flight volumes has been an expansion of ICE Air charters used exclusively for domestic transfers. From September 2025, four new airline carriers joined the ICE Air network: Key Lime Air, CSI Aviation (using aircraft prior to the Air Wisconsin purchase), Bighorn Airways, and Air Wisconsin (including both CSI-registered and operated aircraft). In April 2026, a total of 22 aircraft across these four carriers conducted domestic shuffle flights between detention centers on U.S. soil. Together, these charters accounted for 57 percent of all shuffle flights in April, with Air Wisconsin alone accounting for 36 percent. Importantly, aircraft from both Air Wisconsin and Key Lime Air have a passenger capacity of 50, while CSI (B190 planes) and Bighorn operate aircraft with capacities between 19 and 39, meaning a greater number of individuals can be transferred on the larger carriers.³

Deportation (“Removal”) Flights

I. Overview

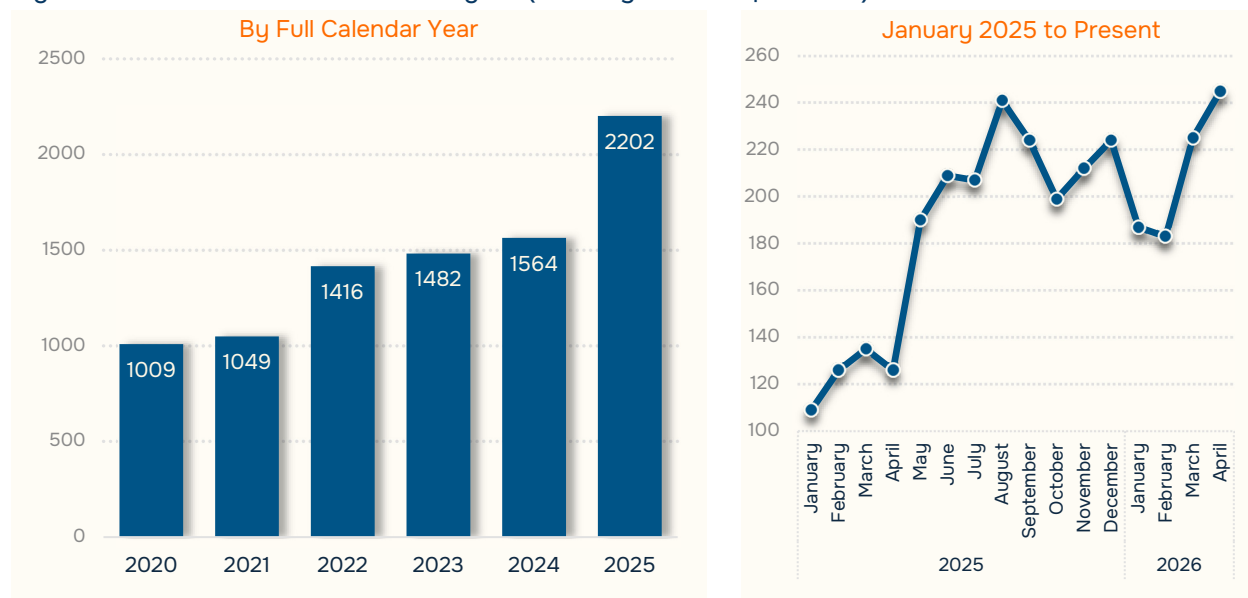
ICE Flight Monitor defines removal flights as instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each 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.

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, [has introduced legislation](#), endorsed by several advocacy groups including Human Rights First, to prohibit the use of the WRAP.

³ ICE Flight Monitor is unable to determine the number of individuals aboard flights through our tracking and cross-references with other sources, when available.

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



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In April 2026, the Trump administration carried out a record number of removal flights since independent flight tracking began in 2020, conducting at least 245 flights to 38 countries. This total was a nine percent increase from the 225 removal flights over the previous month and a 94 percent increase from April 2025. Prior to this month, the highest number of removal flights conducted occurred in August 2025 with 240 flights. A significant driver behind the peaks in these two months was a surge in removal flights to Mexico. April saw 68 removal flights to Mexico, compared to the previous peak of 72 in August 2025, while the monthly average between January and March 2026 was 19. These spikes are largely due to the Trump administration’s likely pause on deportations of Mexican nationals across the U.S.-Mexico land border, with an apparent intent to deport Mexicans via ICE Air to the south of the country, making it harder for them to re-cross into the United States.

Notably, April saw first-time removal flights carrying third country nationals to [Uganda](#) and [Paraguay](#), as well as a first-time removal flight to [Ethiopia](#) since independent flight tracking began in 2020. Additionally, there was a second flight carrying Russians and possibly other third country nationals to [Moldova](#), and a fourth flight to [Poland](#) carrying Ukrainians.⁴ The ICE Air flight to Poland and Moldova occurred on an Omni charter plane that also conducted deportations to Armenia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Georgia, a journey that spanned a grueling 51 hours, during which individuals remained physically restrained throughout the entire journey, including layovers and fuel stops. Removal flights were also carried out to countries that had not seen U.S. deportation flights in at least six months: Algeria (with the last flight occurring in 2023), Guyana (June 2025), and Burkina Faso (September 2025). The most frequent removal destinations in April were Mexico (68), Guatemala (42), Honduras (35), El Salvador (13), and Venezuela (11). *See below for a breakdown of country-specific removals.*

⁴ Although there were four removal flights to Poland, April’s flight marked the third transfer of Ukrainians to Poland since the two March flights were part of one transfer operation aboard two small jets that landed within 20 minutes of each other.

Figure 7: ICE Flight Makes 6 Deportation Stops with Individuals Shackled for a Grueling 51+ Hours



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights⁵

ICE Flight Monitor has tracked flights carrying third country nationals conducted by the Trump administration to at least 18 countries: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Moldova, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and Uzbekistan. (*See appendix for list of confirmed flights*).⁶ Additionally, forced third country transfers of non-Mexicans take place to Mexico over the US-Mexico land border.⁷ 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.

Over the past several months, the United States has removed third country nationals to an expanding list of destination countries through a variety of bilateral agreements, with known flights carrying third country nationals reaching at least nine countries in April 2026. In April, the first flight [carrying eight non-Ugandan asylum seekers](#) landed in Entebbe, Uganda pursuant to an Asylum Cooperative Agreement (ACA) signed by Uganda and the United States in July 2025. Prior to this flight, Uganda had not received any ICE Air flights since at least 2020 when independent flight tracking began. The

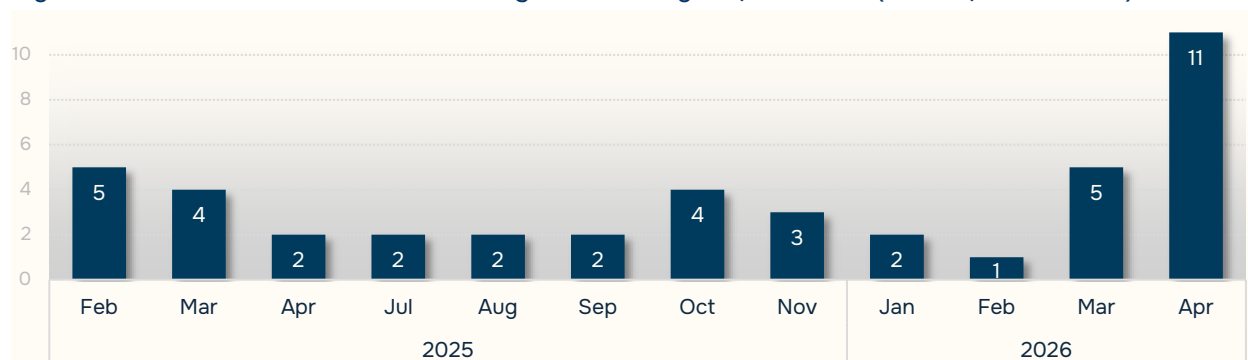
⁵ This section does not include removals to the country of origin that involve a layover in a third country--for example, Iranians returned to Tehran via Qatar and Kuwait, Venezuelans returned to Caracas via Honduras, or Russians returned to Moscow via Egypt. It also does not track ad hoc forced third country transfers carried out on commercial flights.

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.

⁷ Despite the apparent pause in deportations of Mexican nationals over the U.S.-Mexico land border, it is understood that third country nationals continue to be forcibly transferred to Mexico via the land border. Mexico received nearly 16,000 non-Mexicans between January 20, 2025 and February 15, 2026, according to information provided by el Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM) in response to a transparency request submitted by Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración (IMUMI).

Trump administration also conducted a first-time flight carrying [16 third country nationals to Paraguay](#) on April 22, as well as three flights to Costa Rica on April 11, 17, and 24, removing a total of [72 third country nationals](#). The flights to Paraguay and Costa Rica were pursuant to third country removal agreements between the United States and respective countries.

Figure 8: Confirmed Forced Third Country Transfer Flights per Month (as of April 30, 2026)



**Note: In addition to the flights listed, it is understood that the administration continues to send third country nationals under the Asylum Cooperative Agreements on a monthly basis to Honduras since October 2025 and Ecuador since January 2026. Since October, non-Guatemalans have also been sent to Guatemala outside the parameters of the ACA.*
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Additional third country transfers took place under more opaque agreements between the United States and various other countries: on the 17th, a single ICE Air flight carried [15 third country nationals](#) to the Democratic Republic of Congo and [non-Ghanaians to Ghana](#). This flight marked the first time third country nationals were forcibly transferred to the DRC and at least the fifth such transfer to Ghana. However, Human Rights First has been unable to independently confirm the nationalities of the individuals on the removal flight to Ghana. On the 29th, another ICE Air flight carried [nine non-Cameroonians to Cameroon](#) and [three third country nationals to Equatorial Guinea](#) – marking the third such transfers to each country. Additionally, a single ICE Air flight on the 30th carried the [third group of Ukrainian nationals to Poland](#) and the second group of [Russian nationals to Moldova](#). Furthermore, it is understood that the administration continues to send [non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador](#) and [non-Hondurans to Honduras](#) under the Asylum Cooperative Agreements, as well as [non-Guatemalans to Guatemala](#), outside the parameters of the ACA. 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 four such removal flights to Colombia in April – down from the five that took place in April 2025.

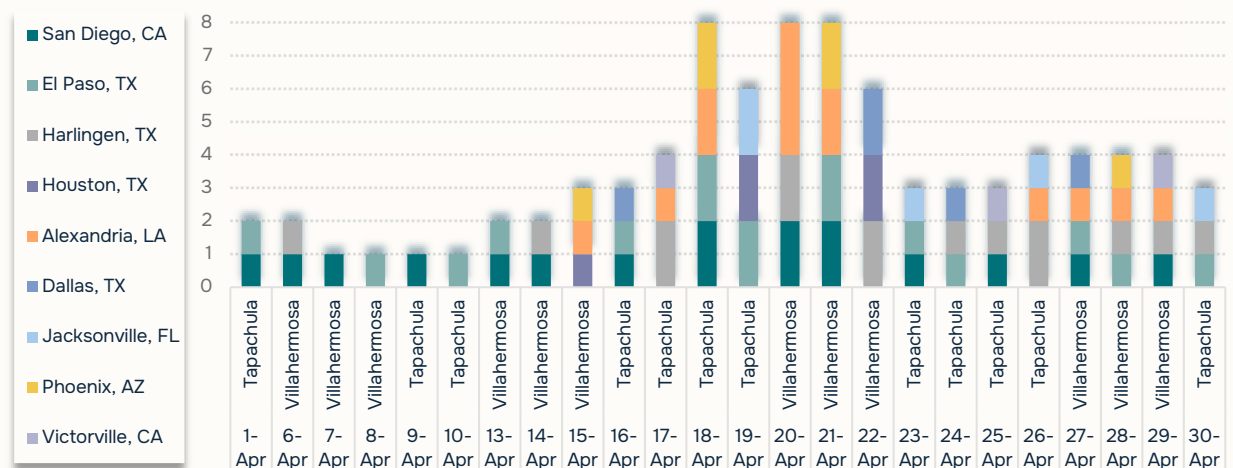
IV. Additional Country Specific Removals

The majority of removal flights continue to be to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In April 2026, 91 percent of flights were to these regions. The remaining nine 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 April, U.S. officials conducted a staggering 68 removal flights to Mexico – a 172 percent increase from the 25 flights over the previous month and a 113 percent increase from the 32 flights in April 2025. Beginning on April 13, removal flights to Mexico ramped up dramatically, averaging 23 per week – far above the weekly average of five between January and March 2026. Prior to April, the highest number of removal flights to Mexico was in August 2025 with 72 flights. In August, approximately 60 percent of Mexican nationals deported from the United States were removed by air, compared to a monthly average of less than 20 percent in previous years. In more recent months, only about 14 percent of Mexican nationals were deported to Mexico by air each month.⁸ The spikes in April 2026 and August 2025 likely correspond to the Trump administration’s temporary pause on deportations of Mexicans at the U.S.-Mexico land border. The intent appears to be to deport Mexicans via ICE Air to the south of the country, making it harder for them to re-cross into the United States. As of the date this report was published, removal flights to Mexico take place three to four times per day. It remains uncertain whether this pace will continue. Since at least December 2025, removal flights to southern Mexico have included Mexican unaccompanied children, who were previously deported exclusively over the U.S.-Mexico land border. Between January and March 2026, 53 percent of all Mexican unaccompanied children were removed by air.

Figure 9: Number of ICE Air Flights to Mexico per Day by Departure Point and Destination (April 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

⁸ While land deportations have been paused for Mexican nationals, non-Mexican nationals have continued to be deported over the U.S.-Mexico land border. [Source](#).

Half (34) of the removal flights in April landed in Tapachula, Chiapas, while the other half landed in Villahermosa, Tabasco. Notably, on May 1, two ICE Air flights arrived in Tulum, Quintana Roo, removing [308 Mexican nationals](#) there. These flights marked the first time an ICE Air flight landed in Tulum since independent tracking began in 2020. Unlike previous months, removal flights originated in a range of domestic cities, including Harlingen and El Paso, Texas; Alexandria, Louisiana; Phoenix, Arizona; Jacksonville, Florida, and Youngstown, Ohio; with connections in San Diego, California; Dallas, Texas; Victorville, California; and Houston, Texas. Despite the likely pause on land removals for Mexican nationals, third country nationals continue to be removed to Mexico via the U.S.-Mexico land border. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE agents transfer non-Mexican 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 April, U.S. officials removed 4,767 Guatemalans on 42 removal flights, averaging 114 individuals per flight. While removal flights were down by seven from the 49 flights in March, the number of Guatemalans removed decreased by only two percent compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2025, removal flights went up by 83 percent and the number of Guatemalans removed increased by 90 percent.⁹ April's figure brings the 2026 total to 181 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. They typically occur multiple times per day, every day of the week, with the highest frequency on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. All U.S. removal flights to Guatemala landed at La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City.

Honduras: In April, U.S. officials removed 3,370 Hondurans on 35 flights, averaging 96 individuals per flight. April's removal flights were down by 19 percent and the number of Hondurans removed was down by 16 percent compared to March. Compared to April 2025, removal flights were up by 119 percent, while the number of individuals removed increased by 47 percent.¹⁰ April's figure brings the 2026 total to 156 removal flights. Removal flights to Honduras typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and El Paso, Texas; with a small number from Phoenix, Arizona. They typically occur multiple times per day, every day of the week, with the highest frequency on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. All U.S. removal flights to Honduras landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula.

El Salvador: In April, U.S. officials conducted 13 removal flights to El Salvador – two fewer than the 15 flights in March but matching the total in April 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. April's figure brings the 2026 total to 54 removal flights. The majority of removal flights to El Salvador originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a small number from Harlingen, Texas. These flights typically occur four times per week, with the highest frequency on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays. All U.S. removal flights to El Salvador landed at El Salvador International Airport in San Salvador.

⁹ The Guatemalan government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights IFM tracked to Guatemala. [Source](#).

¹⁰ The Honduran government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights tracked to Honduras. [Source](#).

Nicaragua: In April, U.S. officials conducted nine removal flights to Nicaragua – one more than the number of flights in March but triple the three flights in April 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](#). More than 2,500 Nicaraguan nationals have been deported from January to March 2026, according to [local reporting](#). 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.

Costa Rica: In April, U.S. officials conducted a monthly record of four removal flights to Costa Rica, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 28. Since independent tracking began in 2020, and prior to 2025, there was just a single removal flight to Costa Rica, which occurred in October 2020. In February 2025, the first two removal flights under this administration [carried 200 individuals](#), many of whom asylum seekers from various countries, expelling them to Costa Rica without a written agreement between the two countries. The removal flights between March 2025 and March 2026 are understood to have carried Costa Rican nationals. Three of the four flights in April—taking place on the 11th, 17th, and 24th—removed [72 third country nationals to Costa Rica under a Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\)](#) signed between the United States and Costa Rica in March 2026. The Costa Rican government agreed to accept [25 third country nationals per week](#) under the MOU. The remaining April 27 removal flight is understood to have carried Costa Rican nationals. With the exception of the flights carrying third country nationals, which originated in Harlingen, Texas, U.S. removal flights to Costa Rica have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, and have typically occurred on Mondays and Fridays. All U.S. removal flights to Costa Rica have landed at Juan Santamaría International Airport in San Jose.

Cuba: In April, U.S. officials removed [91 Cuban nationals](#) on a single removal flight to Cuba. Removal flights to Cuba have continued at a pace of one per month, typically taking place on the third Thursday of every month 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 April, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Haiti, which stopped at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO) prior to landing in Cap-Haïtien, marking the third removal flight to Haiti with a prior stop in GTMO following two flights in February and March. Haiti remains at a “[Level 4 - Do Not Travel](#)” warning by the State Department due to the dangerous security situation on the ground. UNHCR has an active [non-return advisory](#) for Haiti, urging governments to halt forced returns due to severe security and human rights crises. 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. Since December 2025, removal flights to Haiti have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, with a connection in Miami, Florida, and have occurred on the first Thursday of every month. U.S. removal flights to Haiti have landed at Cap-Haïtien International Airport in Cap-Haïtien.

Dominican Republic: In April, U.S. officials removed 270 Dominican nationals on four removal flights to the Dominican Republic, averaging 68 individuals per flight. April's removal flights were one less than March's total and the number of Dominicans removed was 15 percent less than the 318 removed over the previous month. While the number of removal flights matched the total in April 2025, the number of Dominicans removed decreased by 40 percent compared to the previous year when there was an average of 113 individuals per flight.¹¹ Removal flights to the Dominican Republic typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, occurring on Tuesdays. All U.S. deportation flights to the Dominican Republic landed at Las Américas International Airport in Punta Caucedo.

Venezuela: In April, U.S. officials conducted 11 removal flights to Venezuela, removing 2,324 Venezuelans, including families and children. While the number of removal flights matched March's total, 35 percent more Venezuelans were removed in April than over the previous month. Since mid-January, after a five-week [pause](#), removal flights to Venezuela have alternated between three times per week and twice weekly. In April, removal flights operated three times a week (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) for two weeks, and twice a week for the other two weeks. Since independent 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 April, there were nine removal flights to Colombia, four of which took place on Colombian Air Force planes operated 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. April's total matched the number of removal flights in March and was an 80 percent increase from the five flights in April 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, typically occur on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and have landed at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota.

Ecuador: In April, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Ecuador, matching the previous month's total and three more than the number of flights in April 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 Harlingen, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona, with all flights landing at José Joaquín de Olmedo International Airport in Guayaquil.

Peru: In April, U.S. officials conducted three removal flights to Peru – one fewer than the previous month, but one more than the number of flights in April 2025. Removal flights to Peru typically occur on Mondays and involve multi-country routes that include stops in Ecuador or Honduras. These routes

¹¹ The government of the Dominican Republic maintains a record of returned individuals. [Source](#)

result in longer flights during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the entire journey. Since December 2025, the majority of removal flights to Peru have originated in Phoenix, Arizona, with a small number in Harlingen, Texas. All U.S. removal flights to Peru have landed at New Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.

Chile: In April, 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. These flights typically occur on Thursday, the majority of which have originated in Alexandria, Louisiana with a small number in Phoenix, Arizona. Removal flights to Chile include multi-country routes with removal stops in Colombia and Brazil prior to arriving in Chile. 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 April, U.S. officials conducted five removal flights to Brazil – one more than over the previous month and three more than the number of flights in April 2025. According to [local reporting](#), 211 Brazilian nationals were removed on three of the five ICE Air flights this month. Removal flights to Brazil have operated at a pace of once per week since August 2025, typically on Wednesdays, 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 entire 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 April, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to the Democratic Republic of Congo, bringing the 2026 total to three flights following a flight in March. Removal flights to the DRC this year have already surpassed prior years' totals with at most two flights per year since independent tracking began in 2020. The first removal flight to the DRC in April took place on an Omni charter flight that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana with deportation stops in Senegal and Ghana prior to arriving in Kinshasa on the 17th and removing [15 third country nationals](#). The second flight occurred on a small (14-seat) Journey jet that departed Alexandria, Louisiana with stops in Puerto Rico and Senegal before landing in the DRC on the 22nd. This flight is understood to have carried Congolese nationals. All U.S. removal flights to the DRC have landed at N'Djili International Airport in Kinshasa.

Burkina Faso: In April, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Burkina Faso, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to three flights with previous flights occurring in February and September 2025. Prior to 2025, only one removal flight (in May 2022) to Burkina Faso was recorded since independent tracking began in 2020. The April flight took place on a small (14-19 passengers) Journey jet that originated in Phoenix, Arizona and stopped in Senegal and Guinea prior to arriving in Ouagadougou. All U.S. removal flights to Burkina Faso have landed at Ouagadougou Thomas Sankara International Airport in Ouagadougou.

Ghana: In April, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to Ghana. Removal flights to Ghana have been taking place monthly since June 2025, with the April flights bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 16 flights. Since September 2025, these flights have included some forced third country transfers, with [at least 60 non-Ghanaians](#) removed to Ghana on four ICE Air flights between September and November 2025. The first April removal flight to Ghana took place on an Omni charter plane that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana with a removal stop in Senegal prior to arriving in Accra on the 16th with third country nationals. The second flight also occurred on an Omni charter plane that originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, stopping in Senegal and Nigeria prior to arriving in Accra. This flight is understood to have carried Ghanaian nationals, but Human Rights First has been unable to independently confirm the nationalities of everyone who was on this flight. Prior to 2025, there were just six removal flights to Ghana since at least 2020 when independent flight tracking began: one in 2020, three in 2022, and two in 2023. 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 have landed at Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

Kenya: In April, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to Kenya, matching the total in March and bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 12 flights. Prior to 2025, there were nine removal flights to Kenya since independent tracking began in 2020: two in 2020, one in 2021, one in 2022, three in 2023, and two in 2024. The removal flight in April took place on a small (14-19 passengers) Journey jet that originated in Phoenix, Arizona and refueled in Shannon, Ireland before arriving in Nairobi. The majority of U.S. removal flights to Kenya have originated in Phoenix, Arizona with all flights landing at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

India: In April, U.S. officials conducted a single removal flight to India, one fewer than the previous month and bringing the total under the second Trump administration to 21 flights. Prior to 2025, only five flights were conducted between 2023 and 2024. From November 2025 through March 2026, removal flights to India occurred every other week. Since late January 2026, removal flights to India have taken place on Omni charter planes originating in Harlingen, Texas, with refueling stops in Baltimore, Maryland and Sofia, Bulgaria – a journey that consistently lasts over 20 hours while individuals onboard remain in shackles throughout the entire flight, including layovers and fuel stops. U.S. removal flights to India land at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi.

Bangladesh: In April, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Bangladesh, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to nine. Between November 2025 and February 2026, removal flights to Bangladesh occurred at a pace of one per month. Prior to 2025, there were two removal flights to Bangladesh in September 2022 and February 2024. April's flight took place on an Omni charter plane that originated in Harlingen, Texas, with stops in Baltimore, Maryland; Sofia, Bulgaria; as well as India and Nepal prior to arriving in Dhaka City. The flight lasted a grueling 33 hours while individuals remained physically restrained throughout the entire journey, including layovers and fuel stops. U.S. removal flights to Bangladesh have landed at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka City.

Nepal: In April, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Nepal, bringing the total under the second Trump administration to nine flights. Prior to 2025, four removal flights were conducted to Nepal between 2022 and 2024. April's flight took place on an Omni charter plane that originated in Harlingen, Texas, with stops in Baltimore, Maryland; Sofia, Bulgaria; and New Delhi, India prior to arriving in Kathmandu. The flight lasted nearly 30 hours while individuals remained in shackles throughout the entire journey, including layovers and fuel stops. 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 GTMO. Since then, the Trump administration has conducted at least 105 flights to GTMO. Of this total, an estimated 52 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 April 2026, ICE Flight Monitor documented two ICE Air flights that stopped at GTMO. On April 9, an ICE Air flight originating in Alexandria, Louisiana, stopped in GTMO before carrying out a removal flight to Haiti. This marked the fifth flight to Haiti under the second Trump administration to include a GTMO stop prior to removal. The remaining flight transferred individuals between GTMO and detention centers near Alexandria, Louisiana and Miami, Florida. Following these flights, our understanding is that at the end of April the census of detained migrants at GTMO was 11.

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 around 600 personnel – most of whom are military and DHS officials. The financial cost of detention at GTMO is estimated at [\\$100,000 per person, per day](#). Since February 2025, fewer than 800 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

In April, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any deportation flights conducted by the Costa Rican government. 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,

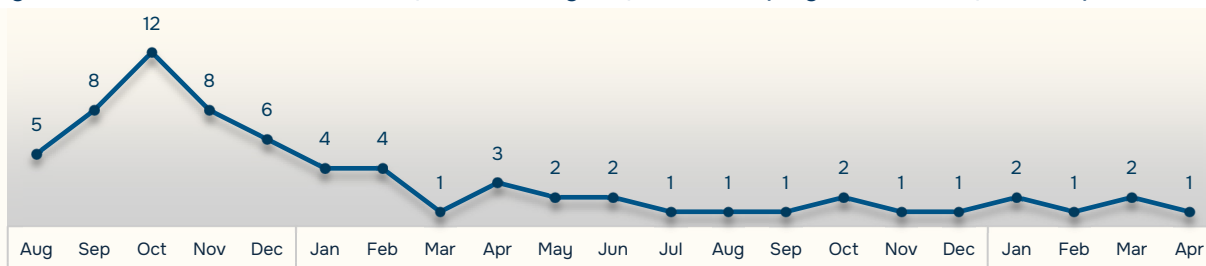
Jamaica, Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras were sent to Panama on a charter plane, where they were de-planed. The Aero regional charter plane then went on to carry out deportations of 14 Colombians to Colombia, and three Ecuadorians to Ecuador. The other nationals were sent back to their home countries 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 April 2026, Panama carried out 68 U.S.-funded deportation flights, primarily to Colombia and Ecuador, with a small number of flights to India (2), Vietnam (1), and Cameroon (1).

In April 2026, Panama carried out one removal flight to Colombia, [removing 56 Colombian nationals](#).¹² The April total was one fewer than the flights in March and matched the single flight in February. 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 10: U.S. Funded Panama Deportation Flights per Month (August 2024 - April 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 April 2026, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any repatriation flights conducted by the Mexican government.

¹² On April 2, ICE Flight Monitor tracked another flight to Managua, Nicaragua, conducted on the same plane used for the deportation to Colombia on the previous day. The flight bore the same characteristics as previous Panamanian removal flights funded by the United States. However, this flight could not be corroborated with government or media reports.



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

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Appendix

Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (January 2025 - April 2026)

Note: In addition to the flights listed, it is understood that the administration continues to send third country nationals under the Asylum Cooperative Agreements on a monthly basis to Ecuador since January, as well as individuals to Honduras under the ACA since October. Non-Guatemalans were also sent to Guatemala outside the parameters of the ACAs.

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	EI Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	EI Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	EI Salvador
Monday, March 31, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	EI Salvador
Sunday, April 13, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	EI 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
Tuesday, March 17, 2026	GLF5	Journey	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
Tuesday, March 17, 2026	GLF4	Journey	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
Thursday, April 2, 2026	GLF5	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Uganda
Saturday, April 11, 2026	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Costa Rica
Thursday, April 16, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Dem Rep of Congo
Thursday, April 16, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Friday, April 17, 2026	A321	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Costa Rica
Wednesday, April 22, 2026	A320	GlobalX	Phoenix, AZ	Paraguay
Friday, April 24, 2026	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Costa Rica
Wednesday, April 29, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Cameroon
Wednesday, April 29, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea
Thursday, April 30, 2026	B763	OMNI	El Paso, TX	Moldova
Thursday, April 30, 2026	B763	OMNI	El Paso, TX	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 Air Carrier (Last 12 Months)

Carrier	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Air Wisconsin										58	148	211	409
Avelo		116	214	238	291	318	314	244	213	194	42		
Big Horn									36	96	137	84	14
Eastern	5		7	8	34	41	40	34	34	35	45	54	61
Eastern Air Express	225	264	192	293	277	256	309	423	432	422	384	496	440
GlobalX	549	644	703	610	621	610	506	510	567	485	531	475	527
Gryphon	15	21	6	3									
Journey			3	2	21	27	11	38	29	14	18	36	26
Key Lime						83	192	162	177	258	229	212	209
OMNI	7	17	38	21	25	56	51	52	54	74	36	54	39

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

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
2026	4980	840	1290	7110
January	1315	187	281	1783
February	1293	183	285	1761
March	1240	225	350	1815
April	1132	245	374	1751
2025	8721	2202	3041	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	1015	199	266	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

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
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
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	32781	9562	13455	55798

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

Country	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Albania	2				
Algeria					1
Angola	5				
Antigua and Barbuda	1				
Argentina	6		1		
Armenia	2	1			
Azerbaijan	3				
Bahamas	14	2	2	2	3
Bangladesh	6	1	1		1
Belize	3			1	
Benin	3		1		
Brazil	37	3	4	4	5
Bulgaria	1				
Burkina Faso	2				1
Cambodia	2	1		1	
Cameroon	5	1	1		1
Chad	3		1		
Chile	9	1	1	1	1
China	3			1	
Colombia	88	5	8	9	9
Congo				1	
Costa Rica	17	2	2	3	4
Cote d'Ivoire	4				
Cuba	12		2	1	1
Dem Rep of Congo	2			1	2
Dominican Republic	44	4	4	5	4
Ecuador	95	8	8	8	8
Egypt	3			1	
El Salvador	175	14	12	15	13
England	1				
Equatorial Guinea	2	1			1
Eswatini	2			1	
Ethiopia					1
Gambia	2			1	
Georgia	5			1	
Ghana	11	1	1	1	2
Greece	1				
Guatemala	532	45	45	49	42
Guinea	6			1	1
Guyana	1				1
Haiti	12	1	1	1	1
Honduras	452	41	37	43	35
India	14	2	2	2	1
Iran	2	1			
Israel		1	1		
Jamaica	17	2	2	2	3
Jordan	2				
Kazakhstan	2				
Kenya	10			1	1
Kosovo	1				
Kyrgyzstan	1	1			
Laos	6	1		2	
Liberia	8	1		2	1

Country	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Mali	3		1		
Marshall Islands	2				
Mauritania	9			1	
Mexico	292	17	16	25	68
Moldova				1	1
Morocco	1				2
Mozambique	1				
Myanmar				1	
Nepal	6	1	1		1
Nicaragua	67	10	8	8	9
Nigeria	8	1	1		1
Pakistan	5	1		1	
Panama	3				
Paraguay					1
Peru	44	4	4	4	3
Poland	1			2	1
Romania	1			1	
Russia	3	1		1	
Rwanda	2				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1				
Saint Lucia	3				
Senegal	7	1	1	2	2
Sierra Leone	4	1	1		
South Sudan	1				
Sri Lanka	1		1		
Tajikistan	1			1	
Thailand				1	
Togo	3			1	
Trinidad and Tobago	4			1	
Uganda					1
Uzbekistan	5	1		1	
Venezuela	76	7	12	11	11
Vietnam	9	1		1	
Zambia	1				
Zimbabwe	1				

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

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

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1				
Abilene, TX	31				
Accra, Ghana	9	1	2	2	3
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	5				
Akron, OH					4
Albuquerque, NM	17				
Alexandria, LA	2439	308	352	358	365
Algiers, Algeria					1
Amarillo, TX			4	1	1
Ambouli, Djibouti	2				
Anchorage, AK	2				

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Angola	2				
Atlanta, GA	18				
Austin, TX		1		1	1
Bakersfield, CA	15				
Baltimore, MD	87	14	15	9	8
Banjul, Gambia	1				
Barbados/Bridgetown, Barbados	1				
Baton Rouge, LA				1	
Bedford, MA	127	13	10	11	12
Belize City, Belize	3				
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	7	1	1	1	1

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Birmingham, AL	1				
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan		1			
Bogotá, Colombia	25	3	3	4	5
Boise, ID	5	1			
Boston, MA	1				
Brazzaville, Congo				1	
Brownsville, TX	8	2			
Bucharest, Romania	10	1		1	
Buffalo, NY	89	9	9	8	5
Cairo, Egypt	7	2		1	
Callao, Peru	8		1		
Cancun, Mexico	2				
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	3				
Chaklala, Pakistan	3			1	
Charleston, WV	10	9	6		
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	14	14	14	16
Columbus, OH	1				
Comayagua, Honduras	22				
Conakry, Guinea	3				1
Cotonou, Benin	1		1		
Dallas, TX	159	21	25	23	24
Delhi, India	6				1
Denver, CO	137	13	12	14	13
Detroit, MI	2				
Dhaka, Bangladesh	4	1			
Diass, Senegal	34	2	2	4	6
Doha, Qatar	6	2	3		
Douala, Cameroon			1		
Dover, DE	1				
Dushanbe, Tajikistan				1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	1				
El Paso, TX	1159	151	116	94	114
Eugene, OR	1				
Everglades City, FL	5				
Fayetteville, AR					1
Fort Worth, TX	2			1	
Fortaleza, Brazil	2				
Gadsden, AL	63	13	26	22	11
Gary, IN	93				
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3		1		
Guam	4	2		2	
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	84	3	2	5	2
Guatemala City, Guatemala	47	1		1	
Guayaquil, Ecuador	27	4	4	3	3
Harare, Zimbabwe	1				
Harlingen, TX	1997	282	262	270	220

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Harrisburg, PA	45	1			
Honolulu, Hawaii	1				
Hot Springs, AR	1				
Houston, TX	237	91	75	71	40
Huntsville, AL		1			
Ikeja, Nigeria	5	1			1
Indianapolis, IN	61	14	14	13	13
Jacksonville, FL	221	22	23	25	26
Jasionka, Poland					1
Kansas City, MO	130	13	10	10	11
Kathmandu, Nepal	3		1		1
Killeen, TX	129	66	60	84	92
Kingston, Jamaica	4	2	2	2	3
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	1				
Knoxville, TN	11				
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1			
Lafayette, LA	2				
Lake City, FL	44	12	14	17	12
Laredo, TX	44				
Las Vegas, NV	124	10	13	11	4
Lincoln, NE		1			
Lome, Togo	2				
Los Angeles, CA	5				
Louisville, KY				1	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	3				
Lusaka, Zambia	1				
Maiquetia, Venezuela	2				
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea					1
Manaus, Brazil	1				
Marshall Islands	1				
Memphis, TN	1		1	10	13
Mercer, NJ	48				
Mexico City, Mexico	2				
Miami, FL	438	32	42	43	40
Milwaukee, WI		16	33	19	24
Minneapolis, MN	99	52	24	10	8
Mission, TX	6				
Mobile, AL	1			2	
Monroe, LA	1				1
Monrovia, Liberia	5	1		1	
Nashville, TN	28	12	11	3	
Nassau, Bahamas	7				
N'Djamena, Chad	3				
New Orleans, LA	7				
New York, NY	4				
Newark, NJ	207	30	24	19	13
Newport News, VA		1			
Niagara Falls, NY	2				
North Platte, NE	1				
Nouakchott, Mauritania	5			1	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5				
Ochopee, FL	50	10	26	30	25
Oklahoma City, OK	13				
Omaha, NE	80	9	8	9	8

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Ontario, CA	1				
Orlando, FL	5		1		
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1				
Panama City, Panama	1				1
Philadelphia, PA	1	1			
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	1			
Phoenix, AZ	778	113	112	113	126
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	3			1	
Pittsburgh, PA					2
Plattsburgh, NY	2				
Portland, ME	2				
Portsmouth, NH	28	1		1	
Presque Isle, ME	1				
Pristina, Kosovo	1				
Raleigh, NC	1				
Reno, NV	38	6	4	4	4
Richmond, VA	128	13	12	13	13
Riverside, CA	2				
Saint Croix	3				
Saint Lucia	2				
Salt Lake City, UT	99	12	13	12	9
San Angelo, TX					1
San Antonio, TX	421				
San Diego, CA	281	26	24	31	25
San Jose, Costa Rica	2				
San Juan, Puerto Rico	56	5	5	8	4
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	105	7	9	11	8
San Salvador, El Salvador	16			3	1
Santiago, Chile	1				
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	4				1
Seattle, WA	115	14	12	12	13
Seoul, South Korea	1			1	
Shannon, Ireland	1			1	1

Departure City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Shreveport, LA	1		1		
Simal, Azerbaijan	3				
Sofia, Bulgaria	3	1	1	1	1
Springfield, MO	38	9	8	8	8
St. George, UT					7
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1				
St. Louis, MO	1		1		
State College, PA	2	2	2	2	28
Suffolk, England	1				
Tallahassee, FL	3			2	5
Tampa, FL	64	15	16	14	11
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	4	1		1	
Tbilisi, Georgia	3				
Tirana, Albania	6			1	
Toledo, OH	28				
Topeka, KS	1				
Traverse City, MI	1				
Tucson, AZ	10				
Tuscaloosa, AL	10	5	12	10	8
Twin Falls, ID					7
Universal City, TX	9				
Varna, Bulgaria				1	
Victorville, CA	131	15	13	13	15
Vientiane, Laos	6	1		2	
Villahermosa, Mexico	2				
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	43	42	39	23
Ypsilanti, MI	88	12	13	15	15
Yuma, AZ	17				

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

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

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1				
Abilene, TX	30				
Accra, Ghana	11	1	1	1	2
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia					1
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	2				
Akron, OH					4
Albuquerque, NM	18				
Alexandria, LA	2000	254	301	293	283

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Algiers, Algeria					1
Amarillo, TX			4	1	1
Amman, Jordan	2				
Amritsar, India	3				
Angola	5				
Athens, Greece	1				
Atlanta, GA	19				
Austin, TX		1		1	1

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Bakersfield, CA	15				
Baltimore, MD	38	14	15	8	7
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	13	10	11	12
Belize City, Belize	3			1	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	22	3	4	4	5
Birmingham, AL	1				
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	1	1			
Bissau, Guinea	1				
Bogotá, Colombia	88	5	8	9	9
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	9	9	8	5
Cairo, Egypt	4	1		1	
Callao, Peru	44	4	4	4	3
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	11	1	1	1	1
Casablanca, Morocco	1				1
Chaklala, Pakistan	5	1		1	
Charleston, WV	2	9	6		
Charlotte, NC	21				
Chicago, IL		1			
Chisinau, Moldova				1	1
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1		1		
Columbus, GA	145	14	14	14	16
Comayagua, Honduras	24				
Conakry, Guinea	5			1	1
Cotonou, Benin	3		1		
Dallas, TX	159	16	19	18	24
Delhi, India	11	2	2	2	1
Denver, CO	137	12	12	14	14
Detroit, MI	11				
Dhaka, Bangladesh	6	1	1		1
Diass, Senegal	7	1	1	2	2
Doha, Qatar	2				
Douala, Cameroon			1		
Dover, DE	1				
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	1			1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	2				
El Centro, CA	1				
El Paso, TX	1060	140	103	79	96
Entebbe, Uganda					1

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Everglades City, FL	2				
Fayetteville, AR	1				1
Fortaleza, Brazil	13				
Fuzhou, China	3			1	
Gadsden, AL		13	26	22	11
Gary, IN	95				
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3		1		
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	91	3	2	5	2
Guatemala City, Guatemala	532	45	45	49	42
Guayaquil, Ecuador	95	8	8	8	8
Hanoi, Vietnam	9	1		1	
Harare, Zimbabwe	1				
Harlingen, TX	1468	242	226	229	151
Harrisburg, PA	45	1			
Havana, Cuba	12		2	1	1
Houston, TX	238	93	74	68	40
Huntsville, AL		1			
Ikeja, Nigeria	8	1	1		1
Indianapolis, IN	59	15	14	13	13
Jacksonville, FL	197	22	23	25	26
Jasionka, Poland	1			2	1
Juba, South Sudan	1				
Kansas City, MO	106	10	4	7	11
Kathmandu, Nepal	6	1	1		1
Kigali, Rwanda	2				
Killeen, TX	123	64	62	80	94
Kingston, Jamaica	17	2	2	2	3
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	2			1	2
Knoxville, TN	6				
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1			
La Crosse, WI					1
Lafayette, LA	2				
Lake City, FL	44	12	14	17	12
Laredo, TX	41				
Las Vegas, NV	124	11	13	11	4
Little Rock, AR	2				
Lod, Israel		1	1		
Lome, Togo	3			1	
Louisville, KY				1	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	4	1	1		
Luque, Paraguay					1
Lusaka, Zambia	1				
Maiquetia, Venezuela	76	7	12	11	11
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	1	1			1
Managua, Nicaragua	67	10	8	8	9
Manaus, Brazil	2				
Maputo, Mozambique	1				
Marrakech, Morocco					1
Marshall Islands	2				
Memphis, TN	1		1	10	13

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Mercer, NJ	49				
Mexico City, Mexico	30				
Miami, FL	413	30	37	40	34
Milwaukee, WI		15	33	19	25
Minneapolis, MN	98	52	24	10	8
Mission, TX	5				
Mobile, AL				2	
Monroe, LA	1				1
Monrovia, Liberia	8	1		2	1
Moscow, Russia	3	1		1	
Mswatini, Eswatini	2			1	
Nairobi, Kenya	10			1	1
Nashville, TN	27	12	11	2	
Nassau, Bahamas	14	2	2	2	3
N'Djamena, Chad	3		1		
New Orleans, LA	6				
New York, NY	3				
Newark, NJ	206	30	24	18	13
Newport News, VA		1			
Niagara Falls, NY	2				
North Platte, NE	1				
Nouakchott, Mauritania	9			1	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	1			1
Ochopee, FL	26	3	20	30	26
Oklahoma City, OK	13				
Omaha, NE	80	9	8	9	8
Ontario, CA	1				
Orlando, FL	5		1		
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2				1
Panama Pacifico, Panama	3				
Philadelphia, PA	1	1			
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	1		1	
Phoenix, AZ	640	91	85	93	97
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	6	4	4	4
Richmond, VA	128	13	12	13	13
Riverside, CA	2				
Saint Croix	1				

Destination City	2025 (Full Year)	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26
Saint Lucia	3				
Salt Lake City, UT	99	12	13	12	9
San Angelo, TX					1
San Antonio, TX	235				
San Diego, CA	272	26	24	31	25
San Jose, Costa Rica	17	2	2	3	4
San Juan, Puerto Rico	18	1	1		3
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	452	41	37	43	35
San Salvador, El Salvador	175	14	12	15	13
Santiago, Chile	9	1	1	1	1
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	44	4	4	5	4
Seattle, WA	116	13	12	12	13
Shannon, Ireland	1				
Shreveport, LA	1		1		
Simal, Azerbaijan	3				
Sofia, Bulgaria	1				
Springfield, MO	35	9	8	8	8
St. George, UT					7
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1				
St. Louis, MO	1		1		
State College, PA	2	2	2	2	28
Suffolk, England	1				
Tallahassee, FL	2			2	5
Tampa, FL	41	15	16	14	11
Tapachula, Mexico	117	9	8	11	34
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	5	1		1	
Tbilisi, Georgia	5			1	
Tehran, Iran	2	1			
Tmehri, Guyana	1				1
Tirana, Albania	2				
Toledo, OH	27				
Topeka, KS	1				
Tucson, AZ	9				
Tuscaloosa, AL		5	12	10	8
Twin Falls, ID					7
Victorville, CA	132	15	13	13	15
Vientiane, Laos	6	1		2	
Villahermosa, Mexico	145	8	8	14	34
Washington, DC	1				
Wichita, KS	2				
Wrightstown, NJ	3				
Yakima, WA	9				
Yangon, Myanmar				1	
Yerevan, Armenia	2	1			
Youngstown, OH	386	43	42	36	21
Ypsilanti, MI	79	12	13	15	15
Yuma, AZ	17				
Grand Total	12030	157	155	155	149
		8	5	8	2

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)
Idaho	Twin Falls, ID	Magic Valley Rgnl (KTWF)
Illinois	Chicago, IL	DuPage (KDPA)
Indiana	Gary, IN	Gary/Chicago Intl (KGYV)
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)

State	City	Airport
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 (KTVC)
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 (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	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	Akron, OH	Akron-Canton Rgnl (KCAK)
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	Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh Intl (KPIT)
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)

State	City	Airport
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)
Utah	St. George, UT	St George Rgnl (KSGU)
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)