



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY **OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

OIG-27-01

October 26, 2026

FINAL REPORT

Results of an Unannounced Inspection of ICE's El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility in El Paso, Texas





DHS OIG HIGHLIGHTS

Results of an Unannounced Inspection of ICE's El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility in El Paso, Texas

October 26, 2026

Why We Did This Inspection

In accordance with the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024* (Pub. L. 118-47), we conduct unannounced inspections of ICE detention facilities to ensure compliance with detention standards.

In July 2025, we conducted an unannounced inspection at the EHF in El Paso to determine compliance with CBP TEDS.

What We Recommend

We made six recommendations to improve ICE's oversight of detention facility management and operations at the EHF. We administratively closed these recommendations because ICE stopped housing detainees at the EHF in August 2025.

OIG Access

During this inspection, ICE provided timely responses to our requests for information and did not delay or deny access to information we requested.

What We Found

Following the transfer of the El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility (EHF) operations from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in March 2025, ICE continued following CBP *National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention and Search 2015* (TEDS) because ICE intended to house detainees at the EHF for short periods. TEDS standards are limited in scope compared to ICE's long-term detention standards.

We found that ICE on average held detainees 108 hours, exceeding TEDS' 72-hour standard, based on our review of 15,975 bookings (single instances of detainee in-processing) from March 10 to September 1, 2025. Overall, 6,951 (44 percent) of these bookings exceeded 72 hours. Housing detainees in a short-term holding environment limited their access to certain services that would be available in long-term ICE detention facilities.

We also found the facility did not comply with certain elements of the following TEDS standards:

- Use of Force
- Personal Property
- Hygiene
- Food and Beverage

ICE Response

ICE neither concurred nor nonconcurred with the six recommendations, stating the recommendations were overcome by events because ICE removed all detainees from the El Paso EHF and terminated its contract on August 27, 2025. ICE stated it has no plans to house detainees at the facility in the future.



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Abbreviations

CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
EHF	El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
PBNDS 2011	<i>Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2011</i>
SMU	Special Management Unit
TEDS	<i>National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search 2015</i>



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Background

Facilities that house U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees must adhere to applicable standards, which typically include the *Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2011* (PBNDS 2011), as revised in 2016, or the *National Detention Standards 2025* (NDS 2025). As congressionally mandated,¹ the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General conducts unannounced inspections of ICE detention facilities to ensure compliance with detention standards.

In March 2025, ICE began housing detainees at the El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility (EHF). Before this, from January 2023 to February 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operated this facility as a temporary processing location to increase CBP's holding capacity for detainees encountered along the Southwest border within the El Paso sector. In February 2025, CBP began demobilizing the EHF due to decreased encounters. CBP transferred the facility to ICE on March 10, 2025.

The EHF detainee housing area consisted of a large, reinforced tent structure containing a long, central corridor with a series of enclosed housing pods extending the length of the tent (Figure 1). The housing pod walls facing the corridor incorporated large windowpanes, allowing facility staff to observe detainees from the corridor (Figure 2). The detainee pods consisted of a single open area where detainees arranged their individual sleeping pads on the floor. At the rear of each pod were two sinks and three toilet stalls that were accessible to detainees within the pod. Shower facilities were not located within the housing unit; facility staff escorted detainees to a separate shower area. In contrast, a typical ICE detention facility has housing units commonly configured as dormitory-style or celled units that include a designated common space, sleeping areas with beds, and restroom and shower areas.

¹ Joint Explanatory Statement Accompanying H.R. 2882, *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024*, Div. C, *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024* (Pub. L. 118-47).



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Figure 1. Main Corridor Along Rows of Pods; Observed July 15, 2025



Source: DHS OIG photo



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Figure 2. Empty Detainee Housing Pod; Observed July 15, 2025



Source: DHS OIG photo

While under CBP operation, the EHF followed CBP's *National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search 2015* (TEDS). TEDS govern CBP's interactions with detainees and specifies how staff should care for detainees in CBP custody. According to TEDS, CBP should generally not hold detainees longer than 72 hours (3 days). Because the time for individuals in CBP custody is typically shorter compared to long-term ICE detention, TEDS standards are more limited in scope. For example, TEDS does not require on-site medical services and does not include requirements for access to legal services, recreation, or detainee classification.

After acquiring the EHF, ICE continued following TEDS. ICE personnel said they did this because the existing contract, established under CBP, identified TEDS as the governing standards, and ICE intended to house detainees for short periods at this facility. ICE stopped housing detainees at the EHF in August 2025.

From July 15 to July 17, 2025, we conducted an unannounced inspection of the EHF to evaluate its compliance with TEDS. Our team of inspectors and medical professionals:

- conducted a walkthrough of areas detainees used;



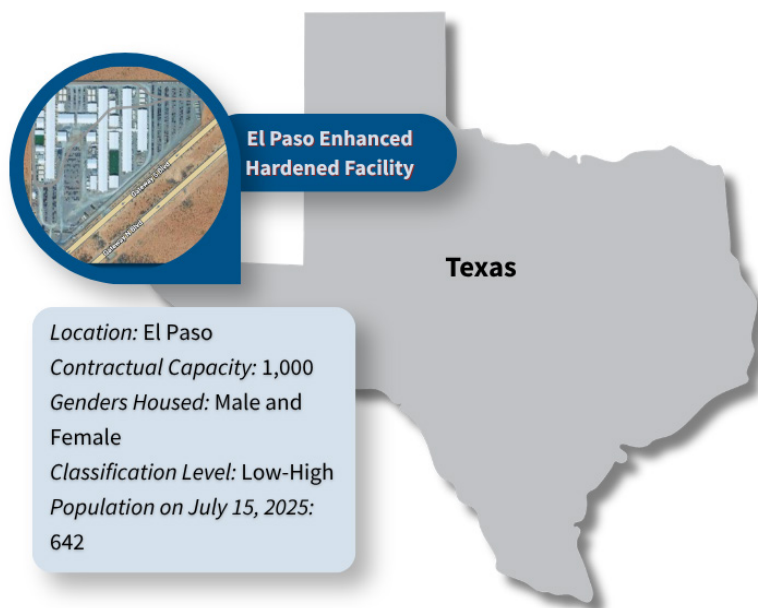
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- reviewed the facility's compliance with key health, safety, and welfare requirements; and
- interviewed ICE and detention facility staff.

See Figure 3 for a facility overview.

Figure 3. EHF Overview



Source: DHS OIG

Results of Inspection

Key Finding 1: The EHF Did not Comply with TEDS Duration of Detention Standards

Although ICE intended to house detainees at the EHF for short periods, our data review of 15,975 bookings² from March 10 to September 1, 2025, showed each booking's average time in detention was 108 hours (4.5 days), exceeding TEDS' 72-hour/3-day standard. Table 1 shows the number of bookings that met the 72-hour/3-day standard and the number that exceeded the

² A booking refers to a single instance in which a detainee is formally processed into a detention facility. Individuals may have multiple bookings if they are processed into a facility more than once. ICE may book a detainee out and then book him or her back in on the same day. For example, a detainee may be booked out for a deportation or transfer flight but be booked back in on the same day if there is insufficient space on the flight.



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standard grouped by intervals of days in detention.³ Almost half of these bookings — 6,951 or 44 percent — exceeded 72 hours/3 days, including 17 percent that exceeded 1 week.

Table 1. Duration of Detention from March 10 to September 1, 2025

Duration of Detention (in days)	Total Count of Bookings	Percentage of Total Bookings
3 or less	9,024	56%
4-7	4,248	27%
8-14	1,782	11%
15-21	610	4%
22-28	211	1%
29+	100	1%
Total	15,975	100%

Source: DHS OIG analysis of ICE data

We identified 992 individuals who were booked into the EHF multiple times. Our data review found 268 instances in which a detainee had 1 day or less between a book-out date and a subsequent book-in date. For example, one detainee had two bookings of 3 days each within a 7-day period. Although each of these two bookings, viewed separately, complied with the TEDS detention duration standard, together they effectively constituted a continuous period of detention that exceeded the 72-hour (3-day) requirement.

Detainees at the EHF were held in a short-term holding environment longer than TEDS prescribes, rather than being transferred to facilities designed and equipped for longer-term detention. This limited their access to certain services required by the standards for typical long-term ICE detention facilities. For example, detainees at the EHF slept on the floor and were provided with sleeping mats and aluminized polyester blankets. In contrast, detainees housed at long-term ICE detention facilities are required to be issued one mattress, one blanket, one pillow, two sheets, and one pillowcase,⁴ and generally sleep off the floor on bunks (Figures 4 and 5).

³ Table 1 shows the total time in custody for each booking, not the total time in custody for each detainee. Available data did not include total time in custody for detainees with multiple bookings.

⁴ PBNDs 2011 (Revised 2016), Standard 4.5, *Personal Hygiene*, Section V, G.



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Figures 4 and 5. Bedding Provided at the El Paso EHF (Figure 4) Versus a Typical Long-Term ICE Detention Facility (Figure 5)



Figure 4



Figure 5

Source: DHS OIG photos

Other Observations

Some of the ICE detention standards we typically evaluate were not applicable under TEDS. However, we still noted the extent to which the El Paso EHF had these standards in place and describe those practices below:

- **Medical Care:** TEDS does not require comprehensive on-site medical services. At EHF, staff did not provide on-site medical care but transferred detainees with identified medical needs to another facility.
- **Custody Classification System:** TEDS does not include classification requirements, so the EHF comingled high-and low-risk detainees. Although not prohibited under TEDS, comingling high-and low-risk detainees presents a potential safety risk to detainees and staff.
- **Staff-Detainee Communication:** TEDS contains limited requirements related to formal requests and grievances. We found a staff member supervised each dorm; detainees could approach him or her for assistance or items, but EHF did not have a procedure to document those informal requests.



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- Special Management Unit (SMU): TEDS does not establish SMU requirements.⁵ The EHF had a space to temporarily segregate detainees and a process to transfer detainees needing longer stays in segregation to a different facility.
- Legal Services and Law Library: TEDS does not include a requirement for access to legal services or a law library, but the facility did allow detainees to call their attorneys.
- Recreation: TEDS does not prescribe recreation frequency or duration, but the facility offered recreational opportunities, including access to a large turf field, basketball hoops, and other outdoor equipment, like soccer balls and goals, and footballs.
- Housing: TEDS does not provide detailed sanitation and cleaning standards for housing areas. We observed one toilet leaking in a detainee dorm within a few feet of a detainee's sleeping mat. A detainee said it had been leaking for 3 days. We could not determine if the leak was from the toilet fixture or the water supply line.

Recommendation 1: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure the EHF operates under ICE's applicable National Detention Standards.

Key Finding 2: The EHF Did not Comply with Use-of-Force Standards

ICE staff did not appropriately report one use-of-force incident. The misclassification and underreporting of use-of-force incidents hinder ICE's ability to detect possible inappropriate uses of force, and take corrective or remedial action with staff, when necessary. The ICE *Firearms and Use of Force Handbook*, which the El Paso EHF must follow, requires that all uses of force be promptly reported orally and documented in a written supervisory report.

For the 6-month period before our inspection, ICE reported one immediate use-of-force incident and no calculated uses of force. An ICE official initially stated that two use-of-force incidents had occurred but later characterized one of them as only a "disturbance," even though officers used force against a detainee who was reportedly starting fires and attempting to incite a riot. We reviewed the two incidents: the reported use-of-force incident and the incident documented as a disturbance. For each, we examined staff memoranda, serious incident reports, and video footage against ICE handbook requirements.

⁵ SMU, also referred to as segregation, is used to separate certain detainees from the general population for disciplinary or administrative reasons. Disciplinary segregation is a punitive form of separation from the general population used when detainees are found to have violated facility rules and regulations. Administrative segregation is a non-punitive form of separation from the general population used to ensure the safety of detainees or others or the security or good order of the facility as determined by a supervisor. PBNDS 2011 (Revised 2016), Standard 2.12, *Special Management Units*, Section V.



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- Incident #1 (April 5, 2025): Staff used immediate force to restrain a noncompliant detainee. Based on the video and available documentation, we did not identify any clear violations of the *ICE Firearms and Use of Force Handbook*.
- Incident #2 (June 15, 2025): The facility documented this as a “disturbance,” and the Serious Incident Report does not describe any use of force. However, video footage shows officers using force against at least one detainee removed from the pod and other detainees in the pod. Because this incident meets the handbook’s definition of a use of force, it should have been reported and documented as such. We determined this was an unreported use-of-force incident.

Recommendation 2: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure all EHF use-of-force incidents are documented fully and according to the *ICE Firearms and Use of Force Handbook*.

Key Finding 3: The EHF Did not Comply with Detainee Property Standards

The facility misplaced or lost track of the property of at least two detainees. Losing or misplacing detainee property may expose the facility to liability and can lead to detainee grievances or formal complaints. TEDS requires detainee property to be safeguarded, itemized, and moved with the detainee if transferred, repatriated, or released.⁶ During detainee interviews, two detainees told us their personal property was lost. Over the course of their detention, ICE booked these detainees out of the EHF more than once to transfer them to another facility or return them to their country; ICE subsequently booked them back into the facility after the detainees could not board their flights due to flight weight limits. During this process, the detainees’ property should have moved with them. According to the facility’s property tracking system, the detainees had items, such as a phone, wallet, and paperwork. When we checked the designated property storage shelf (Figure 2) with facility staff, we did not find any items. Facility staff then searched other shelves within the property room and reviewed computerized property records but still could not locate the detainees’ property.

⁶ TEDS 7.0, *Personal Property*.



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Figure 6. Detainee Property Room; Observed July 15, 2025



Source: DHS OIG photo

Recommendation 3: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations implement and monitor quality assurance mechanisms at the EHF to ensure detainee property is inventoried and stored, and that it transits with detainees when they are transferred, repatriated, or released.

Key Finding 4: The EHF Did not Comply with Hygiene Standards

During the inspection, we found EHF staff could not show they consistently provided showers or basic hygiene supplies to detainees held longer than 72 hours. Infrequent showers could negatively affect detainees' personal hygiene.

Based on our review of shower logs for a sample of 10 detainees, staff could not demonstrate 5 had received a shower within 72 hours. The applicable standards require the facility to make reasonable efforts to provide showers, soap, and a clean towel to detainees who are approaching 72 hours in detention.⁷ ICE staff indicated that hygiene supply shortages at the EHF

⁷ TEDS 4.11, *Hygiene, Showers*.



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— including frequent reliance on other facilities to provide supplies — led to regularly denying detainees scheduled showers. Without consistent documentation of detainee showers, we could not verify that facility staff made reasonable efforts to meet TEDS requirements. As described in Key Finding 1, 44 percent of bookings exceeded the 72-hour detention threshold, which underscores the importance of ensuring consistent access to hygiene for detainees.

Recommendation 4: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure detainees at the EHF receive showers at least every 72 hours.

Key Finding 5: The EHF Did not Comply with Food and Beverage Standards

Facility staff said before July 13, 2025, the facility did not have a system to adhere to standards for religious and dietary food restrictions.⁸ Additionally, during our review of the food service area, we found food service staff did not always store food according to safe food handling guidance, nor did they have an electronic system of record to document meal service. Without an electronic system of record, EHF staff could not verify whether they were meeting meal and snack time standards or whether a detainee refused or received a meal. The deficiencies we observed could result in health and safety concerns for detainees who consume food that is not in their health and religious diets or not stored properly.

- At the time of our inspection, the facility had recently implemented a new system requiring medical staff to document any special diet requirements during initial health assessments. For detainees requiring a special diet, the medical staff notified food service specifying the dietary need. The food service staff tracked these detainees on a written log in the kitchen. Because this new process occurred at intake, any detainees with dietary restrictions housed at the EHF before July 13, 2025, would not be listed on the special diet log.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s guidance on safe food handling says refrigerated foods should be kept at or below 41 degrees Fahrenheit.⁹ We observed a refrigerator reading 45 degrees Fahrenheit (Figure 7) that contained boxes labeled “Keep frozen at 0-degree F [Fahrenheit], or below” (Figure 8). In that same refrigerator, we also found packaged food labeled “Keep refrigerated 33°- 40° F [Fahrenheit]” (Figure 9).
- An EHF staff member said they had a regular meal schedule, but they did not have an electronic system of record to document meal service.¹⁰

⁸ TEDS 4.13, *Food and Beverage*, Dietary Restrictions.

⁹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food Code 2022, 3-501.16.

¹⁰ TEDS 4.13, *Food and Beverage*, Meal Timeframe.



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Figures 7, 8, and 9. Refrigerator Reading 45 Degrees Fahrenheit (Figure 7), Boxes with Zero Degrees Fahrenheit Storage Guidance (Figure 8), Boxes with 33-to-40-Degrees Fahrenheit Storage Guidance (Figure 9); Observed July 16, 2025



Figure 7



Figure 8

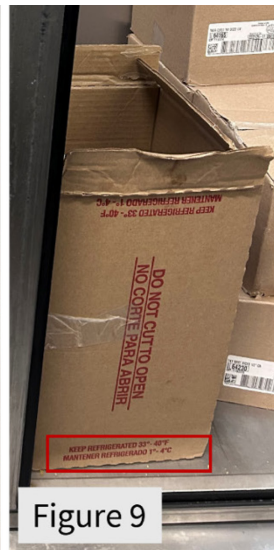


Figure 9

Source: DHS OIG photos

Recommendation 5: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure EHF refrigerators and freezers maintain the required temperature ranges.

Recommendation 6: We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure all EHF meal service is documented in an electronic system of record.



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Appendix A: Objective, Scope, and Methodology

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (Pub. L. No. 107–296) by amendment to the *Inspector General Act of 1978* established the DHS OIG.

Our inspection publication was significantly delayed by three Government shutdowns in fiscal year 2026, which collectively spanned 7 months of the year, totaling 123 days.

As mandated by Congress,¹¹ we conduct unannounced inspections of ICE detention facilities to ensure compliance with detention standards. We analyze various factors to determine which facilities to inspect. We review OIG Hotline complaints, prior inspection reports, and past and future inspection schedules of other ICE and DHS inspection organizations. We also consider requests, input, and information from Congress, nongovernmental organizations, and media outlets to determine which facilities may pose the greatest risks to the health and safety of detainees. Finally, to ensure we review facilities with both large and small detainee populations in geographically diverse locations, we consider facility type (e.g., service processing centers, contract detention facilities, and intergovernmental service agreement facilities) and applicable standards.

Our objective was to determine whether the EHF complied with select standards outlined in TEDS.

We generally limited our scope to the TEDS standards for health, safety, use of force, and food service. Some of the ICE detention standards we typically evaluate were not applicable under TEDS, including access to legal services, recreation, and detainee classification. However, we still observed the extent to which the EHF operated in these areas.

Additionally, we contracted with a team of qualified medical professionals who use the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's 2018 *Standards for Health Services in Jails* when reviewing medical-related policies and procedures at facilities. However, because the time for individuals in CBP custody is typically shorter compared to long-term ICE detention and TEDS does not require on-site medical services, our contractor's review was limited.

Before our inspection, we reviewed relevant background information for the EHF, including:

- OIG Hotline complaints;

¹¹ Joint Explanatory Statement Accompanying H.R. 2882, *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024*, Div. C, *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024* (Pub. L. 118-47).



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- TEDS;
- ICE Office of Detention Oversight reports and other inspection reports; and
- information from nongovernmental organizations.

From July 15 to 17, 2025, we conducted an unannounced inspection of the EHF. During our inspection, we:

- inspected areas detainees used;
- reviewed the facility's compliance with key health, safety, and welfare requirements;
- interviewed ICE and detention facility staff;
- interviewed detainees; and
- reviewed documentary evidence.

We conducted this inspection under the authority of the *Inspector General Act of 1978*, 5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424, and according to the *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation*, issued by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

DHS OIG's Access to Information

During this inspection, ICE provided timely responses to our requests for information and did not delay or deny access to information we requested.



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Appendix B: Recommendations, Management Comments, and OIG Analysis

ICE provided management comments on a draft of this report. We included the comments in their entirety in Appendix C. ICE neither concurred nor nonconcurred with the six recommendations. In its response, ICE stated that it removed all detainees from the facility and terminated its contract on August 27, 2025. ICE also stated that it has no plans to house detainees at the El Paso EHF in the future and objected to OIG's decision to issue and administratively close the recommendations while reserving the option to reopen them should ICE resume housing detainees at the facility. ICE also provided technical comments on the draft report and affirmed that it had no sensitivity concerns. Because ICE no longer houses detainees at the facility, we have administratively closed all recommendations. If ICE enters into a new contract and resumes housing detainees at the EHF, we reserve the option to reopen all recommendations.

Recommendation 1. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure the EHF operates under ICE's applicable National Detention Standards.

Recommendation 2. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure all EHF use-of-force incidents are documented fully and according to the *ICE Firearms and Use of Force Handbook*.

Recommendation 3. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations implement and monitor quality assurance mechanisms at the EHF to ensure detainee property is inventoried and stored, and that it transits with detainees when they are transferred, repatriated, or released.

Recommendation 4. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure detainees at the EHF receive showers at least every 72 hours.

Recommendation 5. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure EHF refrigerators and freezers maintain the required temperature ranges.

Recommendation 6. We recommend the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations ensure all EHF meal service is documented in an electronic system of record.



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Appendix C: ICE Comments on the Draft Report

ICE's formal management response beings on the next page.



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

September 28, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR: Joseph V. Cuffari, Ph.D.
Inspector General

FROM: Beth Baden
(A)Chief Financial Officer and
Senior Component Accountable Official
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

DAVID D
DALENBERG

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DAVID D DALENBERG
Date: 2026.09.28
14:22:04 -04'00'

SUBJECT: Management Response to Draft Report: "Unannounced
Inspection of ICE's El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility in El
Paso, Texas" (Project No. 25-004-ISP-ICE(d))

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft report. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) appreciates the work of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in planning and conducting its review and issuing this report.

ICE leadership is pleased to note OIG's positive recognition that during OIG's unannounced inspection conducted more than a year ago of the El Paso Enhanced Hardened Facility in El Paso, Texas OIG found that ICE continued following CBP National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention and Search 2015 (TEDS).

OIG also acknowledged that ICE provided timely responses to requests for information and did not delay or deny access to information requested during this inspection, ERO provided timely and comprehensive responses to all OIG requests for information during the inspection process, ensuring full access to relevant data and documentation.

Following the transfer of EL Paso EHF from CBP to ICE, the facility continued to operate as a short-term holding and processing location rather than as a long-term detention facility. Because the facility's intended mission, physical configuration, and length of stay remained consistent with temporary custody, ICE determined that the CBP

National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search (TEDS) were the appropriate governing standards for the period in question.

ICE remains committed to enforcing the nation's immigration laws in a fair and effective manner, and securing individuals in custody while ensuring that detainees are provided a safe, secure, and humane environment.

However, ICE is not in agreement with OIG's decision to include six recommendations in this report while simultaneously acknowledging that all six recommendations have been overcome by events. Specifically, on August 27, 2025, ICE removed all detainees from the El Paso EHF and terminated its contract with EL Paso EHF. ICE has no plans to house any future detainees at EL Paso EHF.

Although OIG states that it will administratively close these recommendations upon report issuance, it also states that it "reserve[s] the option to reopen all recommendations if ICE resumes housing detainees at the El Paso EHF." There is no provision for such action in DHS Directive 077-01, "Follow-Up and Resolution for Office of Inspector General Report Recommendations," dated October 7, 2010. This purely speculative contingency also complicates reporting under the "Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act" (GAO-IG Act)¹ requiring agencies identify each public recommendation issued by the Government Accounting Office and the OIG which has remained unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date^{2 3}.

The draft report contained six recommendations (see attached), with which ICE neither concurs nor non-concurs as all have been overcome by events. ICE previously submitted technical comments addressing accuracy, contextual and other issues under a separate cover for OIG's consideration, as appropriate.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this draft report. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

Attachment

¹ Pub. L. No. 115-414

² See 31 U.S.C. § 1105 note.

³ Recommendations are considered either "open and resolved" (i.e., no disagreement) or "open and unresolved" (i.e., in disagreement) and "implemented" or "unimplemented" when closed. Neither DHS guidance nor statute include an option for the OIG to identify recommendations as on hold with an option to reopen them.

**Attachment: Management Response to Recommendations
Contained in OIG 25-004-ISP-ICE(d)**

OIG recommended that the Executive Associate Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations to:

Recommendation 1: Ensure the EHF operates under ICE's applicable National Detention Standards.

Recommendation 2: ensure all EHF use-of-force incidents are documented fully and according to the ICE Firearms and Use of Force Handbook.

Recommendation 3: implement and monitor quality assurance mechanisms at the EHF to ensure detainee property is inventoried and stored, and that it transits with detainees when they are transferred, repatriated, or released.

Recommendation 4: ensure detainees at the EHF receive showers at least every 72 hours.

Recommendation 5: ensure EHF refrigerators and freezers maintain the required temperature ranges.

Recommendation 6: ensure all EHF meal service is documented in an electronic system of record.



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Appendix D: Report Distribution

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