



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

May 2014 through December 2015 Sexual Abuse
and Assault in Holding Facilities Report

Date: March 2017





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Letter from the Commissioner

On behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), I am pleased to present the May 2014 through December 2015 *Sexual Abuse and Assault in Holding Facilities Report*, as required pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) "Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities"(6 CFR §115.188(c)).

This Report covers the time period from May 6, 2014 to December 31, 2015. In the future, CBP will prepare and release this report to the public on a fiscal year schedule.

CBP has a zero tolerance policy for all forms of sexual abuse and assault of individuals in custody, including in holding facilities, during transport, and during processing. CBP is committed to the enforcement of its policy to provide effective safeguards against sexual abuse and assault for individuals in CBP custody. This Report is based on data collected from reports maintained by the Office of Professional Responsibility.

In 2016, CBP will continue to incorporate best practices and reforms to enhance efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and assault in confinement facilities.

Above all, I extend my gratitude to CBP's frontline personnel whose professionalism and commitment to integrity, service, and vigilance ensures the safety of individuals in our custody.

Kevin K. McAleenan
Acting Commissioner



1. Purpose

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) “Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities,” codified at 6 C.F.R. § 115.188(c), requires that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) collect and review data on all allegations of sexual abuse and assault to facilitate the detection of possible patterns and help prevent future incidents in holding facilities and prepare an annual report outlining the agency’s findings and corrective actions.

This report documents progress since the implementation of the regulations and [CBP’s Policy on Zero Tolerance of Sexual Abuse and Assault](#) (reissued March 2015). This is the first CBP report after the implementation of the regulations; therefore, this report will not compare the current year’s data and corrective actions with those from prior years. Instead, this report identifies data of reported sexual abuse and assault allegations in holding facilities, outlines CBP’s implementation strategy, and discusses the analysis of trends observed and the remedial actions taken to address the trends identified. This report also provides an assessment of the agency’s progress and recommendations for improvement.

CBP executes its mission to secure the Nation’s border and the men and women of CBP recognize their responsibility to maintain the safety of individuals in CBP holding facilities. During FY 2015, the Office of Field Operations processed 1,048,632 passengers and pedestrians¹ and stopped 225,342 inadmissible persons from entering the United States through ports of entry.² During FY 2015, U.S. Border Patrol apprehended 337,117 individuals attempting to enter the country illegally including 39,970 unaccompanied children and 39,838 family units nationwide.³

2. Background

On September 4, 2003, President George W. Bush signed into law the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L.108-79) ([PREA](#)). The goal of PREA is to eradicate prisoner rape in all types of correctional facilities in this country. PREA (2003) required the Attorney General to promulgate regulations that adopt national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape. PREA also established the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission (NPREC) to study the impacts of rape in U.S. prisons. In its [report](#), NPREC found that “[a] large number of detained immigrants are at [high] risk of sexual abuse... may be detained for days, weeks, or even months... The prevalence of sexual abuse among immigration detainees is unknown and has yet to receive the attention and research it merits.”

¹ CBP Stats and Summaries: On a Typical Day in Fiscal Year 2015 (<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/typical-day-fy2015>).

² Fiscal Year 2015 CBP Border Security Report (https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CBP%20FY15%20Border%20Security%20Report_12-21_0.pdf).

³ Fiscal Year 2015 CBP Border Security Report.



On June 20, 2012, after notice and comment rulemaking, the Department of Justice (DOJ) published the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape ([DOJ Regulations](#)). DOJ stated in its regulations that PREA applies to all correctional facilities including prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, military, Indian country facilities, and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) immigration detention facilities. Furthermore, DOJ concluded that each federal agency responsible for incarcerating or detaining individuals “is accountable for, and has statutory authority to regulate the operations of its own facilities and, therefore, is best positioned to determine how to implement the Federal laws and rules that govern its own operations, the conduct of its own employees, and the safety of persons in its custody.”

In light of DOJ’s regulations, a [Presidential memorandum](#) (May 2012), and a provision in the [Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013](#) (VAWA), DHS issued its PREA regulations (regulations) on March 7, 2014. DHS divided the regulations into three separate subparts - Subparts A, B, and C. This report specifically focuses on CBP’s implementation of *Subpart B—Standards for DHS Holding Facilities Coverage* that covers all DHS holding facilities to include CBP holding facilities. Pursuant to PREA, the term “holding facility” is defined as a facility that contains holding cells, cell blocks, or other secure enclosures that are: (1) Under the control of the agency; and (2) Primarily used for the short-term confinement of individuals who have recently been detained, or are being transferred to or from a court, jail, prison, other agency, or other unit of the facility or agency.

The DHS regulations (6 C.F.R. §115.186-115.188.c) require that CBP “review data collected and aggregated in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including by: (1) Identifying problem areas; (2) Taking corrective action on an ongoing basis; and (3) Preparing an annual report of its findings and corrective actions for the agency as a whole.” 6 C.F.R. § 115.188 (a-b). Furthermore, the regulations require that “such report shall include a comparison of the current year’s data and corrective actions with those from prior years and shall provide an assessment of the agency’s progress in preventing, detecting, and responding to sexual abuse.” 6 C.F.R. § 115.188(b). Finally, the regulations require that CBP’s “report shall be ... made readily available to the public...” 6 C.F.R. § 115.188(c). While the regulation’s requirements on data collection and review are new to CBP, SAAPR is not. CBP takes seriously allegations of sexual abuse and assault involving individuals in CBP holding facilities. CBP proactively seeks to address SAAPR, ensuring all CBP employees comply with existing policies, procedures, and standards.

3. Definitions

Detainee-on-detainee sexual abuse and/or assault is defined as:

One or more detainees, who, by force, coercion, or intimidation, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse, engages in or attempts to engage in:

- a. Contact between the penis and the vulva or anus and contact involving the penis upon penetration, however slight;



- b. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
- c. Penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand or finger or by any object;
- d. Touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thighs or buttocks, either directly or through the clothing, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person;
- e. Threats, intimidation, or other actions or communications by one or more detainees aimed at coercing or pressuring another detainee to engage in a sexual act.

See 6 C.F.R. § 115.6.

Staff-on-detainee sexual abuse and/or assault is defined as:

One or more staff member(s), volunteer(s), or contract personnel, with or without the consent of the detainee, engages in or attempts to engage in:

- a. Contact between the penis and the vulva or anus and, contact involving the penis upon penetration, however slight;
- b. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
- c. Penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand or finger or by any object that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
- d. Intentional touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thighs or buttocks, either directly or through the clothing, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
- e. Threats, intimidation, harassment, indecent, profane or abusive language, or other actions or communications, aimed at coercing or pressuring a detainee to engage in a sexual act;
- f. Repeated verbal statements or comments of a sexual nature to a detainee;
- g. Any display of his or her uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an inmate, detainee, or resident; or
- h. Voyeurism, which is defined as the inappropriate visual surveillance of a detainee for reasons unrelated to official duties. Where not conducted for reasons relating to official duties, the following are examples of voyeurism: staring at a detainee who is using a toilet in his or her cell to perform bodily functions; requiring an inmate detainee to expose his or her buttocks, genitals, or breasts; or taking images of all or part of a detainee's naked body or of a detainee performing bodily functions.

See 6 C.F.R. § 115.6.



All detainee sexual abuse and assault investigations are closed with a finding of *substantiated*, *unsubstantiated*, or *unfounded*.

- A *substantiated* allegation denotes an allegation that was investigated and determined to have occurred.
- An *unsubstantiated* allegation denotes an allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.
- An *unfounded* allegation denotes an allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.

See 6 C.F.R. § 115.5.

4. Implementation Strategy

Since the implementation of the Regulations in May 2014, CBP has taken measures to ensure the regulations are met and to improve its SAAPR efforts.

The agency's PREA working group was formed in 2014 with representation from various CBP component offices to include the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), the Office of Field Operations (OFO), Air and Marine Operations (AMO), the Office of Human Resources Management (HRM), Office of Administration (OA), Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), and the Privacy and Diversity Office (PDO). The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) provides legal advice and the Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) serves as a policy advisor to the working group. The working group is an agency-wide representation of CBP component offices and personnel that addresses issues and questions relating to implementation of the Regulations. The working group has developed the strategy shown in Figure 1. As part of CBP's developed strategy, the working group identified several underlying initiatives to ensure the efficient and successful implementation of the Regulations. Those fundamental initiatives include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Establish an agency-wide working group;
- b. Develop new and enhance existing Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Response (SAAPR) procedures to ensure compliance with Regulations;
- c. Review applicable policies to ensure compliance with the Regulations and CBP's zero-tolerance policy;
- d. Develop CBP's SAAPR implementation strategy to ensure agency wide compliance; and
- e. Continue to consult with external organizations with nexus to SAAPR efforts.

5. Enhanced and New Procedures

The implementation strategy CBP has undertaken includes enhancements to SAAPR efforts and investigations, outreach and training, and the collection, assessment, and review of all sexual



abuse and assault allegations and investigations in CBP holding facilities. Specifically, CBP has developed, the following initiatives, which include, but are not limited to, the requirements set forth in the regulations:

- a. ZTP: CBP promulgated a Zero Tolerance Policy (ZTP) in May 2014 which outlines the responsibility of agency personnel for timely reporting, a coordinated response, investigation, and effective monitoring of all incidents of sexual abuse or assault of individuals in CBP custody. CBP reissued the policy in March 2015, to restate its commitment to SAAPR efforts as well as to further clarify the agency's responsibilities in data collection, analysis, and reporting.
- b. CBP Component Office Policies: The CBP component offices developed and released policy memorandums to personnel, including officers, agents, and special agents regarding the implementation of the regulations and ZTP and their roles and responsibilities in SAAPR. The policies were distributed in the summer of fiscal year 2014.
- c. Detainee Reporting: CBP developed and released a sexual abuse and assault reporting poster/flyer for display in holding facilities. This poster informs individuals in CBP custody in multiple languages about CBP's ZTP for all forms of sexual abuse and assault as well as identifies methods and provides contact information for reporting an allegation to a CBP official or to the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), a public office that is not part of CBP.
- d. Investigations: CBP OPR has the authority to conduct criminal and administrative investigations, to include allegations of sexual abuse and assault by CBP employees and individuals in CBP custody. This authority further commits that investigations into alleged sexual abuse and assault, whether by the agency, federal or local law enforcement bodies, is prompt, thorough, objective, and conducted by specially trained and qualified investigators.
- e. Hiring CBP Personnel: CBP has established policies and procedures to ensure that the agency does not hire individuals into positions that will have contact with detainees who have engaged in substantiated sexual activity facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or where the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse to the sexual activity.
- f. Hiring Contractors: CBP has policies and procedures in place to ensure the agency conducts a suitability assessment as a condition of employment.
- g. Agency Oversight: CBP incorporated appropriate regulation requirements in sectors' and field offices' Self-Inspection Program (SIP) Self-Inspection Worksheets (SIW), which were released for use during the 2014 and 2015 SIP Cycles. The SIP, which requires CBP managers to perform annual self-assessments of programs and processes and report on the results, will continue to be utilized to monitor compliance with the regulations.



- h. Agency PSA Coordinator: CBP employed an upper-level, agency-wide Prevention of Sexual Assault (PSA) Coordinator with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee CBP's efforts to comply with the regulations. The PSA Coordinator was hired in February 2015.
- i. Workforce Education: During Sexual Assault Awareness Month, CBP featured "CBP in 60 seconds," which introduced CBP's PSA Coordinator. The PSA Coordinator educated the workforce on SAAPR roles and responsibilities.
- j. CBP Field/HQ PREA Coordinators and HQ Sexual Abuse/Assault Investigations (SAAI) Coordinator: To assist the PSA Coordinator in ensuring the agency's compliance with the Regulations, USBP and OFO have designated at least one collateral-duty Field PREA Coordinator in each Sector or Field Office to assist with external audits. OPR officially designated an HQ SAAI Coordinator and USBP, OFO, and AMO officially designated an HQ PREA Coordinator.
- k. CBP Complaint System: CBP has improved the CBP public complaint system that serves as an alternative method for individuals in CBP custody to report detention related concerns, including allegations of sexual abuse and assault, directly to CBP. A Spanish language complaint mechanism is now available on CBP.gov called "[Comunicarse con Nosotros](#)" which allows for direct submission of complaints in Spanish. The CBP Info Center administers the program and has dedicated Spanish speaking personnel to process the complaints and route appropriately.
- l. Prompt Reporting: To ensure that CBP provides a swift response to allegations of sexual abuse and assault, CBP has modified reporting procedures. This modification provides immediate notification to the PSA Coordinator and OPR SAAI Coordinator of all allegations of sexual abuse and assault reported. CBP has also established prompt reporting processes with the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) Investigation Division, Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee and Resettlement (ORR), and DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). These reporting processes reduce the time between when an allegation is reported to the time that report reaches the PSA Coordinator. This ensures that all allegations of sexual abuse and assault are reported directly to the PSA Coordinator and appropriate DHS and CBP components to ensure appropriate oversight of the response and investigation. These reporting efforts further support CBP's multi-disciplinary response, to include relevant emergency medical response and victim services, and coordination with local and federal agencies as appropriate.
- m. National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search: In October, 2015, CBP published [National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search \(TEDS\)](#) which established a CBP-wide policy addressing transport, escort, detention and search issues as well as requirements related to sexual abuse and assault prevention and response. The TEDS standards are being implemented in all CBP facilities.
- n. HRM: CBP's Human Resources Management (HRM) has established policy and procedures to further ensure that CBP does not hire or promote anyone into a law



enforcement position who has a substantiated case of sexual abuse and assault and who may have direct contact with individuals in CBP custody.

- o. PREA Audits: CBP identified a list of CBP holding facilities subject to PREA audit under the regulations for the first cycle, Fiscal Years (FY) 2016 through 2018. The initial list of facilities is for the first cycle only and the possibility of additions or deletions will be considered during CBP's annual review of its criteria for selecting facilities subject to audits.

6. Allegation Types

CBP's SAAPR and investigative efforts are the same regardless of the type of incident; however, CBP distinguishes among the types of abuse in CBP holding facilities strictly for regulation required data collection and reporting purposes. Similar to DHS ICE, CBP has borrowed from the definitions used by the DOJ in the economic impact analysis of the DOJ regulations to ensure consistent interpretation and implementation of PREA across the government, where appropriate.

- *Nonconsensual sexual acts* involve unwanted contact with another detainee or with a staff member, contractor, or volunteer that involved oral, anal, or vaginal penetration, or fondling genitalia with hands.
- *Abusive sexual contacts (detainee-on-detainee only)* are unwanted contacts with another detainee that involved touching of the detainee's buttocks, thighs, penis, breasts, or vulva in a sexual way.
- *Staff sexual misconduct/touching only* refers to contacts by a staff member that involved touching of the detainee's buttocks, thighs, penis, breasts, or vulva in a sexual way, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire.
- *"Willing" sex with staff* describes sexual relationships between an employee, contractor, or volunteer and a detainee. Such relationships are inherently coercive by nature and CBP recognizes that an individual in CBP custody cannot consent to sex with staff.
- *Voyeurism* refers to inappropriate visual surveillance of an individual in CBP custody for reasons unrelated to official duties.
- *Harassment* describes any behavior that meets the agency definition of sexual abuse and assault that does not involve physical contact, to include "indecent exposure," and not to include voyeurism.

The most common type of reported allegations will be captured in the following section.



7. Summary of Allegations in CBP Holding Facilities

All allegation information is drawn from data contained in electronic investigative case files.

In the period between May 6, 2014 and December 31, 2015, **18 allegations of sexual abuse and assault were reported** in a CBP holding facility.

- a. Thirteen (13) reported allegations were made while in USBP custody. Of those thirteen reported allegations, seven (7) involved alleged detainee-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse, five (5) involved alleged staff-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse, and one (1) involved alleged contractor-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse.
- b. Five (5) reported allegations were made while in OFO custody and of those reported allegations, four (4) involved alleged staff-on-detainee alleged sexual assault or abuse and one (1) involved alleged detainee-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse.
- c. Of the 18 allegations of sexual abuse and assault reported, eight (8) reported allegations involved detainee-on-detainee alleged sexual assault or abuse, nine (9) reported allegations involved staff-on-detainee alleged sexual assault or abuse, and one (1) reported allegation involved contractor-on-detainee sexual abuse or assault.
 - Alleged *staff sexual misconduct/touching* accounted for *only* eight (8) staff-on-detainee allegations reported. Typically, *staff sexual misconduct/touching only* allegations occurred in the course of pat down searches where the agent/officer is alleged to not have followed pat-down procedures. For closed investigations, none has resulted in a substantiated allegation. (More on investigation findings below.)
 - Alleged *abusive sexual contacts (detainee-on-detainee only)* accounted for five (5) allegations reported.
 - Alleged *non-consensual sexual acts* accounted for two (2) allegations reported. One (1) was a detainee-on-detainee allegation and one (1) was a staff-on-detainee allegation.
 - Alleged *harassment* accounted for three (3) allegations reported. Two (2) were detainee-on-detainee allegations and one (1) was a staff-on-detainee allegation.
- d. Eleven (11) of the eighteen (18) allegations were reported by juveniles (under the age of 18 years).
- e. Seven (7) of the eighteen (18) allegations were reported by adults (18 and up).
- f. Six (6) of the eighteen (18) allegations were reported by females.
- g. Twelve (12) out of the eighteen (18) allegations were reported by males.



- h. Twelve (12) of the eighteen (18) allegations were reported directly by the victim. The remaining allegations were reported by a third party; such as an attorney, detained and non-detained family members, NGOs and other police and federal agencies.

8. Investigative Findings

Of the sixteen (16) closed cases this reporting period out of eighteen (18) allegations, one (1) case involving two victims was substantiated, six (6) were unfounded and nine (9) were unsubstantiated. Two (2) sexual abuse and assault investigations remain open.

Details of the substantiated allegation are provided in the table below.

Substantiated Allegation of Sexual Abuse and Assault				
Date	Location	Summary	Victims	Investigation
June 2014	Weslaco USBP Station	Two (2) detainees self-reported that another juvenile detainee (same subject) inappropriately touched their buttocks and made inappropriate comments of a sexual nature.	El Salvador Male 12 yrs. of age El Salvador Male 10 yrs. of age	Local Police Department

9. Analysis of Trends and Patterns

The regulations dictate that CBP’s annual report is to include “a comparison of the current year’s data and corrective actions with those from prior years and shall provide an assessment of the agency’s progress in preventing, detecting, and responding to sexual abuse” 6 CFR § 115.188(b). As this represents CBP’s inaugural collection and assessment of allegations since the implementation of the regulations, it is not possible to generate a comparison. This analysis will be provided in future annual reports.

The CBP PSA Coordinator in coordination with OPR has aggregated and assessed data on all PREA related sexual abuse and assault allegations since the implementation of the regulations in May 2014, for the purposes of trend analysis and detecting possible patterns. The objective of this analysis is to show patterns of sexual abuse and assault allegations, alleged victims’ demographics, and locations of allegations and to identify areas where CBP can adjust and improve the agency’s SAAPR and investigation efforts. The PSA Coordinator’s analysis of the aggregate data is detailed below and the subsequent sections describe corrective actions taken and includes steps forward based on those results.

Reporting of Sexual Abuse and Assault

Trend data suggest that alleged victims most often self-report after they have left CBP custody.



CBP is committed to fostering an environment for individuals in CBP custody to feel safe to report sexual abuse and assault. CBP has zero tolerance information and reporting options posted in highly-visible areas to ensure that individuals in CBP custody are aware of their multiple options to privately report allegations of sexual abuse and assault, retaliation, and staff negligence.

10. The Way Forward

CBP's commitment to improving its SAAPR efforts is enduring and includes ongoing work to incorporate best practices and reforms that improve the ability to address allegations of sexual abuse and assault in CBP holding facilities. At CBP, sexual abuse and assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.

The CBP PSA Coordinator will continue to immediately receive and monitor all incoming allegations of sexual abuse and assault within confinement facilities, in coordination with the OPR SAAI Coordinator. Additionally, the CBP PSA Coordinator reviews allegations of sexual abuse in holding facilities at the conclusion of every investigation and works diligently with CBP component offices to identify adjustments needed to policy, procedures, and/or training.

Based on the results of this reporting year's trend analysis and CBP efforts to date, the CBP PSA Coordinator anticipates a focus on the following:

- Finalize and provide regulation required trainings to include a general SAAPR training to all CBP personnel and contractors who may have direct contact with individuals in CBP holding facilities and specialized sexual abuse and assault investigative training to OPR special agents and CBP fact finders.
- Monitor SAAPR efforts to ensure that CBP personnel continue to uphold SAAPR efforts for individuals in CBP's holding facilities. For example, timely reporting can help ensure that CBP has offered relevant emergency medical care and victim services, as appropriate.
- Equip officers and agents with improved guidance, data, and tools to take effective prevention and response actions to allegations of sexual abuse and assault, reports of retaliation, and reports of staff negligence in responding to sexual abuse and assault in CBP holding facilities.
- Continuously assess regulation requirements such as: (1) timely access to U nonimmigrant status (U Visa) information and (2) risk assessments of individuals in CBP holding facilities for victimization and abusiveness.
- Develop a formal implementation plan (Plan) to better track the implementation of the regulations. The Plan will establish timelines, milestones and expected completion dates.
- Identify the cost projections necessary to develop a budget plan to fully implement the regulations.



- Develop a component-wide policy (Directive) to include personnel roles and responsibilities in reporting to appropriate authorities and agency requirements for investigation and data collection.
- Continue to provide briefings to CBP leadership and the workforce on sexual abuse and assault allegations made, identifying best practices and problem areas, and continuous updates on CBP's progress in implementing the Regulations.

11. Conclusion

CBP's activities to date described in this report demonstrates CBP's commitment to the continued improvement of SAAPR, while ensuring compliance with the regulations. CBP has made clear to CBP personnel that CBP's success depends on responsive and sustained approach to all issues that affect individuals in CBP holding facilities, to include allegations of sexual abuse and assault. CBP will continue to work closely with our partners across the federal government and to consider the feedback provided by other community representatives to improve CBP's SAAPR and to build upon the solid progress we have made.

12. Reporting Sexual Abuse/Assault and Agency Contact

Individuals in CBP holding facilities, or interested third parties who believe that a holding facility detainee has been subjected to any form of sexual abuse or assault may confidentially and, if desired, anonymously, report these incidents to:

- Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General (OIG) by:
 - Calling 1-800-323-8603; or
 - Emailing <http://www.oig.dhs.gov>.

Individuals in CBP holding facilities, or interested third parties who believe that a holding facility detainee has been subjected to any form of sexual abuse or assault may also file a civil rights and civil liberties complaint with:

- Department of Homeland Security, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) by:
 - Submitting a Complaint at <http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/crcl-complaint-submission-form-english.pdf>.
 - Sending an email message to CRCL@hq.dhs.gov;
 - Faxing to (202) 401-4708; or
 - Writing to U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for CRCL, Compliance Branch, 245 Murray Lane, SW, Building 410, Mail Stop #0190, Washington, DC 20528.

The CBP PSA Coordinator can be reached at PDOTaskings@cbp.dhs.gov.



Figure 1. CBP’s PREA Implementation Strategy

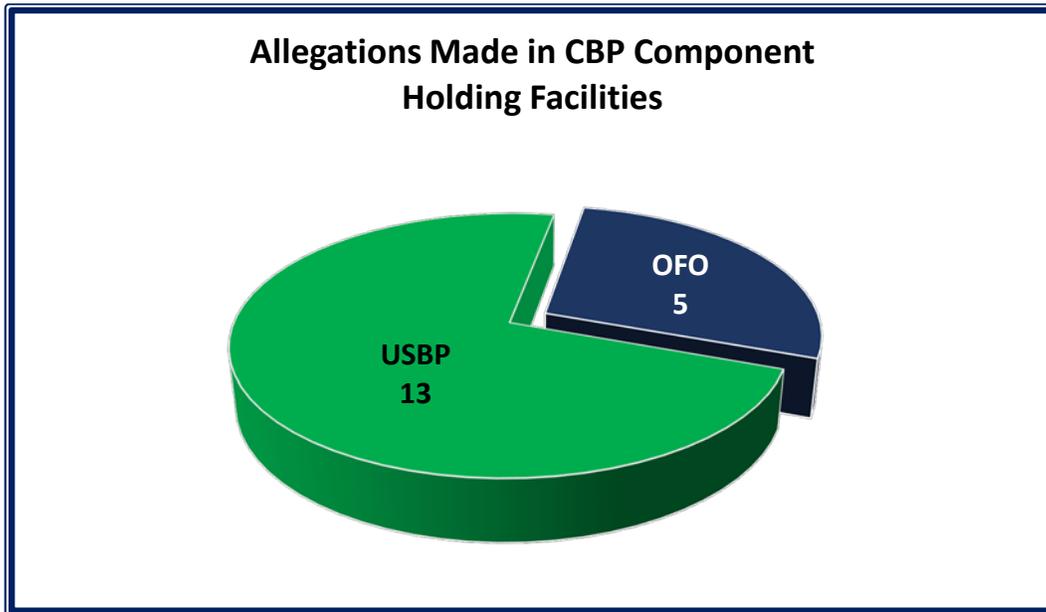


Figure 2. Allegations Made in CBP Component Holding Facilities

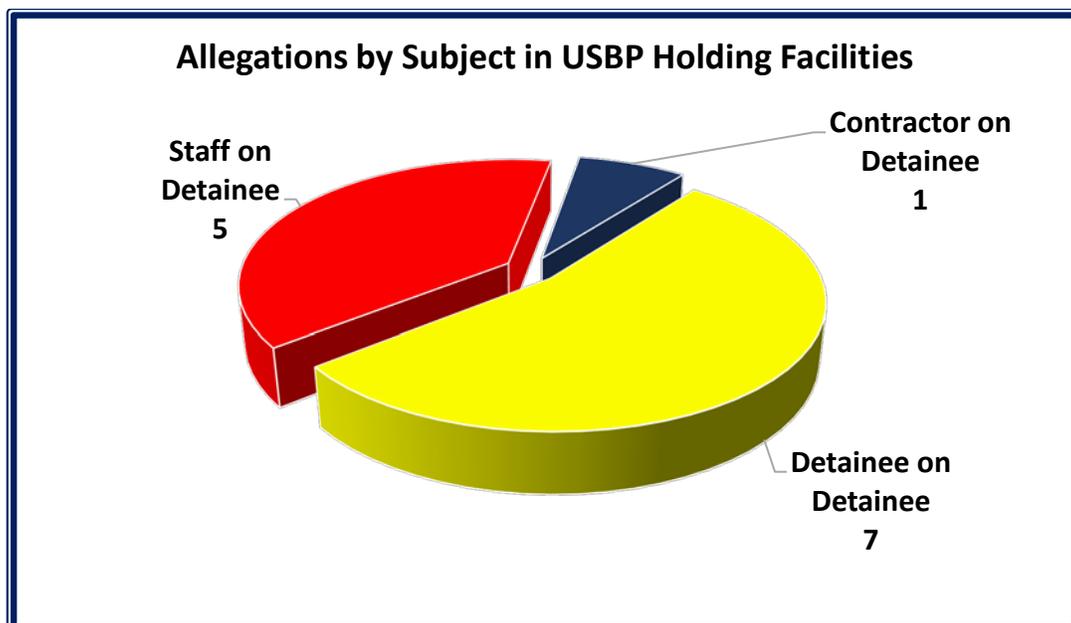


Figure 3. Allegations by Subject in USBP Holding Facilities

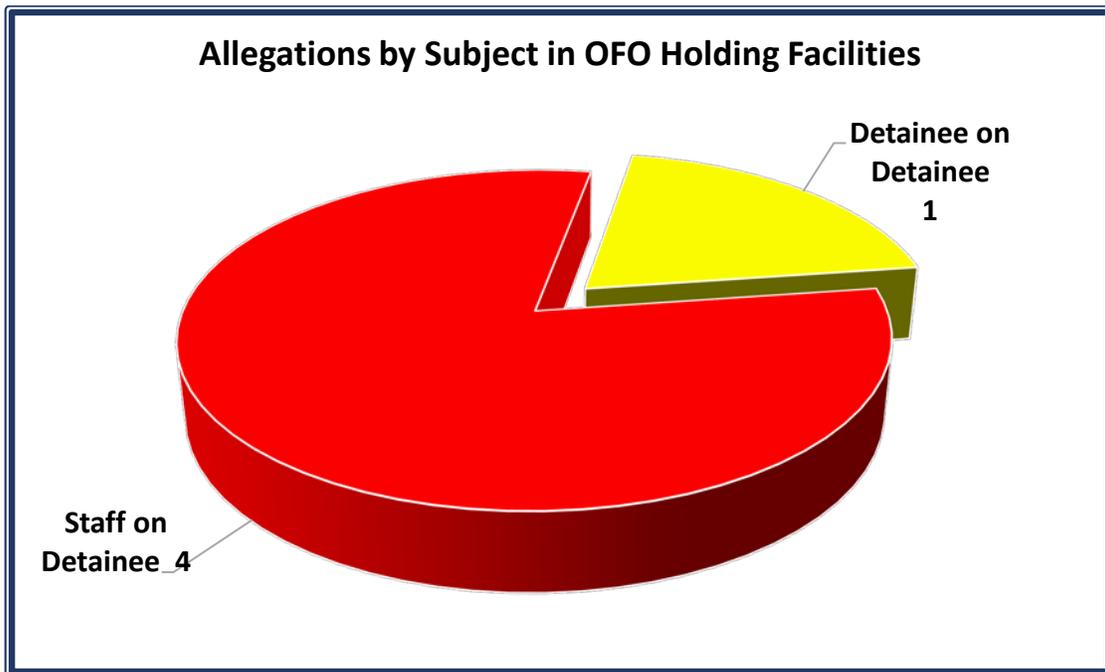


Figure 4. Allegations by Subject in OFO Holding Facilities

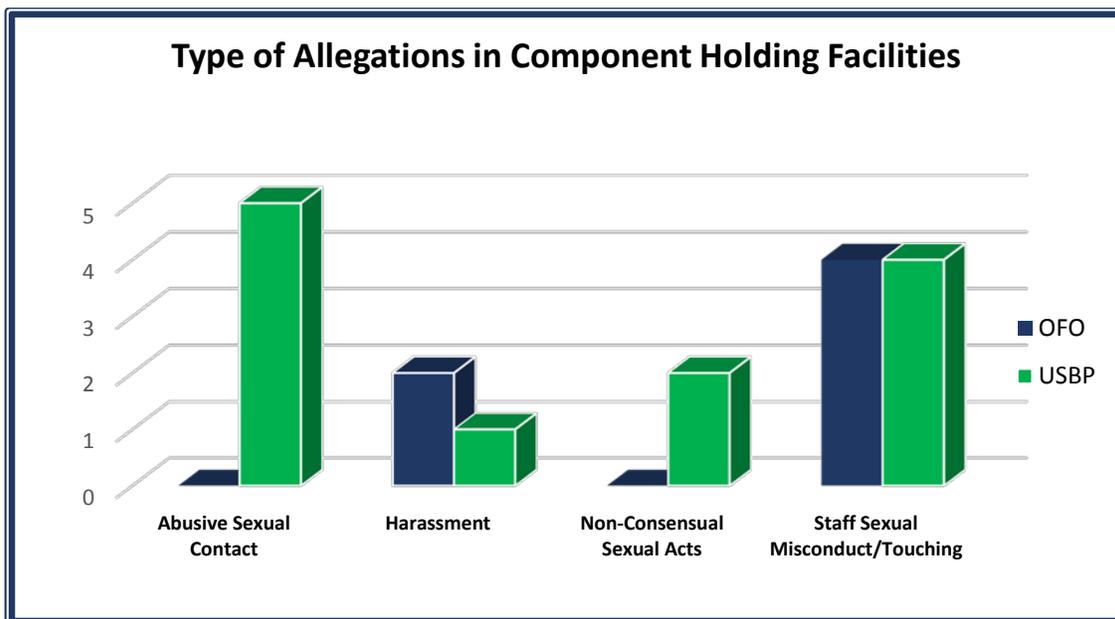


Figure 5. Type of Allegations in Component Holding Facilities

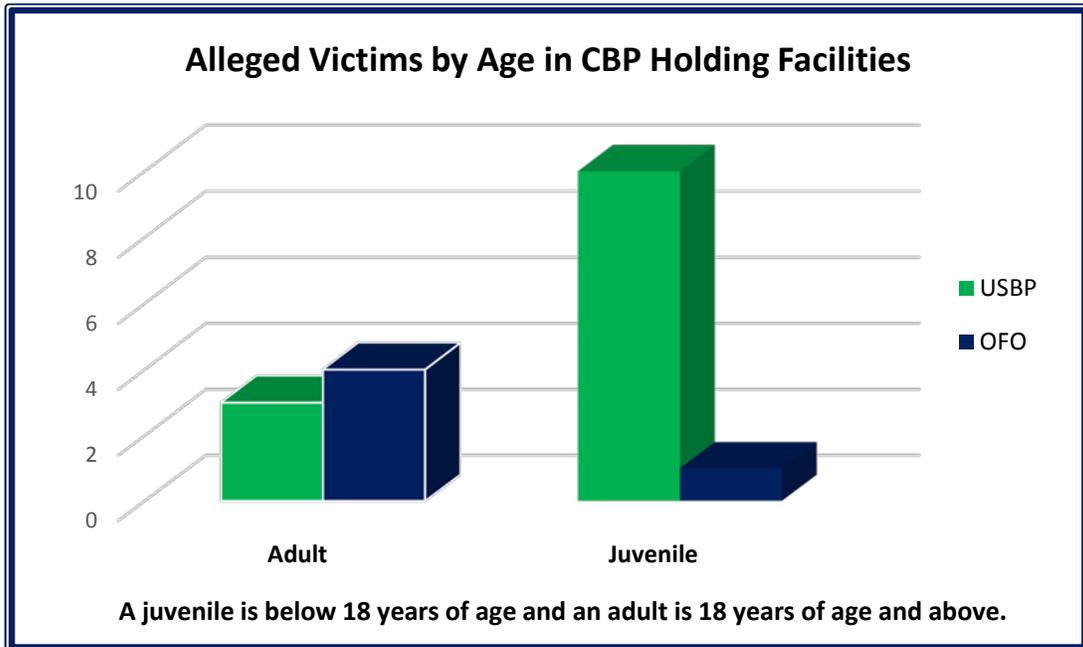


Figure 6. Alleged Victims by Age in CBP Holding Facilities

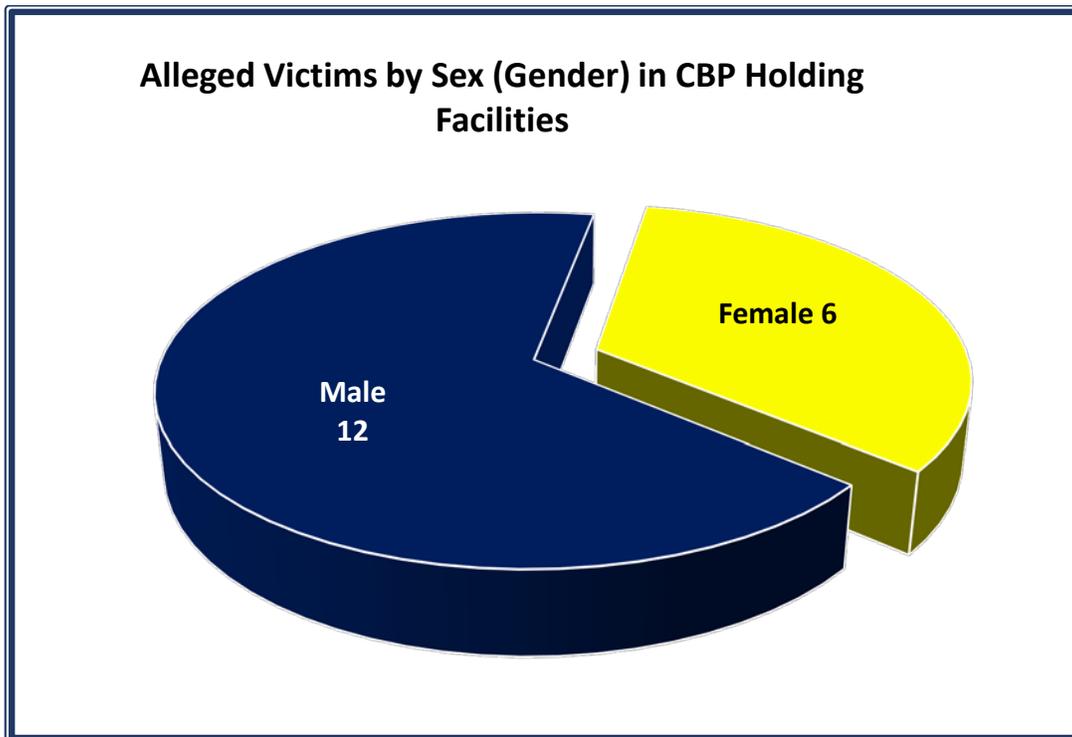


Figure 7. Alleged Victims by Sex (Gender) in CBP Holding Facilities

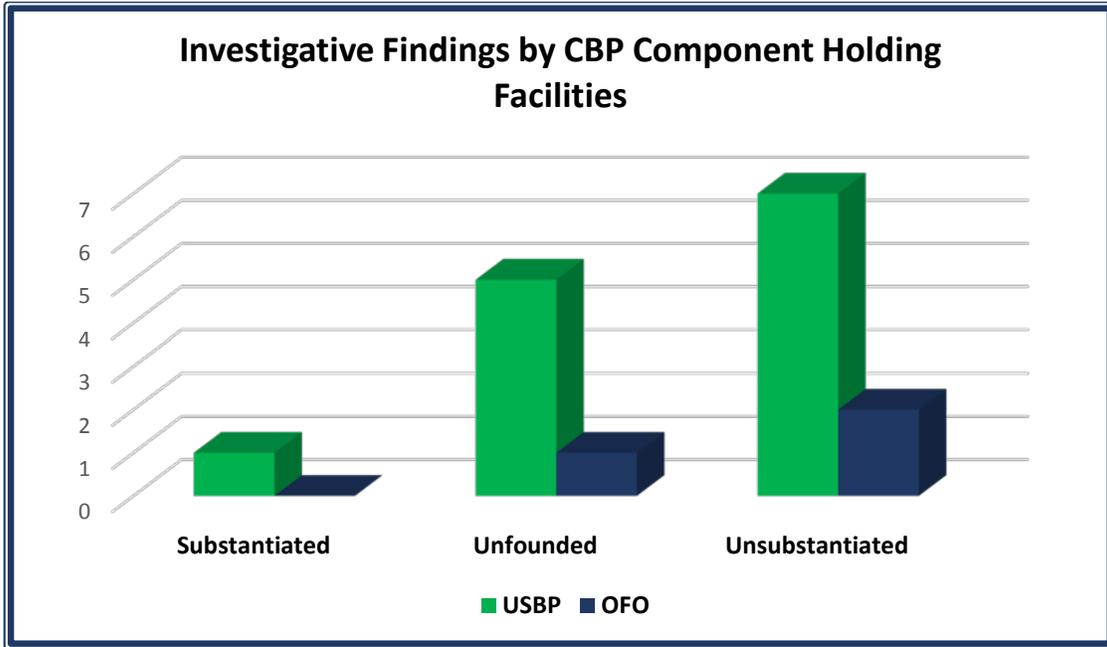


Figure 8. Investigative Findings by CBP Component Holding Facilities