



Annual Report Assessing CBP Efforts to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse in Holding Facilities

Fiscal Year 2017



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection



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Message from the Commissioner

On behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 *Annual Report Assessing CBP Efforts to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse in Holding Facilities*. This report, prepared pursuant to Subpart B of 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), provides a summary of CBP's efforts to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training.



CBP strives to maintain a safe and secure environment for all employees and detainees and therefore has a zero tolerance policy prohibiting all forms of sexual abuse and assault of individuals in custody, which for purposes of Subpart B of the DHS Standards, includes mandating zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse in our short-term holding facilities. CBP is committed to the enforcement of its policy and to providing effective safeguards against sexual abuse and assault for individuals detained in CBP holding facilities.

This annual report covers the time period from October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2017, and is based on data collected from records maintained by the Office of Professional Responsibility. CBP is proud of its accomplishments and is confident that established strategies coupled with the dedication of CBP's frontline personnel will continue to enhance these efforts.

CBP will continue to review current policies, procedures, and practices to develop and implement best practices to enhance sexual abuse and assault prevention, detection, and response strategies.

Kevin K. McAleenan
Commissioner



1. Purpose

As part of Subpart B of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) *Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities* (the “DHS Standards”), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) collects and reviews data on all allegations of sexual abuse and assault in holding facilities in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. The DHS Standards also require the preparation of an annual report outlining the agency’s findings and corrective actions.

This report documents the agency’s progress in preventing, detecting, and responding to sexual abuse and assault in CBP holding facilities during FY 2017. In accordance with the DHS Standards, this report also provides a comparison of the current year’s data with those from prior years.

2. About CBP

With more than 60,000 employees, which includes more than 22,000 CBP officers and more than 19,000 Border Patrol agents, CBP is one of the world’s largest law enforcement organizations. CBP is charged with facilitating lawful international travel and trade while protecting the United States from security threats posed by illegal travel and trade, including from terrorists, their weapons, and other contraband. As the United States’ first unified border entity, CBP takes a comprehensive approach to border control and management, combining customs, immigration, border security, and agricultural protection into one coordinated and supportive activity. The men and women of CBP are responsible for enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations. During FY 2017, on a typical day the Office of Field Operations inspected 1,088,300 passengers and pedestrians at ports of entry.¹ During FY 2017, U.S. Border Patrol apprehended 310,531 individuals attempting to enter the country illegally² including 41,456 unaccompanied children³ and 75,802 family units nationwide.⁴ Additionally, the Office of Field Operations arrested 7,654 individuals wanted for serious crimes and identified 216,370 inadmissible individuals at ports of entry.⁵

¹ CBP Stats and Summaries: On a Typical Day in Fiscal Year 2017 (<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/typical-day-fy2017>).

² CBP Enforcement Statistics FY 2017 (<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics-fy2017#>).

³ U.S. Border Patrol Total Monthly UAC Apprehensions by Sector (FY 2010 – FY 2017) (<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2018-Jul/BP%20Total%20Monthly%20UACs%20by%20Sector%2C%20FY10-FY17.pdf>).

⁴ U.S. Border Patrol Total Monthly Family Unit Apprehensions by Sector (FY 2013 – FY 2017) (<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/media-resources/stats?title=Border+Patrol>).

⁵ CBP Enforcement Statistics FY 2017.



3. 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 prioritize and facilitate the development of procedures to prevent sexual abuse and assault in detention and holding facilities in the United States. PREA required the U.S. Attorney General to promulgate regulations that adopt national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape.

On May 17, 2012, President Obama issued a Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies titled *Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act*, which directed all agencies with Federal confinement facilities that were not subject to DOJ's regulations to propose rules or procedures necessary to satisfy the requirements of PREA. On June 20, 2012, the Department of Justice (DOJ) published the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (DOJ [Regulations](#)). The DOJ regulations do not govern DHS facilities; DOJ recognized 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." Additionally, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 directed DHS to establish national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in its facilities (P.L. 113-4) ([VAWA](#)).

On March 7, 2014, DHS issued its PREA regulations. DHS promulgated its regulations in three separate subparts - Subparts A, B, and C. Subpart A of the DHS Regulations apply to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement immigration detention facilities. 6 C.F.R. § 115.10. Subpart B of the DHS regulations apply to all DHS "holding facilities."⁶ 6 C.F.R. § 115.110. And Subpart C of the DHS regulations provide for external auditing of compliance with the applicable set of standards and establish processes for taking corrective action if a particular facility does not meet the relevant standard. 6 C.F.R. §§ 115.201 – 205. This Report specifically focuses on CBP's implementation of *Subpart B—Standards for DHS Holding Facilities Coverage*, as all CBP impacted facilities are "holding facilities" under the DHS Regulations.

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). .

⁶ A facility that contains holding cells, cell blocks, or other secure enclosures that are under the control of CBP and 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 elsewhere in CBP.



CBP is committed to safety and security in all of its holding facilities. As such, CBP utilizes a multidisciplinary team approach to ensure effective procedures for preventing, reporting, responding to, investigating, and tracking incidents or allegations of sexual abuse and/or assault against individuals in CBP holding facilities.

4. Definitions

Sexual Abuse of a Detainee by Another Detainee is defined as:

Sexual abuse of a detainee by another detainee includes any of the following acts by one or more detainees of the facility in which the detainee is housed 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, for purposes of this subparagraph, 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; or
- 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.

Sexual Abuse of a Detainee by a Staff Member, Contractor, or Volunteer⁷ is defined as:

Sexual abuse of a detainee by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer includes any of the following acts, if engaged in by one or more staff members, volunteers, or contract personnel who, 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, for purposes of this subparagraph, contact involving the penis upon penetration, however slight;
- b. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;

⁷ During FY 2017, CBP did not enlist the service of volunteers in its holding facilities that had contact with detainees.



- 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 a detainee; or
- h. Voyeurism

See 6 C.F.R. § 115.6.

Voyeurism is defined as:

Inappropriate visual surveillance of a detainee for reasons unrelated to official duties. Where not conducted for the 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 a 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 allegation investigations relating to conduct in a CBP holding facility are closed with a finding of whether the allegation giving rise to the investigation is *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. To determine whether an allegation is substantiated, CBP does not use any standard higher than a preponderance of the evidence standard. See 6 C.F.R. § 115.172.



5. Accomplishments

CBP has consistently received few allegations of sexual abuse or assault of detainees in its facilities. In FY 2017, CBP experienced a decline in PREA allegations, from sixteen (16) allegations reported and investigated in FY 2016 to seven (7) allegations reported and investigated in FY 2017. CBP remains focused on preventing sexual abuse and assault in its facilities.

Since implementing the DHS Standards in May 2014, CBP has taken additional measures to enhance its sexual abuse and assault prevention and response efforts, including, but not limited to, taking actions to address issues covered by the DHS Standards. Specifically, during FY 2017, CBP completed the following actions or initiatives related to preventing sexual abuse and assault and/or enhancing CBP's ability to comply with the DHS Standards.

- a. Agency-wide Directive: A comprehensive agency-wide directive was drafted to provide clear and consistent guidance and coordinate efforts to implement the DHS Standards among all offices and personnel.
- b. External Auditing Contract: Technical requirements were provided to re-compete the joint contract with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for professional auditing services of ICE and CBP holding facilities.
- c. Contracting Officer's Representative: A staff member was trained to serve as a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) for the Prison Rape Elimination Act audit contract via attendance at a 40-hour Level II COR Training Course.
- d. Compliance Assessment: Compliance with the DHS Standards was assessed through annual self-assessment and reporting through CBP's Self-Inspection Program and taking corrective action, when warranted.
- e. "Care in Custody" Website: A "[Care in Custody](#)" public-facing webpage was launched with information about the agency's zero tolerance policy of sexual abuse and assault, process for reporting allegations of sexual abuse and assault, and investigative protocols.
- f. Knowledge Management Material: Knowledge management materials were developed and disseminated to all CBP employees and contractors who may have contact with holding facility detainees regarding their responsibilities under the DHS Standards.
- g. Sexual Abuse Incident Reports: A standardized sexual abuse incident review report format was developed to document completion of reviews and make recommendations regarding whether the allegation or investigation indicates that a change in policy or practice could better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse.
- h. Language Access Plan: The CBP Language Access Plan establishing language access policy and creating a system to provide meaningful access to homeland security programs



and activities to people with limited English proficiency, to include for individuals in CBP holding facilities, was developed and disseminated.

- i. Indigenous Language Identification Tool: An Indigenous Language Identification Tool was deployed for use in the identification of indigenous languages spoken by limited English proficient persons from Mexico, Central America, and South America, to include individuals detained in CBP holding facilities.
- j. Disability Access: A self-evaluation was conducted to identify barriers in existing policies, communication mechanisms, and physical spaces; and to identify gaps in existing policies and procedures for providing reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities, to include individuals detained in CBP holding facilities.

6. Allegation Types

CBP distinguishes among the types of abuse allegations in CBP holding facilities strictly for data collection and reporting purposes to facilitate CBP's ability to detect possible patterns that develop with respect allegations in its holding facilities. CBP has borrowed from the definitions used by the DOJ in the economic impact analysis of the DOJ regulations for the limited purpose of compiling this data.

- *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
- *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 types of reported allegations are 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.

During FY 2017, CBP detained more than 534,000 individuals in its holding facilities of which **seven (7) detainees (or .0000131%) reported an allegation of sexual abuse**. These allegations originated from six (6) different holding facilities. Investigations have concluded on six (6) of the allegations resulting in one (1) substantiated case.

- a. Three (3) reported allegations involved incidents that allegedly took place while the detainee was in U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) custody. Two (2) involved alleged detainee-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse and one (1) involved alleged staff-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse.
- b. Four (4) reported allegations involved incidents that allegedly took place while the detainee was in Office of Field Operations (OFO) custody. All involved alleged staff-on-detainee sexual assault or abuse.
- c. Of the total seven (7) allegations of sexual abuse and assault reported, five (5) allegations involved staff-on-detainee alleged sexual assault or abuse and two (2) allegations involved detainee-on-detainee sexual abuse or assault.
 - Alleged *staff sexual misconduct/touching* accounted for three (3) staff-on-detainee allegations reported and investigated. Two (2) of the three (3) investigations are closed and the allegations were not substantiated.
 - Alleged *abusive sexual contacts (detainee-on-detainee only)* accounted for two (2) detainee-on-detainee allegations reported and investigated. One (1) of the two (2) investigations resulted in a substantiated finding.
 - Alleged *non-consensual sexual acts* accounted for two (2) staff-on-detainee allegations, which resulted in unsubstantiated findings.
- d. Two (2) of the seven (7) total alleged victims were juveniles (under the age of 18 years). Five (5) of the seven (7) total alleged victims were adults (18 years and above).
- e. Five (5) of the seven (7) total alleged victims were female. Two (2) of the seven (7) total alleged victims were male.
- f. Six (6) of the seven (7) allegations were reported by a third-party; such as a health care professional, attorney, family member, Non-Government Organization, or other agency.

8. Investigative Findings and Corrective Action

Of the seven (7) total allegations, six (6) are closed as follows: one (1) allegation, which involved detainee-on-detainee contact, was substantiated; four (4) allegations were



unsubstantiated, and one (1) allegation was unfounded. One (1) sexual abuse and assault investigation remains open.

Details of the substantiated allegation and corrective action are provided in the table below.

Substantiated Allegation of Sexual Abuse				
Date of Incident	Location	Summary	Victim	Corrective Action
December 2016	Chula Vista Station	One (1) detainee reported abusive sexual contact by another detainee	Nicaragua Female 46 years of age	Repair of interior video cameras

9. Data Collection and Comparison

The regulations require that CBP’s annual report 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). CBP’s corrective action to prevent future incidents of sexual abuse is documented in Section 8 (Investigative Findings and Corrective Actions) above. Similar to the prior year’s corrective actions, CBP took steps to enhance video monitoring capabilities; however, these steps involved repair to existing cameras as opposed to installation of new equipment.

The chart below provides the total number of sexual abuse allegations by year since CBP implemented PREA in 2014. Based on the data, no discernible patterns were identified. Three (3) substantiated cases involved detainee-on-detainee (D-D) contact and one (1) substantiated case involved staff-on-detainee (S-D) contact. The four (4) cases that were substantiated occurred at three different CBP holding facilities and one (1) CBP contracted facility. CBP will continue to maintain a proactive approach to reviewing sexual abuse allegations for possible patterns to detect and prevent sexual abuse.

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY 2017
Allegations	8	8	16	7
OFO	0	3	7	4
USBP	8	5	9	3
Substantiated	1 (D-D)	0	1 (D-D) 1 (S-D)	1 (D-D)
Unsubstantiated	4	5	6	4
Unfounded	3	3	7	1
Open	0	0	1	1



The CBP Prevention of Sexual Abuse (PSA) coordinator, in coordination with the Office of Professional Responsibility, has aggregated and assessed data on FY 2017 allegations of sexual abuse and assault by office, subject and type, alleged victim demographics, location, and investigative findings to facilitate the agency's efforts to detect possible patterns and help prevent future incidents of sexual abuse. The PSA coordinator also reviewed the data collected and aggregated in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of CBP's sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. The PSA coordinator's analysis of the data collected and aggregated is detailed in Section 13 (Figures and Tables) on pages 12 – 16 below. Section 10 (The Way Forward) on pages 9 – 10 below describes next steps based on the results of the analysis and CBP's sexual abuse and assault prevention and response efforts to date.

Reporting of Sexual Abuse and Assault

The data suggests that alleged victims tend to self-report to various third parties after leaving CBP custody, such as health care professionals, non-government organizations, or other agencies.

CBP maintains a safe and secure environment for those held in custody. CBP has zero tolerance policy information and reporting options posted in highly visible areas in holding facilities to ensure that individuals in CBP custody are aware of multiple options to confidentially and, if desired, anonymously, report allegations of sexual abuse and assault, retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and/or assault, or staff neglect or violations of responsibilities that may have contributed to such incidents. Third parties may also report these allegations confidentially, and if desired, anonymously, both verbally and in writing. CBP procedures for reporting alleged sexual abuse and/or assault are also posted on the CBP public [website](#).

10. The Way Forward

CBP's commitment to improve the effectiveness of its Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Response Program is enduring and includes ongoing work to develop and implement best practices that improve the ability to address allegations of sexual abuse and/or assault in CBP holding facilities. For CBP, sexual abuse and assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.

The CBP PSA coordinator will continue to promptly receive and monitor all incoming allegations of sexual abuse and assault within CBP's holding facilities in coordination with the Office of Professional Responsibility Sexual Abuse and Assault Investigator (SAAI) coordinator. Additionally, the PSA coordinator reviews allegations at the conclusion of every investigation of sexual abuse and works diligently with CBP offices to identify improvements to policy, procedures, and/or training.

Based on the results of this year's analysis and CBP efforts to date, the CBP PSA coordinator anticipates focusing on the following items during the subsequent fiscal year:

- Promulgate and promote an agency-wide policy to coordinate efforts to implement the DHS Standards among all offices and personnel.



- Announce and fill a vacant Management Program Analyst position to assist the PSA coordinator to develop, implement, and oversee CBP's efforts to comply with the DHS Standards in all CBP holding facilities.
- Develop and disseminate refresher training or information to all CBP employees and contractors who may interact with individuals detained in CBP holding facilities regarding CBP's obligation to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and assault.
- Expand knowledge of staff responsible for assisting the PSA coordinator to oversee CBP's efforts to comply with the DHS Standards through attendance at the PREA Resource Center 40-hour training course titled *Implementation and Audit Preparedness*.
- Continue assessment of compliance with the DHS Standards by performing annual self-assessment and reporting through CBP's Self-Inspection Program and taking corrective action, when warranted.
- Develop an instrument that is coordinated with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to conduct thorough audits of holding facilities as required by the DHS Standards.
- Ensure that facilities selected for audit are audited by entities or individuals outside the agency and outside of DHS with relevant audit experience.

11. Conclusion

CBP's activities described in this report demonstrate CBP's commitment to reduce and eliminate sexual abuse and assault within its holding facilities. CBP's success depends on a responsive and sustained approach to all issues that affect individuals in CBP holding facilities. This includes 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 community representatives to improve CBP's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and/or assault and to build upon the solid progress we have made.

12. Reporting Sexual Abuse/Assault and Agency Contact Information

Individuals in CBP holding facilities or 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 1-844-889-4357 (TTY);
 - Faxing to (202) 254-4297;



- Accessing the online DHS OIG Complaint/Allegation Form at <https://hotline.oig.dhs.gov/hotline/hotline.php>; or
- Writing to DHS OIG/MAIL STOP 0305, Attn: Office of Inspector General - Hotline, 245 Murray Lane SW, Washington, D.C., 20528-0305.

- Joint Intake Center by:
 - Calling the Joint Intake Center Hotline at 1-877-2INTAKE;
 - Faxing to (202) 344-3390;
 - Sending an e-mail message to Joint.Intake@dhs.gov; or
 - Writing to the Joint Intake Center at P.O. Box 14475, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Individuals in CBP holding facilities or 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@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.



13. Figures and Tables

Figure 1. FY 2017 Allegations by Office in CBP Holding Facilities

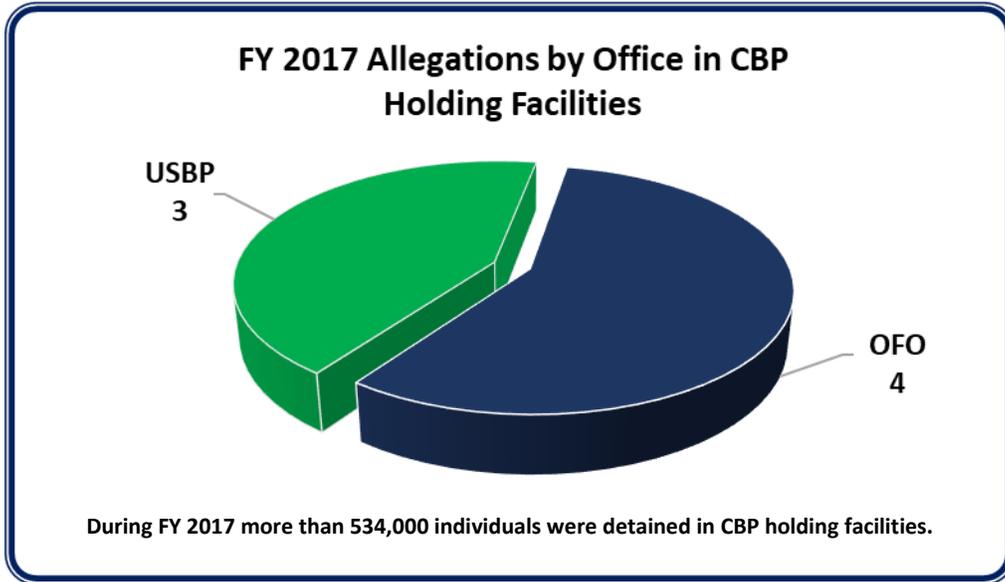


Figure 2. FY 2017 Allegations by Subject in USBP Holding Facilities

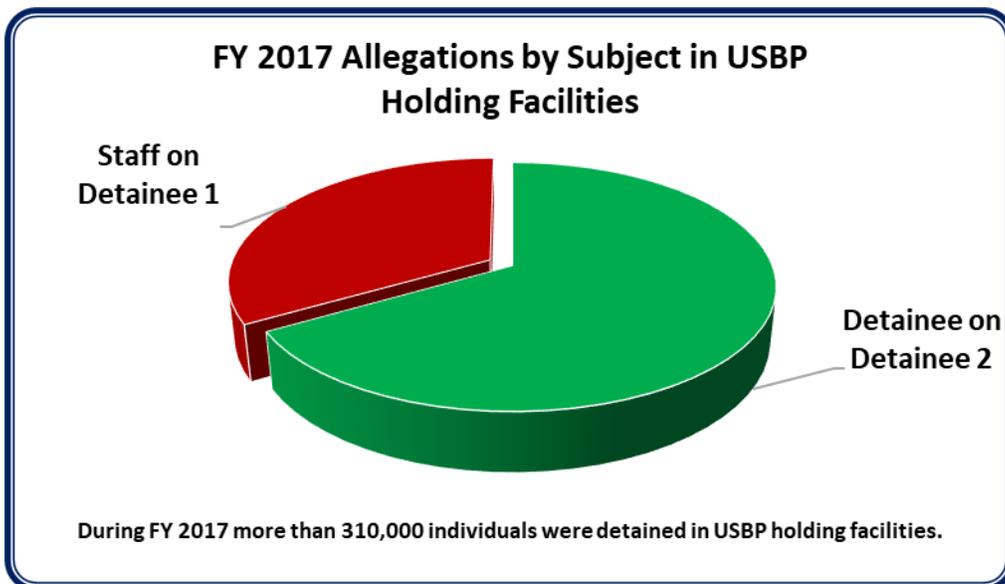




Figure 3. FY 2017 Allegations by Subject in OFO Holding Facilities

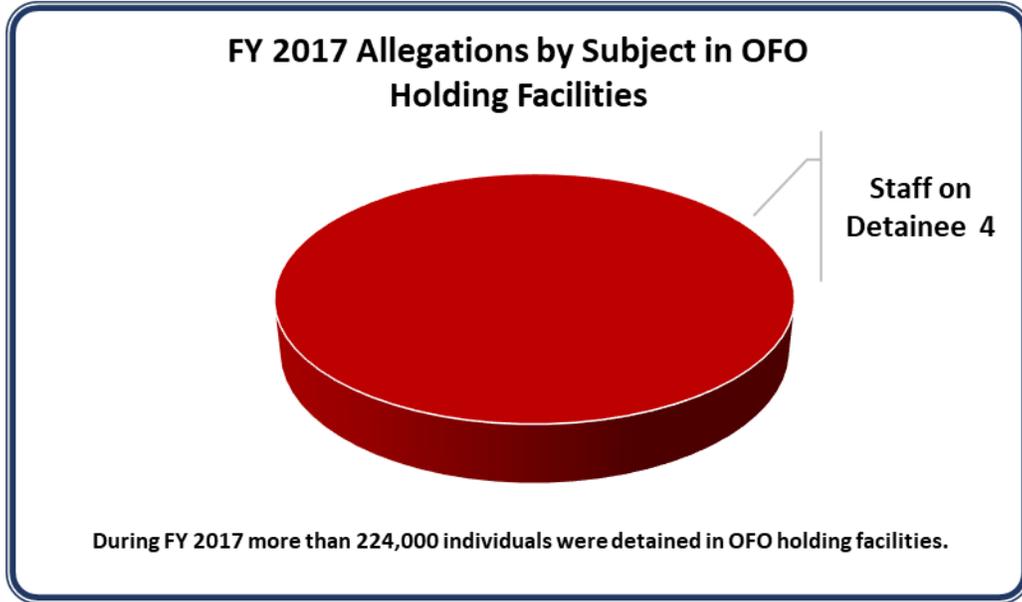


Figure 4. FY 2017 Allegations by Type in CBP Holding Facilities

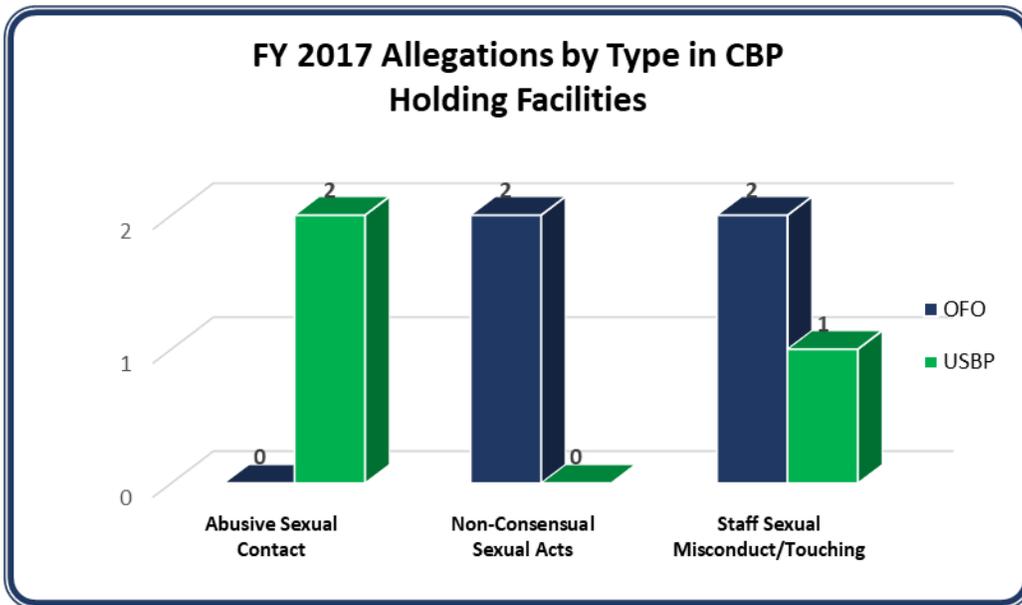




Figure 5. FY 2017 Alleged Victims by Age in CBP Holding Facilities

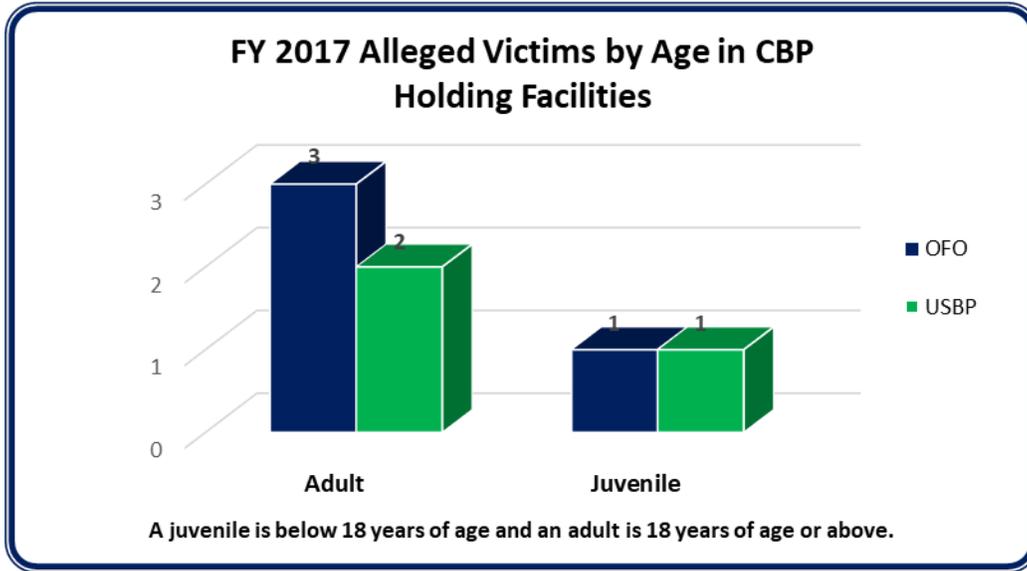


Figure 6. FY 2017 Alleged Victims by Sex (Gender) in CBP Holding Facilities

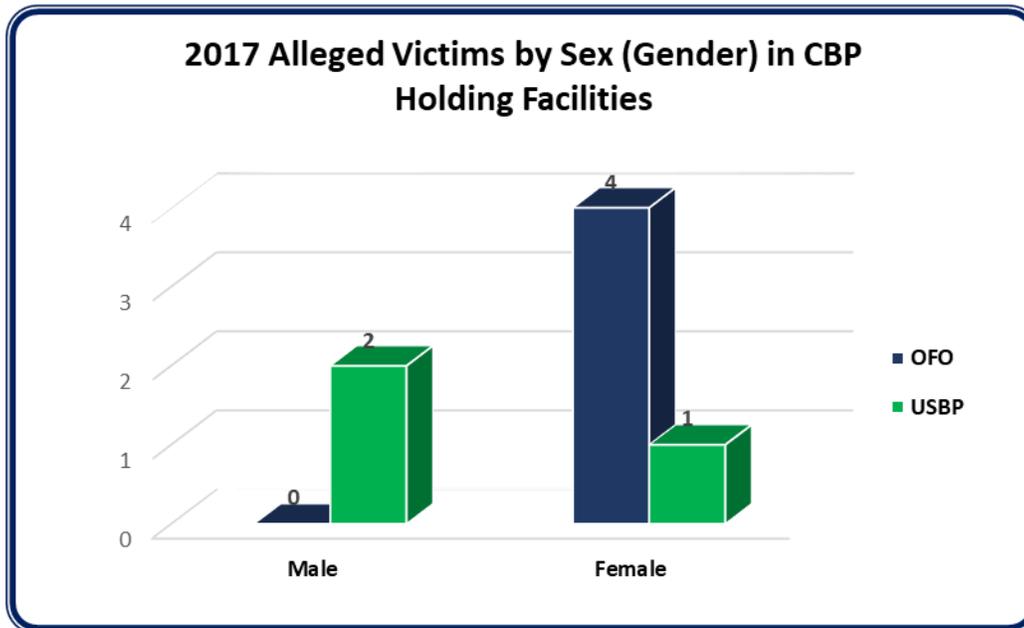




Figure 7. FY 2017 Investigative Findings by Office in CBP Holding Facilities

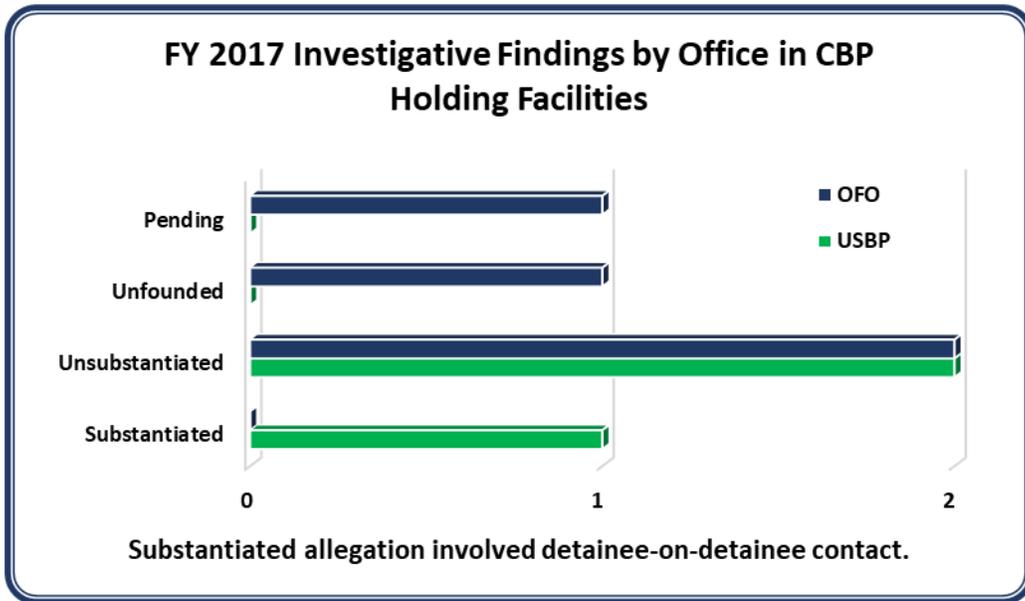


Figure 8. Investigative Findings by Fiscal Year in CBP Holding Facilities

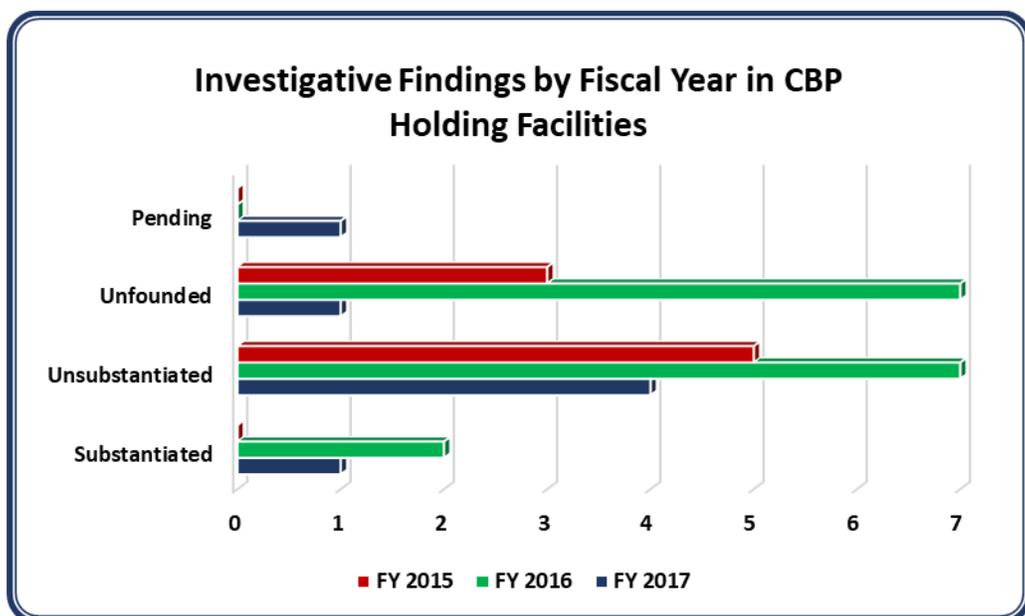




Figure 9. Allegations by Location and Fiscal Year in USBP Holding Facilities

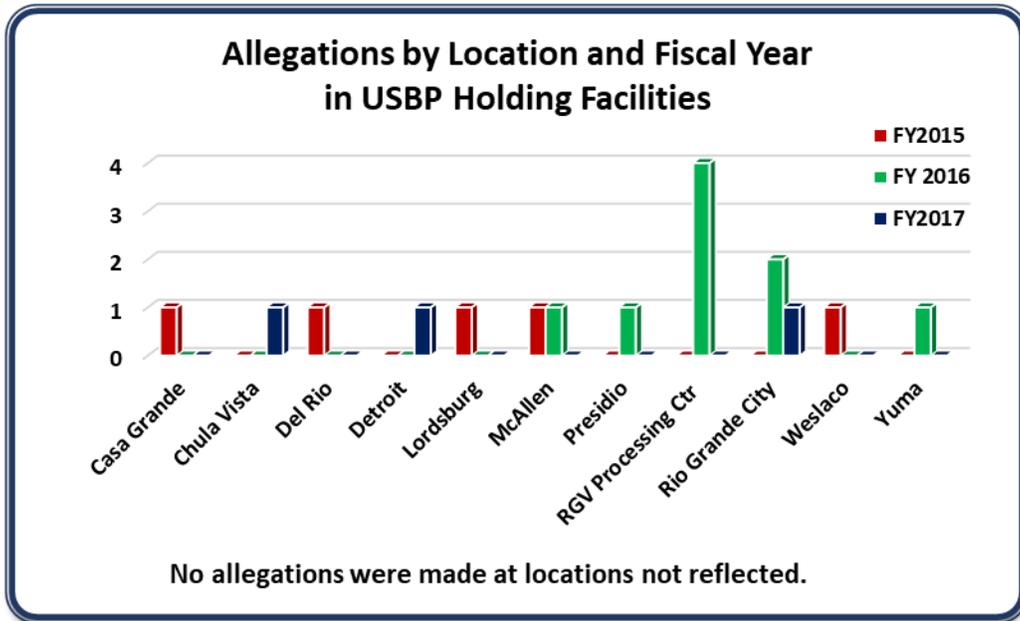


Figure 10. Allegations by Location and Fiscal Year in OFO Holding Facilities

