LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

OPERATION SOUTHERN GUARD

APRIL 1, 2026–JUNE 30, 2026

Pursuant to Executive Order 14347, "Restoring the United States Department of War," September 5, 2025, the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG) and Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) use the secondary titles of the Department of War Inspector General (DoW IG) and Office of Inspector General (DoW OIG), respectively. The use of these secondary titles does not in any way affect the primary statutory title or authorities of the DoD IG under The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. Chapter 4, Inspectors General), or the authorities or responsibilities of the DoD IG or DoD OIG pursuant to any laws, regulations, or policies.

On the cover: A U.S. Marine assigned to Joint Task Force-Southern Guard secures the doors to a hardened shelter at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, on October 24, 2025. (U.S. Air Force photo)

We are pleased to present this Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) report to Congress on Operation Southern Guard (OSG). This report fulfills our quarterly reporting responsibilities pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

In January 2025 President Trump issued a series of actions and executive orders, declaring a national emergency at the southern U.S. border and directing the Department of War (DoW) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to expand the illegal alien holding capabilities and facilities at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (NSGB) to full capacity. OSG is the DoW's mission to support DHS-led efforts to hold illegal aliens at NSGB.

On March 28, 2025, the DoW designated OSG as an overseas contingency operation, triggering Lead IG reporting responsibilities under 5 U.S.C. 419. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency designated the DoW IG as the Lead IG for OSG, effective July 14, 2025.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Government in support of OSG, specifically, DoW support to the DHS in the processing, detention, housing, and all aspects of illegal alien holding operations at NSGB, during the period of April 1 to June 30, 2026. This report also discusses the planned, ongoing, and completed oversight work conducted by the DoW OIG, State OIG, the DHS OIG, and our partner oversight agencies.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF WAR
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
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IN THIS REPORT

There were no illegal aliens held at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (NSGB) as of July 29.

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- From January 21, 2025, through June 30, 2026, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) transferred 839 illegal aliens through NSGB.
- Upon initiation of Operation Southern Guard (OSG), the Department of War (DoW) intended to build capacity at NSGB to hold 30,000 illegal aliens. As of this quarter, NSGB had a maximum capacity of 399 illegal aliens.

The DHS conducted six charter flights to transport illegal aliens to and from NSGB during the quarter.

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- The DHS flights cost approximately $979,000 in total.
- The U.S. Transportation Command conducted no flights to transport illegal aliens, but it did conduct four DoW logistics and other sustainment support missions to NSGB at a total cost of $948,078.

Approximately 465 U.S. personnel supported the OSG mission at NSGB.

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- The Department of Homeland Security had 13 ICE staff members, 37 contractors, and one IT staff member present at NSGB this quarter.
- Similar to last quarter, approximately 400 military personnel were assigned to Joint Task Force-Southern Guard at NSGB.
- Additionally, 14 U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps officers supported OSG at NSGB on a rotating basis.

The DoW has obligated $68.4 million for OSG since January 2025.

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- As of June 30, 2026, the DoW had obligated about $7.8 million for OSG in FY 2026.
- The DHS said that funds obligated for the DHS holding illegal aliens at NSGB totaled $16.5 million.

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U.S. Marines observe an illegal alien removal flight at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, on September 3, 2025. (U.S. Air Force photo)

MISSION UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

Operation Southern Guard (OSG) is the Department of War (DoW) mission to support Department of Homeland Security (DHS) illegal alien holding operations at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (NSGB), Cuba. OSG began in early 2025 and is part of broader U.S. Government efforts to remove illegal aliens from the United States and to protect the U.S. southern border. The DHS is the lead federal agency for all operations pertaining to illegal alien holding operations at NSGB.[1]

The U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) established Joint Task Force-Southern Guard (JTF-SG) to provide support to the DHS, which retains legal custody and control of all illegal aliens at NSGB. USSOUTHCOM said that its current mission progress is focused on maintaining high-standard holding facilities, ensuring robust medical support, enhancing contingency readiness, and refining interagency coordination to streamline operational processes. This quarter, JTF-SG maintained logistical support for the inbound and outbound movement of illegal aliens under DHS direction.[2]

According to USSOUTHCOM, the desired end state for OSG is that all illegal aliens held at NSGB have been safely repatriated or removed by the DHS, and the DoW has been relieved of its supporting mission. Until then, USSOUTHCOM said that it will continue to support the DHS in this mission.[3]

OSG: An Interagency Mission

HISTORY

Border Security: On January 20, 2025, President Donald J. Trump declared a national emergency at the southern border of the United States, requiring the use of the U.S. armed forces to assist the DHS in "obtaining full operational control of the southern border."[4] That same day, the President issued Executive Order (EO) 14165, directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to take all appropriate actions to detain illegal aliens "until their successful removal from the United States."[5]

Operation Southern Guard: On January 29, 2025, President Trump issued a memorandum directing the DoW to expand the Migrant Operations Center (MOC) at NSGB "to full capacity to provide additional detention space for high-priority criminal aliens unlawfully present in the United States."[6] The scope of OSG is geographically limited to NSGB and functionally limited to the specific roles outlined in agreements between the DoW and the DHS.[7] USSOUTHCOM said that DoW support to the DHS mission had been extended through FY 2026.[8]

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Multiple Federal agencies support illegal alien holding operations at NSGB. A March 7, 2025, memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the DoW and the DHS outlined the roles and responsibilities for the two departments.[9]

DHS: As the lead Federal agency for OSG, the DHS is responsible for processing, controlling, and safeguarding illegal aliens at NSGB.[10] Although DHS components have maintained an operational presence at NSGB since 2002 in support of operations involving migrants interdicted at sea, OSG represents a distinct operational mission involving a different operational framework and population, according to the DHS.[11]

DoW: The DoW supports the DHS in the management of illegal aliens by providing facility support and logistical support, transportation, perimeter security, preventive health services, and emergency medical care.[12]

State: Since 2002, State has managed the MOC at NSGB in coordination with the DHS.[13] State has the lead, in coordination with other Federal agencies, on negotiating arrangements with other countries that allow third-country national removals. State also facilitates clearances for overflight permissions of countries the U.S. Government transits through and obtains landing clearances in destination countries for the illegal aliens.[14] State reported that it had no diplomatic interactions with other governments or with the DoW with respect to OSG this quarter.[15]

FUNDING

DoW funding: The Office of the Under Secretary of War (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer (OUSW[C]) reported that as of June 30, the DoW had obligated approximately $7.8 million for OSG in FY 2026. The DoW has obligated a total of $68.4 million for OSG since the operation began.[16] (See Table 1.) According to the OUSW(C), DoW support to OSG in FY 2026 is being conducted on a reimbursable basis.[17] The DHS will transfer funds to the DoW upon finalization of reimbursement agreements, according to the OUSW(C).[18]

USSOUTHCOM estimates that the cost of housing illegal aliens at NSGB from April 1 to June 30 was $1.81 million.[19]

DHS funding: The DHS said that from April 1 through June 15, 2026, it obligated $1.1 million to support the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Migrant Operations Center contract supporting ICE operations at NSGB. This contract also supports ICE NSGB surge requirements.[20]

Table 1.

DoW Obligations for OSG, as of June 30, 2026

Component	FY 2025	FY 2026	TOTAL
Army	$29,365,000	$4,505,000	$33,870,000
Navy	8,810,000	815,000	$9,625,000
Air Force	22,466,000	2,492,000	$24,958,000
Other DoW	5,000	—	$5,000
TOTAL	**$60,646,000**	**$ 7,812,000**	**$68,458,000**

Source: OUSW(C), vetting comment, 8/10/2026.

Contracts: As of June 1, the DoW had awarded and executed two contracts to sustain JTF-SG operations and logistical requirements at NSGB in support of illegal alien holding operations. Naval Supply Systems Command's Fleet Logistics Center Jacksonville provides round-the-clock air operations support, including air traffic control and other services for the movement of personnel and supplies. As of June 1, this contract had executed its $696,000 option period 1, according to USSOUTHCOM.[21]

Additionally, the Naval Supply Systems Command's Fleet Logistics Center Jacksonville Galley Services ensures continuous food services and consumables for NSGB personnel, providing the baseline logistical support necessary for the base. Following the expiration of the previous contract on May 30, the Navy executed a new contract on June 1 at a total cost of $1.84 million. These two contract actions provide for the continuous operational and life-support capabilities required to execute the OSG mission, according to USSOUTHCOM.[22]

PERSONNEL

DHS: As of June 30, 2026, ICE had 13 staff members at NSGB, including: one senior official; 10 staff members supporting Joint Task Force operations at Camp VI; and two managerial staff members providing flexible support to maintain 24/7 coverage, according to DHS. Additionally, the team includes 37 contract security personnel and one IT staff member. As of July 29, there has not been a chaplain, whereas previously there was one chaplain among DHS staff present at NSGB.[23]

DoW: USSOUTHCOM reported no significant changes to the number of personnel supporting DHS operations at NSGB, which totaled about 400 military personnel assigned to JTF-SG last quarter.[24]

USPHS: According to USSOUTHCOM, 14 U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps officers were deployed to NSGB this quarter.[25] USPHS officers assigned to OSG provide direct clinical care to illegal aliens in ICE custody. The rotational USPHS team consists of an officer-in-charge and clinical staff, including one physician, one pharmacist, one advanced practice provider, three behavioral health providers, seven nurses, and the DHS medical liaison officer.[26]

As of this quarter, NSGB had a maximum capacity of 399 illegal aliens. As of July 29, there were no illegal aliens held at NSGB, according to the DHS.

FACILITIES

Reception Operations Center: The Reception Operations Center is the initial processing center for all illegal aliens upon arrival at NSGB. DHS personnel, with logistical support from JTF-SG, conduct initial processing steps before illegal aliens are moved to their designated holding facilities.[27]

Migrant Operations Center (MOC): The MOC is a DHS facility designed to hold displaced migrants. The MOC is now used to house low-threat illegal aliens under DHS custody, with JTF-SG providing facility maintenance and security support.[28] DHS said that ICE classifies all illegal aliens at NSGB as either high-threat or low-threat based on documented or observable details, including recent or past criminal offenses, escape history, institutional disciplinary records, violent incidents, risk of victimization or abusiveness.[29]

Camp VI: Previously used by JTF-GTMO to house Law of War detainees—the official term for prisoners apprehended during the Global War on Terror—Camp VI has been repurposed to house high-threat illegal aliens in DHS custody.[30] USSOUTHCOM said that any remaining Law of War detainees at NSGB are in a different facility, separate from Camp VI, that is managed by a separate task force according to different legal and operational protocols.[31]

HOLDING OPERATIONS

ICE said that it uses NSGB to detain high-priority aliens subject to executable final orders without legal impediments to removal. The DHS said that individual ICE field offices make determinations on which aliens will be transferred and detained at NSGB on a case-by-case basis. The DHS said that ICE prioritizes illegal aliens with a nexus to transnational criminal organizations, criminal drug activity, ties to cartels, gangs, terrorism, or other serious criminal activity. Each case is subsequently reviewed and approved by the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor to ensure the administrative finality of the individual's case and by the ICE Health Service Corps for medical clearance, according to the DHS.[32]

Illegal alien capacity and occupancy at NSGB: Upon initiation of OSG, the DoW intended to increase capacity at NSGB to hold 30,000 illegal aliens.[33] As of this quarter, NSGB had a maximum capacity of 399 illegal aliens.[34] As of July 29, there were no illegal aliens held at NSGB, according to the DHS.[35]

The DHS said that from January 21, 2025, through July 29, 2026, it transferred 839 illegal aliens to NSGB. The DHS repatriated 632 of these individuals to foreign countries and transferred 207 to destinations in the United States.[36] Illegal aliens transferred from NSGB to destinations in the United States were moved to facilitate repatriation, address medical issues, or for legal reasons, the DHS said.[37]

The cumulative average length of stay for illegal aliens at NSGB was 14 days, the DHS stated.[38] Since the inception of OSG, the shortest stay at NSGB was 1 day, while the longest was 101 days, with variations influenced by repatriation schedules and detainees' nationalities.[39]

High-threat illegal aliens: The DHS said that it defines high-threat illegal aliens as non-citizens unlawfully present in the United States with violent criminal convictions or deemed to pose a serious public or national security risk.[40] Of the 839 illegal aliens transferred to NSGB since the start of OSG, the DHS deemed 421 high-threat and 376 low-threat. The DHS said that it could not confirm the classification for 42 of these individuals.[41]

Ineligible for NSGB: Women and children are ineligible to be transferred to NSGB under OSG. The DHS said that this policy was established in its MoU with the DoW, which acknowledged that the austere conditions at NSGB are not advisable for females or minors.[42]

The DoW and DHS were unable to provide any specific information validating national security, cost, or other benefits gained from housing illegal aliens at NSGB rather than other DHS or DoW facilities in the continental United States.[43]

Of the 839 illegal aliens transferred to NSGB since the start of OSG, the DHS deemed 421 high-threat and 376 low-threat.

Mass migration event preparation: This quarter, ICE's Miami field office developed plans to address a potential mass migration event resulting from unrest in Cuba. This would involve a rapid surge in personnel, including both law enforcement officers and contract security staff, to manage an increase in migrant arrivals at NSGB. Additionally, ICE has pre-positioned equipment at NSGB to facilitate the processing of migrants who may arrive there.[44] USSOUTHCOM said that the potential for a mass migration event has been an active planning factor for OSG since the operation began.[45]

Other migrant operations at NSGB: E.O. 13276, signed in 2002 by then-President George W. Bush, designated NSGB as a location to temporarily house migrants who were interdicted at sea in the Caribbean region and whom the Attorney General determines are in need of protection and should not be returned to their country of origin without their consent.[46]

From the inception of OSG through June 30, 2026, no migrants interdicted at sea have been brought to NSGB, according to the DHS. However, the MOC and its adjacent buildings remain available to house migrants, should the need arise. In addition, the DHS said that, if a migrant is to be housed at the MOC, Camp VI has capabilities to house both high and low-threat illegal aliens, given the structural set-up of the facility and its ability to keep populations separated.[47]

DETENTION CONDITIONS

The DHS said that it continues to operate under temporary detention standards coordinated with the DoW and outlined in the March 7 MoU between the DoW and the DHS.[48] The standards are based on DoW and U.S. Army standards related to military corrections systems and facilities.[49] The DHS said that a draft of illegal alien holding operations standards, derived from various regulations, standards, policies, and community best practices, is pending.[50]

Medical incidents: ICE reported no major medical incidents, injuries, or involuntary medical treatments among the illegal alien population at NSGB during the quarter. ICE said that there were no hunger strikes (defined as nine consecutively missed meals in a 72-hour period).[51] Additionally, ICE reported that there were no deaths, suicides, or suicide attempts during the quarter as of June 25.[52]

ICE Air Charter Operations completed six flights using chartered aircraft to and from NSGB this quarter, transporting 61 illegal aliens: transferring 26 from the United States to NSGB and three from NSGB to the United States, and removing 32 from NSGB to Haiti, according to the DHS.

Disciplinary incidents: ICE said that there were no behavior or security incidents (or disciplinary measures required in response) among the illegal alien population at NSGB during the quarter as of June 25.[53]

Use of force: ICE said that its personnel engaged in no use of force incidents with illegal aliens at NSBG during the quarter as of June 25.[54]

TRANSPORTATION

Both the DoW, through the U.S. Transportation Command, and the DHS, through ICE Air Operations, have conducted OSG-related flights to support illegal alien holding operations at NSGB.[55]

DHS transportation: ICE Air Charter Operations completed six flights using chartered aircraft to and from NSGB this quarter, transporting 61 illegal aliens: transferring 26 from the United States to NSGB and three from NSGB to the United States, and removing 32 from NSGB to Haiti, according to the DHS. Aircraft types used for the flights were A320-214, CRJ-200, and A319, and the projected total cost for these chartered flights this quarter was approximately $979,000.[56]

DoW transportation: This quarter, the U.S. Transportation Command did not support any DHS transfer flights to NSGB and its support to OSG consisted exclusively of DoW sustainment flights. The U.S. Transportation Command executed four sustainment missions at a total cost of $948,078.[57]

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
About the Lead Inspector General

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (codified at 5 U.S.C. Sections 401-424), established in section 419 the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) framework for oversight of overseas contingency operations. The Lead IG agencies are the Offices of Inspector General (OIG) of the Department of War (DoW), the Department of State (State), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID OIG is not a signatory of this report as it had no oversight programs or activities specific to Operation Southern Guard (OSG).

Section 419 requires the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to appoint a Lead IG from among the Inspectors General of the Lead IG agencies upon the commencement or designation of a military operation that exceeds 60 days as an overseas contingency operation or receipt of notification thereof.

Lead IG oversight of the operation "sunsets" at the end of the first fiscal year after commencement or designation in which the total amount appropriated for the operation is less than $100 million.

- The Lead IG agencies collectively carry out the Lead IG statutory responsibilities to:
- Submit to Congress on a quarterly basis a report on the contingency operation and to make that report available to the public.
- Develop a joint strategic plan to conduct comprehensive oversight of the operation.
- Ensure independent and effective oversight of programs and operations of the U.S. Government in support of the operation through either joint or individual audits, inspections, investigations, and evaluations.

The Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group serves as a primary venue to coordinate audits, inspections, and evaluations of U.S. Government-funded activities supporting overseas contingency operations.

The Lead IG agencies use dedicated, rotational, and temporary employees, as well as contractors, to conduct oversight projects, investigate fraud and corruption, and provide consolidated planning and reporting on the status of overseas contingency operations.

APPENDIX B
Methodology for Preparing this Lead IG Report

To fulfill the congressional mandate to report on OSG, the Lead IG agencies gather data and information from Federal agencies and open sources. The sources of information contained in this report are listed in endnotes or notes to tables and figures. Except in the case of audits, inspections, investigations, and evaluations referenced in this report, the Lead IG agencies have not verified or audited the information collected through open-source research or from Federal agencies, and the information provided represents the view of the source cited in each instance.

The DoW IG, as the Lead IG for this operation, is responsible for assembling and producing this report. The DoW OIG and State OIG drafted the sections of the report related to the activities of their agencies and then participated in editing the entire report. Once assembled, each OIG coordinates a two-phase review process of the report within its own agency. During the first review, the Lead IG agencies ask relevant offices within their agencies to comment, correct inaccuracies, and provide additional documentation. The Lead IG agencies incorporate agency comments, where appropriate, and send the report back to the agencies for a second review prior to publication. The final report reflects the editorial view of the DoW OIG, State OIG, and DHS OIG as independent oversight agencies.

APPENDIX C
Completed Oversight Projects

From April 1 to June 30, 2026, the Lead IG agencies did not complete any oversight reports related to OSG. Reports issued by the DoW, State, and USAID OIGs and other oversight agencies are available on their respective websites.

APPENDIX D
Ongoing Oversight Projects

Table 2 lists the titles and objectives for Lead IG and partner agencies' ongoing oversight projects related to OSG.

Table 2.

Ongoing Oversight Projects Related to OSG by Lead IG and Partner Agencies, as of June 30, 2026

DEPARTMENT OF WAR OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
Audit of the DoW's Air Transportation of Illegal Aliens (Project no. D2026-D000RL-0049.000) To determine the extent to which the DoW processed and executed Department of Homeland Security requests for air transportation of illegal aliens in accordance with Federal and DoW policies.
Audit of the DoW's Support for Illegal Alien Holding Operations at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (Project no. D2026-D000RJ-0034.000) To assess the Joint Task Force Southern Guard's (JTF-SG) execution of security, medical, and logistical support for illegal aliens held at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay and the DoW's efforts to sustain JTF-SG personnel deployed to Naval Station Guantánamo Bay.
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
Cost of DoW Support to Southern Border Operations (Project no. 108437) To determine the extent to which DoW is 1) tracking its costs, including reimbursements, transfers, and reprogrammings, for southern border operations since FY 2025 and 2) following statutory reporting requirements for southern border operations since FY 2025. These costs will include those for the Guantánamo Bay detention facilities.
Immigration Detention Costs and Funding (Project no. 108665) To determine how ICE has funded detention operations, how it plans to fund the expansion of immigration detention capacity, how costs and funding sources differ by type of detention facility (e.g., whether the facility is owned, operated, or managed by ICE, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, state and local governments, private companies, or the U.S. military); and how ICE manages and oversees costs for immigration detention, including those for the Guantánamo Bay detention facilities.
Immigration Detention Expansion and Operations (Project no. 108663) To determine what ICE data indicate about the number and characteristics of individuals in its custody; what facilities ICE is using to detain individuals in its custody, and how has this changed over time; the extent to which the DHS or ICE evaluated needs for detention space, and how they are acquiring new detention space; how ICE makes detention facility placement decisions; and to what extent the agency considers facility cost and capacity data when placing individuals at detention facilities. This review will include ICE's use of DoW facilities, including the Guantánamo Bay detention facilities.
Guantánamo Bay Migrant Detention Operations (Project no. 109194) 1) To determine the extent to which the DOW's costs and personnel associated with migrant detention operations at Guantánamo Bay aligned with operational needs, 2) DoW planned for sustained or expanded migrant detention operations at Guantánamo Bay, 3) DoW/DHS developed plans to support expanded migrant operations at Guantánamo Bay during contingency responses.

APPENDIX E
Planned Oversight Projects

As of June 30, 2026, the Lead IG agencies and partner agencies had no planned oversight projects related to OSG.

APPENDIX F
Hotline and Investigations

HOTLINE

Each Lead IG agency maintains its own hotline to receive complaints specific to its agency. The hotlines provide a confidential, reliable means for individuals to report violations of law, rule, or regulation; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; or abuse of authority.

During the quarter, Lead IG hotlines received no allegations related to OSG.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Lead IG agencies and their partners coordinate investigative activities, deconflict potential or common targets, and interact for logistical and legal support. The investigative partner agencies consist of representatives from the DoW OIG's criminal investigative component, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, Department of Homeland Security OIG, State OIG, USAID OIG, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the quarter, investigative branches of the Lead IG agencies and their partner agencies had no open investigations and closed three investigations. They made no referrals to the Department of Justice during the period.

ACRONYMS

Acronym	
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoW	Department of War
EO	Executive Order
FY	fiscal year
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
JTF–SG	Joint Task Force–Southern Guard
Lead IG agencies	DoW, State, and USAID OIGs
MOC	Migrant Operations Center
MoU	memoranda/memorandum of understanding

Acronym	
NSGB	Naval Station Guantánamo Bay
OSG	Operation Southern Guard
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OUSW(C)	Under Secretary of War(Comptroller)/ Chief Financial Officer
State	Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command

Aerial Image of Guantánamo Bay, Cuba

ENDNOTES

1. DoW and DHS, "Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) for DoD Support at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (NSGB) to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for DHS/ICE Detention of Illegal Aliens Subject to Final Orders of Removal," 3/7/2025; White House, "Memorandum on Expanding Migrant Operations Center at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay to Full Capacity," 1/29/2025.
2. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 013, 7/8/2026.
3. USSOUTHCOM, vetting comment, 2/10/2026.
4. White House, "Declaring A National Emergency at the Southern Border of the United States," 1/20/2025.
5. White House, "Executive Order 14165—Securing Our Borders," 1/20/2025.
6. White House, "Memorandum on Expanding Migrant Operations Center at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay to Full Capacity," 1/29/2025.
7. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 019, 10/8/2025.
8. USSOUTHCOM, vetting comment, 2/10/2026.
9. DoW and DHS, "Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) for DoD Support at Naval Station Guantánamo Bay (NSGB) to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for DHS/ICE Detention of Illegal Aliens Subject to Final Orders of Removal," 3/7/2025.
10. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 019, 10/8/2025.
11. DHS, vetting comment, 8/10/2026.
12. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 019, 10/8/2025.
13. State, response to State OIG request for information, 12/29/2025.
14. State, response to State OIG request for information, 12/29/2025; State, vetting comment, 2/10/2026.
15. State, response to State OIG request for information, 7/10/2026.
16. OUSW(C), vetting comment, 8/10/2026.
17. OUSW(C), vetting comment, 5/8/2026.
18. OUSW(C), vetting comment, 5/8/2026.
19. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 016, 7/8/2026.
20. DHS, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 002, 7/7/2026.
21. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 016, 7/8/2026.
22. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 016, 7/8/2026.
23. DHS, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 003, 7/7/2026 and 26.3 OSG CLAR 003, 7/22/2026; DHS, vetting comment, 8/10/2026.
24. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.2 OSG 031, 4/8/2026, 26.1 OSG 032, 1/7/2026, and 26.1 OSG CLAR 031, 1/28/2026; USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 022, 7/8/2026.
25. USSOUTHCOM, vetting comment, 5/12/2026; USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 027, 7/8/2026.
26. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.2 OSG 039, 4/8/2026; USSOUTHCOM, vetting comment, 5/12/2026.
27. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 028, 10/8/2025.
28. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 028, 10/8/2025.
29. DHS response to DoD OIG request for information, 26.1 OSG FOL 011, 1/12/2026.
30. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 028, 10/8/2025.
31. USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 25.4 OSG 028, 10/8/2025.
32. DHS, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 015, 7/7/2026.
33. SASC, hearing "United States Northern Command and United States Southern Command," 2/13/2025; USSOUTHCOM, news release, "90 Days in—Joint Task Force Southern Guard," 5/6/2025; USSOUTHCOM, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.1 OSG CLAR 031, 10/8/2025; USSOUTHCOM, vetting comment, 2/10/2026.
34. DHS, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 017, 7/7/2026.
35. DHS, vetting comment, 8/10/2026.
36. DHS, vetting comment, 8/10/2026.
37. DHS/ICE, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.2 OSG 009, 4/21/2026.
38. DHS, response to DoW OIG request for information, 26.3 OSG 001, 7/7/2026.
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