



**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Office of Professional Responsibility  
Inspections and Detention Oversight Division  
Washington, DC 20536-5501

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**Office of Detention Oversight  
Compliance Inspection**

**Enforcement and Removal Operations  
ERO Salt Lake City Field Office**

**Cache County Jail  
Logan, Utah**

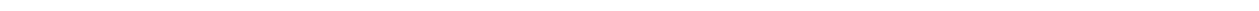
**April 5-9, 2021**

**COMPLIANCE INSPECTION  
of the  
CACHE COUNTY JAIL  
Logan, Utah**

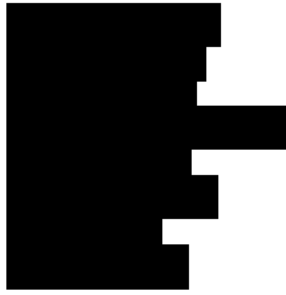
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## COMPLIANCE INSPECTION TEAM MEMBERS



Team Lead  
Inspections and Compliance Specialist  
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## FACILITY OVERVIEW

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) attempted to conduct a compliance inspection of the Cache County Jail (CCJ) in Logan, Utah, from April 5-9, 2021.<sup>1</sup> CCJ opened in 2004 and is owned and operated by the Cache County Sheriff's Office. The ICE Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) began housing detainees at CCJ in April 2018 under the oversight of ERO's Field Office Director in Salt Lake City (ERO SLC). CCJ currently operates under the National Detention Standards (NDS) 2000.

ERO SLC has not assigned deportation officers nor a detention services manager to CCJ. A CCJ jail commander handles daily facility operations and is supported by █ personnel. CBM Managed Services provides food and commissary services, and Armor Correctional Health Services provides medical care at CCJ. CCJ does not hold any accreditations from any outside entities.

Capacity and Population Statistics	Quantity
ICE Detainee Bed Capacity <sup>2</sup>	9
Average ICE Detainee Population <sup>3</sup>	█
Male Detainee Population (as of 3/29/2021)	█
Female Detainee Population (as of 3/29/2021)	0

During its last inspection, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, ODO found 18 deficiencies in the following areas: Access to Legal Material (1); Admission and Release (2); Detainee Classification System (2); Food Service (2); Recreation (1); Staff Detainee Communication (1); Telephone Access (1); Visitation (4); Environmental Health & Safety (3); and Use of Force (1).

<sup>1</sup> This facility holds male and female detainees with low, medium-low, medium-high, and high security classification levels for periods longer than 72 hours.

<sup>2</sup> Data Source: ERO Facility List Report as of March 29, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> CCJ's FY 2020 in September 2020 was greater than 10, which is why ODO had CCJ scheduled for an inspection on the FY 2021 inspection schedule.

## COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PROCESS

ODO conducts oversight inspections of ICE detention facilities with an average daily population greater than ten, and where detainees are housed for longer than 72 hours, to assess compliance with ICE national detention standards. These inspections focus solely on facility compliance with detention standards that directly affect detainee life, health, safety, and/or well-being.<sup>5</sup>

ODO identifies violations of ICE detention standards, ICE policies, or operational procedures as “deficiencies.” ODO also highlights instances in which the facility resolves deficiencies prior to completion of the ODO inspection. Where applicable, these corrective actions are annotated with “C” under the *Compliance Inspection Findings* section of this report.

Upon completion of each inspection, ODO conducts a closeout briefing with facility and local ERO officials to discuss preliminary findings. A summary of these findings is shared with ERO management officials. Thereafter, ODO provides ICE leadership with a final compliance inspection report to: (i) assist ERO in developing and initiating corrective action plans; and (ii) provide senior executives with an independent assessment of facility operations. ODO’s findings inform ICE executive management in their decision-making to better allocate resources across the agency’s entire detention inventory.

ODO was unable to conduct an on-site inspection of CCJ, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and instead, attempted to conduct a remote inspection of the facility. However, CCJ refused to allow ODO to conduct the remote inspection, which facility staff and detainees would have been interviewed and detention records/files would have been reviewed to assess CCJ’s compliance for at least 90 percent or more of the ICE national detention standards for this remote inspection.

As a result of CCJ’s refusal to participate in ODO’s remote inspection, ODO was unable to determine compliance with the ICE National Detention Standards 2000 for the facility. Therefore, ODO recommends ERO SLC address CCJ’s inspection refusal in accordance with their contract.

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<sup>5</sup> ODO reviews the facility’s compliance with selected standards in their entirety.