



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

**Office of Detention Oversight
Follow-Up Compliance Inspection**

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

**Cache County Jail
Logan, Utah**

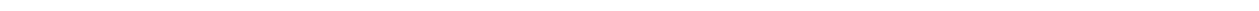
August 31 - September 2, 2021

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

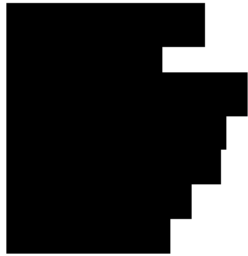
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COMPLIANCE INSPECTION TEAM MEMBERS



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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 August 31 to September 2, 2021.¹ 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 ²	█
Average ICE Detainee Population ³	█
Male Detainee Population (as of August 16, 2021)	█
Female Detainee Population (as of August 16, 2021)	█

During its last scheduled inspection, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, CCJ refused ODO's inspection. Therefore, ODO found CCJ deficient in all standards: Access to Legal Material; Admission and Release; Detainee Classification System; Detainee Grievance Procedures; Emergency Plans; Environmental Health and Safety; Food Service; Funds and Personal Property; Hunger Strikes; Medical Care; Population Counts; Religious Practices; Special Management Unit (Administrative Segregation); Special Management Unit (Disciplinary Segregation); Staff-Detainee Communication, Suicide Prevention and Intervention; Telephone Access; and Use of Force.

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

² Data Source: ERO Facility List Report as of August 16, 2021.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ CCJ's FY 2020 in September 2020 was greater than 10; therefore, 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.

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.