



State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Human Rights



ILLINOIS ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

ELGIN
INVESTIGATION BRIEF
April 2026



INVESTIGATION BRIEF

Federal Occupation of Elgin, Illinois

Date: September through December 2025

Location: Elgin, Illinois

Categorization: Unlawful use of force; paramilitary intimidation tactics; racial profiling

INTRODUCTION

Operation Midway Blitz extended beyond what is traditionally thought of as “Chicagoland” and included communities in other parts of the state that have immigrant populations. Elgin is a small city located about an hour outside Chicago, on the Fox River. The city is known for its large historic districts and architecturally distinct bungalow housing. At one point, the Elgin National Watch Company was the largest watchmaker in the world. Today, Elgin is a community of about 100,000 people. Around 50% of Elgin’s residents are Hispanic or Latino.ⁱ

The escalation of so-called “immigration enforcement” had an outsized impact on the Elgin community, much as “Operation Metro Surge” would later devastate Minneapolis. The federal government’s military-style campaign in Elgin was book-ended by two events, both of which the Accountability Commission examined. First, in the early morning of September 16, 2025, the former Secretary of Homeland Security, Kristi Noem, personally directed a heavily armed raid on Chippewa Drive.ⁱⁱ Federal agents used helicopters, smoke bombs, military trucks, and a battering ram to enter a small home and detain several individuals, two of whom were U.S. citizens. Second, on December 6, 2025, federal agents effectively held the residents of a small residential street, Maple Lane, hostage for a day while they pursued a single Venezuelan immigrant who had fled arrest.ⁱⁱⁱ An all-day standoff ensued between federal agents and Elgin community members. The events concluded when the immigrant surrendered himself and federal agents began indiscriminately using pepper spray and smoke bombs to disperse the crowd.

Chippewa Drive Raid – Sept. 16, 2025

Chippewa Drive is a quiet residential street. Early in the morning on Mexican Independence Day, September 16, 2025, residents woke up to two large explosions, resembling cannon blasts.^{iv} Outside, they saw several armored vehicles, unmarked SUVs, and at least one military helicopter with a spotlight flying over the area.^v Numerous masked agents, with military-grade weapons, roamed around.^{vi} Federal agents then used an explosive device to blast off the doors and raid a small one-story home.^{vii}



Image 1 Submitted to Commission
by Jim Andresen

Agents then put several people into handcuffs and took them into custody. The entire operation lasted about an hour.^{viii} Two U.S. citizens were detained.^{ix} Of those who were arrested, one man is a stroke victim who cannot speak.^x

That same day, Kristi Noem sent a message to the Mexican American community when she posted a video showing the aftermath of an explosive home raid. The video, which was posted on X, showed four individuals, in handcuffs, being escorted from a house in the dark of the night and being placed in ICE custody.^{xi} Noem wrote: “President Trump has been clear: if politicians will not put the safety of their citizens first, this administration will. I was on the ground in Chicago today to make clear we are not backing down. Just this morning, DHS took violent offenders off the streets with arrests for assault, DUI, and felony stalking. Our work is only beginning.”^{xii}

Two days later, former Secretary Noem posted a highly stylized video montage of the Chippewa Drive raid on X.^{xiii} The video showed Secretary Noem, former CBP “commander-at-large” Gregory Bovino, and footage from the helicopter, clips of the door being blasted off the home, and individuals being arrested.^{xiv} The video was set to a remix of Nirvana’s “Smells Like Team Spirit,” and included slow-motion effects and audio of the detonation of explosives outside the home that was raided.^{xv}

One man was criminally charged as a result of the operation, for the crime of illegal re-entry, because he had been previously removed from the United States on three separate occasions.^{xvi} When he appeared in federal court, however, United States Magistrate Judge Keri Holleb Hoatling concluded that there was no justification for detaining him.^{xvii} The judge stated, “This is the shortest report I’ve ever seen on anybody. He has a criminal history of nothing. . . . There is no danger that I see to the community whatsoever.”^{xviii} The defendant was released from pretrial detention and deported within a week.^{xix} According to DHS, he was the prime target of the Chippewa Drive raid.^{xx} Another man who happened to live with the target, and who was detained, had a 15-year-old conviction for aggravated DUI and driving without a valid license.^{xxi} The other two men who were arrested had no reported criminal background.^{xxii}

One witness described the event as “nothing more than a photo-op.”^{xxiii} Another witness stated that this incident “was truly out of character for the neighborhood.”^{xxiv} No one, including state officials, had any advance notice that this operation would be taking place.^{xxv}

Maple Lane Occupation – Dec. 6, 2025

Unplanned Vehicle Stop and Foot Chase to Maple Lane

Shortly before 9 AM on Saturday, December 6, 2025, federal agents attempted to pull over Jesus Luis Acosta Gutierrez while he was driving his car to the shop for repairs. Gutierrez is a Venezuelan national who entered the United States in April 2023. In an interview with the IAC, he described being intercepted by a black car with tinted windows that initially tried to block his way and then struck him on the side of his car. The black car followed him when he tried to drive away.^{xxvi} Gutierrez drove into the empty parking lot at the St. Thomas More School, where agents rammed into the rear of his car.^{xxvii} He then got out of his car, and fled on foot. The agents did not state who they were with or provide an explanation, other than yelling, “Man, stop. It’s going to be worse.”^{xxviii} Gutierrez believed that he was being chased by ICE agents because they were masked and wearing vests.^{xxix} He was afraid, having heard that ICE would torture the people they detained.^{xxx} Gutierrez ended up on the external balcony of a two-story residential apartment building on the 1600 block of Maple Lane, a few blocks away from the school.

Federal Agents Closed Off Maple Lane Without a Plan

After Gutierrez fled to Maple Lane, masked agents closed off access to the street and parked numerous vehicles in front of residential driveways that pull into the street.^{xxxi} As a result, the residents of the 1600 Block of Maple Lane were unable to leave their homes, except by foot, with no advance notice.^{xxxii} It was a Saturday morning, and residents came outside to find out what was happening.^{xxxiii} As one witness explained: “It’s their neighborhood. . . Doesn’t happen every day. . . federal agents are traipsing around your yard.”^{xxxiv} The neighbors were joined by Elgin community members who were notified of the incident through their immigration “rapid response” networks.^{xxxv}

The federal agents occupied the residential neighborhood for the next several hours. One witness estimated that there were at least 40 agents present.^{xxxvi} Witnesses stated that no one appeared to be in charge and that the purported “operation” was disorganized. One woman stated: “It was chaos. It was just a bunch of guys waving their guns around.”^{xxxvii} A few

witnesses noted that the federal law enforcement presence differed markedly from local law enforcement operations. One woman, a social worker, explained:

You know, when you [are] a DCFS social worker, we work close in hand . . . with law enforcement and there is a plan of action before you go into a house and someone does take the lead and there is kind of a plan and there's a clear person in charge.^{xxxviii}

In contrast, she described the federal agents' demeanor as follows:

It was a lot like they would kind of huddle together and kind of hold up their guns. They were joking and kind of pointing at people in the crowd and then . . . passing each other canisters of tear gas and joking. And I mean, it's an understatement to say that it wasn't professional.

I've never seen someone with a weapon like that behave in that kind of manner.

I think he wanted us to see that he had a gun for us to feel intimidated.

I mean, again, going back to law enforcement, I know a lot of law enforcement officers, and they can go their entire career not taking their weapon out at all.^{xxxix}

One man described "gung-ho type" agents milling around:

And then there was a few, you know, gung ho types that were making the symbol for pulling the pin of, I assume a tear gas canister, probably making plans of how they were going to get the hell out of there because it was, you couldn't pick a worse place to do it, how they did it.

It was like a frat party.

There was no way they were going to be able to extricate themselves easily.

They had put themselves in a terrible position.^{xi}

Photos and videos show agents wandering around in the middle of the street pointing guns, pepper balls, and tear gas launchers at community members. The available area for community members and protestors was further limited by banks of plowed snow, as it was the middle of winter. Meanwhile, Gutierrez remained on the balcony as agents amassed in the neighborhood.



Image 2 Submitted to Commission by City of Elgin



Image 3 Submitted to Commission by City of Elgin

Federal Agents Used Excessive Force Against Community Members

Compounding the absence of any clear verbal communication to the public, federal agents repeatedly used excessive force against civilian bystanders during the all-day occupation of Maple Lane. One woman described being pushed down by a federal agent while she was walking backwards, as she had been instructed.^{xii} She said she had no idea why she was being asked to back up because she was not in the street and the only thing behind her was a yard.^{xlii} Even apart from discrete incidents, onlookers feared for their safety throughout the incident.^{xliii}

“Never in my 35 years did I think I would see something like this in Elgin . . . federal agents with long guns, smoke bombs, etcetera, trying to do harm to the residents of the area.”^{xliv}

1. Shooting a Pepper Bullet into the Face at Close Range

A federal agent shot a woman in the face with a pepper bullet at point-blank range without a warning. There were several people standing nearby, and the pepper bullet ricocheted from person-to-person. One woman who witnessed the incident relayed that a fragment of the bullet hit her in the face.^{xlv} That witness also said that the woman who was shot in the face was not behaving in a physically threatening manner and that it appeared to her that the shot was unprovoked.^{xlvi} Her account is corroborated by her own video as well as publicly available video, which shows that the entire interaction between the agent and the woman lasted about six seconds.^{xlvii}



Image 4 Screenshot of Video Posted to Social Media^{xlviii}

2. Shooting Pepper Spray into the Face at Close Range

[Video](#) shows another federal agent indiscriminately sprayed pepper spray into the faces of bystanders while agents tackled a protestor to the ground.^{xlix} A woman who witnessed the use of pepper spray confirmed that the agent did not provide any warning before raising his arm to chest height, waving his hand from side to side, and spraying directly into peoples' faces.^l



Image 5 Screenshots of Video Posted by Gregory Royal Prattⁱⁱ

3. Use of Physical Violence Against Protestor

Immediately prior to spraying pepper spray into onlookers' faces, several federal agents tackled a protestor Angel Martínez to the ground. In news interviews, Martínez described being told "not to resist" while several agents held his head into the snow.ⁱⁱⁱ He said that resistance was impossible: "I was on the ground, without shoes and in the snow."ⁱⁱⁱ Martínez stated: "I understand they have a job. But the aggression against our community is not right."^{iv} A witness to the incident said it was extremely upsetting and terrifying to see a member of her community being tackled and that she was concerned about his physical safety.^{iv}

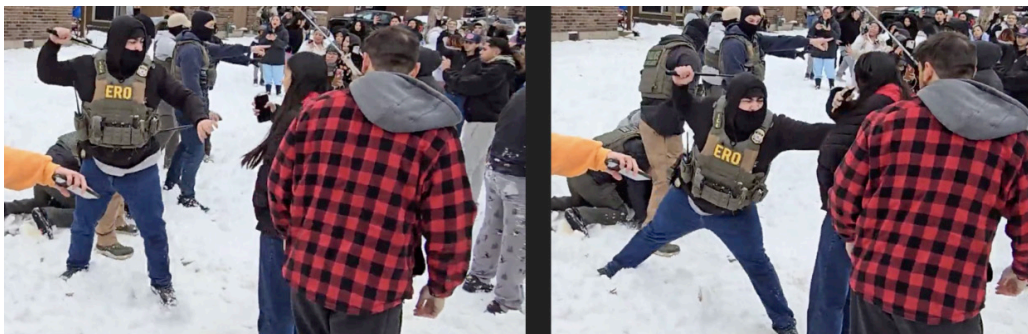


Image 6 and 7 Submitted to Commission by City of Elgin



Images 8 and 9 Submitted to Commission by City of Elgin

4. Use of Tear Gas Without Meaningful Warning

Another video shows a federal agent standing in the middle of the street, throwing tear gas at people on the sidewalk.^{lvi} The agent gave virtually no warning. Instead, he shouted, “Gas! Gas! Gas!” and then immediately threw a cannister of tear gas. There was no opportunity to comply with his instructions (to the extent this constituted a warning in the first place). There is no evidence that the community members were engaging in threatening conduct that might justify the use of tear gas. People on the sidewalk rushed to cover the gas cannister with snow to smother it.

A second video shows an agent deploying tear gas into a crowd of bystanders with no warning at all.



Image 10 Screenshots of video submitted to Commission by City of Elgin



Images 11 and 12 Submitted to Commission by City of Elgin

Federal Agents Departed in a Wave of Unnecessary Violence

In the late afternoon, federal agents gained access to the apartment adjoining the balcony where Gutierrez had fled and Gutierrez surrendered. Again without warning or instruction to move, agents used large amounts of tear gas and flash bangs to disperse the people who had gathered on either side of the apartment building and who were blocking agents' cars.^{lvii} Once again, there was no real opportunity to move away from the tear gas or make room for the agents and their cars.^{lviii}

One man described the dispersal as follows:

It was just, you know, no communication and just tear gas.

And, and when they were dispersing the tear gas, they, if they're giving any kind of warning, it was insufficient because it was like, you know, tear gas being deployed or, or back up and then boom, immediately being shot or thrown.

So there was no time for people to actually move. And then then it was just devolved into absolute chaos because people were fleeing the tear gas and people really getting injured by it because it was a non-stop barrage, clouds everywhere.

I was lucky enough because I am in construction, I have a mask and I knew that like they had already tear gassed, so I had it and I put it on and so I was able to move around and in it without being affected.^{lix}

When asked whether he thought the use of tear gas and pepper spray was justified, the witness stated:

No, not at all.

Nobody was impeding them.

They had him like they got him at that point.

Well, they already had him and God knows where he was, but there was no one impeding the flow of their cars other than their own stupidity.^{lx}

Following a Public Outcry, DHS Lied About the Maple Lane Occupation and the Reasons for It

The Elgin Police Department received over 50 calls relating to federal law enforcement activities on Maple Lane that day.^{lxi} People reported that they had been struck by pepper balls and were exposed to other chemical irritants.^{lxii} The City of Elgin posted a public video from its mayor, David Kaptain addressing the event.^{lxiii} "Good evening," he said, "Since late this morning I have been aware of the incident on Maple Lane in Elgin. It discourages me, it disgusts me, the actions of federal agents that came to our city. This city was founded on its diversity, and self-respect, and mutual respect between our residents."^{lxiv} Numerous news outlets reported the use of tear gas and other chemical crowd-control measures by federal agents.^{lxv}

Two days later, DHS issued a press release with a mugshot of Gutierrez, claiming that he was a "suspected member of Tren de Aragua" and that he had "resisted arrest by intentionally ramming an officer's vehicle into a tree."^{lxvi} DHS also stated that, after Gutierrez fled to the balcony of an apartment building, "a large crowd of agitators formed and began throwing rocks and bottles at law enforcement officers."^{lxvii} The press release also asserted that "[t]he local police department refused to protect ICE law enforcement officers."^{lxviii} These statements were false.

1. DHS Falsely Stated that "Rioters" Threw Rocks and Bottles

There is no evidence that members of the public threw rocks or bottles at federal agents. The Elgin Police Department issued its own public statement in response to the DHS press release, stating that it had reviewed body worn camera footage of the officers responding to community calls as well as videos that had been posted on social media.^{lxix} The review did not show protestors throwing rocks or bottles.^{lxx} The Elgin Police Department also noted that it had received five emergency calls from individuals who identified themselves as federal agents, and that none of those individuals complained about rocks or bottles being thrown at them. In addition, "When Elgin police officers arrived on the incident site in response to these five calls, no federal agent said that rocks or bottles were being thrown at them to the

responding Elgin police officers.^{lxxi} Finally, an Elgin police supervisor who was on the scene did not observe any rocks or bottles being thrown, either.^{lxxii}

2. DHS Falsely Stated that the Elgin Police “Refused” to Protect Its Agents

The masked federal agents at Maple Lane were armed with military-grade weapons, and there is no evidence that they requested, much less required, protection from the local police department. The Elgin Police Department reviewed its body worn camera footage and saw footage of: federal agents deploying tear gas while walking to their vehicles, federal agents driving away in their vehicles, and a plastic water container and a snowball being thrown at federal vehicles.^{lxxiii} There was nothing to suggest that federal agents required backup from local law enforcement.

3. DHS Falsely Stated that Gutierrez was a Suspected Gang Member

Gutierrez denies any affiliation with Tren de Aragua, and DHS has not cited any evidence supporting this assertion.^{lxxiv} Moreover, the federal government’s own documents undermine any inference that Gutierrez is a member of a violent gang. Gutierrez’s immigration file shows that he immediately surrendered himself to Customs and Border Patrol when he crossed the border. Federal agents, in turn, documented that he had no criminal history and concluded that he did not need to be detained pending the outcome of deportation proceedings.^{lxxv} Gutierrez also successfully registered for Temporary Protected Status under the Biden administration, for which he would have been ineligible if the government had reason to suspect he was a gang member.^{lxxvi} Finally, Gutierrez affirmatively filed an asylum application in April 2024.^{lxxvii}

It is extremely unlikely that Gutierrez would have repeatedly notified the federal government not only to the fact of his presence in the United States, but also to his exact location, if he indeed was a gang member. Furthermore, if the federal government had really suspected Gutierrez of being a gang member, it could easily have attempted to apprehend him at his home address, which was on his asylum application, rather than pulling him over while he was driving. Gutierrez’s supposed gang affiliation appears to be an after-the-fact falsehood designed to distract the public and explain away a law enforcement operation that went horribly wrong.

When the IAC interviewed Gutierrez, he stated that it has been devastating to have been falsely and publicly accused of being a member of Tren de Aragua.^{lxxviii} “I am not a criminal,” he

repeatedly stated. "I took out my social security card to pay taxes, took out my work permit, took out my license to drive. I have no crimes."^{lxxxix} He asked the IAC, "Please help me clear my name."^{lxxx}

4. DHS Falsely Stated that Gutierrez Rammed Agents' Car

Gutierrez, in an interview with the IAC, described being rammed twice by federal agents before he got out of his car and fled.^{lxxxix} Working with counsel for Gutierrez and an accident reconstruction expert, the Commission analyzed the data from the event data recorder (sometimes called a "black box") from Gutierrez's car. In the expert's opinion, the data is consistent with Gutierrez's assertion that he was rammed by federal agents. The data does not, on the other hand, support DHS's assertion that Gutierrez rammed the agents' vehicle. Rather, it appears that agents attempted an unskilled precise immobilization technique ("PIT maneuver") and lost control of their own vehicle.

Post-accident photographs of Gutierrez's car do not support DHS's assertion that Gutierrez rammed the agents' vehicle, either. Photographs of the car do not show the type of damages to the front of his car that would be expected if he had indeed rammed federal agents' vehicle. They do, however, show damage to the sides and rear of Gutierrez's vehicle, which is consistent with the event data recorded by the car and Gutierrez's assertion that federal agents rammed *him*. Photographs of Gutierrez's car and the agents' vehicle (which was abandoned in the school parking lot) are below.



Images 13-15 Submitted to Commission by Robert Held



Image 16 U.S. Department of Homeland Security^{lxxxii}

"It feels like a war has been raged upon the American people by the Department of Homeland Security."

The Maple Lane occupation did not make the people of Elgin safer and has profoundly damaged their relationship with law enforcement. One woman stated: "I currently feel less safe in my hometown with the possible presence of further law enforcement in this town to the point that my anxiety is documented to be quite increased. . . . I have trouble sleeping and I'm seeing a doctor because of it. It has very much affected my quality of life and the quality of life of many people here."^{lxxxiii}

In the view of this witness, it will be nearly impossible to repair the rift between her community and federal law enforcement: "They have created such a damage to the relationship of the people and their department that I don't see it being repaired. It feels like a war has been raged upon the American people by the Department of Homeland Security. . . . The Department of Homeland Security has actually damaged the security of our homeland."^{lxxxiv} Another witness described the feeling of being under siege by his own government: "[T]here is an organization out there who does not know the Constitution, does not know the law, does not deescalate, has no care for public safety and is either lying to themselves or being lied to about the purpose of their mission. And they are heavily armed. They have the budget of like the 20th largest army in the world and they're just being set loose in our streets."^{lxxxv}

Commission Determinations of Misconduct:

Based on the information it has gathered, the Commission has determined that there is reasonable cause to believe that federal agents should be formally investigated for possible violations of agency policy, state and federal criminal laws, and individual's constitutional rights. In particular, the following instances of misconduct should be investigated further:

- Agents aggressively detained two U.S. citizens during the Chippewa Drive raid. Agents also arrested a nonverbal stroke victim who did not present a danger to the community.
- Following the Chippewa Drive raid, Kristi Noem misled the public by making statements on X that were unsupported and by posting a sensationalized propaganda video that falsely portrayed the occupants of the home that was raided as individuals who posed an imminent danger to their community.
- Agents engaged in an aggressive, unsafe, and unnecessary car chase of Gutierrez prior to the Maple Lane occupation, including ramming Gutierrez's car twice. Agents then created an unsafe situation for both Gutierrez and the residents of Maple Lane when

they closed off the street with no notice and no exit plan on a Saturday morning.

- During the Maple Lane occupation, agents used unreasonable force by repeatedly deploying excessive amounts of chemical gas against residents and protestors.
- During the Maple Lane occupation, agents used unreasonable force when they tackled Angel Martínez to the ground and detained him.

Endnotes

- i City of Elgin, "About Elgin" (accessed Apr. 16, 2026), <https://elginil.gov/2139/About-Elgin>
- ii Sabrina Franza et al., *2 U.S. Citizens Among 7 Detained at Early Morning Elgin, Illinois ICE Raid*, CBS News, (Sept. 18, 2025), <https://www.cbsnews.com/chicago/news/ice-raid-elgin-illinois/>.
- iii See Maher Kawash, *Federal Agent Involved in Crash, 'Chemical Irritants' Deployed in Elgin, Police Say*, ABC7 Chicago (Dec. 9, 2025), <https://abc7chicago.com/post/ice-elgin-federal-immigration-agent-involved-crash-highland-ave-7-exposed-chemical-irritants-maple-lane-police/18258436/>.
- iv IAC Interview with Emily Newbold (Feb. 9, 2026); IAC Interview with Jim Andresen (Dec. 11, 2025).
- v IAC Interview with Emily Newbold (Feb. 9, 2026); IAC Interview with Jim Andresen (Dec. 11, 2025).
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- vii Sabrina Franza et al., *2 U.S. Citizens Among 7 Detained at Early Morning Elgin, Illinois ICE Raid*, CBS News, (Sept. 18, 2025), <https://www.cbsnews.com/chicago/news/ice-raid-elgin-illinois/>.
- viii IAC Interview with Emily Newbold (Feb. 9, 2026).
- ix *Castañon Nava v. DHS*, Case No. 18-cv-3757 (N.D. Ill.), Dkt. 199-1, Declaration of Mark Fleming ¶ (0), available at https://immigrantjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/CastanonNava_Additional-violations-September2025_Fleming-declaration-filed-redacted.pdf.
- x *Castañon Nava v. DHS*, Case No. 18-cv-3757 (N.D. Ill.), Dkt. 199-1, Declaration of Mark Fleming ¶ (0), available at https://immigrantjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/CastanonNava_Additional-violations-September2025_Fleming-declaration-filed-redacted.pdf.
- xi Kristi Noem (@KristiNoem), X, Sept. 16, 2025, <https://x.com/KristiNoem/status/1968108477953331675?s=20>.
- xii *Id.*
- xiii Kristi Noem (@KristiNoem), X, Sept. 18, 2025, <https://x.com/KristiNoem/status/1968707084309971440?s=20>.
- xiv *Id.*
- xv *Id.*
- xvi *United States v. Gonzalez-Leon*, Case No. 25-CR-573, Dkt. 1, Complaint.
- xvii *United States v. Gonzalez-Leon*, Case No. 25-CR-573, Dkt. 10, Order Denying Mot. for Pretrial Detention.
- xviii Caroline Kubzansky et al., Results of President Donald Trump's ICE 'blitz' in Chicago area remain unclear more than 2 weeks in, Chicago Tribune (Sept. 19, 2025), <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2025/09/19/trump-ice-blitz-results/>.
- xix *United States v. Gonzalez-Leon*, Case No. 25-CR-573, Dkt. 13, Gov't Mot. To Dismiss.
- xx *United States v. Gonzalez-Leon*, Case No. 25-CR-573, Dkt. 1, Complaint.
- xxi Caroline Kubzansky et al., Results of President Donald Trump's ICE 'blitz' in Chicago area remain unclear more than 2 weeks in, Chicago Tribune (Sept. 19, 2025), <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2025/09/19/trump-ice-blitz-results/>.
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- xxiii Cindy Hernandez et al., *Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem Leads Elgin Raid; 1 U.S. Citizen Among 6 Detained*, Chicago Sun Times (Sept. 16, 2025), <https://chicago.suntimes.com/immigration/2025/09/16/homeland-security-secretary-kristi-noem-leads-elgin-raid-4-arrested>.
- xxiv IAC Interview with Jim Andresen (Dec. 11, 2025).

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- xxvi IAC Interview with Luis Jesus Acosta Gutierrez (Apr. 12, 2026).
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- xxviii *Id.*
- xxix *Id.*
- xxx *Id.*
- xxxi IAC Interview with Jennifer Fuqua (Jan. 22, 2026); IAC Interview with Zach Hislip and Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026); IAC Interview with Sue Broxham (Apr. 3, 2026).
- xxxii *Id.*
- xxxiii *Id.*
- xxxiv IAC Interview with Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026).
- xxxv IAC Interview with Jennifer Fuqua (Jan. 22, 2026); IAC Interview with Zach Hislip and Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026); IAC Interview with Tracy Howell (Mar. 12, 2026).
- xxxvi "*Estaba en el piso, sin zapatos y en la nieve*": *hispano denuncia tortura de ICE en Elgin* [Video], Univision Chicago (Dec. 8, 2025), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-STpixp2pfA>.
- xxxvii IAC Interview with Zach Hislip and Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026)
- xxxviii IAC Interview with Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026).
- xxxix *Id.*
- xl IAC Interview of Zach Hislip (Mar. 13, 2026).
- xli IAC Interview of Tracy Howell (Mar. 12, 2026).
- xliv *Id.*
- xliv IAC Interview with Adriana Galván (Apr. 8, 2026).
- xliv *Id.*
- xliv IAC Interview with Tracy Howell (Mar. 12, 2026).
- xlvi *Id.*; video received from Tracy Howell (on file).
- xlvi Devin Nunes' Cattle Dog (@Kaos_Vs_Control), X (Dec. 9, 2025, 6:12 PM): https://x.com/Kaos_Vs_Control/status/1998546213688201345.
- xlvi Devin Nunes' Cattle Dog (@Kaos_Vs_Control), X (Dec. 9, 2025, 6:12 PM): https://x.com/Kaos_Vs_Control/status/1998546213688201345.
- xlvi Gregory Royal Pratt (@royalpratt), X (Dec 6, 2025, 3:06 PM), <https://x.com/royalpratt/status/1997412470965645433>.
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- iii "*Estaba en el piso, sin zapatos y en la nieve*": *hispano denuncia tortura de ICE en Elgin* [Video], Univision Chicago (Dec. 8, 2025), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-STpixp2pfA>.
- liii *Id.*
- liv *Id.*
- Iv IAC Interview with Lisa Wiemhoff (Mar. 13, 2026).
- Ivi Mrgunsgear (@Mrgunsgear), X (Dec 7, 2025, 2:21 PM), <https://x.com/Mrgunsgear/status/1997763371391725823>.
- Ivii IAC Interview with Zach Hislip (Mar. 13, 2026); IAC Interview with Cristina Castro (Dec. 19, 2025); IAC Interview with Jennifer Fuqua (Jan. 22, 2026); IAC Interview with Sue Broxham (Apr. 3, 2026)
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- Ix *Id.*
- Ixi Elgin Police Department Preliminary Statement, Dec. 10, 2025, https://elginil.gov/DocumentCenter/View/86869/Elgin-ICE-Maple-Lane-Preliminary-Statement_Bilingual.
- Ixii *Id.*
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