

MIRC Testimony Presented at Congressional Field Hearing: “Seeking Justice in Biddeford: Oversight of ICE’s Use of Force in the Death of Johan Sebastián Durán Guerrero”

August 17, 2026, in Biddeford, Maine

Good morning, Ranking Member Thompson, Representative Pingree, Representative Clark, and members of Congress.

My name is Mufalo Chitam, Executive Director of the Maine Immigrants’ Rights Coalition, a statewide coalition of more than 90 organizations. For more than 25 years, MIRC has built relationships with immigrant communities across Maine. Those relationships make us, in many ways, **the ears of the community**.

To understand what we are hearing today, you first have to understand Maine.

People come for our mountains, coast, and small towns. But people stay because of something deeper: **community**. Maine is a place where neighbors shovel each other’s driveways, bring food when a family is struggling, and check in on each other.

For immigrant families, that is part of what makes Maine home.

And on July 13, something about that sense of home was shattered.

Before Johan Sebastián Guerrero was killed in Biddeford, people feared what an encounter with ICE could mean.

After July 13, their reality became all too clear - an encounter could mean they may never return home. A father left for an ordinary day and did not come home.

Across Maine, families saw themselves in that story. They have seen masked agents shatter car windows, vehicles abandoned on the roadside—sometimes still running. They watched as parents grappled with how to get their children to and from school safely. And on that fateful day, we all collectively shared in the fear that a mistaken identity could result in our death. This is what rushed training, low standards, and no accountability enforcement looks like in Maine.

And then there is **an empty chair at the dinner table left behind.**

That is what immigration enforcement looks like from the community side.

We tell immigrants: follow the rules. Go to work. Attend your appointments. Meet every deadline. Wait while your case moves through a system that can take years.

Then we ask them to live normally, even though the beginning and **end of their day can become two completely different worlds.**

So people calculate risk in ordinary places: *Is it safe to go to work? Can I safely take my kids to school? What happens if I miss this doctor's appointment, or this blood test.. again?*

MIRC hears that fear through the Immigrant Defense Hotline.

When enforcement happens, our hotline rings.

The week of Johan's death, it rang **128 times**.

People called asking: *Was that ICE? Is it safe to leave home? What happens to my children if something happens to me?*

What began as trusted information-sharing has become a statewide network of referrals, legal connections, housing assistance, and community response.

The arrest may take minutes. The disruption can last for months.

ICE's own data tells another part of the story. MIRC's analysis found that 79 percent of people apprehended in Maine in 2024 and 2025 had no criminal conviction. Yet this expansion of enforcement has been justified in the name of public safety.

The government's own data tells us that what we are witnessing is **mission drift**.

An agency whose expanding resources are justified by public safety is conducting broad immigration enforcement that leaves families, workplaces, schools, and communities absorbing the consequences.

Johan's death cannot simply be dismissed as one officer's isolated failure. Congress must ask whether ICE's mission, tactics, and extraordinary expansion are actually making our communities safer.

Body cameras, vehicle and agent identification, training, vetting, and use-of-force standards are important guardrails. Yet they do not address the underlying problem of unchecked expansion of ICE and its use of force and lack of training. Reports that ICE has invested \$20 million in electrified gloves underscore the urgent need for immediate congressional action to prevent further predictable harm. The culture of impunity and the normalization of violence and death must be addressed.

There should be no tolerance for lack of accountability or meaningful guardrails when federal officials demonstrate a clear pattern of violating the law.

Congress should end the unchecked expansion of ICE, stop broad community enforcement operations like those we are seeing in Maine, and **reconsider which functions ICE should continue to perform, if at all**.

The billions committed to expanding detention and enforcement should instead help build a **functional immigration system**—with enough judges, officers, legal capacity, and resources to decide cases fairly and on time.

A system where following the process actually means something.

If an agency has drifted from its stated mission, Congress should not reward that drift with more money and more power.

Maine will keep doing what Maine does. We will answer the hotline. We will cover shifts. We will check in on our neighbor.

But a resilient, connected community cannot clean up the consequences of broken federal policy forever.

Johan should have come home on July 13.

Thank you for bringing this oversight to Maine. MIRC stands ready to continue bringing Congress what we hear and see across our state as you pursue accountability and change.

EXHIBIT A

Immigrant Defense Hotline Data

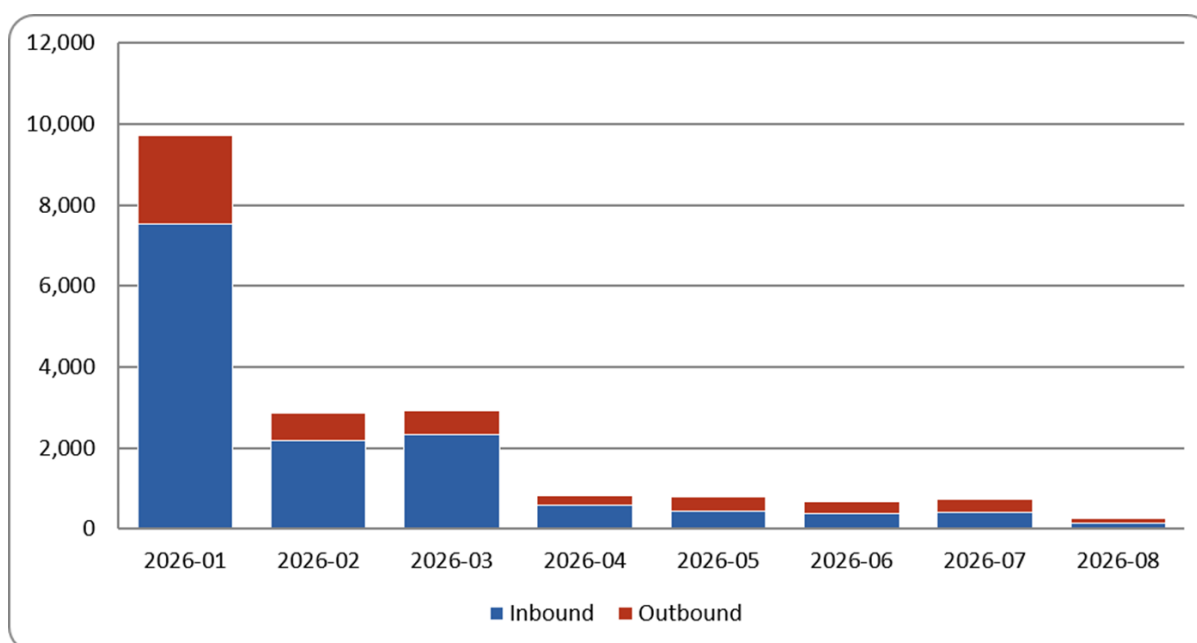
January 1 – August 12, 2026 · Maine

The following data is aggregated from the output of our hotline call management system and volunteer-submitted operator forms. The call system logs the number of calls handled: inbound, outbound, and total call metrics are reported below. The volunteer-submitted forms provide de-identified information about the types of calls and the community needs reported to the hotline.

How many calls did the hotline handle?

Figure A1 – Total call volume by month – January 1 – August 12, 2026

The hotline handled 18,739 calls between January 1 and August 12, 2026 – 13,913 inbound and 4,826 outbound. January alone accounts for 9,703 of them (51.8%), more than the following seven months combined.



Counts every call handled by the call management system. August is a partial month ending 8/12/26; compare calls per day rather than monthly totals.

2026 Hotline Call Management System Metrics	Calls
Inbound call total	13,913
Outbound call total	4,826
Total hotline calls	18,739

What kinds of calls does the hotline receive?

Figure A2 – Operator submissions by call type – January 1 – August 12, 2026

Sightings of suspected immigration enforcement account for 1,989 of 2,902 operator submissions (68.5%); referrals for direct service account for a further 625 (21.5%).

The hotline does not provide direct services. It refers callers to matched resources based on their situation, language, and cultural background. One operator form is submitted per call.

2026 Operator Submission Call Types	Submissions	Share
Sightings	1,989	68.5%
Referrals	625	21.5%
Donor, press, bad faith, and unknown	288	9.9%
Total submissions	2,902	100%

Figure A3 – Referral submissions by type

Detainee support is the largest single referral need at 185 submissions, ahead of direct service at 150 and at-risk support at 51.

Referral subtypes apply only to the 625 referral calls and sum to that figure, not to all submissions.

2026 Operator Submission Referral Call Types	Submissions
Detainee support referrals	185
Direct service support referrals	150
At-risk support referrals	51
General support referrals	239
Total referrals	625

What languages do callers speak?

Figure A4 – Operator submissions by caller language

Seven languages were recorded across the period. 187 submissions (6.4%) were from callers who did not speak English, most commonly French, Spanish and Portuguese.

One language is recorded per call, so these rows sum to all submissions. “Other / not recorded” covers Lingala, Arabic, and Swahili, together with calls where no language was captured.

2026 Operator Submission Languages	Submissions
English	2,715
French	60
Spanish	56
Portuguese	23
Other / not recorded	48
Total submissions	2,902

What needs did callers report?

Figure A5 – Recorded service needs

Legal assistance is the most frequently recorded need at 219 mentions, ahead of financial assistance at 144 and case management at 112.

Needs are counted as mentions, not calls: a caller may report no service need or several, so these rows do not sum to the number of submissions.

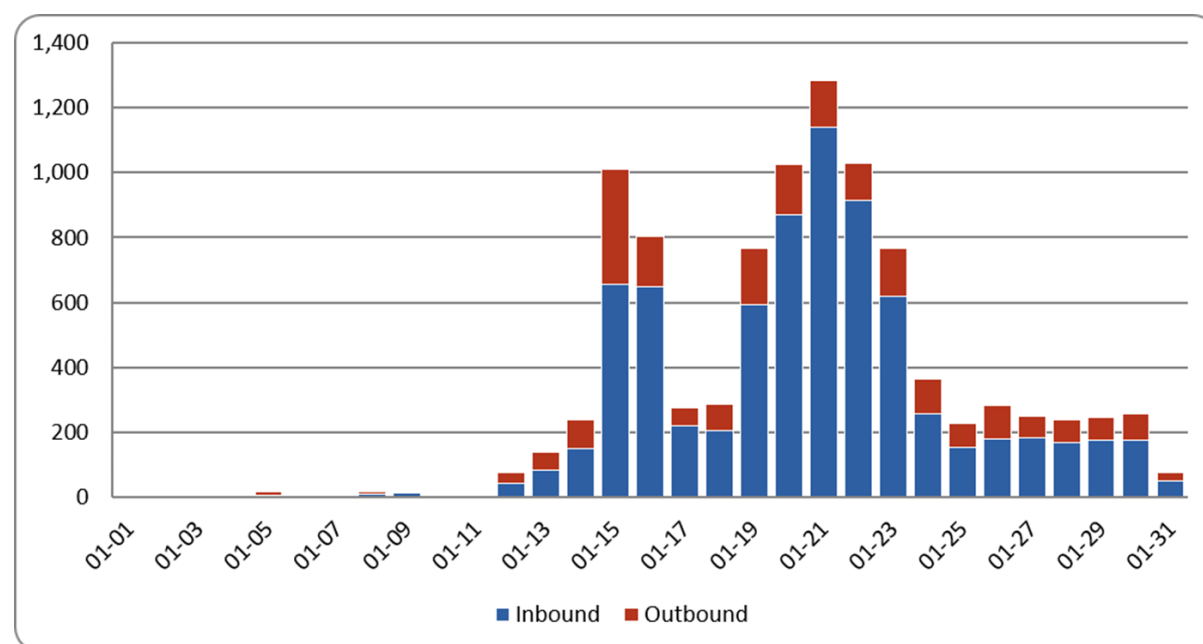
2026 Operator Submission Recorded Service Needs	Mentions
Legal	219
Financial	144
Case management	112
Food	74
Housing	33
Health	20
Transportation	20
Other	31
Total	653

What happened during Operation Catch of the Day?

As rumors of a large immigration enforcement activity spread through the community in mid-January, stoked by fear of ICE-related shootings during an ongoing surge operation in Minnesota on January 7 and January 14, 2026, calls to the hotline rose sharply.

Figure A6 – Daily call volume – January 2026

Call volume during the four operational days reached 1,025.0 calls per day, 27.3 times the 37.6 per day volume recorded between January 1–14.



The four dated buckets partition January 1–29 exactly – no day falls in two buckets.

Operation Catch of the Day – January 20–23, 2026	Inbound / day	Outbound / day	Total / day
January 1 – January 14, 2026	23.3	14.4	37.6
January 15 – January 19, 2026	464.4	163.0	627.4
January 20 – January 23, 2026	885.0	140.0	1,025.0
January 24 – January 29, 2026	185.3	82.3	267.7

Operation Catch of the Day – January 20–23, 2026	Calls
Inbound call total	3,540
Outbound call total	560
Total hotline calls	4,100

Figure A7 – Operator submissions per day – January 2026

Sighting submissions reached 145.3 per day during the operation, 33 times the 4.4 per day recorded over January 1–14.

Operator Submission Call Types – Operation Catch of the Day	Sightings / day	Referrals / day
January 1 – January 14, 2026	4.4	3.4
January 15 – January 19, 2026	30.8	13.2
January 20 – January 23, 2026	145.3	21.0
January 24 – January 29, 2026	32.0	11.0

What happened after the operation?

Figure A8 – Weekly call volume – February to June 2026

In the period following Operation Catch of the Day, the hotline saw a continued elevated need for legal, financial, case management, food, and housing assistance.

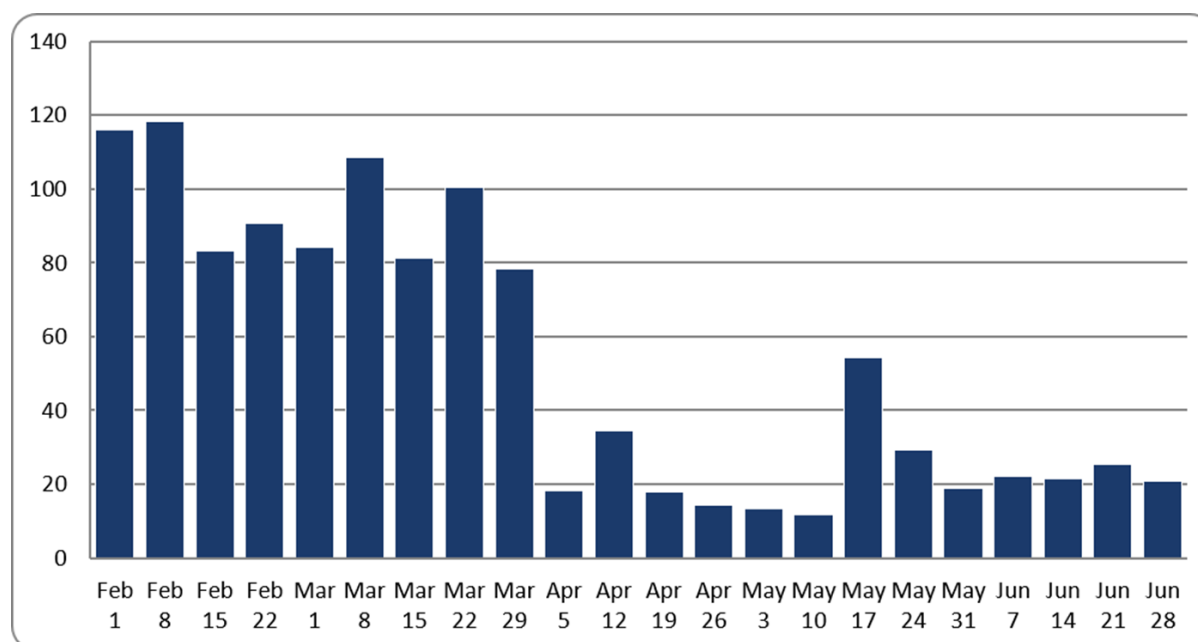
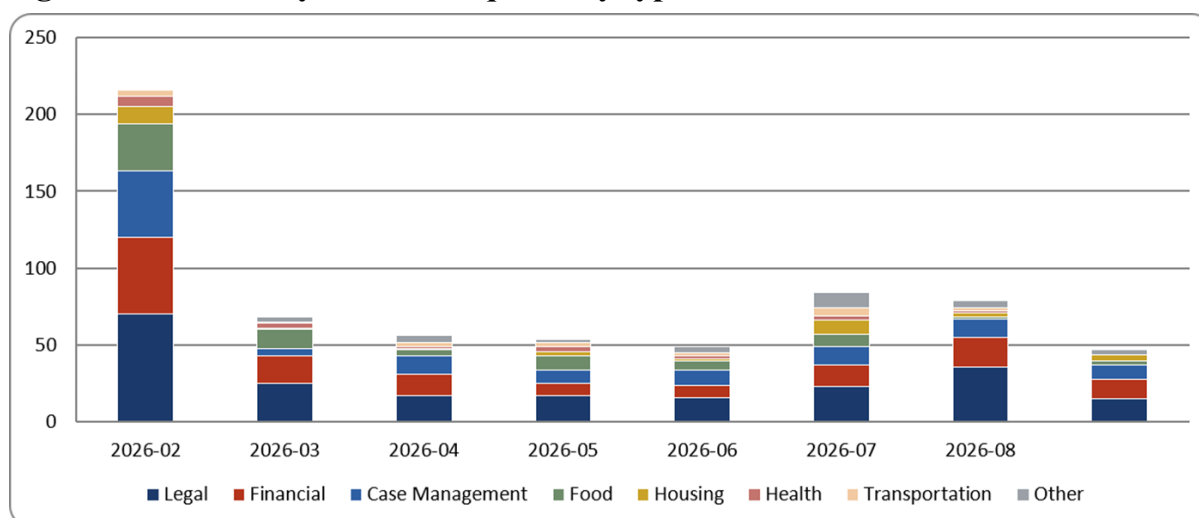


Figure A9 – Monthly referral requests by type

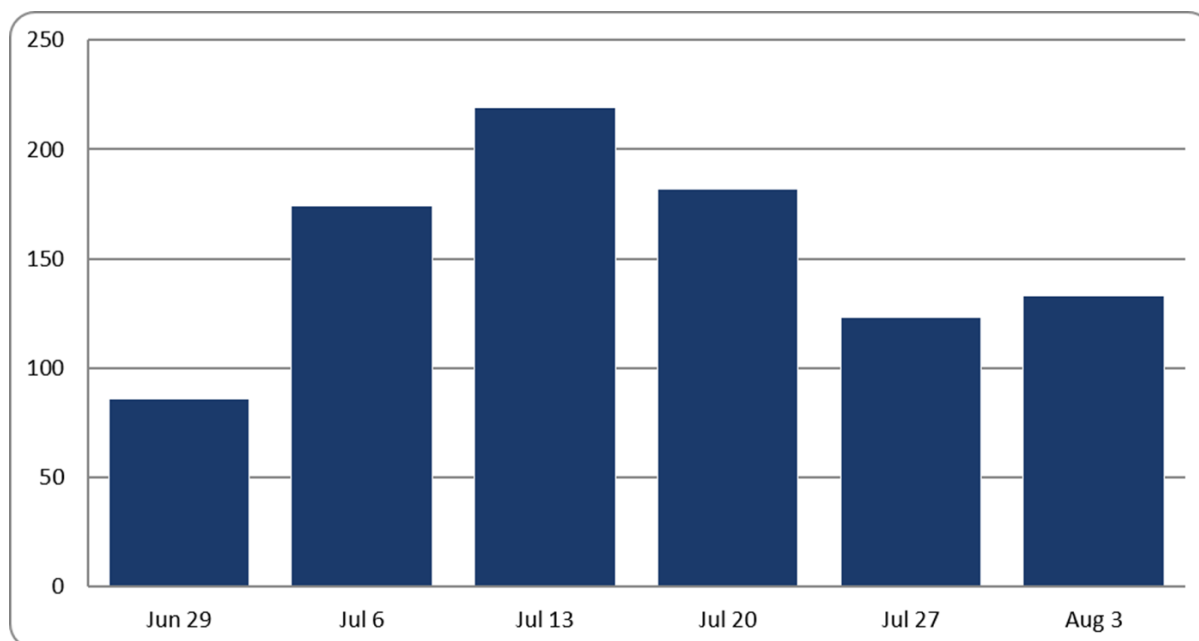


What happened after the ICE-involved shooting?

On the morning of July 13, 2026, the Immigrant Defense Hotline received a call reporting a shooting that may have involved ICE. MIRC worked to verify the information and to notify members and community partners so they could support the victim's family and address community concerns.

Figure A10 – Weekly call volume – July to August 10, 2026

The hotline received 34 inbound calls on July 13. Across the following week it received 128 inbound calls, a 52.4% increase on the 84 received in the week before the shooting.



ICE-Involved Fatal Shooting, Biddeford ME – July 13, 2026	Inbound / day	Outbound / day	Total / day
July 6 – July 12, 2026	12.0	12.9	24.9
July 13 – July 19, 2026	18.3	13.0	31.3

July 13, 2026	34	37	71
---------------	----	----	----

ICE-Involved Fatal Shooting, Biddeford ME – July 13, 2026	Inbound	Outbound	Total
July 6 – July 12, 2026	84	90	174
July 13 – July 19, 2026	128	91	219

Operator Submission Call Types – ICE-Involved Fatal Shooting	Sightings / day	Referrals / day
July 6 – July 12, 2026	3.6	1.6
July 13 – July 19, 2026	4.6	3.1

EXHIBIT B

ICE Arrests & Detentions in Maine: An Analysis of DHS Records

January 2024 – February 2026

Between January 2024 and February 2026, ICE recorded 712 arrests in Maine, involving 696 distinct people. 640 of those people (92.0%) can be linked to an ICE detention stay. The figures below track those arrests and detentions over time, describe who was arrested, and set out what ICE did and did not record about criminal history.

The current publicly released data for a full month ends in February 2026, and additional data is pending release to the public.

Terminology and Methodology

Terms used by ICE

Targeted arrest — An arrest of someone ICE identified in advance of an operation.

Collateral arrest — An arrest of someone ICE did not identify in advance, encountered incidentally — for example, while arresting someone else.

Non-custodial arrest — An arrest made in the community — at a home, workplace, roadside, or courthouse — rather than by taking custody of someone already jailed.

CAP (Criminal Alien Program) — The ICE program that takes custody of people already held in a local, state, or federal jail or prison. "CAP Local Incarceration" means ICE collected the person from a county jail.

Aggravated felony — A category defined by federal immigration law, not by state criminal law. It is broader than it sounds and can include offences that are not felonies in the state where they occurred.

Most serious conviction (MSC) — The most serious criminal conviction ICE has recorded for a person, and its severity class. The field exists only where there is a conviction, so an empty value means ICE has no record of one — it is a substantive finding, not missing data.

Threat level — An ICE rating from 1 to 3 based on criminal convictions: Level 1 for aggravated felonies or two or more felonies, Level 2 for a felony or three or more misdemeanours, Level 3 for lesser convictions. The Deportation Data Project codebook states that when this field is missing, "it indicates that ICE has no record of a criminal conviction". An absent level is not an absent record.

Pending criminal charges — ICE's middle criminality category: no conviction, but at least one charge. The codebook cautions that this is applied broadly — it can include people who were booked but never charged, whose prosecutor declined to charge, or whose statute of limitations expired. It should not be read as a pending prosecution.

Detention stay — A period in ICE detention linked to a Maine arrest by matching anonymized identifiers within 60 days. See the methodology note.

Methodology and counting

Source: Deportation Data Project — ICE records obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, covering January 1, 2024, through February 28, 2026, filtered to arrests whose apprehension state is Maine. The analysis was completed by MIRC Staff.

Three different counts appear in this exhibit and are not interchangeable. There were 712 arrest events, involving 696 distinct people (a person arrested twice counts once). Of those people, 640 (92.0%) can be linked to an ICE detention stay. Arrest-level figures use 712; detention figures use 640. Every figure states its own denominator.

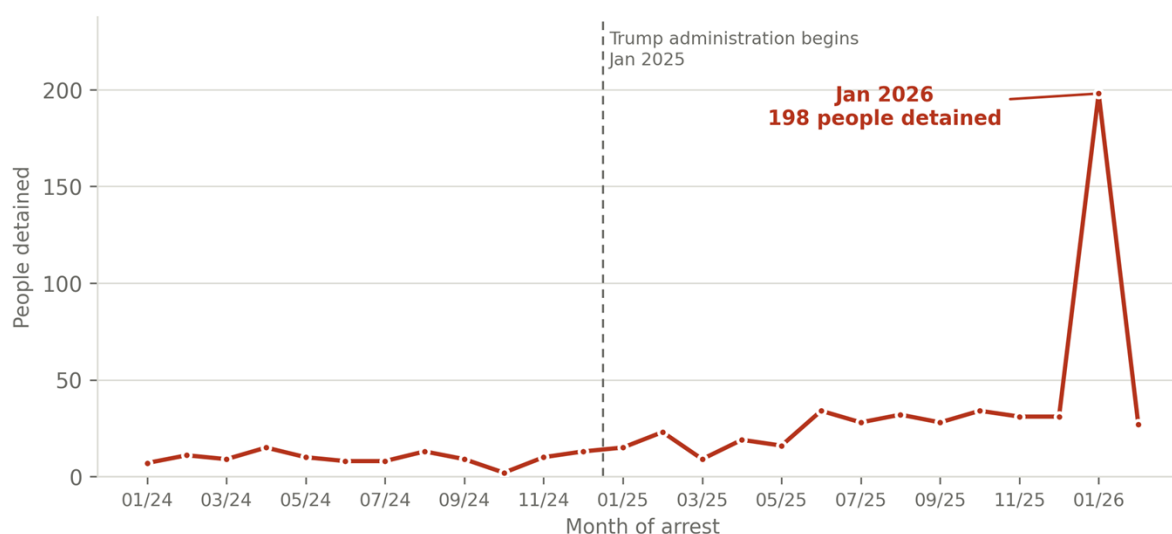
The link between an arrest and a detention stay is inferred, not stated in the data: an arrest is matched to the first stay for the same anonymized identifier beginning within 60 days of the arrest. The remaining 56 people may have been released, detained outside the window, or recorded incompletely.

Percentages are calculated on records with a value recorded for the field in question, and empty values are shown as their own category.

How has detention in Maine changed over time?

Figure B1 · People detained after a Maine ICE arrest, by month · Jan 2024 – Feb 2026

January 2026 alone accounts for 198 people detained, more than ICE detained in all of 2024 (115) and 6.4 times the December 2025 figure (31).



Counts people whose Maine ICE arrest is linked to an ICE detention stay, placed in the month of arrest. 115 people in 2024, 300 in 2025, and 225 in January and February 2026 alone. The unit is people, not arrest events; see the methodology note.

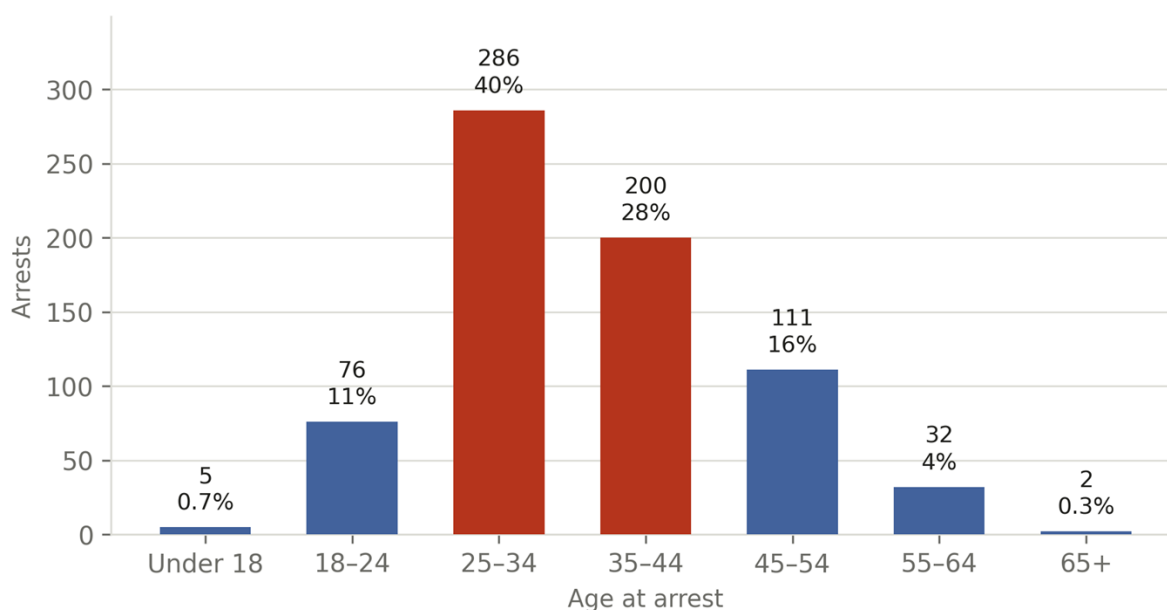
Month	People detained
2024-01	7
2024-02	11
2024-03	9
2024-04	15
2024-05	10
2024-06	8
2024-07	8
2024-08	13
2024-09	9
2024-10	2
2024-11	10
2024-12	13
2025-01	15
2025-02	23
2025-03	9
2025-04	19
2025-05	16
2025-06	34
2025-07	28
2025-08	32
2025-09	28
2025-10	34
2025-11	31
2025-12	31
2026-01	198
2026-02	27

Who did ICE arrest?

All 712 arrest events, 2024–2026 combined.

Figure B2 · Age at arrest · all arrests, Jan 2024 – Feb 2026 (n=712)

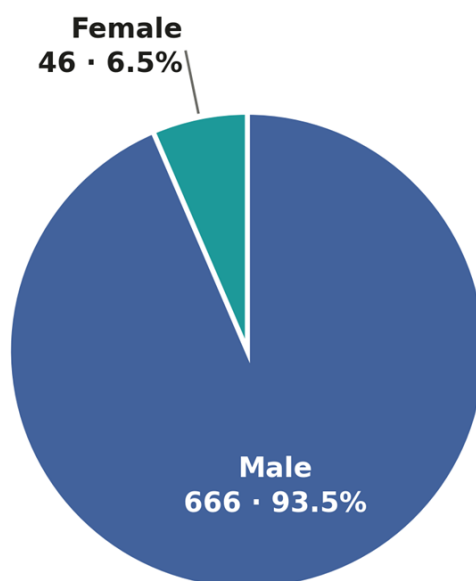
Roughly two-thirds of arrests (486 of 712, 68.3%) were of people aged 25 to 44.



Age group	Arrests	Share
Under 18	5	0.7%
18–24	76	10.7%
25–34	286	40.2%
35–44	200	28.1%
45–54	111	15.6%
55–64	32	4.5%
65+	2	0.3%
Total	712	100.0%

Figure B3 · Gender · all arrests, Jan 2024 – Feb 2026 (n=712)

93.5% of people arrested were men (666 of 712).

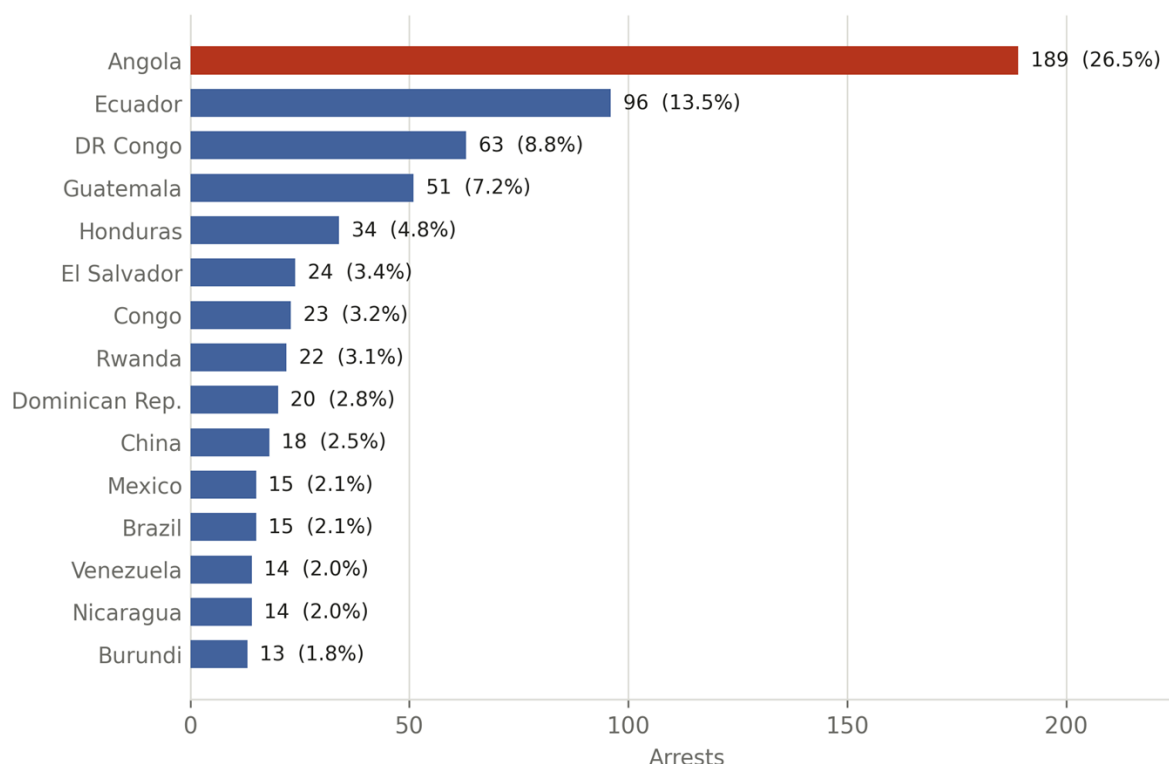


ICE records only a binary male/female value in this dataset, so no other gender identities can be reported from it.

Gender	Arrests	Share
Male	666	93.5%
Female	46	6.5%
Total	712	100.0%

Figure B4 · Country of origin · top 15, Jan 2024 – Feb 2026 (n=712)

Angola is the single largest country of origin, accounting for 189 arrests (26.5%); twice the next country, Ecuador (96).



The 15 most common countries of citizenship out of 56 recorded across all 712 arrest events.

Country	Arrests	Share of Total Arrests
Angola	189	26.5%
Ecuador	96	13.5%
DR Congo	63	8.8%
Guatemala	51	7.2%
Honduras	34	4.8%
El Salvador	24	3.4%
Congo	23	3.2%
Rwanda	22	3.1%
Dominican Rep.	20	2.8%
China	18	2.5%
Mexico	15	2.1%
Brazil	15	2.1%
Venezuela	14	2.0%
Nicaragua	14	2.0%
Burundi	13	1.8%
All 15 above	611	85.8%
Total	712	100.0%

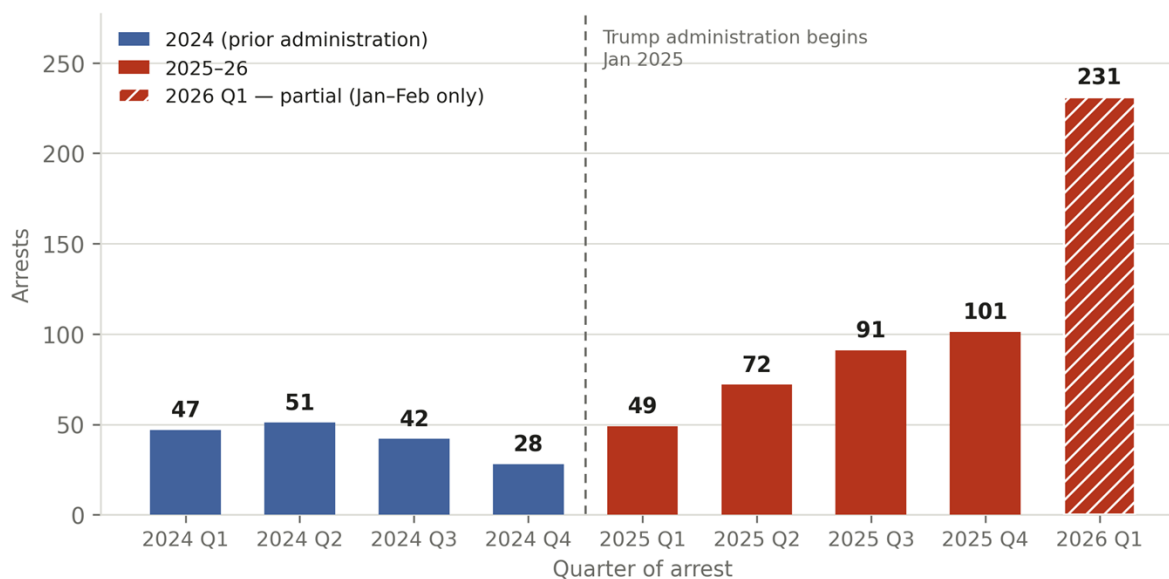
a. 1 Marginal Way | FL 2 | Portland, ME 04101 | t. 207-956-7030 | f. 207-805-1679

www.maineimmigrantrights.org | fb. @MEImmigrantRightsCoalition | t. @MaineRights | ig. @Maineimmigrantrights
Enhancing Lives and Strengthening Maine Immigrants!

How many arrests, and when?

Figure B5 · ICE arrests in Maine by quarter · Jan 2024 – Feb 2026

ICE made more arrests in the first two months of 2026 (231) than in all twelve months of 2024 (168). Arrests rose 86% from 2024 (168) to 2025 (313).

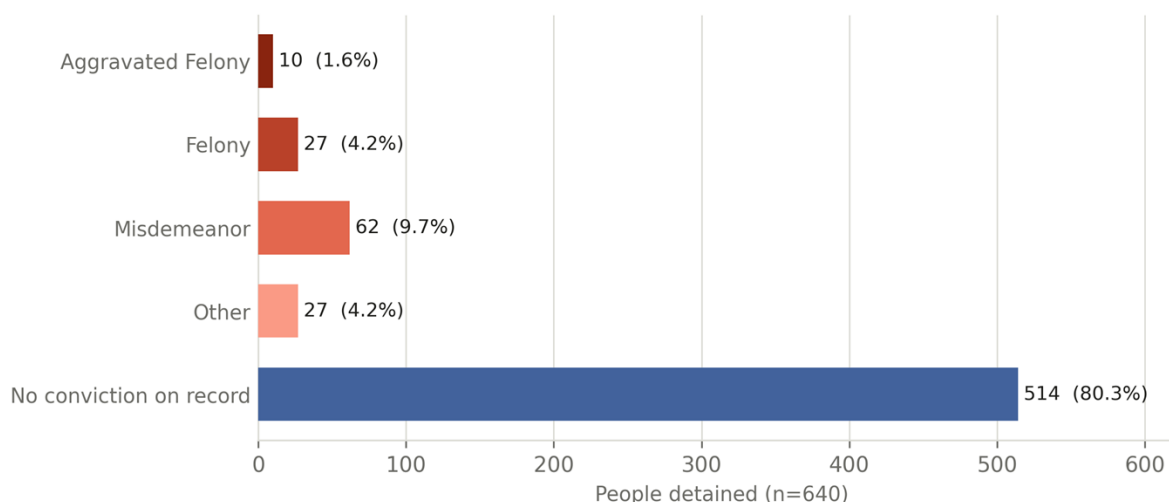


Quarter	Arrests
2024 Q1	47
2024 Q2	51
2024 Q3	42
2024 Q4	28
2025 Q1	49
2025 Q2	72
2025 Q3	91
2025 Q4	101
2026 Q1 (partial)	231
Total	712

What did ICE record about criminal history?

Figure B6 · Most serious criminal conviction · people detained, Jan 2024 – Feb 2026

Four in five people detained after a Maine arrest (511 of 640, 79.8%) had no criminal conviction on record. Aggravated felonies, the most serious class, account for only 1.6% (10).

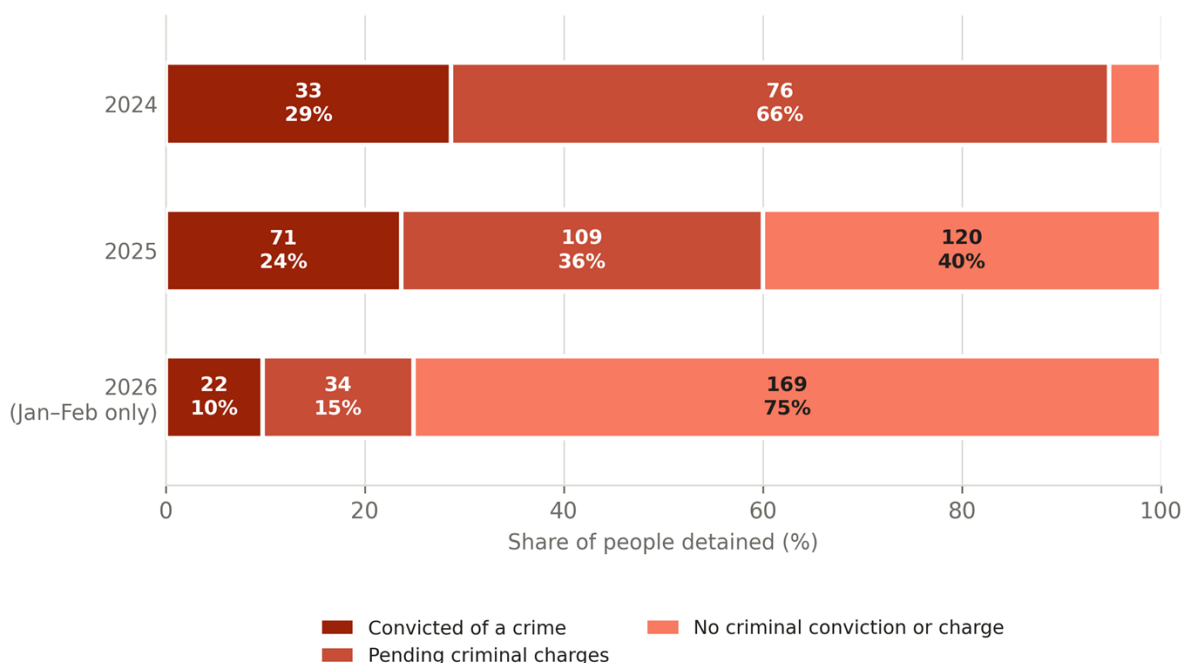


Severity of the most serious criminal conviction ICE has recorded for all 640 people detained after a Maine arrest. ICE populates this field only where it has a recorded conviction; per the Deportation Data Project codebook, its absence means ICE has no record of one. Of the 514 people in the bottom bar, 295 were classified by ICE as having no charges or convictions at all and 216 as having charges but no conviction; only 3 are people with a conviction whose crime class is genuinely missing.

Most serious conviction	People detained	Share
Aggravated Felony	10	1.6%
Felony	27	4.2%
Misdemeanor	62	9.7%
Other	27	4.2%
No conviction on record	514	80.3%
Total	640	100.0%
Total of which had no charges or convictions	295	46.1%
Total of which had charges but no conviction	216	33.8%
Total of which convicted or class missing	3	0.5%

Figure B7 · Criminal history of people detained, by year · 2024 – Feb 2026

The share of people detained with no criminal conviction rose from 71.3% in 2024 to 90.2% in early 2026. Within that, the group with neither a conviction nor a charge grew from 6 people (5.2%) to 169 (75.1%).

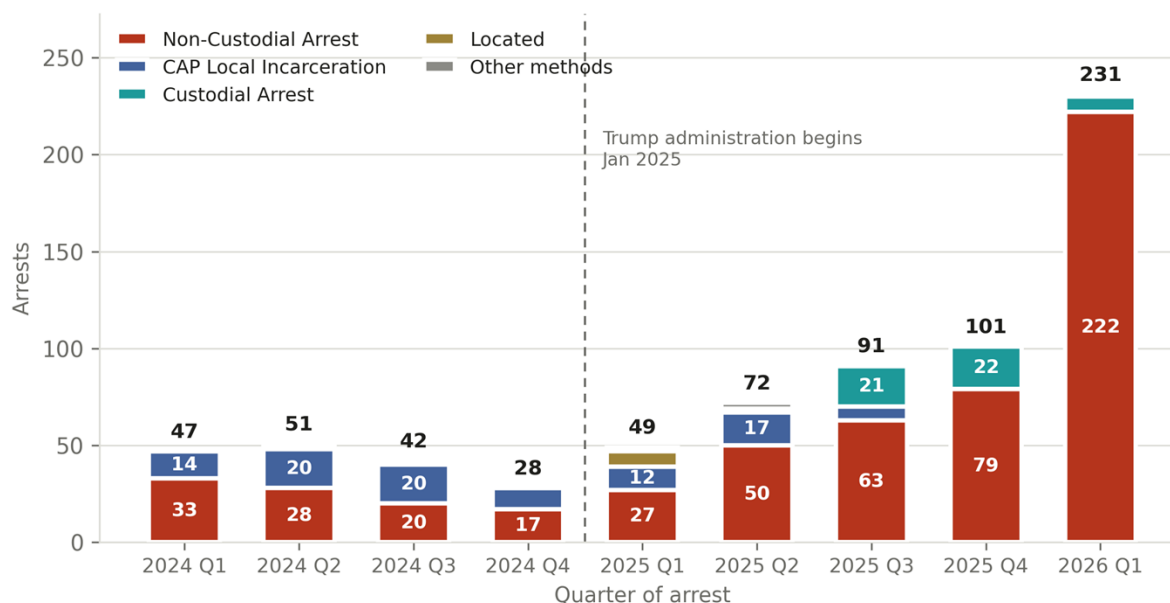


Year	Convicted of a crime	Pending criminal charges	No criminal conviction or charge	Total	No conviction
2024	33	76	6	115	71.3%
2025	71	109	120	300	76.3%
2026 (Jan-Feb)	22	34	169	225	90.2%

How were the arrests made?

Figure B8 · How ICE made each arrest, by quarter · Jan 2024 – Feb 2026

Non-custodial arrests, those made in the community, rose from 58.3% of arrests in 2024 to 96.1% in 2026 Q1, while CAP jail-based arrests have been significantly reduced.



"CAP" is ICE's Criminal Alien Program, which takes custody of people already held in a jail or prison; a non-custodial arrest happens in the community, at a home, workplace, public space, traffic stop, or courthouse. 2026 Q1 covers January and February only.

Quarter	Non-Custodial Arrest	CAP Local Incarceration	Custodial Arrest	Located	Other methods	Total
2024 Q1	33	14	0	0	0	47
2024 Q2	28	20	0	2	1	51
2024 Q3	20	20	0	1	1	42
2024 Q4	17	11	0	0	0	28
2025 Q1	27	12	0	8	2	49
2025 Q2	50	17	0	2	3	72
2025 Q3	63	7	21	0	0	91
2025 Q4	79	0	22	0	0	101
2026 Q1	222	0	8	0	1	231

EXHIBIT C

Operation Catch of the Day By The Numbers

January 20–23, 2026 · Maine

Over four days in January 2026, ICE arrested 187 people in Maine in an operation it called Catch of the Day, which is more than the number of individuals arrested in the whole of 2024. ICE described the operation as targeted and said it was pursuing serious criminal offenders. The figures below test each of those descriptions against ICE's own records.

Terminology and Methodology

Terms used by ICE

Targeted arrest — An arrest of someone ICE identified in advance of an operation.

Collateral arrest — An arrest of someone ICE did not identify in advance, encountered incidentally — for example, while arresting someone else.

Non-custodial arrest — An arrest made in the community — at a home, workplace, roadside, or courthouse — rather than by taking custody of someone already jailed.

CAP (Criminal Alien Program) — The ICE program that takes custody of people already held in a local, state, or federal jail or prison. "CAP Local Incarceration" means ICE collected the person from a county jail.

Aggravated felony — A category defined by federal immigration law, not by state criminal law. It is broader than it sounds and can include offences that are not felonies in the state where they occurred.

Most serious conviction (MSC) — The most serious criminal conviction ICE has recorded for a person, and its severity class. The field exists only where there is a conviction, so an empty value means ICE has no record of one — it is a substantive finding, not missing data.

Threat level — An ICE rating from 1 to 3 based on criminal convictions: Level 1 for aggravated felonies or two or more felonies, Level 2 for a felony or three or more misdemeanours, Level 3 for lesser convictions. The Deportation Data Project codebook states that when this field is missing, "it indicates that ICE has no record of a criminal conviction". An absent level is not an absent record.

Pending criminal charges — ICE's middle criminality category: no conviction, but at least one charge. The codebook cautions that this is applied broadly — it can include people who were booked but never charged, whose prosecutor declined to charge, or whose statute of limitations expired. It should not be read as a pending prosecution.

Detention stay — A period in ICE detention linked to a Maine arrest by matching anonymized identifiers within 60 days. See the methodology note.

Methodology and counting

Source: Deportation Data Project — ICE records obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, covering January 1, 2024, through February 28, 2026, filtered to arrests whose apprehension state is Maine. The analysis was completed by MIRC Staff.

Three different counts appear in this exhibit and are not interchangeable. There were 712 arrest events, involving 696 distinct people (a person arrested twice counts once). Of those people, 640 (92.0%) can be linked to an ICE detention stay. Arrest-level figures use 712; detention figures use 640. Every figure states its own denominator.

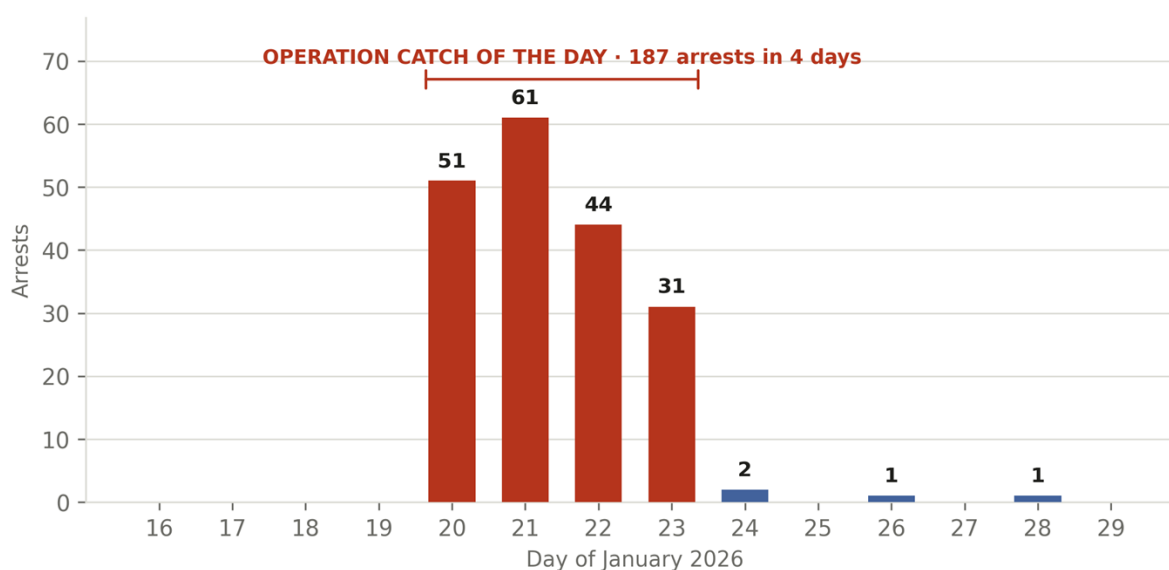
The link between an arrest and a detention stay is inferred, not stated in the data: an arrest is matched to the first stay for the same anonymized identifier beginning within 60 days of the arrest. The remaining 56 people may have been released, detained outside the window, or recorded incompletely.

Percentages are calculated on records with a value recorded for the field in question, and empty values are shown as their own category.

When did the arrests happen?

Figure C1 · Arrests per day · January 16–29, 2026

187 of the 191 arrests in this two-week window (97.9%) fell in the four operational days. The four days before produced none at all.



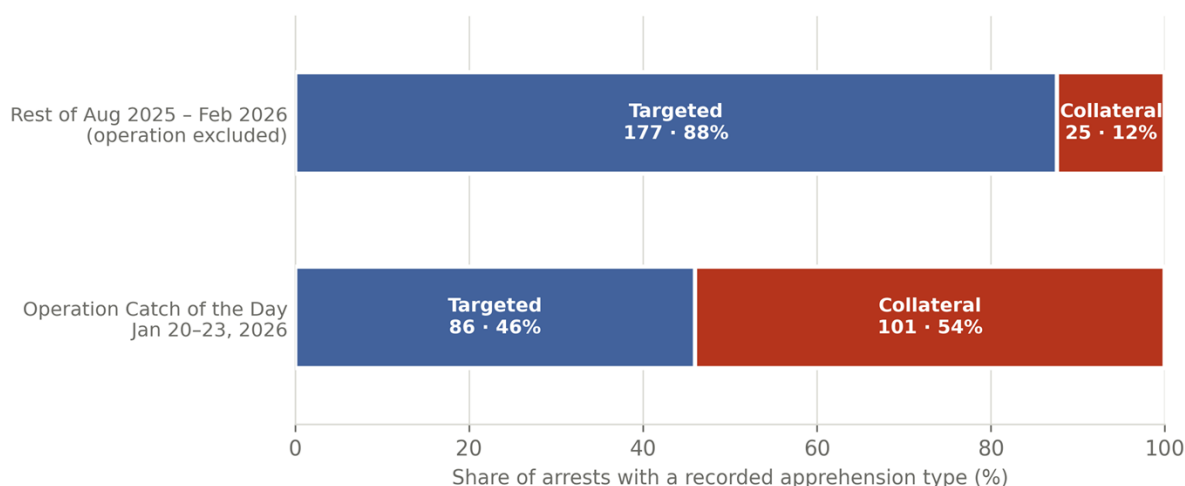
Date	Arrests	In operation
Jan 16, 2026	0	—
Jan 17, 2026	0	—
Jan 18, 2026	0	—
Jan 19, 2026	0	—
Jan 20, 2026	51	Yes
Jan 21, 2026	61	Yes

Jan 22, 2026	44	Yes
Jan 23, 2026	31	Yes
Jan 24, 2026	2	—
Jan 25, 2026	0	—
Jan 26, 2026	1	—
Jan 27, 2026	0	—
Jan 28, 2026	1	—
Jan 29, 2026	0	—
Window total	191	
Operation total	187	

Was the operation targeted?

Figure C2 · Targeted vs. collateral arrests · operation compared with the rest of the period

Collateral arrests, people not previously identified by ICE, rose to 54.0% of arrests during the operation, from 12.4% across August 2025 and February 2026.



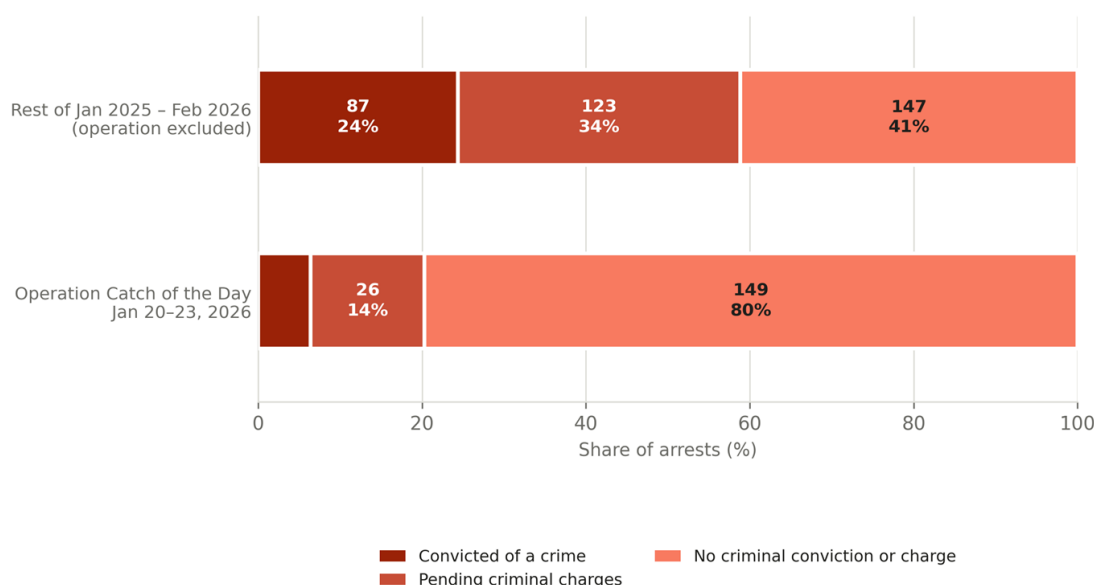
ICE classifies an arrest as targeted when the person was pre-identified before the operation, and collateral when they were encountered incidentally and arrested anyway. ICE has only reported apprehension type since August 2025, so the comparison period begins there; the operation's own arrests are excluded from it, so it is not compared with itself.

Period	Targeted	Collateral	Total	Collateral share
Rest of Aug 2025 – Feb 2026 (operation excluded)	177	25	202	12.4%
Operation Catch of the Day Jan 20–23, 2026	86	101	187	54.0%

Was ICE pursuing serious criminal offenders?

Figure C3 · ICE's own criminality classification · operation compared with the rest of the period

79.7% of people arrested during the operation (149 of 187) had no criminal conviction and no pending charge — up from 41.2% across the rest of the period. Only 12 (6.4%) had a conviction on record.

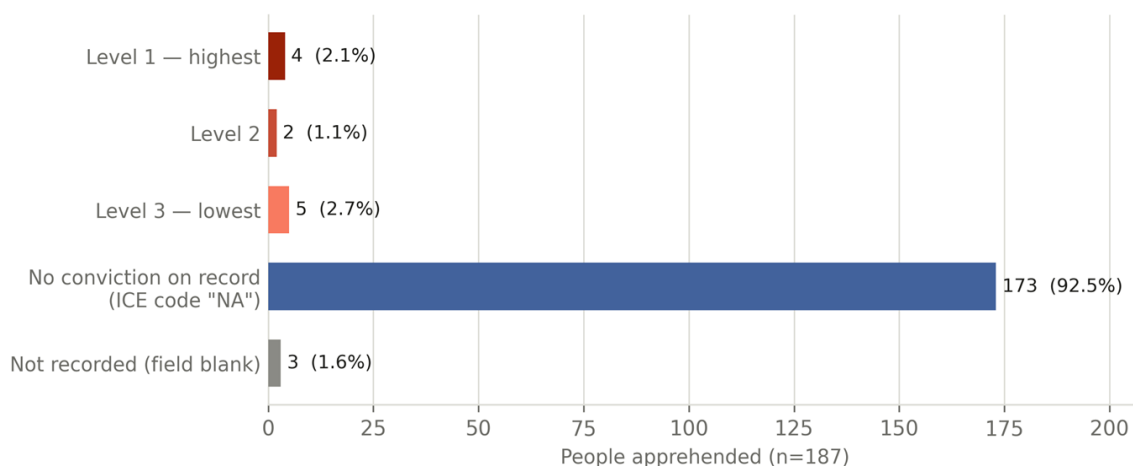


ICE's classification at the moment of arrest. Its own labels are "Convicted Criminal", "Pending Criminal Charges" and "Other Immigration Violator"; the third is relabelled here in plain terms. The comparison period excludes the operation's own arrests.

Period	Convicted of a crime	Pending criminal charges	No criminal conviction or charge	Total
Rest of Jan 2025 – Feb 2026 (operation excluded)	87	123	147	357
Operation Catch of the Day Jan 20–23, 2026	12	26	149	187

Figure C6 · ICE threat level · people apprehended Jan 20–23, 2026 (n=187)

For 92.5% of the people apprehended (173 of 187) ICE recorded a code meaning no criminal conviction on record. Just 4 were rated Level 1, the category reserved for aggravated felonies.



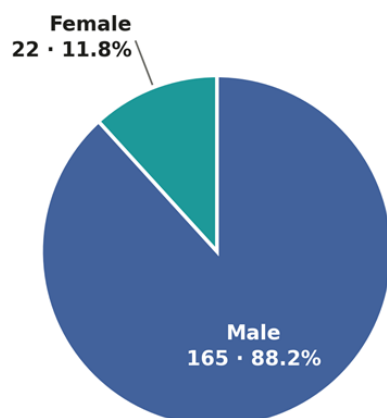
ICE assigns a threat level from 1 to 3 based on criminal convictions: Level 1 for aggravated felonies or two or more felonies, Level 2 for a felony or three or more misdemeanors, Level 3 for lesser convictions. The rating is conviction-based; as such, absent value in the Deportation Data Project codebook is defined as "indicates that ICE has no record of a criminal conviction". ICE writes an explicit "NA" code rather than leaving the field empty, and that code is shown as its own bar here; only 3 records are truly blank. This independently corroborates Figure C3, which puts the no-conviction group at 175 of 187 using a different field.

Threat level	People	Share
Level 1 — highest	4	2.1%
Level 2	2	1.1%
Level 3 — lowest	5	2.7%
No conviction on record (ICE code "NA")	173	92.5%
Not recorded (field blank)	3	1.6%
Total	187	100.0%

Who was apprehended?

Figure C4 · Gender · people apprehended Jan 20–23, 2026 (n=187)

88.2% of the people apprehended during the operation were men (165 of 187).

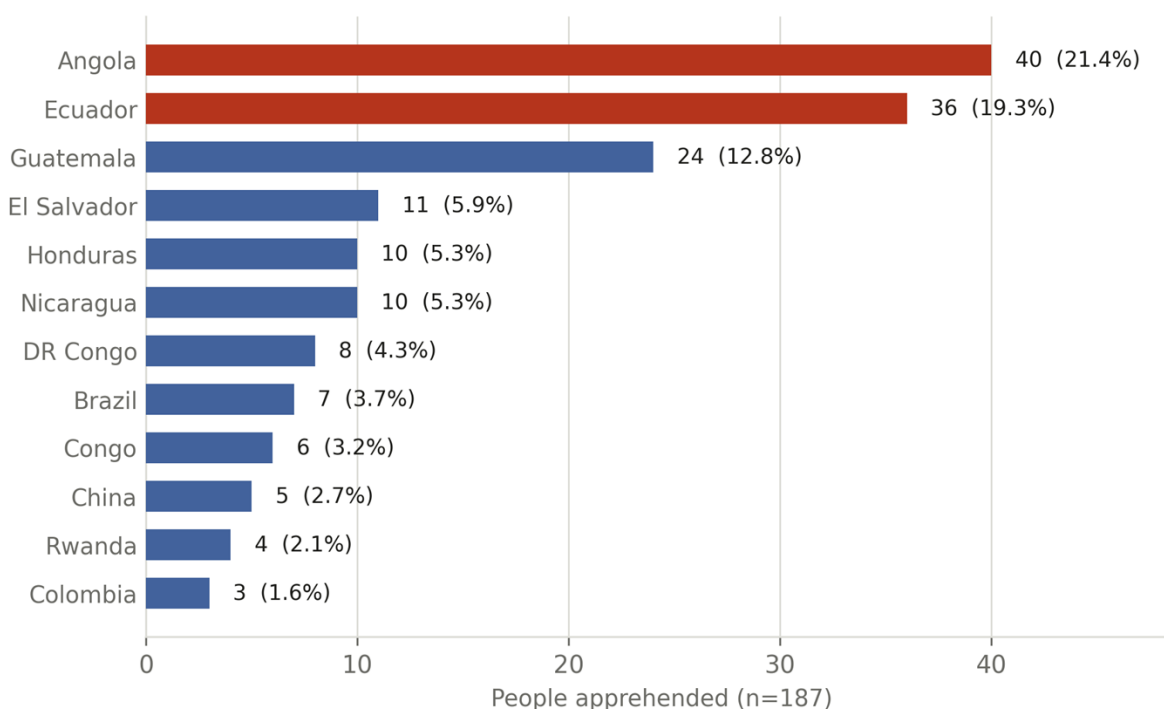


ICE records only a binary male/female value in this dataset.

Gender	People	Share
Male	165	88.2%
Female	22	11.8%
Total	187	100.0%

Figure C5 · Country of origin · people apprehended Jan 20–23, 2026 (n=187)

Angola and Ecuador alone account for 40.6% of the people apprehended (76 of 187).



The 12 most common countries of citizenship out of 30 recorded during the operation. Countries with fewer than 3 people are not charted individually.

Country	People	Share
Angola	40	21.4%
Ecuador	36	19.3%
Guatemala	24	12.8%
El Salvador	11	5.9%
Honduras	10	5.3%
Nicaragua	10	5.3%
DR Congo	8	4.3%
Brazil	7	3.7%
Congo	6	3.2%
China	5	2.7%
Rwanda	4	2.1%
Colombia	3	1.6%
All countries	187	100.0%

EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT F

MIRC Community Quotes Post ICE Killing of Johan

Sebastián Durán Guerrero

Many immigrants come to Maine seeking safety, stability, and a better life. This death has deeply shaken our community's sense of safety. People ask: Is this place, where we have come for protection, still a place we can truly feel safe? Today, many in our community do not feel safe anymore. Many shelter in place, uncertain about what may come and frozen by the sense that daily activities are now a risk. People fear for their families' and neighbors' safety. Below are quotes from MIRC Members and Partners on how they feel about the recent shooting in Biddeford:

"After Johan was shot, I became very afraid. It really changed how safe I feel in my everyday life. I teach yoga..., and I had this big sign outside my yoga space. After the shooting, I took it down because suddenly I felt very exposed. I started thinking, am I also exposing the people who come to my classes? Am I putting them in an unsafe situation by making our space so visible? That fear has stayed with me. Sometimes I don't want to move around as freely as I used to. I think twice about where I go and how visible I am. And as a mother, I am very afraid for my son. When he leaves the house, I find myself checking his location just to make sure he is okay. That is something I do much more now. For me... this shooting... brought fear into very normal parts of my life—my work, my yoga space, my community, and even the simple experience of watching my son leave the house and waiting for him to come home." - **S. Portland**

"We are receiving many more requests for food support delivery from Biddeford now."
Portland

"I have had conversations with my son. I'm scared for him to get his driver's license. I told him to yell 'I'm 16 years old' if he gets pulled over." - **Bangor**

"Some of my British and Irish family are more reluctant to travel to the US. They are told to avoid public gatherings and not get too enmeshed. It has made my family more hesitant to visit. I am definitely more concerned when I travel and move around the state." - **Midcoast Maine**

"For immigrants and refugees across Maine, the past few months have been defined by overwhelming fear and grief. We have watched community members be targeted and taken from everyday spaces: on soccer fields, at grocery stores, and on their way to work. But the tragic killing of Johan Sebastián Durán Guerrero confirmed the deepest terror our community was already carrying: that nowhere feels safe, and that an encounter with ICE can turn deadly." - **Auburn Resident**

"Since Johan's death, life for many of us has felt like a constant tailspin. Sudden loud noises, an unexpected phone call, or a knock at the door sends a shockwave of panic through my chest because I am so terrified for my own family. I have a brother around Johan's age who, like him, is an asylum seeker with a work permit, working hard, filled with hopes and dreams for his future. To see someone so full of promise lost to senseless violence makes the threat feel painfully immediate and close. It forces us to live every single day with the agonizing awareness of what this cruelty is capable of doing to the people we love most." - **Auburn Resident**

Exhibit G

MIRC Biddeford Shooting Policy Demands

The fatal shooting of Johan Sebastián Durán Guerrero requires a credible investigation, public accountability, and concrete measures to prevent similar incidents. These demands focus on actions that local, state, and federal officials have the authority to implement.

Federal policy demands

1. Conduct a separate federal civil-rights investigation

The Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and FBI should determine whether the shooting involved excessive force, deprivation of constitutional rights, obstruction, false statements, or other federal offenses. Federal civil-rights law applies to federal officers acting under color of law. The federal investigation should be separate from ICE's internal review and should:

- Cooperate fully with the Maine Attorney General.
- Preserve and produce all evidence.
- Interview witnesses independently.
- Examine the officer's hiring, suitability review, training, supervision, and prior conduct.
- Publish findings to the extent permitted by law.
- Refer charges where supported by admissible evidence.

2. Establish enforceable ICE use-of-force standards

ICE already has a body-camera directive; the policy need is universal deployment, enforceable activation rules, auditing, preservation, and appropriate disclosure. Congress should condition ICE enforcement funding on:

- Universal body-camera use during public-facing enforcement operations.
- Timely preservation and review of recordings.
- Timely publication of data
- Clear vehicle agency markings and clear officer identification.
- Narrow, documented exceptions to masking and identification requirements.
- Strict limitations on firing at or from moving vehicles.
- Recurring de-escalation and use-of-force training.
- Comprehensive pre-employment background investigations.
- Recurring suitability reviews for armed personnel.
- Independent investigation of deaths, serious injuries, and firearm discharges.
- Documented supervisory review of every other use of force.
- Mandatory discipline and decertification referrals for sustained violations.
- Penalize or terminate contracts for repeated violations.
- Protection against retaliation for lawful observation, recording, or reporting.

3. Fund a functional immigration system

Congress has already provided DHS and ICE with an extraordinary multiyear enforcement windfall. Those funds cannot remain a blank check for expanded arrests, surveillance, detention, and armed enforcement operations. Congress should rescind, transfer, or reprogram unobligated enforcement and detention funds already appropriated and redirect them toward:

- Immigration judges and court personnel.
- Asylum and refugee officers.
- Interpreters and language access.
- USCIS adjudicators and support personnel.
- Legal-orientation and access-to-counsel programs.
- Expand community-based case-management services for individuals who do not present a public-safety risk.
- Refugee reception and integration.
- Workforce, language-learning, and civic-navigation grants.

4. Restore functional humanitarian pathways

The federal government should:

- Restore stable refugee-resettlement capacity.
- Preserve Temporary Protected Status when country conditions warrant it.
- Remove unnecessary asylum fees and procedural barriers.
- Increase asylum adjudication capacity.
- Establish timely, accessible, lawful pathways responding to humanitarian, family, and workforce needs.
- Base humanitarian decisions on statute, evidence, and documented country conditions.
- Provide sufficient language access and understandable application procedures.