



Office of the Attorney General of the State of Illinois
Way Forward Act Annual Compliance Report
2024 Summary Statistics
Civil Rights Bureau of the Illinois Attorney General's Office¹
December 23, 2025

This is the third annual Way Forward Act Compliance Report by the Illinois Attorney General's Office ("OAG"). This report summarizes the information received from state and local law enforcement agencies on their compliance with the Illinois TRUST and VOICES Acts for the 2024 calendar year. The report also offers a brief overview of the OAG Civil Rights Bureau's investigative and enforcement activity under the Way Forward Act. Accompanying this report is a set of detailed data appendices (in Excel format) that contain each law enforcement agency's 2024 compliance data. Information from these appendices may be downloaded from OAG's Law Enforcement and Immigration webpage: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Safer-Communities/Resources-for-Law-Enforcement/Law-Enforcement-And-Immigration/>.

As detailed in this year's report, highlights include:

- **Continued high rates of reporting:** 824 of approximately 960 Illinois law enforcement agencies submitted data for 2024, including 99 of 102 county sheriff's departments.² While the reporting rate slightly declined from 2023,³ the 2024 reporting rate continues to exceed the rates for other state reporting requirements.
- **Most U- and T-visa certification requests granted:** Across the state, 168 agencies reported receiving a combined total of nearly 5,500 U- and T-visa certification requests

¹ This report was prepared by Civil Rights Bureau Chief Laurie Elkin, Assistant Attorneys General Christina Beeler, Alexandra Reed, and Angelys Torres McBride, and Law Clerk Caleb Lazar, with data analysis support from Data Analyst/Statistician Franklin Joseph. This analysis reflects the information received and processed by OAG as of July 1, 2025, and may be subject to correction or change. Each reporting law enforcement agency is responsible for certifying the accuracy of its own data upon submission to OAG.

² There is no official list of all law enforcement agencies within the state of Illinois or their contact information. For the inaugural Way Forward Act reporting year in 2022, the Civil Rights Bureau used state and federal data sources to compile a contact database which currently includes approximately 960 law enforcement agencies in Illinois. The Civil Rights Bureau regularly updates the database as it receives information regarding changes in a agency personnel and contact information, as well as agency mergers, dissolutions, and/or closures. For example, the Civil Rights Bureau received information from 25 municipalities in 2024 indicating that their respective law enforcement agencies had disbanded or merged with other agencies.

³ In 2023, 865 Illinois law enforcement agencies submitted their data. See Ill. Att'y Gen., *Way Forward Act Annual Compliance Report, 2023 Summary Statistics* 1, <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Page-Attachments/2024.12.10%202023%20WFA%20Public%20Report%20FINAL.pdf> (on file with OAG) [hereinafter 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report].

for 2024, up from a total of approximately 3,200 requests in 2023. Agencies reported granting 85% of these requests in 2024, as compared to 87% in 2023 and just 64% in 2022.

- **No action on most immigration detainers, civil immigration warrants, and other civil immigration enforcement-related requests:** Illinois agencies reported receiving significantly more immigration detainers and civil immigration warrants⁴ in 2024 as compared to 2023,⁵ but received fewer other civil immigration enforcement-related requests from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”).⁶ Consistent with the TRUST Act, the vast majority of agencies that reported receiving civil immigration detainers or warrants or other civil immigration enforcement-related requests from DHS confirmed that they took no action in response. Four agencies reported transferring at least one individual into DHS (including U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”)) custody after receiving a detainer or warrant. The TRUST Act prohibits transfers to federal immigration agents’ custody unless there is a federal criminal warrant.⁷

I. Background

Law enforcement has long recognized that a strong relationship with the community encourages individuals who have been victims of or witnesses to a crime to cooperate with the police. Building trust is particularly crucial in immigrant communities where residents may be reluctant to engage with their local police department if they are fearful that such contact could result in deportation for themselves, their family, or their neighbors.⁸ This is true of not only people who may be concerned about their own immigration status, but also U.S. citizens who may be

⁴ An “immigration detainer” is “a request to a State or local law enforcement agency to provide notice of release or maintain custody of an individual based on an alleged violation of a civil immigration law,” and “civil immigration warrant” means “any document that is not approved or ordered by a judge that can form the basis for an individual’s arrest or detention for a civil immigration enforcement purpose.” 5 ILCS 805/10. The term “civil immigration warrant” does not include any criminal warrant. *Id.*

⁵ In 2024, agencies saw an approximately 115% increase in detainers or warrants received by 22% more agencies. In 2023, 523 detainers or warrants were reported by 27 agencies statewide; 1,125 detainers or warrants were reported by 33 agencies statewide in 2024.

⁶ 2024 reporting reflected an approximate 10% decrease from 2023 with respect to other civil immigration-related requests from federal immigration authorities (452 requests in 2024, as compared to 503 in 2023).

⁷ See 5 ILCS 805/15(a), (h)(3). The Madison County Sheriff’s Office was responsible for most of the 2024 reported transfers of individuals into DHS custody following a civil immigration detainer or warrant. As explained in Section II.B. of this Report, following an investigation by OAG, the Madison County Sheriff’s Office confirmed that it has not transferred any individuals into DHS custody based on a civil immigration detainer or warrant since November 15, 2024.

⁸ See Min Xie & Eric P. Baumer, *Neighborhood Immigrant Concentration and Violent Crime Reporting to the Police: A Multilevel Analysis of Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey*, 57 CRIMINOLOGY 249–52, 254–55 (2019) (observing lower rates of violence reporting in newer immigrant communities “consistent with theoretical arguments that emphasize” barriers faced by residents of immigrant neighborhoods in seeking police help).

worried about their parents, children, or other family members who immigrated to the United States.

With this goal in mind, Illinois law enforcement agencies are subject to two important state laws designed to build trust with immigrant communities:

- The Illinois TRUST Act (“TRUST Act”) helps bolster community trust and cooperation by affirming that law enforcement agencies in Illinois are largely prohibited from participating in non-criminal immigration enforcement. *See* 5 ILCS 805/5.
- The Voices of Immigrant Communities Empowering Survivors Act (“VOICES Act”) sets forth specific procedures that Illinois law enforcement officers must follow to support immigrants victimized by violent crime or human trafficking who help law enforcement investigate or prosecute criminal activity and are seeking U- or T-visa certification. *See* 5 ILCS 825/1.

In 2021, the Illinois General Assembly expanded the protections and obligations in both the TRUST Act and the VOICES Act through a new law, the Way Forward Act. Among other things, the Way Forward Act tasks OAG with investigating possible violations and enforcing compliance with both the TRUST Act and the VOICES Act. To ensure compliance, the Way Forward Act also requires each law enforcement agency in Illinois to provide an annual report to OAG containing information related to its compliance with the TRUST Act and the VOICES Act.

The information collected by OAG under the Way Forward Act falls into three categories: (1) requests from federal immigration authorities regarding civil enforcement, (2) immigration detainers and civil immigration warrants, and (3) requests for certification forms for U- and T-visas. Requests from federal immigration authorities include any request from DHS, including requests from ICE, related to participation, support, or assistance in any immigration agent’s civil enforcement operation.⁹

Each law enforcement agency must collect all required reporting information on a calendar year basis (January 1 through December 31 of each year), and report that information to OAG the following March 1. Compliance with the Act’s reporting requirements is mandatory, and failing to submit a report or submitting an incomplete report is a violation of state law.¹⁰ OAG has

⁹ For additional information on reporting requirements, *see* Ill. Att’y Gen., *Illinois TRUST Act and VOICES Act Annual Reporting, Instructions for Law Enforcement Agencies*, <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/rights/Way+Forward+Act+Reporting+Instructions+for+LEAs.pdf> (on file with OAG) (last visited Oct. 29, 2025).

¹⁰ 5 ILCS 805/25, 5 ILCS 825/20.

statutory authority to conduct investigations and seek legal remedies for violations of the Way Forward Act.¹¹

II. Compliance Reporting for 2024 and Data Analysis

In the third reporting year since the passage of the Way Forward Act, the Civil Rights Bureau's efforts helped maintain the high level of compliance in statewide law enforcement Way Forward Act reporting. In 2024, 824 of approximately 960 Illinois law enforcement agencies submitted an annual compliance report, including 99 of the 102 county sheriff's departments. Although the reporting rate was slightly higher in 2023,¹² these numbers continue to exceed the law enforcement reporting rates for other comparable statewide annual reporting requirements, such as the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program¹³ and the Illinois Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Study.¹⁴

Significantly more agencies submitted timely reports for 2024 compared to previous reporting years. Approximately 639, or 78%, of agencies that reported 2024 data did so by the March 1 deadline, compared to about 56% of reporting agencies that met the deadline for 2023. A list of non-reporting entities for calendar year 2024 is provided at the end of this report.¹⁵

Each reporting law enforcement agency is responsible for certifying the accuracy of its own data upon submission to OAG. Below are some summary statistics based on OAG's analysis of the 2024 data provided by reporting law enforcement agencies.

A. U- & T-Visa Certification Requests

In 2024, 168 law enforcement agencies in Illinois reported receiving at least one request to complete a U- or T-visa certification form for an immigrant crime victim. This number is slightly down from the 172 agencies that reported receiving at least one such request in 2023.¹⁶ By contrast, the cumulative number of reported certification requests increased dramatically, from 3,229 total

¹¹ 5 ILCS 805/30, 5 ILCS 825/30.

¹² See note 3.

¹³ For 2024, 767 law enforcement agencies reported required crime statistics to the Illinois State Police. ILL. STATE POLICE, *Crime in Illinois Online*, <https://ilucr.nibrs.com/CrimePublication/CrimeinIllinois> (on file with OAG) (last visited Oct. 29, 2025).

¹⁴ For 2024, 789 law enforcement agencies reported required traffic and/or pedestrian stop data to the Illinois Department of Transportation. ILL. DEP'T OF TRANSP., *Illinois Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Study 2024 Annual Report: Traffic Stop Analysis 1* (2024), <https://idot.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idot/documents/transportation-system/reports/safety/traffic-stop-studies/2024%20Illinois%20Traffic%20Stop%20Study%20-%20Part%20I.pdf> (on file with OAG).

¹⁵ The list of non-reporting entities for calendar year 2024 reflects agencies whose reports were not received on or before July 1, 2025. OAG received 2 additional reports after July 1, 2025, and before the publication date of this report.

¹⁶ This difference may be due to reporting failures, as 824 Illinois law enforcement agencies submitted data for 2024, while 865 submitted data in 2023. See note 3 and accompanying text.

requests in 2023 to 5,484 requests in 2024.¹⁷ This may be due—at least in part—to improved recordkeeping and reporting procedures, rather than an actual increase in certification requests. Notably, the Chicago Police Department, which receives the majority of certification requests for the state, reported receiving nearly double the number of certification requests in 2024 as compared to 2023.¹⁸

Federal law affords immigrant survivors of violent crimes and human trafficking the opportunity to apply for temporary humanitarian immigration relief—in the form of a U or T visa—if, among other requirements, they cooperate with reasonable requests for assistance from law enforcement in investigating or prosecuting those crimes.¹⁹ To establish eligibility for a U or T visa, an immigrant crime victim generally must obtain a certification from the law enforcement agency that investigated or prosecuted the crime that describes their level of helpfulness to law enforcement. The certification request process offers an important opportunity for law enforcement agencies to build trust with local immigrant communities and reinforce the importance of reporting and assisting in the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. The timely and lawful completion of U- and T-visa certification requests therefore serves an important public safety function.

At the state level, the VOICES Act specifies the procedures that law enforcement and all other certifying agencies in Illinois must follow upon receiving a request for completion of a U- or T-visa certification form.²⁰ Under most circumstances, the VOICES Act requires certifying agencies to complete a U- or T-visa certification form for a victim of qualifying criminal activity²¹ within 90 business days of receiving the certification request.²² A certifying agency may deny a certification request only if it determines that the requester was not a victim of qualifying criminal activity or that the qualifying criminal activity was not “detected, investigated, or prosecuted” by the agency.

In 2024, Illinois law enforcement agencies reported responding to 5,429 of the 5,484 certification requests—a 99.0% response rate. This is a slight decrease from 2023’s 99.7% response rate but remains above the 96.2% response rate in 2022.²³ The vast majority of these

¹⁷ See 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3, at 4–5.

¹⁸ Compare 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3, at 4 (1841 certification requests), with Table 1, *infra* p. 5 (3670 certification requests).

¹⁹ See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(a)(15)(T)–(U).

²⁰ See 5 ILCS 825/1–825/30.

²¹ “‘Qualifying criminal activity’ means any activity, regardless of the stage of detection, investigation, or prosecution, designated in Section 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of Title 8 of the United States Code, any implementing federal regulations, supplementary information, guidance, and instructions.” 5 ILCS 825/5.

²² 5 ILCS 825/10(d).

²³ 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3, at 4; Ill. Att’y Gen., *Way Forward Act Annual Compliance Report, 2022 Preliminary Summary Statistics* 3, <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Page->

responses were timely (completed within the 90-business-day deadline); the overall overdue percentage was 2.89% across all reporting agencies.

As in 2022 and 2023, agencies in Illinois reported granting most certification requests. Specifically, agencies reported granting 84.7% of the requests they received in 2024, slightly down from the 87% approval rate in 2023 but remaining up from the 64% approval rate in 2022.²⁴

The Chicago Police Department (“CPD”), which is the agency that receives the most certification requests annually, reported granting 86.9% of their certification requests in 2024, down from the 92% approval rating in 2023 but higher than in 2022, when it granted fewer than half of such requests.²⁵ OAG opened an investigation into CPD’s compliance with the VOICES Act in January 2023; CPD has made a number of revisions to its VOICES Act directives during the course of this ongoing investigation.²⁶

Table 1

2024 U- and T-Visa Certification Requests Reported to OAG	Requests reported as received	Requests reported as granted	Approval rate
All reporting agencies	5,484	4,648	84.8%
Chicago PD	3,670	3,188	86.9%
All reporting agencies, other than Chicago PD	1,814	1,460	80.5%

Over the past year, OAG’s Civil Rights Bureau has provided training and other technical assistance to help Illinois law enforcement agencies ensure their responses to U- and T-visa certification requests are timely and otherwise compliant with all VOICES Act requirements; this includes ensuring that certification requests are not denied for reasons not permitted under the Act. Notably, the 2024 Way Forward Act reports submitted by agencies previously contacted or investigated by OAG regarding potential VOICES Act violations²⁷ show significant improvement

Attachments/WFA2022summaryreport.pdf (on file with OAG) [hereinafter 2022 Way Forward Act Compliance Report].

²⁴ 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3, at 4; 2022 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 17, at 3.

²⁵ 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3 at 4–5.

²⁶ See CHI. POLICE DEP’T, *T Visa and U Visa Nonimmigrant Status Certification*, Special Order S02-06 (Mar. 24, 2025), <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6153> (on file with OAG).

²⁷ These include the Joliet Police Department (OAG investigation completed and Findings Letter issued in August 2024), the Chicago Heights Police Department (OAG investigation completed and Assurance of Voluntary Compliance signed in December 2024), and the Crestwood Police Department (OAG compliance letter sent and technical assistance provided in November 2024).

with respect to certification request response times and recordkeeping following OAG's interventions.

Overall, most law enforcement agencies in Illinois have demonstrated a commitment to compliance with the requirements of the VOICES Act and a recognition of the value U- and T-visa certifications provide to public safety and community trust. OAG's Civil Rights Bureau will continue providing technical assistance to law enforcement and investigating and addressing issues with VOICES Act compliance as they arise.

B. Immigration Detainers and Civil Immigration Warrants

In 2024, 33 Illinois agencies reported receiving immigration detainers or civil immigration warrants. The TRUST Act prohibits local and state law enforcement agencies in Illinois from complying with immigration detainers or civil immigration warrants.²⁸ It is a violation of state law for law enforcement agents to detain someone, or extend a detention, for the purpose of cooperating with ICE on an immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant—doing so could expose agencies to civil liability.²⁹ The Act further prohibits law enforcement agencies from transferring any person into an immigration agent's custody unless presented with a federal criminal warrant or otherwise required by federal law.³⁰

In 2024, 33 agencies reported receiving a total of 1,125 immigration detainers and civil immigration warrants, which is a significant increase from the 27 agencies that reported receiving a total of 523 such detainers and warrants received in 2023.³¹ As was the case with U- and T-visa certification request numbers, this increase in detainers and warrants received may be attributable in part to better recordkeeping by reporting agencies.

²⁸ 5 ILCS 805/15. In some states, state or local law enforcement agencies may enter into formal agreements with the federal government to assist with civil immigration enforcement, including by detaining people who have allegedly violated federal civil immigration law. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a)(10)–(11). Illinois law, however, prohibits law enforcement agencies and officials from entering into “any contract . . . or any other agreement to house or detain individuals for federal civil immigration violations.” 5 ILCS 805/15(g)(1); *see also* *McHenry Cnty. v. Raoul*, 574 F. Supp. 3d 571, 582 (N.D. Ill. 2021), *aff'd sub nom.*, *McHenry Cnty. v. Raoul*, 44 F.4th 581 (7th Cir. 2022) (“The State . . . has decided its political subdivisions . . . can no longer enter Section 1103(a)(11)(B) agreements and must terminate any existing such agreements. This is a valid exercise of the State’s sovereign authority . . .”).

²⁹ *See* 5 ILCS 805/15(a) (stating that law enforcement “shall not detain or continue to detain any individual solely on the basis of any immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant or otherwise comply with an immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant”); 5 ILCS 805/15(b) (stating that law enforcement “shall not stop, arrest, search, detain, or continue to detain a person solely based on an individual’s citizenship or immigration status.”); *see also* *Galarza v. Szalczyk*, 745 F.3d 634, 645 (3rd Cir. 2014) (holding that civil ICE detainers are only requests—not requirements—and that state and local law enforcement may be sued under the Fourth Amendment); *Villars v. Kubiakowski*, 45 F. Supp. 3d 791, 801–03 (N.D. Ill. 2014) (denying motions to dismiss and finding that plaintiff had stated a claim where law enforcement officers held plaintiff post-bond on civil ICE detainer).

³⁰ 5 ILCS 815(h)(3).

³¹ 2023 Way Forward Act Compliance Report, *supra* note 3, at 6.

Receipt of a detainer or warrant does not mean that the agency ultimately complied with it. Illinois agencies did, however, report transferring individuals to the custody of ICE or Homeland Security Investigations following a receipt of a civil immigration detainer or warrant on 24 separate instances: the Madison County Sheriff's Office ("MCSO") reported 18 such transfers³²; the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office reported three; the Kane County Sheriff's Office reported two; and the Grundy County Sheriff's Office reported one. After opening an investigation into MCSO's compliance with the TRUST Act, OAG received confirmation from MCSO that it has not transferred any individuals into DHS custody on the basis of a civil immigration detainer or warrant since November 15, 2024.

C. Requests from Federal Immigration Authorities

36 Illinois agencies reported receiving other types of requests from federal immigration authorities regarding civil enforcement; these agencies reported rejecting or ignoring the majority of such requests. Under the TRUST Act, state and local law enforcement typically may provide assistance to immigration authorities only if presented with a federal criminal warrant or otherwise required by a specific federal law.³³ The Act also generally prohibits sharing information with federal immigration agents, with limited exceptions.³⁴

In 2024, 36 agencies reported to OAG that they received a request from federal immigration authorities related to participation, support, or assistance in a civil enforcement operation. Out of 452 reported requests, these agencies reported approving 26 (5.75%). By comparison, in 2023 Illinois agencies reported approving 11.5% of a total of 503 requests.³⁵ Most approved requests appear to have been requests for information under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"). The TRUST Act does not prevent local law enforcement from providing public records with appropriate redactions as required by FOIA in response to a FOIA request from a federal immigration agent, in the same way that local law enforcement must respond to FOIA requests from any other requester.

³² OAG concluded its investigation into Madison County Sheriff's Office's ("MCSO") compliance with the TRUST Act in September 2025. During its investigation, OAG ensured MCSO understands the TRUST Act's prohibitions and is set up for future compliance success.

³³ 5 ILCS 805/15(h).

³⁴ 5 ILCS 805/15(h)(6)-(7). Nothing in the TRUST Act prohibits a law enforcement officer from voluntarily sharing citizenship or immigration status information, if known. 5 ILCS 805/5 (discussing "information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual under Sections 1373 and 1644 of Title 8 of the United States Code"). Additionally, providing public information or public records in response to a federal immigration agent's request does not generally conflict with the TRUST Act and may be required by other applicable laws such as the Illinois FOIA statute. *See, e.g.*, 5 ILCS 140/2.15 (governing public release of arrest reports and criminal history information under Illinois FOIA).

³⁵ 2023 Way Forward Act Report, *supra* note 3, at 6.

III. Conclusion

Ensuring compliance with the TRUST and VOICES Acts is now more important than ever. In recent months, Illinois—and the Chicago area in particular—has seen a marked and discouraging increase in community distrust of state and local police based on perceived collaboration with federal immigration agents during DHS’s civil immigration enforcement surge (“Operation Midway Blitz”); this has led to measurable decreases in 9-1-1 calls in immigrant communities,³⁶ jeopardizing safety for *all* community members. The Tenth Amendment prevents the federal government from commandeering state and local law enforcement in Illinois for federal civil immigration efforts. Together, the TRUST and VOICES Acts aim to keep Illinois law enforcement focused on fighting crime in Illinois and to encourage *all* crime victims and witnesses, regardless of immigration status, to help law enforcement do just that.

The Annual Way Forward Act reports serve as an important compliance and accountability tool. More detailed data from individual agencies’ 2024 reports can be found in the appendices.

OAG’s Civil Rights Bureau encourages law enforcement agencies and members of the public to continue to reach out with questions, concerns, or additional information regarding TRUST Act and VOICES Act compliance. The Civil Rights Bureau cannot provide law enforcement agencies or officials with legal advice but does maintain resources and staff to provide technical assistance.

The Civil Rights Bureau’s webpage, including information on filing a complaint about a TRUST Act or VOICES Act issue, can be found at: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Rights-of-the-People/civil-rights/>. You may also contact the Civil Rights Bureau directly by emailing civilrights@ilag.gov.

Additional information for law enforcement agencies can be found at the below link: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Safer-Communities/Resources-for-Law-Enforcement/Law-Enforcement-And-Immigration/>.

³⁶ Sam Charles, “Operation Midway Blitz linked to dip in 911 calls, especially in Little Village,” *Chicago Tribune* (Nov. 3, 2025), <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2025/11/03/911-calls-midway-blitz-little-village/>.

IV. Non-Reporting Agencies for 2024 (as of July 1, 2025)

Non-Reporting County Sheriff's Offices for 2024

1. Alexander County Sheriff's Office
2. Sangamon County Sheriff's Office
3. Winnebago County Sheriff's Office

Non-Reporting Municipal Police Departments for 2024

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Abingdon | 35. Elkhurst | 68. Leland Grove | 101. Saint Francisville |
| 2. Albany | 36. Elmhurst | 69. Lenzburg | 102. Saint Jacob |
| 3. Alpha | 37. Elmwood | 70. Liberty | 103. Seneca |
| 4. Aroma Park | 38. Elsay | 71. Lostant | 104. Shawneetown |
| 5. Ashkum | 39. Enfield | 72. Ludlow | 105. Sheffield |
| 6. Avon | 40. Ewing | 73. Lyndon | 106. Shelbyville |
| 7. Bath | 41. Fairbury | 74. Mansfield | 107. Sheldon |
| 8. Bayview Gardens | 42. Fairview | 75. Marine | 108. Sheridan |
| 9. Beardstown | 43. Fillmore | 76. Markham | 109. Sidell |
| 10. Bradford | 44. Fithian | 77. McClure | 110. South Chicago |
| 11. Broadview | 45. Freeburg | 78. Mendota | Heights |
| 12. Brocton | 46. Freeman Spur | 79. Milan | 111. Southern View |
| 13. Brooklyn | 47. Freeport Park | 80. Mount Vernon | 112. Spaulding |
| 14. Buda | District | 81. Nashville | 113. Stewardson |
| 15. Bushnell | 48. German Valley | 82. Neoga | 114. Stickney |
| 16. Cairo | 49. Gibson City | 83. Niantic | 115. Summerfield |
| 17. Camp Point | 50. Grand Tower | 84. Oakwood Hills | 116. Taylor Springs |
| 18. Capitol Airport | 51. Grant Park | 85. Oakwood | 117. Thayer |
| 19. Carterville | 52. Greenup | 86. Oquawka | 118. Valier |
| 20. Centreville | 53. Hamilton | 87. Orient | 119. Valmeyer |
| 21. Cherry | 54. Hampshire | 88. Orion | 120. Viola |
| 22. Chesterfield | 55. Hardin | 89. Peoria Park District | 121. Virginia |
| 23. Columbia | 56. Hillsdale | 90. Percy | 122. Washington Park |
| 24. Cowden | 57. Hometown | 91. Phoenix | 123. Waterloo |
| 25. Creal Springs | 58. Hurst | 92. Pittsburg | 124. Wayne City |
| 26. Dakota | 59. Irving | 93. Plymouth | 125. Williamson |
| 27. DeKalb | 60. Irvington | 94. Prairie Du Rocher | 126. Wilsonville |
| 28. Dolton | 61. Johnston City | 95. Rankin | 127. Winchester |
| 29. Dongola | 62. Jonesboro | 96. Robbins | 128. Winslow |
| 30. Dowell | 63. Kilbourne | 97. Rock Falls | 129. Witt |
| 31. Du Quoin | 64. Kincaid | 98. Round Lake | 130. Woodland |
| 32. East Saint Louis | 65. Kinmundy | Heights | 131. Wyoming |
| 33. Easton | 66. La Moille | 99. Royalton | 132. Zeigler |
| 34. El Paso | 67. Leaf River | 100. Rutland | |

V. List of Data Appendices for 2024

Appendix A: U- and T-visa certification request data for each agency that reported receiving at least one request in 2024

Appendix B: Civil immigration detainer and warrant data for each agency that reported receiving at least one detainer or warrant in 2024

Appendix C: Data on requests from federal immigration authorities for each agency that reported receiving at least one such request in 2024

Appendix D: List of agencies that reported receiving no U- or T-visa certification requests, no civil immigration detainers or warrants, and/or no requests from federal immigration authorities in 2024