

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANOSH AHMED,  
MOHAMMED SIRAJUDEEN,  
aka "SIRAJ,"  
MAHMOOD SAMI KHAN,  
aka "SAMI," and  
SUHAIB AHMAD CHAUDHRY,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:25-cr-00321

Hon. Sharon Johnson Coleman

**ANOSH AHMED'S MOTION TO JOIN KHAN'S MOTION TO DISMISS WITH  
PREJUDICE OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING  
BASED UPON PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT IN THE GRAND JURY**

Dr. Anosh Ahmed moves to join and adopt Mahmood Sami Khan's Motion to Dismiss with Prejudice or in the Alternative, for an Evidentiary Hearing Based Upon Prosecutorial Misconduct in the Grand Jury (Dkt. 100). In support of his motion, Dr. Ahmed states as follows:

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

On May 21, 2026, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois personally appeared to dismiss all charges against the defendants in *United States v. Rabbitt* on the eve of trial after significant misconduct tainted the grand jury proceedings. *See* 25-cr-693 (N.D. Ill., May 21, 2026), Dkt. 186. The *Rabbitt* Court emphasized the severity of the misconduct, stating she had "never seen the types of prosecutorial behavior before a grand jury that [she] saw in those transcripts." Transcript at 22:16–18, *United States v. Rabbitt*, 25-cr-693 (N.D. Ill., May 21, 2026), Dkt. 187, publicly available at <https://blockclubchicago.org/2026/05/22/full-transcript-judge-discusses-prosecutors-errors-in-broadview-protester-case/>. This misconduct included excusing

jurors who disagreed with the Government's case, improper prosecutorial communications of a substantive nature with grand jurors outside the grand jury room, and improper prosecutorial vouching by a "20-years-plus senior [Assistant U.S. Attorney] veteran." *Id.* at 31:5–7.

The U.S. Attorney subsequently released a statement that the U.S. Attorney's Office was investigating the grand jury proceedings involving the *Rabbitt* prosecution team. *See* Jon Seidel, Chicago U.S. Attorney Says He's Reviewing Other Cases That Might Have Been Tainted Like The 'Broadview Six', ChicagoSun Times (May 22, 2026), <https://chicago.suntimes.com/crime/2026/05/22/broadview-six-federal-prosecutors-misconduct-tainted-cases-reviewed>. Based on this statement, on May 26, 2026, Dr. Ahmed's counsel emailed the Government requesting confirmation as to whether it intended to investigate the indictments returned against Dr. Ahmed. *See* Exhibit A at Exhibit 1.

Later that same day, Khan filed a motion to dismiss the indictment. Dr. Ahmed and his counsel learned for the first time through the motion that the same grand jury that indicted the defendants in *Rabbitt* returned the indictment in this matter, that the Government had investigated the grand jury proceedings in this matter, and that the Government subsequently decided to provide the grand jury transcripts to Khan and Chaudhry following its investigation. Dkt. 100 at 9–10. The motion—and Chaudhry's subsequent motion to adopt—identified eight different types of misconduct by the Government. The misconduct included: "(1) repeated personal vouching for witnesses and the strength of the government's case; (2) treatment of the indictment as a foregone conclusion and assurances about post-indictment events; (3) inflammatory characterizations of the defendants, including name-calling and folk-wisdom metaphors; (4) disclosure of extra-record information including off-the-record negotiations with a subject's counsel; (5) familiarity and rapport-building with the grand jurors that compromised their independent role; (6) disclosure of

related charging decisions, including the flight of one subject to Dubai and the prosecution of another in a related matter; (7) mischaracterizations of legal principles upon which the undersigned defendants were ultimately indicted; and (8) mischaracterization of evidence specific to the undersigned defendant in a way that compromises the integrity of the evidence.” *See id.* at 14; *see also* Dkt. 101 at 2.

The next day, on May 27, the U.S. Attorney issued another press release, stating that “divergent practices” in the grand jury “have existed across the Office for decades, including from one Assistant U.S. Attorney to another as well as from one generation to the next.” *See* May 27, 2026 Press Release, U.S. Attorney’s Office, Northern District of Illinois, [United States Attorney Andrew S. Boutros Announces Sweeping Reforms to Internal Grand Jury Practices and Disclosures; Remediation Plan Includes Most Substantial and Significant Changes in Decades](https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndil/pr/united-states-attorney-andrew-s-boutros-announces-sweeping-reforms-internal-grand-jury) (May 27, 2026), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndil/pr/united-states-attorney-andrew-s-boutros-announces-sweeping-reforms-internal-grand-jury>. These “divergent practices” led the U.S. Attorney to announce he was undertaking “sweeping internal reforms,” including “increased and expanded education about grand jury presentations, including extensive, deep-dive training from national experts outside the Office” and “swift action related to internal personnel matters.” *Id.*

On May 28, 2026, counsel for Dr. Ahmed requested that the Government share the grand jury transcripts it provided to Khan and Chaudhry and preserve any documents related to the grand jury proceedings in this matter. *See* Exhibit A. The Government has not yet provided Dr. Ahmed’s counsel with its position as to whether it will share the transcripts. And since Dr. Ahmed’s counsel thus does not have the transcripts, counsel has not yet had the opportunity to review the transcripts to evaluate if any other misconduct specific to Dr. Ahmed occurred in the grand jury proceedings.

Dr. Ahmed appears and brings this motion now, as his understanding of the misconduct in this case relied on publicly available filings and media reporting. Dr. Ahmed wants to make the record that it is his position that if the Court decides to dismiss the indictment at issue here, it should do so as to all defendants, including Dr. Ahmed.

### **ARGUMENT<sup>1</sup>**

#### **I. The Court should dismiss the indictment with prejudice.**

“The prosecutor’s responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for its consideration.” U.S. Dep’t of Just., Just. Manual § 9-11.010. Importantly, “[i]n discharging [her] responsibilities [to the grand jury], the prosecutor must be scrupulously fair to all witnesses and must do nothing to inflame or otherwise improperly influence the grand jurors.” *Id.* The reason for this is clear: “The United States Attorney[’s] . . . interest . . . in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done . . . . It is as much his duty to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one.” *Berger v. U.S.*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935). The *Rabbitt* Court reiterated this longstanding position: “[The Department of Justice’s] sole goal is to do justice. [Its] client is justice itself.” *Rabbitt*, 25-cr-693, May 21, 2026 Tr. at 23:21-25.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ahmed anticipates that the Government will ask the Court to dismiss this motion without considering its merits under the fugitive disentitlement doctrine. But “[t]he sanction of disentitlement is most severe.” *Degen v. U.S.*, 517 U.S. 820, 828 (1996). The Seventh Circuit recognizes that disentitlement is a discretionary doctrine courts must apply sparingly. *Gutierrez-Almazan v. Gonzales*, 453 F.3d 956, 957 (7th Cir. 2006). For business and other reasons, Dr. Ahmed traveled from the United States before any indictment was returned against him. His return to the United States was delayed because of several significant family health issues. When confronted with a similar situation where a defendant left the United States before an indictment was returned, the Seventh Circuit declined to apply the fugitive disentitlement doctrine. *See U.S. v. Bokhari*, 757 F.3d 664, 672 (7th Cir. 2014). Considering the serious misconduct in the grand jury proceedings which undercut the validity of the indictment here, the Court should exercise its discretion and *decline* to apply the fugitive disentitlement doctrine should the Government so request.

The Government failed in its duty to the grand jury here. As noted, the undersigned counsel has not independently reviewed the transcripts because the Government has not provided the transcripts as of the date of this motion. Nevertheless, there is no question that the misconduct described in Khan’s motion to dismiss—vouching for evidence and witnesses, mischaracterizing the law and the facts, and making inflammatory characterizations about the defendants—improperly influenced and inflamed the grand jury, thus tainting the grand jury proceedings for any defendants indicted (including Dr. Ahmed). *See* Dkt. 100 at 14. The Government recognized this when it chose to dismiss with prejudice the charges against the *Rabbitt* defendants.

The Government’s misconduct here was not isolated. The Government’s actions replicated misconduct displayed in the *Rabbitt* case—a fact that the Government itself recognized when it disclosed the misconduct to Khan’s and Chaudhry’s counsel. *See id.* at 9; *see also Rabbitt*, 25-cr-693, May 21, 2026 Tr. at 22:23–25. Coupled with additional examples of grand jury misconduct affecting other matters in the Northern District of Illinois that Khan identified in his motion, the record is straightforward—these “divergent practices” “have existed across the Office for decades, including from one Assistant U.S. Attorney to another as well as from one generation to the next.” *See* May 27, 2026 Press Release.

The grand jury misconduct described by Khan and Chaudhry warrants action by the Court. *See U.S. v. Linder*, 2013 WL 812382, at \*31 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 5, 2013) (“[T]he Court may dismiss an indictment on other grounds pursuant to its supervisory powers, such as when the government exhibits outrageous misconduct in prosecuting the indictment, causing prejudice to the defendant; such a dismissal is a prophylactic tool used to discourage future deliberate governmental impropriety.”). While Dr. Ahmed’s counsel has not personally identified every act of misconduct

in the grand jury, in sum, the Government's actions here irretrievably undermine the validity of the indictment because they are geared to improperly influence the grand jury's decision.

Improperly returning an indictment also prejudiced Dr. Ahmed. As a result of the improper indictment, Dr. Ahmed has been detained in Serbia while he exercises his legal options to challenge extradition proceedings predicated on that same suspect indictment. His detention has prevented him from communicating directly with his counsel and actively participating in the defense of the pending charges. *U.S. v. Austin*, 2025 WL 1899503, at \*7 (N.D. Ill. July 9, 2025) (“[T]he Sixth Amendment gives defendants not just the right to counsel, but the right to frequently consult with their attorneys, confront adverse witnesses, and otherwise meaningfully participate in their defense.”) (citing *Geders v. U.S.*, 425 U.S. 80, 88, 92 (1976)).<sup>2</sup> Moreover, since the indictment was returned, Dr. Ahmed has incurred significant legal fees and extensive negative press. The strain of fighting the indictment caused his family undue stress. Accordingly, Dr. Ahmed joins Khan and Chaudhry in their motion seeking dismissal of the indictment with prejudice.

**II. The Court should order the Government to produce the grand jury transcripts to Dr. Ahmed.**

Dr. Ahmed also respectfully requests that the Court order the Government to produce the grand jury transcripts to his counsel. Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6 permits the Court to order the disclosure of a grand jury matter “at the request of a defendant who shows that a ground may exist to dismiss the indictment because of a matter that occurred before the grand jury.” Fed.

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<sup>2</sup> Courts in this district recognize that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel attaches at indictment. See *U.S. v. Lewellen*, 2011 WL 13365607, at \*2–3 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 20, 2011) (holding *Rothgery* did not eliminate the attachment of the right to counsel upon indictment); cf. *Chen v. Yellen*, 2023 WL 8925038, at \*2 (7th Cir. Dec. 27, 2023) (recognizing the right to counsel under the Sixth Amendment attaches when a criminal prosecution is commenced “whether by way of formal charge, preliminary hearing, *indictment*, information, or arraignment.”) (citing *Rothgery v. Gillespie County*, 554 U.S. 191, 198 (2008)) (emphasis added).

R. Crim. P. 6(e)(3)(E)(ii). The defendant must make a showing of a particularized need for the transcript that outweighs the inherent need for secrecy in the grand jury proceedings and requires more than “unsupported speculation.” *U.S. v. Edelson*, 581 F.2d 1290, 1291 (7th Cir. 1978).

Dr. Ahmed’s claim of misconduct is not speculative. As explained above, Khan and Chaudhry identify eight different kinds of misconduct in the grand jury, collectively warranting dismissal of the indictment. But without the transcripts to review, it is unclear whether there is additional misconduct directed specifically at Dr. Ahmed that would further warrant the dismissal of the indictment with prejudice. Dr. Ahmed requests that the Court provide his counsel the same ability to review the transcripts as was provided to the other defendants in this matter. To the extent that the review of the transcripts reveals additional misconduct warranting additional recourse, Dr. Ahmed reserves his right to pursue that relief.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated, Dr. Ahmed respectfully requests that the Court grant his motion to join, dismiss the indictment with prejudice, and order the Government to produce the grand jury transcripts to him.

Dated: June 9, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Dan K. Webb

Dan K. Webb

Matthew R. Carter

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*Attorneys for Defendant Anosh Ahmed*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on June 9, 2026, I filed the foregoing document using the CM/ECF system and caused it to be served on counsel of record.

*/s/ Matthew R. Carter* \_\_\_\_\_

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# **EXHIBIT A**



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May 28, 2026

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**PRESERVATION REQUEST RELATED TO GRAND JURY AND OTHER  
MATERIALS RELATED TO CASE NUMBERS 24-CR-232 AND 25-CR-321**

**SENT VIA EMAIL**

Dear Andrew, Jason, and Kelly:

We write to follow up on our May 26, 2026 request to Kelly for information regarding the government's investigation into misconduct in the grand jury proceedings related to the return of indictments against our client, Dr. Anosh Ahmed, in case numbers 24-cr-232 and 25-cr-321. *See* Exhibit 1. We learned about this investigation in the media at the end of last week. More information has come to light since we wrote to Kelly on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday evening, we saw and reviewed the public version of the motion to dismiss the indictment filed by Sami Khan in 25-cr-321. Through that review we learned that the government disclosed to Mr. Khan and Suhaib Chaudry that the grand jury that returned the indictment in case number 25-cr-321 was the *same* panel involved in returning the indictment in the Broadview Six matter. *See United States v. Ahmed*, 25-cr-321, Dkt. 100. Moreover, Mr. Khan's motion explained that the government told his counsel that one of the assistant U.S. attorneys involved in the Broadview Six matter may have improperly vouched for evidence or witnesses during the grand jury proceedings in this matter too.

Mr. Khan's motion, made after his counsel had the opportunity to review the grand jury transcripts over the weekend, ultimately identified multiple categories of grand jury misconduct (including those identified by the Office and others): "(1) repeated personal vouching for witnesses and the strength of the government's case; (2) treatment of the indictment as a foregone conclusion and assurances about post-indictment events; (3) inflammatory characterizations of the defendants, including name-calling and folk-wisdom metaphors; (4) disclosure of extra-record information

including off-the-record negotiations with a subject's counsel; (5) familiarity and rapport-building with the grand jurors that compromised their independent role; (6) disclosure of related charging decisions, including the flight of one subject to Dubai and the prosecution of another in a related matter; (7) mischaracterizations of legal principles upon which the undersigned defendants were ultimately indicted; and (8) mischaracterization of evidence specific to the undersigned defendant in a way that compromises the integrity of the evidence." *Id.* at 14.

Given the serious allegations of misconduct made in Mr. Khan's motion and the misconduct identified and acknowledged in various statements by Andrew and in other statements identified in the media (related to Broadview Six and the conduct of the Office more generally), we write to formally reiterate our request that you provide us with the outcome of any investigation into potential misconduct in the grand jury proceedings for case numbers 24-cr-232<sup>1</sup> and 25-cr-321 and the documents that the government relied on to reach that conclusion. *See* Exhibit 1. Please also confirm when and how the Office learned of the grand jury misconduct in the indictments returned against Dr. Ahmed, what internal investigation was conducted into those matters, why the Office did not immediately disclose the misconduct to us once it was discovered, and whether the Office will seek to supersede the indictments against Dr. Ahmed. We also ask that you provide copies of the unredacted grand jury transcripts from both cases for our review—which the Office has acknowledged doing for other defendants. Of course, we are happy to discuss confidentiality terms with you if needed.

Next, we ask that the Department of Justice (including the Chicago U.S. Attorney's Office and the DOJ more broadly) preserve and maintain any and all emails, text messages, voice messages, documents, notes, and records of any kind related to 1) the circumstances surrounding the grand jury proceedings in case numbers 24-cr-232 and 25-cr-321 and 2) efforts to redact any materials in those grand jury proceedings or to conceal any misconduct in the grand jury for those matters. This request includes emails, text messages, and other records of the prosecutors involved with the indictments against Dr. Ahmed, as well as any other AUSAs or federal agents who participated in the matters (including the grand jury proceedings) and the subsequent review and investigation into grand jury misconduct.

The failure to preserve relevant data may constitute spoliation of evidence. We trust you will preserve the requested data for the duration of this matter. In the event a dispute arises because of a failure to preserve documents, please accept this letter as formal notice of your preservation obligations.

Finally, we saw yesterday that the Office announced that it has implemented sweeping reforms providing "clear, bright line rules that everyone must abide by" to address the misconduct identified in grand jury proceedings. *See* <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndil/pr/united-states-attorney-andrew-s-boutros-announces-sweeping-reforms-internal-grand-jury>. In the interest of the "transparen[cy]" referenced in Andrew's announcement and "to eliminate points of contention

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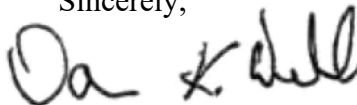
<sup>1</sup> We understand from Mr. Khan's motion to dismiss the indictment that the government is also currently investigating the grand jury proceedings related to the return of the indictment brought in case number 24-cr-232.

WINSTON  
& STRAWN  
LLP

May 28, 2026  
Page 3

. . . as it relates to grand jury proceedings,” as also referenced in the announcement, we request that the Office share its revised procedures governing grand jury procedures and disclosures, particularly to the extent that these procedures may dictate if, and when, the Office intends to supersede the tainted indictments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan K. Webb". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Dan K. Webb

Cc: Matthew R. Carter  
Amanda Stephens James

# **EXHIBIT 1**

**From:** Carter, Matthew  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 26, 2026 11:23 AM  
**To:** Guzman, Kelly (USAILN)  
**Cc:** Webb, Dan; Stephens James, Amanda  
**Subject:** A. Ahmed Matter-- GJ Presentation Investigation  
**Attachments:** 2026.05.23 - Chicago U.S. attorney says he's reviewing other cases that might have been tainted like the 'Broadview Six' - Chicago Sun-Times.pdf

Hi Kelly,

I hope you are doing well and had a nice holiday weekend.

Dan, Amanda, and I learned over the weekend that following the decision to dismiss the Broadview 6 indictment because of serious problems with grand jury proceedings, the Chicago U.S. Attorney's Office is conducting an investigation into any other indictments that could have been similarly impacted. As you know, and as the media has reported, that would include both indictments returned against our client, Anosh Ahmed.

Given the serious nature of the conduct at issue, we respectfully ask that you confirm that your office is reviewing the grand jury proceedings in case numbers 24-cr-232 and 25-cr-321 to evaluate whether any misconduct occurred that would impact Dr. Ahmed's cases. We also ask that you inform us of the outcome of that review and provide us the evidence relied on to reach that conclusion so that we can decide if we need to raise the matter in court.

Will you please let us know your position on these requests?

Thanks.

Matt



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CRIME CHICAGO POLITICS

# Chicago U.S. attorney says he's reviewing other cases that might have been tainted like the 'Broadview Six'

The news comes as Broadview Six defense attorneys say they've "lost complete faith and confidence" in the Chicago U.S. attorney's office "to do the right thing on its own."

By Jon Seidel | May 22, 2026, 5:09pm CDT



U.S. Attorney Andrew Boutros said Friday his office is reviewing grand jury presentations in the wake of charges being dropped against the “Broadview Six” protesters. | Anthony Vazquez/Sun-Times

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Chicago U.S. Attorney Andrew Boutros confirmed Friday an “ongoing” review of grand jury presentations by his office that might have been tainted similarly to the case of the “Broadview Six,” which derailed Thursday amid revelations of apparent prosecutorial misconduct during grand jury proceedings.

A pair of high-profile fraud cases tied to Loretto Hospital are among those that could be affected by any such review. That's because Sheri Mecklenburg, once the lead "Broadview Six" prosecutor who appeared before the grand jury, participated in the Loretto-related indictments.

U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin's office also announced that Mecklenburg had been "terminated" from her temporary role with the Senate Judiciary Committee, which earlier this year drew her away from what's now an embarrassing case against six people who protested the Operation Midway Blitz deportation campaign in Broadview.

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**'Broadview Six' charges dropped as Chicago's top federal prosecutor admits case was tainted by misconduct**

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Mecklenburg could not be reached for comment Friday.

Finally, Oak Park village trustee Brian Straw — among those charged in the "Broadview Six" case — asked U.S. District Judge April Perry for an order preserving any emails, text messages or other communications relating to the grand jury proceedings in that prosecution.

Straw's attorneys, Christopher Parente and Damon Cheronis, wrote in a court filing that they'd "lost complete faith and confidence in [Chicago's] U.S. Attorney's Office to do the right thing on its own." Parente also called on Durbin and U.S. Sen. Tammy Duckworth to investigate Boutros' office.

It's likely just the beginning of the fallout from Thursday's dramatic disclosure of alleged prosecutorial misconduct, which Perry said left her "incredibly shocked." She said "trust has been broken" with Boutros' office.

"As soon as we learned of the conduct in the grand jury, we immediately moved to dismiss the indictment in [the 'Broadview Six'] case and proactively initiated an immediate review of those grand jury presentations that could have been impacted in a similar fashion," Boutros said in a statement Friday. "That review is ongoing."

Such a review is likely to include other cases handled by the “Broadview Six” prosecutors.

Defense attorneys are sure to begin raising questions about the feds’ conduct in other cases. Joshua Herman, attorney for former congressional candidate Kat Abughazaleh, told reporters Thursday there is a “permanent adverse inference that will be drawn against the Department of Justice based on this ongoing misconduct that is happening here and is happening elsewhere.”

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Kat Abughazaleh (from left), Michael Rabbitt, Andre Martin and Brian Straw stand together Thursday after their case was dropped during a hearing at the Dirksen Federal Courthouse. They were the remaining four members of the so-called “Broadview Six.” | Ashlee Rezin/Sun-Times

Abughazaleh faced charges in the “Broadview Six” case along with Straw and then-Cook County Board candidate Catherine “Cat” Sharp, 45th Ward Democratic committeeperson Michael Rabbitt, musician Joselyn Walsh and Abughazaleh campaign worker Andre Martin.

Charges against Sharp and Walsh were dropped in March. Boutros dropped charges against the remaining defendants Thursday while insisting he’d only learned of the

apparent misconduct by his prosecutors in late April.

Then-Attorney General Pam Bondi temporarily appointed Boutros to his job in April 2025. As that appointment expired last summer, Chicago's federal judges chose Boutros to serve on a more permanent basis.

U.S. District Chief Judge Virginia Kendall has declined to comment on Thursday's revelations, citing the judicial code of conduct through a spokesperson.

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The "Broadview Six" case fell apart days before trial after Perry discovered conduct during grand jury proceedings, including a prosecutor improperly putting her personal credibility on the line to support criminal charges, a prosecutor having substantive contact with grand jurors outside the grand jury room, and a prosecutor excusing grand jurors who disagreed with the case.

It all came to light only after a lengthy push by defense attorneys to get Perry to review unredacted transcripts of the proceedings.

Also involved in the "Broadview Six" case were assistant U.S. attorneys William Hogan, Matthew Skiba and Andres Almendarez. Courtroom commentary indicated that Skiba and Mecklenburg appeared before the grand jury, with Skiba as the junior prosecutor who had just joined the office in July.

Mecklenburg left the case to serve as counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, part of a temporary Justice Department detail that has now ended, according to Durbin's office.

U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin | Ashlee Rezin/Sun-Times

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“Sen. Durbin agrees with Judge Perry’s concerns about this deeply flawed prosecution,” a Durbin spokesperson said Friday. “Our office had no knowledge of this alleged misconduct until [Thursday’s] reporting. While the Senate Judiciary Committee doesn’t directly employ Sheri Mecklenburg, because of the gravity of the charges in this case, her detail from the Department of Justice has been terminated.”

Mecklenburg also has been involved in the prosecution of two fraud cases involving former Loretto executive Anosh Ahmed, accused of swindling the hospital and the federal government out of millions in separate schemes.

Scandal surrounding the hospital dates back to early 2021, when Block Club Chicago reported the hospital had shared COVID-19 vaccines with employees at Trump Tower, where Ahmed had a condo.

At that time, the vaccines were just becoming available and were still rare.



**Jon Seidel**

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