

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

August 9, 2026

The Honorable Pete Hegseth
Secretary of Defense
U.S. Department of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
Secretary of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
3801 Nebraska Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20528

The Honorable Doug Collins
Secretary of Veterans Affairs
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20420

David Venturella
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the
Director
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
500 12th St. SW
Washington, D.C. 20536

The Honorable Joseph B. Edlow
Director
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
5900 Capital Gateway Dr.
Camp Springs, MD 20588-0009

The Honorable Rodney S. Scott
Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20229

Dear Secretary Hegseth, Secretary Mullin, Secretary Collins, Director Edlow, Commissioner Scott, and Mr. Venturella:

We write regarding our September 2, 2025, investigation into the Trump Administration's arrests, detention, and deportation of hundreds of service members, veterans, and their immediate family members.¹ This investigation has revealed that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has attempted to deport 282 veterans and their relatives,² but the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has refused to disclose the number of active-duty troops and their families who have been affected by President Trump's policy. Since then, recent reports suggest that the Department of Defense (DoD) is increasingly coordinating with DHS to identify and detain non-citizens during routine check-ins, visits, and drop-offs at military installations—converting military bases into “traps” for individuals this Administration deems deportable,³ all while DoD continues to recruit new service members with the promise of immigration

¹ Letter from U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Durbin, et. al. to Secretary of Homeland Security Kristi Noem, Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth, Commissioner Scott, et. al., September 2, 2025, https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter_from_lawmakers_to_dhs_dod_on_deportations_of_military_families.pdf.

² Letter from Secretary of Homeland Security Kristi Noem to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren, February 18, 2026, https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/response_from_the_department_of_homeland_security_on_detention_of_noncitizen_veterans_and_family_members.pdf.

³ The San Diego Union-Tribune, “They made a delivery to Camp Pendleton, or maybe a wrong turn. Then they were arrested by ICE,” Alex Riggins, March 8, 2026, <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/they-made-a-delivery-to-camp-pendleton-or-maybe-a-wrong-turn-then-they-were-arrested-by-ice/ar-AA1XLm7q?ocid=entnewsntp&pc=DCTS&cvid=69adcd65cce149d7b50c45b99aba6827&ei=19>.

protections.⁴ These efforts imperil military readiness, weaken service members' morale, and betray America's promises to the people who put their lives on the line for our nation.

The Trump Administration Has Arrested, Detained, and Deported Hundreds of Veterans and Service Member Families Since January 20, 2025

In April 2025, ICE rescinded its long-standing policy of considering military service a “significant mitigating factor” when deciding whether to pursue immigration enforcement and issued a new policy that is far less protective of service members and their families.⁵ The new policy asserted that, while ICE “values the contributions of all those who have served in the U.S. military,” military service alone “does not automatically exempt” non-citizens—including active-duty members—from enforcement actions, and removed protections for immediate family members of servicemembers.⁶ As a result, service members and their families who had long been promised immigration protections have been swept up in the Trump Administration's inhumane and indiscriminate immigration enforcement system.

On September 2, 2025, our offices opened an investigation into the Trump Administration's arrest, detention, and deportation of non-citizen service members, veterans, and military families.⁷ Our investigation revealed that under President Trump's watch, ICE has attempted to deport hundreds of veterans and their family members.⁸ According to DHS data shared with our offices, between January 20, 2025 and January 26, 2026, ICE arrested 125 veterans, nearly two-thirds of whom did not have an active criminal warrant, and attempted to deport at least 282 veterans and family members.⁹ This data also showed that the Administration has already initiated deportation proceedings for 34 of these veterans.¹⁰ DHS refused to share information

⁴ New York Times, “U.S. Citizens Are Joining the Military to Protect Undocumented Parents,” Greg Jaffe, January 12, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/12/us/politics/oregon-guard-undocumented-parents.html>; CNN, “Recruiter pitches joining the military to Minneapolis high school students to protect their families from ICE,” Haley Britzky, January 19, 2026, <https://www.cnn.com/2026/01/19/politics/recruiter-military-ice-deportation>.

⁵ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “Consideration of U.S. Military Service During Civil Immigration Enforcement Actions,” memorandum, April 10, 2025, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/10039-3.pdf>; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “ICE Directive 10039.2: Consideration of U.S. Military Service When Making Discretionary Determinations with Regard to Enforcement Actions Against Noncitizens,” May 23, 2022, pp. 1-2, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/directive10039.2_ConsiderUSMilitaryServiceMakeDiscrDetReEnfActAgainstNoncit_05.23.2022.pdf.

⁶ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “Consideration of U.S. Military Service During Civil Immigration Enforcement Actions,” memorandum, April 10, 2025, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/10039-3.pdf>.

⁷ Letter from U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Durbin, et. al. to Secretary of Homeland Security Kristi Noem, Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth, Commissioner Scott, et. al., September 2, 2025, https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter_from_lawmakers_to_dhs_dod_on_deportations_of_military_families.pdf.

⁸ Letter from Secretary of Homeland Security Kristi Noem to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren, February 18, 2026, https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/response_from_the_department_of_homeland_security_on_detention_of_noncitizen_veterans_and_family_members.pdf.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

about the number of active-duty service members and their family members who were arrested or placed in removal proceedings since President Trump took office, raising concern that the number of military families impacted by these policies could be far higher.

This week, new reporting revealed that more than 50 parents and spouses of active-duty service members have been detained since January 2025, and at least six have been deported.¹¹ ICE's own detention statistics reveal that it has arrested 16 non-citizen armed forces members since the beginning of FY2026, though the agency failed to report this number for the previous fiscal year.¹²

Evidence of DoD Collaboration with DHS

Reports have emerged that DoD is targeting individuals who arrive at or near military installations, detaining them on military property, and turning them over to ICE. These reports demonstrate that military families and other individuals interacting with military facilities—even for routine, lawful purposes—are being exposed to immigration enforcement actions triggered directly by DoD personnel or systems. Examples include:

- On April 2, 2026, ICE detained a 22-year-old wife of a U.S. Army staff sergeant at Fort Polk, Louisiana, while she was attempting to obtain a military spouse ID.¹³ Military officials allegedly called DHS and held her in a room until three ICE agents arrived to transport her in shackles to a detention center in Basile, Louisiana.¹⁴
- Since December 30, 2025, at least 14 men have reportedly been stopped by base police on roads crossing Fort Hunter Liggett, California, questioned about their immigration status, and detained by ICE, “point[ing] to an apparent collaboration between Fort Hunter Liggett police and immigration agents.”¹⁵ In some cases, individuals were held overnight on the base before being transferred to ICE custody. An ICE spokesperson confirmed that these arrests occurred after Fort Hunter Liggett police department directly contacted ICE.¹⁶
- In September 2025, ICE agents detained the parents of a U.S. Marine at a Camp Pendleton gate in San Diego while they were visiting their pregnant daughter and her

¹¹ A.P. News, “AP Exclusive: Trump’s immigration crackdown has detained more than 50 military spouses and parents,” Jack Brook, Safiyah Riddle, and Aaron Kessler, August 5, 2026, <https://apnews.com/article/military-families-immigration-trump-detained-deported-3337173bff1f06153738c217da52e846>.

¹² U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “ICE Detention Statistics,” FY 26, See: United States Armed Forces Alien Arrests FY2018 - FY2026 YTD, <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-management#stats>.

¹³ New York Times, “ICE Agents Detain Newlywed Spouse of Soldier Training to Deploy,” Miriam Jordan, April 5, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/04/05/us/ice-detains-military-wife-soldier-deployment.html>.

¹⁴ New York Times, “Newlywed Wife of U.S. Soldier Released From Immigration Detention,” Miriam Jordan, April 7, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/04/07/us/ice-newlywed-military-wife-detain.html>.

¹⁵ The Guardian, “‘We got hooked’: arrests on US army base spark fear of military coordination with ICE,” Jackie Botts, February 24, 2026, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2026/feb/24/us-army-base-arrests-ice-military>.

¹⁶ *Id.*

husband, who is also a Marine.¹⁷ The parents had previously visited the base without having any difficulties, but this time, the parents were stopped at the gates and held by DoD officials until ICE arrived. After being detained by ICE, the parents were released with ankle monitors, and then re-detained at an ICE check-in.¹⁸ The father was later deported.¹⁹ This incident followed a new security cooperation initiative between Camp Pendleton and ICE in May 2025.²⁰ Since then, at least 22 other foreign-born individuals living lawfully in the U.S. have also been detained by Marine Corps personnel and then arrested by immigration officers after trying to access the base inadvertently or for work purposes.²¹

DoD's participation in civil immigration enforcement activities raises both ethical and legal concerns, including potential violations of the Posse Comitatus Act, which prohibits using the armed forces of the military for civilian law enforcement, unless expressly authorized by Congress or the Constitution.²² Additionally, if service members were to be swept up in any of these enforcement actions, this could constitute a violation of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, which provides protections to all members of the United States military on active duty, including non-citizens, from civil actions—such as immigration proceedings—that interfere with their military duties.²³

Aside from legal concerns, DoD's new practices create a chilling effect on service members and their families, who may avoid accessing bases, medical care, housing offices, or support services—or leave the military entirely—out of fear that routine interactions could lead to detention or deportation.

DoD Is Misleading Military Families, Imperiling Military Readiness

¹⁷ New York Post, “Dad of US Marine arrested, deported by ICE after visiting pregnant daughter at military base,” Richard Pollina, October 15, 2025, <https://nypost.com/2025/10/15/us-news/father-of-us-marine-arrested-then-deported-by-ice-after-visiting-pregnant-daughter-at-military-base/>; NBC 7 News San Diego, “ICE detains parents of U.S. Marine in San Diego; father later deported,” Shelby Bremer, October 10, 2025, <https://www.nbcsandiego.com/news/local/ice-detains-parents-of-marine-san-diego/3914030/>.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ United States Marine Corps, “Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton Bolsters Installation Protection,” May 17, 2025, press release, <https://www.pendleton.marines.mil/In-the-News/Press-Releases/Announcement/Article/4189991/marine-corps-base-camp-pendleton-bolsters-installation-protection/>.

²¹ The San Diego Union-Tribune, “They made a delivery to Camp Pendleton, or maybe a wrong turn. Then they were arrested by ICE,” Alex Riggins, March 8, 2026, <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/they-made-a-delivery-to-camp-pendleton-or-maybe-a-wrong-turn-then-they-were-arrested-by-ice/ar-AA1XLm7q?ocid=entnewsntp&pc=DCTS&cvid=69adcd65cce149d7b50c45b99aba6827&ei=19>.

²² 18 U.S.C. 1385; *see also*: The Guardian, “‘We got hooked’: arrests on US army base spark fear of military coordination with ICE,” Jackie Botts, February 24, 2026, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2026/feb/24/us-army-base-arrests-ice-military>.

²³ 50 U.S.C. §3901 et seq.; 8 USC 1354.

It is clear that immigration enforcement against non-citizen service members, veterans, and military families impacts morale and military readiness. One Army staff sergeant who trains soldiers at Fort Polk, Louisiana and has served for more than a decade reportedly had to take administrative leave this summer to care for his 5-year-old stepson after his wife was detained by ICE in early July.²⁴ Similarly, in December 2025, after ICE arrested and detained the father of active-duty Army service member, his son took leave from his station in North Carolina to plead with ICE officers at the Los Angeles holding facility for his father's release due to his terminal renal failure diagnosis.²⁵ Despite his son's advocacy, and several medical records, ICE detained his father and his condition deteriorated, leading to a seizure necessitating intubation and sedation.²⁶ While he regained consciousness, he passed less than two months after his release. His son again took leave from his station to attend his funeral and pay his last respects.²⁷

DoD Must Restore Its Promises to Service Members

Given that DoD appears to be collaborating with DHS to arrest, detain, and deport military families, DoD's continued practice of recruiting new service members with the promise of immigration protections is both deceptive and immoral.²⁸ During the height of ICE immigration raids in Minnesota, a military recruiter emailed hundreds of local high school students that "I know [it] is scary out there," and pushed them to "help" their threatened family members by enlisting.²⁹ A recruiter with the Oregon National Guard has touted military immigration protections with more than a half dozen recruits whose communities were threatened with regular raids.³⁰ Despite the rescission of ICE's former policy of considering military service as a "significant mitigating factor" in immigration enforcement and well documented reports of immigration enforcement against families of service members visiting military bases, DoD communicated to our offices that there have been "no recent Department policy changes pertaining to non-citizens in the military and non-citizen military family members."³¹

Despite reports that DHS appears to be targeting applicants for USCIS processes for naturalization or immigration protections, DoD also informed our offices that it continues to provide information to service members about "pathways to citizenship through military service, web links to the USCIS through Military Service websites, forms to request naturalization, lists

²⁴ A.P. News, "AP Exclusive: Trump's immigration crackdown has detained more than 50 military spouses and parents," Jack Brook, Safiyah Riddle, and Aaron Kessler, August 5, 2026, <https://apnews.com/article/military-families-immigration-trump-detained-deported-3337173bff1f06153738c217da52e846>.

²⁵ MS NOW, "Family fears for extremely ill man in ICE custody who is father of an active duty service member," December 19, 2025, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYnVbadsdGI>.

²⁶ [Information provided by Counsel to Office of U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren].

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ The New York Times, "U.S. Citizens Are Joining the Military to Protect Undocumented Parents," Greg Jaffe, January 12, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/12/us/politics/oregon-guard-undocumented-parents.html>.

²⁹ CNN, "Recruiter pitches joining the military to Minneapolis high school students to protect their families from ICE," Haley Brltzky, January 19, 2026, <https://www.cnn.com/2026/01/19/politics/recruiter-military-ice-deportation>

³⁰ The New York Times, "U.S. Citizens Are Joining the Military to Protect Undocumented Parents," Greg Jaffe, January 12, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/12/us/politics/oregon-guard-undocumented-parents.html>.

³¹ Letter from Undersecretary of Defense Anthony Tata to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren, December 16, 2025, [on file with the office of Senator Warren].

of required documents, and study materials for the civics exam.”³² In other words, DoD does not appear to have updated its policies to alert new recruits or service members of changes related to immigration enforcement.

As a result, DoD is misleading service members about protections they will receive for their service in a manner that is immoral and strategically unsound. Over the past century, hundreds of thousands of immigrant service members have risked their lives in military hostilities.³³ As of February 2024, more than 40,000 foreign nationals were serving in the armed forces, and as of 2022, over 115,000 foreign nationals living in the United States were veterans of the U.S. military.³⁴ Non-citizens also often serve in specialized skilled jobs, particularly in certain medical specialties. They often speak foreign languages that are difficult for military recruiters to find and expensive to teach.³⁵ Non-citizens can also be critical in helping the military meet its recruitment goals,³⁶ and they have had higher retention rates than citizens.³⁷ Service members must have confidence that their sacrifices will be honored, not used against them or to target their loved ones. DoD’s new anti-immigrant practices risk deterring future recruits and damaging the credibility of military recruitment efforts—which promised to care for service members even after their time in uniform.

In response to our September 2025 letter, DoD itself acknowledged that noncitizen service members play a key role in defending national security interests, and the cultural, language, and regional skills they possess provide “direct and often immediate insight into adversary capability, intention, and activity.”³⁸ Even as the Department continues to recruit non-citizens and persons with non-citizen family members, DoD revealed that it “has not conducted an analysis on deportation impacts on recruitment, readiness, and morale.”³⁹

³² *Id.* and CBS News, “Wife of active-duty U.S. Army soldier detained by ICE in Texas at immigration appointment,” Camilo Montoya-Galvez, April 20, 2026, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ice-detains-army-sergeant-wife-immigration-appointment-jose-serrano-deisy-rivera-ortega/>.

³³ The National WWII Museum, “New Citizen Soldiers: Naturalization During World War II,” Kim Guise, July 2, 2020, <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/new-citizen-soldiers-naturalization>; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “The Immigrant Army: Immigrant Service Members in World War I,” February 5, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/stories-from-the-archives/the-immigrant-army-immigrant-service-members-in-world-war-i>.

³⁴ Congressional Research Service, “Foreign Nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces: Immigration Issues,” Holly Straut-Eppsteiner, August 19, 2024, pp. 5-7, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48163#>; Data from the Congressional Research Service on file with the Office of Senator Elizabeth Warren.

³⁵ *Id.* pg. 3; U.S. Government Accountability Office, “Language and Culture Training: Opportunities Exist to Improve Visibility and Sustainment of Knowledge and Skills in Army and Marine Corps General Purpose Forces,” October 31, 2011, <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-12-50>.

³⁶ Congressional Research Service, “Foreign Nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces: Immigration Issues,” Holly Straut-Eppsteiner, August 19, 2024, pg. 21, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48163#>.

³⁷ Center for American Progress, “New Americans in Our Nation’s Military: A Proud Tradition and Hopeful Future,” Catherine N. Barry, Nov. 8, 2013, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/new-americans-in-our-nations-military/>.

³⁸ Letter from Undersecretary of Defense Anthony Tata to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren, December 16, 2025, [on file with the office of Senator Warren].

³⁹ *Id.*

Conclusion and Questions

We urge DHS and DoD, to restore longstanding policies recognizing military service as a significant mitigating factor in immigration proceedings.⁴⁰ In the interim, we request that DHS and DoD immediately clarify their policies and practices regarding coordination between DHS and military installations, the scope of these actions, the legal authorities being used, and the safeguards in place to protect service members, veterans, and their families from unjust enforcement actions.

We also request answers to the following questions by August 23, 2026:

Questions For DoD:

1. When an individual arrives at a DoD installation, what documents and forms are DoD personnel allowed to request when screening individuals?
 - a. In what cases may an officer ask for immigration forms, immigration status, or for an individual's SSN?
 - b. Are DoD personnel using DHS form I-9 to screen base visitors? If so, why?
2. At what point are DoD personnel instructed to call Civil Investigative Demand (CID) or DHS regarding an immigrant visitor's status? Please provide any materials detailing this process.
3. Are DoD personnel, including military police or civilian base security, instructed or officially authorized to contact DHS when they believe they have encountered an immigrant?
 - a. Since January 20, 2025, what is the number of individuals whom DoD has referred to ICE from military installations?
 - b. For each case in which individuals were held on military property before being transferred to DHS custody, what is the duration of the time that individuals were held by military personnel and where were they held?
4. Does DHS use any DoD databases or lists for immigration enforcement purposes? Please provide a list of such databases, the purpose of the database, and data points shared between DHS and DoD.
5. In its December 2025 response to our September letter, DoD said that there have been "no recent Department policy changes pertaining to non-citizens in the military and non-citizen military family members." Is this still the case? If not, please provide a copy of any new policies or guidance.
6. What is DoD's relationship with DHS at DoD installations? How long has DoD partnered with DHS in this manner?
 - a. What rules does DoD follow with respect to sharing information with and responding to requests for information from DHS and ICE?
 - b. Does ICE routinely visit any DoD installations? Which ones, how often and long are these visits, and what is the stated goal of them?

- c. What MOUs exist between DoD and DHS/ICE with respect to immigration enforcement at DoD installations?
 - i. What information-sharing agreements exist between DHS and DoD?
 - d. Please share any plans DoD has to expand collaboration with ICE at military bases.
- 7. What safeguards, if any, has DoD put in place to prevent improper targeting of service members, veterans, and their families by DHS?
- 8. Why does DoD continue to actively recruit service-members while touting the benefits of immigration protections that have been severely curtailed, if not actively revoked?
 - a. What immigration-related assurances are being used specifically to recruit non-citizen service-members?
 - b. Is DoD providing noncitizen service members with adequate/required information about deportation protections, programs, and pathways to citizenship specifically eligible for members of the military and their families? Please provide copies of such materials.
- 9. Has DoD assessed whether immigration-related family separations are creating childcare shortages that could affect unit readiness?
 - a. How many service members have had to delay deployment due to immigration-related family separations?
- 10. How much duty time does the Department estimate has been lost because service members have had to care for children after a spouse or other caregiver was detained?
- 11. Has DoD raised concerns with DHS regarding the operational impacts of servicemember families losing child care and primary caregivers?
- 12. Are DoD personnel trained to comply with 50 U.S.C. §3901 et seq. and 8 U.S.C. 1354?
- 13. Has DoD obtained a legal opinion on whether the agency's actions to identify, hold, and refer to DHS noncitizens visiting military bases for immigration enforcement purposes violate the Posse Comitatus Act?

Questions for DHS:

- 1. How many non-citizen service members:
 - a. Have been arrested, detained, and/or placed in removal proceedings since January 20, 2025?
 - b. Have been issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) by any component of DHS since January 20, 2025? How many have been issued an NTA specifically by USCIS?
- 2. How many immediate family members of non-citizen service members:
 - a. Have been arrested, detained, and/or placed in removal proceedings since January 20, 2025?
 - b. Have been issued an NTA since January 20, 2025? Please break down this number by the issuing component (i.e., USCIS, ICE, CBP)
- 3. How many non-citizen veterans:
 - a. Have been arrested, detained, and/or placed in removal proceedings since January 20, 2025? Please provide updated data to include the past eight months since your agency's response to our offices.
 - b. Have been issued an NTA since January 20, 2025? Please break down this number by the issuing component (i.e., USCIS, ICE, CBP)
- 4. How many non-citizen immediate family members of veterans:

- a. Have been arrested, detained, and/or placed in removal proceedings since January 20, 2025? Please provide updated data to include the past six months since your agency's response to our offices.
 - b. Have been issued an NTA since January 20, 2025? Please break down this number by the issuing component (i.e., USCIS, ICE, CBP)
5. How many individuals with parole or deferred action pursuant to programs for military service members and veterans have been issued an NTA since January 20, 2025? Please breakdown this information by the program for which individuals were seeking parole or deferred action, and by how many individuals were a) non-citizen service members b) non-citizen immediate family members of service members c) non-citizen veterans and d) non-citizen immediate family members of veterans.
6. Of the 34 former members of the military over the past year against whom DHS initiated deportation proceedings between January 20, 2025, and January 26, 2026, how many were ultimately deported? What is the current status of those who were not deported?
7. Does DHS view DoD's recruitment practices/promises of protections to be accurate? Has DoD consulted DHS to ensure that their practices and recruitment materials remain accurate?

Questions for VA:

1. What information, if any, has the VA provided to veterans regarding recent policy changes pertaining to non-citizens in the military and noncitizen military family members?
2. What actions, if any, has the VA taken to alert and provide resources to service members or their families regarding USCIS's February 28, 2025 directive or ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum? Please provide copies of any resources that the VA has provided to veterans on these topics.

CC: Joseph V. Cuffari, Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Steven Stebbins, Acting Inspector General of the Department of Defense

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator



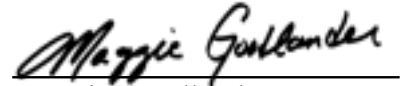
Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator



Chrissy Houlahan
Member of Congress



Maggie Goodlander
Member of Congress



Delia C. Ramirez
Member of Congress



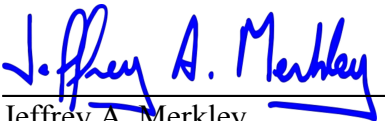
Lizzie Fletcher
Member of Congress



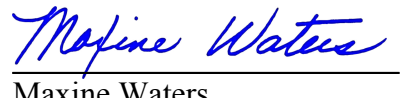
Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator



Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



Maxine Waters
Member of Congress



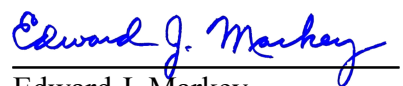
Dina Titus
Member of Congress



Bill Foster
Member of Congress



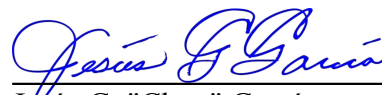
Greg Casar
Member of Congress



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



Stephen F. Lynch
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



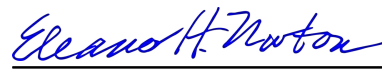
Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress



Joaquin Castro
Member of Congress



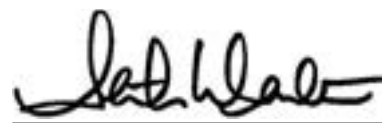
Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senator



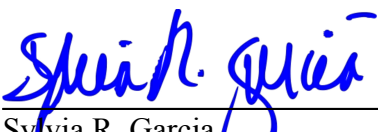
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr.
Member of Congress



Seth Moulton
Member of Congress



Sylvia R. García
Member of Congress



Maxine Dexter, M.D.
Member of Congress



Marc A. Veasey
Member of Congress



John B. Larson
Member of Congress



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



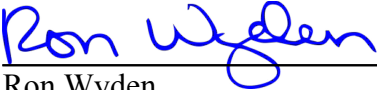
Angela D. Alsobrooks
United States Senator



Marilyn Strickland
Member of Congress



Andy Kim
United States Senator



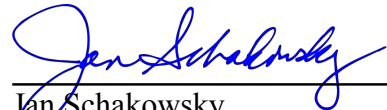
Ron Wyden
United States Senator



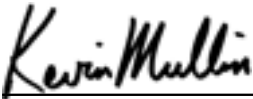
Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress



Diana DeGette
Member of Congress



Jan Schakowsky
Member of Congress



Kevin Mullin
Member of Congress



Mark DeSaulnier
Member of Congress



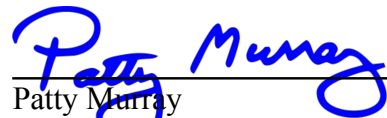
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress



Adenita S. Grijalva
Member of Congress



Jonathan L. Jackson
Member of Congress



Patty Murray
United States Senator



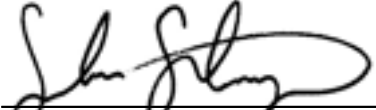
Seth Magaziner
Member of Congress



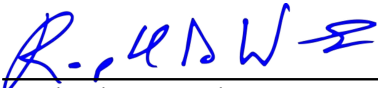
Bonnie Watson Coleman
Member of Congress



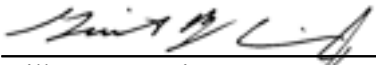
Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator



Suhas Subramanyam
Member of Congress



Raphael Warnock
United States Senator



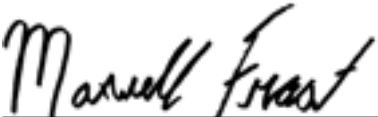
Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr.
Member of Congress



Ro Khanna
Member of Congress



Peter Welch
United States Senator



Maxwell Alejandro Frost
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



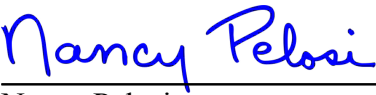
André Carson
Member of Congress



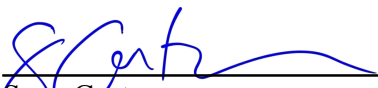
Mike Quigley
Member of Congress



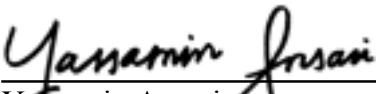
John Garamendi
Member of Congress



Nancy Pelosi
Member of Congress



Sean Casten
Member of Congress



Yassamin Ansari
Member of Congress



Lateefah Simon
Member of Congress



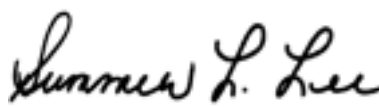
Veronica Escobar
Member of Congress



Alex Padilla
United States Senator



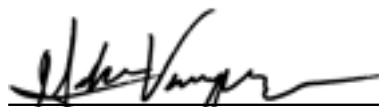
Salud Carbajal
Member of Congress



Summer L. Lee
Member of Congress



Deborah K. Ross
Member of Congress



Gabe Vasquez
Member of Congress



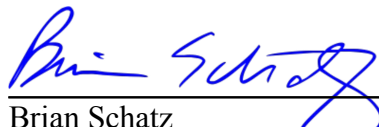
Mark Kelly
United States Senator



Mark Takano
Member of Congress



Adam B. Schiff
United States Senator



Brian Schatz
United States Senator