Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

September 2, 2025

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

The Honorable Pete Hegseth
Secretary of Defense
U.S. Department of Defense
1400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

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

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

Todd M. Lyons
Acting Director
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
500 12th St. SW
Washington, D.C. 20536

Dear Secretary Noem, Secretary Hegseth, Commissioner Scott, Director Edlow, and Acting Director Lyons:

We write regarding disturbing reports that non-citizen service members and military family members — who have long received protections from detention and deportation in recognition of their sacrifice — are now being referred for removal proceedings under recent policy changes.[1] These alarming accounts contravene decades of precedent and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policy establishing non-citizens' military service as a mitigating factor when considering immigration enforcement against military service members, veterans, and their immediate family members.[2] We demand an explanation for why DHS is betraying its promises to service members who play a key role in protecting U.S. national security.

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[1] AP News, "ICE detains Marine Corps veteran's wife who was still breastfeeding their baby," Jack Brook, June 23, 2025, https://apnews.com/article/ice-detains-marine-veteran-wife-clouatre-802305fe0a364ef86a7cb61805129ee1.

[2] 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, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/directive10039.2_ConsiderUSMilitaryServiceMakeDiscrDetReEnfActAgainstNoncit_05.23.2022.pdf; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "ICE Policy No. 10039.1, Issuances of Notices to Appear, Administrative Orders of Removal, or Reinstatement of a Final Removal Order on Aliens with United States Military Service," September 3, 2004, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/memoIssuanceNTA_AdminRemovalOrders_09.03.2004.pdf.

Foreign-born service members have served the U.S. military throughout U.S. history.[3] Over the past century, hundreds of thousands of immigrant service members have fought for the nation and contributed to victories in military hostilities.[4] As of February 2024, over 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.[5] Non-citizens often possess specialized skills valuable to the military, particularly in certain medical specialties and foreign languages that are difficult for military recruiters to find and expensive to teach.[6] Non-citizens can also be critical in helping the military meet its recruitment goals,[7] and they have had higher retention rates than citizens.[8] Military family members also play a key role in maintaining military readiness. Research has found that "[f]amily well-being directly impacts Service members' performance during deployment"[9] and, as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has noted when explaining immigration protections for service members' families, "[m]ilitary preparedness can potentially be adversely affected if active members of the U.S. Armed Forces . . . worry about the immigration status of their spouses, parents and children."[10]

However, under the Trump administration, DHS has increasingly arrested, detained, and deported service members, veterans, and their families.[11] For example, in May 2025, the wife of a Marine Corps veteran and mother of two young children (one of whom she was breastfeeding)

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[3] Senate Committee on Armed Services, "CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES," July 10, 2006, https://www.congress.gov/109/chrg/CHRG-109shrg35222/CHRG-109shrg35222.pdf.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] *Id*. p. 3; see, e.g., 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.

[7] Congressional Research Service, "Foreign Nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces: Immigration Issues," Holly Straut-Eppsteiner, August 19, 2024, p. 21, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48163#.

[8] 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/.

[9] Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness at Penn State, "Empirical Evidence of the Connections between Military Family Readiness and Military Readiness, Warfighting Capability, and Lethality: Version 3," April 23, 2025, p. 4, https://militaryfamilies.psu.edu/wp-content/uploads/clearinghouse_publication_readiness-brief_20250424.pdf.

[10] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Parole of Spouses, Children and Parents of Active Duty Members of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, and Former Members of the U.S. Armed Forces or Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and the Effect of Parole on Inadmissibility under Immigration and Nationality Act § 212(a)(6)(A)(i)," Memorandum, November 15, 2013, p. 2, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/memos/2013-1115_Parole_in_Place_Memo_.pdf.

[11] MSNBC, "Families of military service members aren't safe from Trump's deportation crackdown," Chris Hayes, June 25, 2025, https://www.msnbc.com/top-stories/latest/trump-ice-raids-california-marine-betrayed-rcna215053; The Guardian, "Ice arrests of US military veterans and their relatives are on the rise: 'a country that I fought for'," José Olivares, June 28, 2025, https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/28/us-military-veterans-detained-trump;

was detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during a green card application appointment — after living in the United States for over a decade.[12] In June 2025, a father of three Marines was repeatedly punched in the head by masked ICE agents.[13] The Trump administration's actions against veterans and non-citizen military families have even prompted at least one veteran to leave the United States.[14]

These and other incidents have been fueled by recent changes in DHS policy. After January 20, 2025, DHS began limiting its prosecutors' discretion to deprioritize cases that were previously afforded some protection.[15] Meanwhile, ICE has ramped up indiscriminate enforcement actions,[16] which have swept in military families and others previously deprioritized for enforcement action — and even U.S. citizens, such as a U.S. Army veteran and citizen who was recently arrested and reportedly held without explanation for three days following an immigration raid in California.[17] Furthermore, on February 28, 2025, USCIS said it "will no longer exempt classes or categories of removable aliens from potential enforcement," including non-citizen military families,[18] reversing its longstanding policy.[19] Likewise, on April 10, 2025, ICE rescinded its former policy of considering military service as a "significant mitigating factor" when deciding whether to pursue immigration enforcement and issued a new policy less protective of service members and their families.[20]

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[12] AP News, "ICE detains Marine Corps veteran's wife who was still breastfeeding their baby," Jack Brook, June 23, 2025, https://apnews.com/article/ice-detains-marine-veteran-wife-clouatre-802305fe0a364ef86a7cb61805129ee1; CNN, "A Marine veteran's wife, detained by ICE while still breastfeeding, has been released," Associated Press, July 29, 2025, https://www.cnn.com/2025/07/29/us/mother-released-ice-marine-veteran-husband.

[13] Military.com, "Father of 3 Marines Who Was Beaten by ICE Agents Released, Leaving Family to Process His Detention," Drew F. Lawrence, July 16, 2025, https://www.military.com/daily-news/2025/07/16/father-of-3-marines-who-was-beaten-ice-agents-released-leaving-family-process-his-detention.html; NPR, "U.S. Marine veteran says father's violent arrest by immigration agents was 'inhumane'," Obed Manuel and A Martínez, June 27, 2025, https://www.npr.org/2025/06/27/nx-s1-5442653/father-of-u-s-marines-violently-arrested-by-ice.

[14] NPR, "Purple Heart Army veteran self-deports after nearly 50 years in the U.S.," Juliana Kim, June 24, 2025, https://www.npr.org/2025/06/24/g-s1-74036/trump-ice-self-deportation-army-veteran-hawaii.

[15] The White House, "Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions," January 20, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/initial-rescissions-of-harmful-executive-orders-and-actions/ ; U.S. Department of Justice, "CANCELLATION OF POLICY MEMORANDUM 21-25," policy memorandum, January 29, 2025, https://assets.aila.org/files/38445590-4151-4649-bf3d-a9525c0d3d93/25013165.pdf?1738346310; U.S. Department of Justice, "Effect of Department of Homeland Security Enforcement Priorities," policy memorandum, June 11, 2021, https://web.archive.org/web/20231004023107/https://www.justice.gov/eoir/book/file/1403401/download.

[16] BBC, "Judge bars Trump administration from 'indiscriminately' detaining immigrants," Brandon Drenon, July 12, 2025, https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c4ge469g7p5o.

[17] Military Times, "Veteran and US citizen arrested by ICE warns it could happen to anyone," Olga R. Rodriguez and the Associated Press, July 17, 2025, https://www.militarytimes.com/veterans/2025/07/17/veteran-and-us-citizen-arrested-by-ice-warns-it-could-happen-to-anyone/; CNN, "A US citizen and Army veteran was detained at an immigration raid and held for 3 days. His family scrambled to find him," Dalia Faheid, July 19, 2025, https://www.cnn.com/2025/07/19/us/california-immigration-raid-george-retes.

[18] AP News, "ICE detains Marine Corps veteran's wife who was still breastfeeding their baby," Jack Brook, June 23, 2025, https://apnews.com/article/ice-detains-marine-veteran-wife-clouatre-802305fe0a364ef86a7cb61805129ee1.

[19] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Policy Memorandum: Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Deportable Aliens," February, 28, 2025, p. 2, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-alerts/NTA_Policy_FINAL_2.28.25_FINAL.pdf.

To make matters worse, the Trump administration may be targeting military families using information they voluntarily provided to the federal government in connection with their service. USCIS offers military families discretionary immigration benefits in recognition of their service.[21] When applying for such benefits, military families provide extensive personal data, including their physical addresses, physically-identifying information like eye color and height, country of birth, and more.[22] For years, individuals have trusted that the personal information they share with USCIS will be used to protect them, not deport them.[23] Now, USCIS is reportedly referring individuals to ICE for removal proceedings, including those who were previously deprioritized for enforcement actions.[24]

These actions are a betrayal of longstanding assurances that military service will afford service members and their families some protection from immigration enforcement proceedings.[25] Indeed, since the early 2000s, ICE guidance has required consideration of military service as a mitigating factor in whether to initiate deportation proceedings.[26] In 2022, ICE issued a new policy directive that formalized protections for non-citizens in the military: according to ICE Directive 10039.2, the military service of a non-citizen or their immediate family member "is a significant mitigating factor that must be considered when deciding whether to take civil immigration enforcement action."[27] The directive also provided that ICE agents generally will

[20] 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; 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.

[21] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Discretionary Options for Military Members, Enlistees and Their Families," July 21, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/military/discretionary-options-for-military-members-enlistees-and-their-families.

[22] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Form I-131: Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records," January 20, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/i-131.pdf; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Discretionary Options for Military Members, Enlistees and Their Families," July 21, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/military/discretionary-options-for-military-members-enlistees-and-their-families.

[23] *Id*.

[24] AP News, "ICE detains Marine Corps veteran's wife who was still breastfeeding their baby," Jack Brook, June 23, 2025, https://apnews.com/article/ice-detains-marine-veteran-wife-clouatre-802305fe0a364ef86a7cb61805129ee1; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "USCIS Initiates Removal Proceedings Against 26,000 Aliens Since February," June 12, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/news-releases/uscis-initiates-removal-proceedings-against-26000-aliens-since-february.

[25] Congressional Research Service, "Foreign Nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces: Immigration Issues," Holly Straut-Eppsteiner, August 19, 2024, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48163#.

[26] U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "ICE Policy No. 10039.1, Issuances of Notices to Appear, Administrative Orders of Removal, or Reinstatement of a Final Removal Order on Aliens with United States Military Service," September 3, 2004, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/policy/memoIssuanceNTA_AdminRemovalOrders_09.03.2004.pdf; U.S. Government Accountability Office, "IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT - Actions Needed to Better Handle, Identify, and Track Cases Involving Veterans," June 2019, p. 10, https://www.gao.gov/assets/D19416.pdf.

[27] 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_ConsiderUSMilitaryServiceMakeDiscrDetReEnfActAgain

not initiate removal proceedings against "a noncitizen who is currently serving on active duty in the U.S. military," nor those who are "statutorily eligible for naturalization" based on their military service.[28] Additionally, USCIS has granted immigration protections under "parole in place" to service members' qualifying relatives.[29]

Furthermore, for more than 200 years, Congress has "recognized the critical role non-citizens play in the military by promising them an expedited path to citizenship."[30] For more than 70 years, under special provisions of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (INA), there have been reduced naturalization requirements for non-citizen service members and veterans, including shortened residency requirements.[31] Since 2002, USCIS has naturalized more than 187,000 members of the U.S. military, with 16,290 service members naturalized in 2024 alone.[32] Military officials have previously confirmed that opening up more pathways for citizenship for non-citizens through military service can help "support the Army's recruiting mission" and "increase the number of people eligible to pursue military service while meeting our high standards for character and performance."[33]

It is concerning that some military recruiters are reportedly still using immigration benefits as a talking point to recruit non-citizens — even while the government turns around and take steps to deport them.[34] According to one source, "numerous Marine Corps recruiters have continued to post ads on social media, geared toward Latinos, promoting enlistment as a way to gain 'protection from deportation' for family members."[35] Only last month, the Marine Corps instructed its recruiters to stop using this promotional tactic.[36] But, according to reports, "[t]he Marine Corps is not alone in its recruiters promoting parole-in-place on social media in recent months,"[37] and it is unclear whether recruiters across other military services are continuing to promise immigration protections that may no longer exist.

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[28] *Id*. p. 2.

[29] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Discretionary Options for Military Members, Enlistees and Their Families," July 21, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/military/discretionary-options-for-military-members-enlistees-and-their-families; Congressional Research Service, "Foreign Nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces: Immigration Issues," Holly Straut-Eppsteiner, August 19, 2024, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48163#.

[30] American Civil Liberties Union, "They Were Willing to Make the Ultimate Sacrifice for the U.S., but Trump Won't Let Them Become Americans," Scarlet Kim and Noor Zafar, April 24, 2020, https://www.aclu.org/news/immigrants-rights/they-were-willing-to-make-the-ultimate-sacrifice-for-the-u-s-but-trump-wont-let-them-become-americans.

[31] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Military Naturalization Statistics," November 6, 2024, https://www.uscis.gov/military/military-naturalization-statistics.

[32] *Id*.

[33] U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Personnel, "The Status of Department of Defense Recruiting Efforts and Plans for Fiscal Year 2024," December 6, 2023, p. 48, https://www.congress.gov/118/chrg/CHRG-118shrg60431/CHRG-118shrg60431.pdf.

[34] CBS News, "ICE detained a Marine veteran's wife. He doesn't know how to tell their children where she went.," Kati Weis, June 25, 2025, https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ice-detains-marine-corps-veteran-wife/.

[35] *Id*.

[36] Military.com, "Marine Recruiters Promoted an Immigration Benefit Until the Corps Told Them to Stop," Drew F. Lawrence, July 9, 2025, https://www.military.com/daily-news/2025/07/09/marine-recruiters-promoted-immigration-benefit-until-corps-told-them-stop.html.

[37] *Id*.

The Trump administration's detention and deportation of non-citizens who have served the U.S. military and their families threaten U.S. national security interests and erode the U.S. military's credibility when it makes promises to its service members who have put their lives on the line for our country. To address our concerns about these deportations and their impact on military readiness, we request the following information on this topic by September 16, 2025:

Questions for Department of Homeland Security (DHS):

1. How many a) non-citizen service members, b) non-citizen veterans, and c) immediate family members of service members or veterans have been arrested, detained, and/or placed in removal proceedings since January 20, 2025?
2. How many non-citizen service members, veterans, or immediate family members of service members or veterans have been issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) by DHS since January 20, 2025? How many have been issued an NTA specifically by USCIS?
3. How many individuals with parole or deferred action pursuant to programs for military service members and veterans has USCIS referred to ICE for immigration enforcement action?
    a. How many have been placed in removal proceedings pursuant to INA 240? How many have been placed into expedited removal pursuant to INA 235?
4. Please describe how USCIS's February 28, 2025 directive is being enforced with respect to military families. How does USCIS determine to whom it will issue NTAs or whether to refer such individuals to ICE for immigration enforcement?
5. Please describe how ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum is being implemented. How does ICE determine when to take immigration enforcement action against a service member, veteran, or military family member?
6. Please provide a list of all databases used to identify and locate individuals subject to the February directive, including whether individuals who have applied for an established parole or deferred action program are flagged for enforcement.[38]
7. What analysis, if any, did DHS conduct to determine the impact of USCIS's February directive[39] or ICE's April memorandum[40] on military families and U.S. military readiness? Did DHS receive input from the Department of Defense (DoD) on this analysis or its overall decisions regarding enforcement against non-citizen service members?

[38] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Discretionary Options for Military Members, Enlistees and Their Families," July 21, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/military/discretionary-options-for-military-members-enlistees-and-their-families#.
[39] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Policy Memorandum: Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Deportable Aliens," February 28, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-alerts/NTA_Policy_FINAL_2.28.25_FINAL.pdf.
[40] 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.

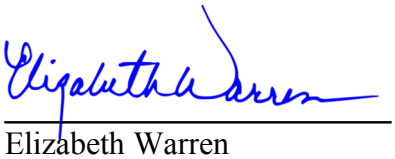
Questions for DoD:

1. As of January 20, 2025, how many non-citizens were serving in the military? How has that number changed since January 20th, if at all?
2. Are any DoD recruiting programs currently advertising military service as temporary protection from deportation?
    a. What actions has DoD taken to ensure that DoD's recruitment talking points reflect the Trump Administration's newest policies on non-citizen service members and their families? Please provide copies of any instructions that DoD or each of the military services have provided to recruiters regarding how to talk about immigration benefits linked to enlistment.
    b. Please provide a copy of any advertisements and recruitment materials that DoD has used since January 20, 2025 related to potential immigration benefits linked to enlistment.
3. Please provide a copy of any guidance DoD or each of the military services have provided to DoD personnel related to recent policy changes pertaining to non-citizens in the military and noncitizen military family members.
4. What actions, if any, has DoD taken to alert and provide resources to service members or their families regarding USCIS's February 28, 2025 directive[41] or ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum?[42] Please provide copies of any resources that DoD has provided to service members or their families regarding this directive.
5. What is the impact on recruitment, readiness, and morale when non-citizen members of the military and their families are deported? Has DoD conducted any analysis along these lines?
6. What rules does DoD follow with respect to sharing information with and responding to requests from DHS and ICE?
7. What are the benefits to military readiness of having service members with language and cultural proficiency skills?
8. What is the average cost for DoD to train personnel to reach each level of language proficiency, from level 1 to 4 or higher? Please provide a breakdown by proficiency level.[43]

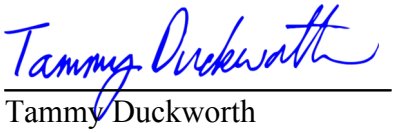
Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

[41] U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Policy Memorandum: Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Deportable Aliens," February 28, 2025, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-alerts/NTA_Policy_FINAL_2.28.25_FINAL.pdf.
[42] 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.
[43] U.S. Department of Defense, "DoD Instruction 1340.27: Military Foreign Language Skill Proficiency Bonuses," August 17, 2022, p. 13, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/134027p.pdf.

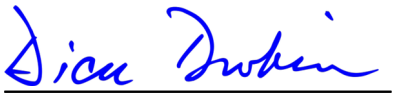
Sincerely,



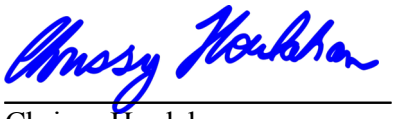
Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator



Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator

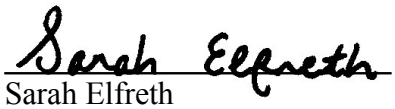


Chrissy Houlahan
Member of Congress

Maggie Goodlander
Member of Congress

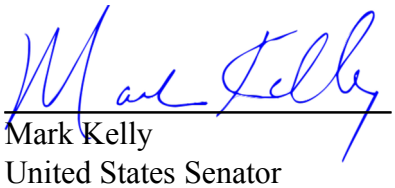
Delia C. Ramirez
Member of Congress

Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator



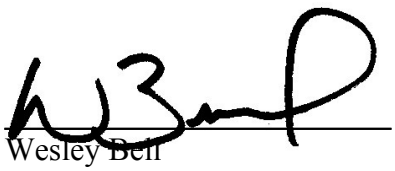
Sarah Elfreth
Member of Congress

Derek T. Tran
Member of Congress

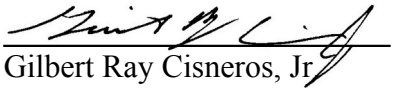


Mark Kelly
United States Senator

Ruben Gallego
United States Senator



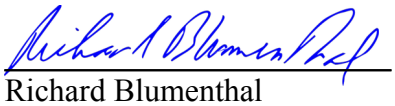
Wesley Bell
Member of Congress



Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr.
Member of Congress

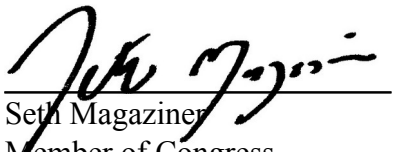
John Garamendi
Member of Congress

Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress

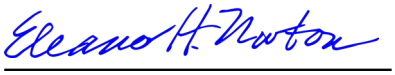


Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator

Jason Crow
Member of Congress



Seth Magaziner
Member of Congress

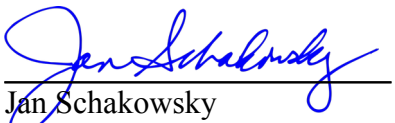


Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress

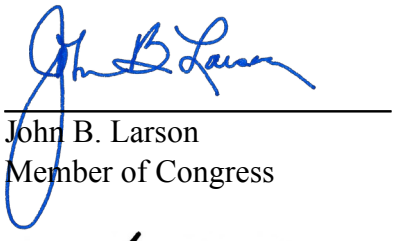
Dan Goldman
Member of Congress

Shri Thanedar
Member of Congress

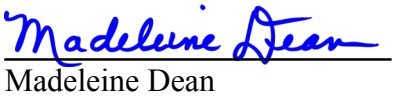
Scott H. Peters
Member of Congress



Jan Schakowsky
Member of Congress

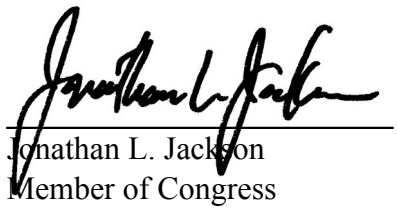


John B. Larson
Member of Congress



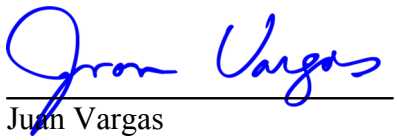
Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress

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



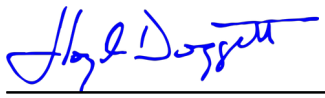
Jonathan L. Jackson
Member of Congress

Cleo Fields
Member of Congress



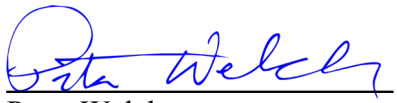
Juan Vargas
Member of Congress

Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senator



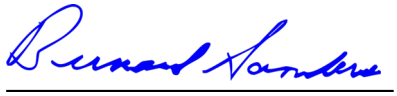
Lloyd Doggett
Member of Congress

Maxine Dexter
Member of Congress

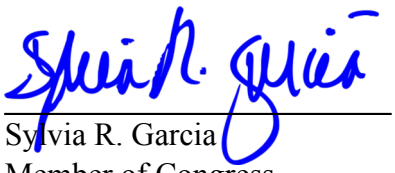


Peter Welch
United States Senator

Kelly Morrison
Member of Congress



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator

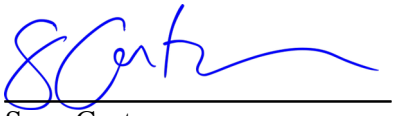


Sylvia R. Garcia
Member of Congress

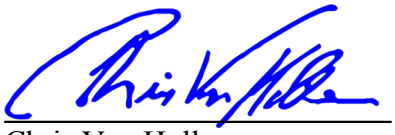
Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress

Nikki Budzinski
Member of Congress

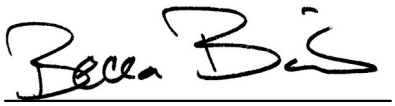
Chris Pappas
Member of Congress



Sean Casten
Member of Congress

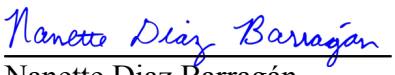


Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator



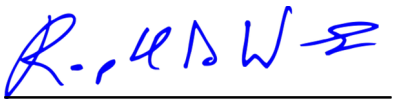
Becca Balint
Member of Congress

Angie Craig
Member of Congress



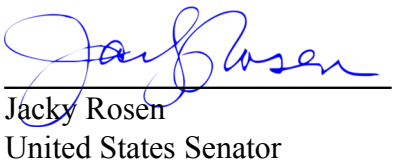
Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress

Dina Titus
Member of Congress



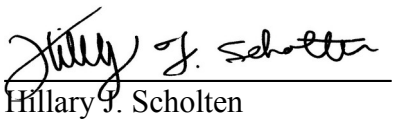
Raphael Warnock
United States Senator

Sara Jacobs
Member of Congress

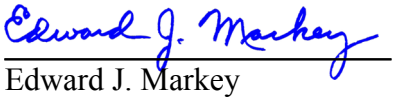


Jacky Rosen
United States Senator

Andy Kim
United States Senator



Hillary J. Scholten
Member of Congress



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator

Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator

Jon Ossoff
United States Senator

Amy Klobuchar
United States Senator

Alex Padilla
United States Senator

Marilyn Strickland
Member of Congress

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Cory A. Booker
United States Senator

Mark R. Warner
United States Senator

Gary C. Peters
United States Senator

Patty Murray
United States Senator

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