

Questions for the Record from Ranking Member Jamie Raskin for former Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem

Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security

March 4, 2026

1. As of March 21, 2025, did the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have a written plan identifying the office or position, whether inside or outside the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), responsible for: (1) receiving CRCL complaints; (2) opening or conducting CRCL complaint investigations; (3) issuing CRCL written recommendations, informal advice, or Section 504 determinations or informal resolutions; and (4) preparing the fiscal year (FY) 2024 CRCL annual report, after DHS placed CRCL personnel on administrative leave on March 21, 2025? Please answer yes or no. If yes, please provide the plan, its approval date, and the official who approved it. If no, please state when, if ever, DHS first created such a written plan.
2. From March 21, 2025, through January 23, 2026, did CRCL continue to perform each of the following functions: (1) receiving CRCL complaints; (2) opening or conducting CRCL complaint investigations; (3) issuing CRCL written recommendations, informal advice, or Section 504 determinations or informal resolutions; and (4) preparing the FY 2024 CRCL annual report transmitted on January 23, 2026? For each item, please answer yes or no. For any item answered no, please identify the date on which the function ceased and the date on which it resumed, or state that it has not resumed. For each item, please identify the office or position, whether inside or outside CRCL, that performed the function during that period.
3. With respect to the FY 2024 CRCL annual report transmitted on January 23, 2026, please identify the page or pages on which DHS contends the report provides: (1) “the use of funds appropriated to carry out this section” required by 6 U.S.C. § 345(b); and (2) “the type of advice provided and the response given to such advice” required by 42 U.S.C. § 2000ee-1(f)(2)(B). If DHS contends either item was provided in a document other than the January 23, 2026, report, please identify that document, the date it was transmitted, the committee recipients, and provide a copy. If DHS contends either item was not reported, please so state and identify the legal basis for that position.
4. Did a draft FY 2024 CRCL annual report exist on or about March 21, 2025, before the May 23, 2025, reduction in force affecting CRCL? Please answer yes or no. If yes, please provide that draft and state whether it contained any different figures or narrative summaries from the report transmitted on January 23, 2026, with respect to: (1) complaints received; (2) investigations opened; (3) investigations closed; (4) recommendation memoranda; (5) onsite recommendation memoranda; (6) informal advice; and (7) Section 504 determinations or informal resolutions. Please also identify the official or officials who approved any changes to those figures or summaries.
5. As of the date of your response, is Loyal Source Government Services LLC the prime contractor currently providing medical services under U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Medical Services Contract? Please answer yes or no. If yes, please identify: (1) the

contract, task order, or delivery order number; (2) the current award amount; (3) the current end date; and (4) the potential end date if all remaining options or extensions are exercised. Please also provide the award document and current statement of work. If no, please identify the current prime contractor, the contract, task order, or delivery order number, the current award amount, the current end date, and the potential end date, and provide the award document and current statement of work.

6. Since March 2023, has CBP continued Loyal Source's performance through bridge contracts or short-term extensions because CBP has not implemented a follow-on Medical Services Contract? Please answer yes or no. If yes, please state whether: (1) bid protests delayed the follow-on procurement; (2) responsibility for source selection or contract award was transferred from CBP's Office of Acquisition to DHS's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Office of Procurement Operations, after potential disclosure of procurement-sensitive information; and (3) CBP issued Loyal Source any cure notice or other formal written corrective action during that period. Please answer yes or no for each item. Please also identify the current expected date for award or implementation of the follow-on contract and provide documents sufficient to show each answer. If no, please identify the date on which CBP ceased using bridge contracts or short-term extensions to continue Loyal Source's performance.
7. As of the date of your response, does Dr. Alexander Eastman hold any position at DHS, CBP, or in the Office of the Chief Medical Officer (OCMO)? Please answer yes or no. If yes, please identify his title, supervisor, and the date and authority under which he was assigned to that role. If no, please identify his current DHS title and state whether he retains any authority with respect to CBP or OCMO. Please also state whether Dr. Eastman's June 2023 detail to CBP was extended. If yes, please provide the original detail memorandum and each extension. Please further state whether DHS or CBP completed any written fitness, suitability, or misconduct review before the original detail or before any extension of that detail. If yes, please provide any such written review.

Questions for the Record from Representative Ted Lieu for former Homeland Security Secretary
Kristi Noem

Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security

March 4, 2026

In early January of 2025, wildfires spread rapidly through Los Angeles County. These fires destroyed over 16,000 structures, the vast majority of which were homes, displaced tens of thousands of people, and took the lives of 31 people. Over the past year, state, local, and federal government has taken decisive action to support the historic response and recovery. The Trump Administration has received bipartisan letters from members of California's Congressional Delegation requesting additional aid to help Californians continue the recovery from the devastating wildfires last year. Members of Congress and local officials have reached out to the federal government about the severity of the damage. Despite this, the Administration claims that there is no more need for recovery assistance. We have heard concerns from state and local stakeholders that they continue to wait for aid and reimbursements.

- 1. What privileged or conflicting information does the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have which could justify the denial of this aid, which local leaders have identified as necessary for recovery?**

The LA wildfires occurred in January 2025, and it has now been a full year of FEMA denying *hundreds of millions* of dollars in critically needed disaster relief money.

- 2. How do you explain FEMA's failure to deliver these disaster relief dollars over the past year, regardless of the shutdown or partial shutdown?**

In numbers provided to my office in February 2026, I was made aware that \$764 million in assistance requested by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) was denied by FEMA. The assistance requested by LADWP was to cover costs of debris removal, emergency protective measures, infrastructure damage, and costs associated with preparing for and responding to the wind and fire incidents – all of which named as eligible under the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide.

- 3. On what reasoning or policy guidance did DHS rely when it denied reimbursement for these covered expenses?**

Another \$73.4 million in reimbursements under the FEMA Public Assistance Program are still pending for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. This could mean that either the funds are still under review at the Office of Management and Budget or they are sitting on the Secretary of Homeland Security's desk before they are listed as "pending award." It has now been more than a year since the fires devastated Los Angeles communities.

- 4. What is delaying the obligation of these funds?**

- 5. Are there any requirements for getting funds out to communities in need as soon as feasible? If not, what will DHS do to prevent such unnecessary and harmful delays in the future?**

The County of Los Angeles has not received any obligation for the 2025 wildfires that is greater than \$100,000.

- 6. Is DHS going to continue the policy to have all contracts over \$100,000, including grant awards, still be personally vetted by the Secretary?**

The County of Los Angeles has submitted a number of appeals to FEMA determination memos for the 2025 wildfires and previous disasters where FEMA has not responded within the mandated 90-day deadline. The County has appeals that are still pending a response for longer than 250 days.

- 7. Will FEMA be adhering to the 90-day timelines as outlined in FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide?**

Questions for the Record from Representative Luis Correa for former Homeland Security Secretary
Kristi Noem

Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security

March 4, 2026

Secretary Noem, during the hearing we discussed the detention and arrest of American citizens by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

- 1) How many U.S. citizens have been detained, which includes investigative stops, by DHS since January 20, 2025?
- 2) Are your agents documenting all detentions of U.S. citizens, to include investigative stops? Where is this information being recorded?
- 3) How many U.S. citizens have been arrested by DHS since January 20, 2025?
- 4) What documentation does DHS consider sufficient to verify citizenship status?

Surveillance of U.S. Citizens

Secretary Noem, during your testimony you said that DHS is not surveilling U.S. citizens and you do not have a database of Americans. Earlier this year, Tom Homan spoke about his push to create a database of individuals who “impede” U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations.¹

- 5) Does DHS maintain any database(s) that specifically includes records with biographic or biometric information of U.S. persons alleged to have impeded or interfered with DHS operations?
 - a. If yes, what database or databases is this information housed in?
 - b. If yes, how many U.S. persons are included in that database?
 - c. If yes, how many of those U.S. persons are also under investigation for domestic terrorist?
 - d. Does DHS share this data with other agencies?
 - e. Is this data shared with the employers of individuals accused of impeding or interfering with DHS operations?

¹“Homan pushes to create 'database' to make those who impede ICE 'famous,’” *Fox News* (January 15, 2026), <https://www.foxnews.com/video/6387789141112>.

Recent reports have indicated that the Department of Homeland Security is requesting data from tech companies identifying individuals who track or criticize ICE operations.²

- 6) Has your agency sent administrative subpoenas to tech companies over the past 15 months seeking information on individuals who track or criticize ICE operations? If so:
 - a. Which companies have been issued these administrative subpoenas?
 - b. How many administrative subpoenas have been sent to each of those companies?
 - c. How many people has DHS requested information on via these administrative subpoenas?
 - d. What information is being requested?
 - e. What will this data be used for?
 - f. Where will the data be stored and for how long?
 - g. Are these requests for information on U.S. citizens?
- 7) Has DHS purchased data from data brokers over the past 15 months? If so:
 - a. What data was purchased?
 - b. Does the data include information on U.S. citizens?
 - c. Where is the purchased data being stored?
 - d. What is the purchased data being used for?
- 8) How is your department using the biometric data being captured through technology like the Mobile Fortify application?
 - a. Is that data being stored?
 - b. If Americans' faces or fingerprints are being scanned, is that data being saved somewhere?
 - c. How long is this data stored?
 - d. What safety measures is your Department taking to guard this data?

Designation of Domestic Terrorist

- 9) Has there been a change in DHS's nomination process for known and / or suspected domestic terrorists to the FBI's Terrorist Screening Dataset?
 - a. How many individuals have been added to the domestic terrorist watchlist at DHS's request since January 20, 2025?
 - b. What is DHS's criteria for concluding an individual or entity is a domestic terrorist?
 - c. Does your criteria include impeding immigration enforcement activities?
 - d. Does your "suspected domestic terrorist watch list" include members of the United States Congress?

² Sheera Frenkel and Mike Isaac, "Homeland Security Wants Social Media Sites to Expose Anti-ICE Accounts" *The New York Times* (February 13, 2026), <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/02/13/technology/dhs-anti-ice-social-media.html>.

- e. Does your “suspected domestic terrorists watch list” include elected officials in the United States?
- 10) Over the past year, how many times have ICE agents and officers used the classification “suspected domestic terrorist” to watch, survey, follow, stop, arrest, or take other law enforcement actions against U.S. citizens?
- a. Is ICE using the justification of alleged domestic terrorist activity to deploy surveillance tools and monitor U.S. citizens, to include lawful protestors?
 - b. Were Renée Good or Alex Pretti known to law enforcement or in any database maintained by DHS prior to their killings?

Agent and Officer Operations

- 11) How many DHS agents and officers are currently equipped with body-worn cameras?
- 12) What percentage of DHS agents and officers are currently equipped with body-worn cameras? Please break this out by agency and component.
- 13) How many additional body-worn cameras does DHS own that are not yet deployed to the field?
- 14) What plans does DHS have to acquire additional body-worn cameras?
- 15) Do DHS personnel have the authority to delete information, including videos, from cell phones belonging to members of the public? If so, please cite the legal authority.
- 16) Please describe the training received by new ICE and CBP officers and agents hired since January 2025? How does that training compare to those ICE and CBP officers and agents hired before January 2025?

Questions for the Record from Representative Dan Goldman for former Homeland Security
Secretary Kristi Noem

Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security

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1. I-400s Naturalization Ceremonies Not Being Rescheduled

We understand that a number of Naturalization ceremonies were cancelled during the shutdown but it seems many have been slow to be rescheduled or not rescheduled at all. How many oath ceremonies were cancelled? How many people still need to be rescheduled? When will this rescheduling and ceremonies be completed? What areas are most affected by this issue?

2. Voluntary Departure

When someone who is detained agrees to voluntary departure (VD), how long does it take for that departure to take place? We have been told this can be upward of 2 weeks and that people who have agreed to VD are moved to a courtesy hold where they are no longer allowed visitors including clergy or attorneys? Is this DHS's policy if so what is the reasoning? If someone would like to voluntarily depart but they had their passport taken when they were detained how can they get it back so they can leave? We are being told that people are being moved to detention centers closer to the border but their documents do not always come with them which prevents them from then being able to depart. Why? If a noncitizen's passport is expired but they are willing to depart, will DHS work with them to get their passport renewed so they can successfully book a flight and leave?

3. Premium Processing

Presidential Proclamation 10949 suspended entry for immigrant and non-immigrant visa applicants from 39 countries. We have been told that a USCIS memorandum put a hold on all cases from applicants from these countries. This means that cases are not just not being interviewed or approved, they are not being adjudicated or if they are it is only after a detailed review by the adjudication officer. This has not however stopped USCIS from accepting premium processing fees for people from these countries. Why is USCIS taking \$2500 from people and U.S. companies who are just looking for the expedited service premium processing guarantees, when they know that the case will not even be reviewed in the 30-day processing time frame? Why is USCIS still offering premium processing for applicants from the 39 countries who have the hold on their case. Can applicants from these countries request a refund of their premium processing fee since their case cannot be completed within the stated time frame?