Questions for the Record from SASC Hearing To receive testimony on the Administration's deployment of the National Guard across the United States
12/11/25

Senator Reed

Mobilization of National Guard Pursuant to section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code

1. Mr. Young, you stated in the hearing that "the authority under which the President can mobilize National Guard personnel to be able to perform Federal law enforcement functions and to enforce the law is technically section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code, which does not require the consent of the governor."

   Understanding that the courts currently have before them whether your unprecedented and questionable legal theory that the mobilization authority of section 12406 is an express exception to the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA), please explain, if that is the Administration's view, why the federally mobilized forces under section 12406 have NOT been assigned a law enforcement mission to date, and instead have been limited to the federal protection mission under the limited theory articulated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) that it is not considered law enforcement?

2. Mr. Young, do you consider section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code, to be an express exception to the PCA?

3. Mr. Young, are the National Guard who are deployed under this section performing a law enforcement mission under 12406, or are they performing a Federal Protective Mission under the President's Art. II authority?

4. Mr. Young, if we assume as you do that the authority Congress granted the President in section 12406 to mobilize the National Guard permits their use for law enforcement as an express exception to the PCA, why then have those missions been limited to protecting federal property and personnel (under the theory that to do so is not enforcing the law and thus does not implicate the PCA (consistent with the 1971 OLC "May Day" opinion))?

5. Mr. Young, is it also true that the missions in California, Illinois, and Oregon were in response to requests for assistance from Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and DOJ, and that Department of Defense's (DOD) support is funded by those agencies (under the Economy Act)?

6. Mr. Young, does the President have an inherent constitutional power to use the military domestically free from the constraints Congress has placed in law, such as the PCA?

7. Mr. Young, you should be familiar with the Supreme Court's landmark case, *Youngstown Sheet & Tube v. Sawyer*. Congress has consistently and uncontroversially legislated a framework for protection of Federal property and personnel, including by charging the Secretary of Homeland Security with responsibility for the protection of U.S. Government property and people on that property, and specifying from where additional personnel may be drawn if the DHS Federal Protective Service needs more resources. Other areas where Congress has acted to limit the President's power to exercise the so-called "protective power" include chapter 15 of title 10 (Defense Support to Civil Authorities) as well as

through the PCA itself. Do you believe, and have you advised the Secretary and DOD, that the President's power here is at its "lowest ebb," to use the *Youngstown* terminology?

8. Mr. Young, how does your view of the President's Article II power in this context square with the decision in *Youngstown* when the President's power is at its "lowest ebb"?

9. General Guillot, what was your view on the operational planning for "MacArthur Park" and other Los Angeles operations?

   Throughout the Federal Protection Mission – to include the operation in MacArthur Park – USNORTHCOM and U.S. Army North leaders worked closely with federal law enforcement partners and provided input and recommendations to ensure all actions were well-coordinated and conducted safely and successfully within the scope of USNORTHCOM's assigned mission.

10. General Guillot, did you raise any objections to proposals by the Department of Homeland Security that any operations would cross the line into direct participation in law enforcement activities?

    On occasions that a proposed mission tasking had the potential to be outside the scope of USNORTHCOM's assigned missions, I always addressed and mitigated those concerns with the supported agency well in advance of mission execution. USNORTHCOM and U.S. Army North worked closely with law enforcement partners to ensure strict compliance with all applicable laws and policies and to remain within the scope of the assigned mission.

11. Mr. Young, you claimed that section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code permits the President to federalize the National Guard of any state and use them to enforce the law, without any restriction other than the President's personal judgement about when the statute's factual preconditions are met. You stated that no consent from a State's governor is required. And the Department is now training national "quick reaction forces" of such guardsmen. If your view were correct, section 12406 would in many respects be a much broader exception to the PCA than the Insurrection Act. What legal or factual factors limit the President's reliance of section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of National Guardsmen which the Department is working to increase?

12. Mr. Ditlevson, what policy factors limit the President's reliance of section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of national guardsmen, which the Department is working to increase?

<u>DC National Guard Deployment and Deaths</u>

13. Mr. Ditlevson, public reporting has indicated that the two national guardsmen who were shot were not on a safety patrol but instead performing the "beautification mission" (picking up trash, mulching, painting fences). There is no clear substantive authority for the President to use military members or the National Guard to pick up trash or spread mulch, and because the guardsmen were assigned that mission on November 26, 2025, they were also unarmed. Is the decision to arm or not arm these national guardsmen on missions in DC is ultimately a policy decision made by the Secretary of Defense?

14. Mr. Ditlevson, as the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense with responsibility for the domestic deployments, what did you advise the Secretary with respect to the value of the "beautification" mission, and with respect to the different arming posture of the National Guard (NG) for the various missions?

15. Mr. Young, there was never a request for DCNG assistance from law enforcement, as required under the DC code. What is the legal authority for the President to use the National Guard to collect trash, spread mulch, paint fences, or otherwise make DC more "beautiful"?

Senator Hirono

Perceptions

16. Mr. Young, Mr. Ditlevson, General Guillot, military forces on American streets—particularly in the Nation's capital—send a powerful signal. To our allies, it raises questions about democratic stability. To our own citizens, it changes how they view their government and their military. The normalization of soldiers patrolling civilian neighborhoods risks long-term damage to both our domestic legitimacy and our global credibility. What assessments—legal, operational, or strategic—has the Department conducted on the long-term consequences of repeatedly deploying military forces into American cities?

    General Guillot: USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a good steward of the readiness, fiscal, and personnel costs associated with the missions assigned to the Command. However, I would defer to the Department and the military Services regarding assessments of long-term impacts related to mobilizations and deployments, including those for the Federal Protection Mission.

Readiness

17. Mr. Ditlevson, this Regime has repeatedly directed the National Guard into domestic policing roles, sometimes with little notice and over the objections of state and local leaders. How does the Department plan to evaluate the cumulative effects of these prolonged or indefinite domestic deployments on the Guard?

Homeland Military Deployment

18. Mr. Ditlevson, one of this Regime's key justifications for deploying the Guard has been the claim that cities are experiencing a breakdown in public safety. Yet at the same time, the Administration has eliminated or withheld significant federal support for violence-prevention and community safety initiatives—programs that actually reduce crime and reduce the need for heavy law-enforcement presence. From a homeland defense and strategic policy perspective, how does this Regime justify large-scale military deployments into U.S. cities while simultaneously supporting the elimination of evidence-based public-safety grants that address the root causes of violence?

19. Mr. Ditlevson, why rely on military force rather than restore or expand the civilian tools that have been proven to reduce crime?

Community Trust

20. Mr. Ditlevson, homeland defense is not just about responding to threats; it also depends on maintaining public trust and ensuring communities feel protected rather than targeted. Yet the combination of aggressive immigration raids and visible military deployments has created widespread fear in many communities, causing residents to avoid public spaces, disengage from law enforcement, and withdraw cooperation that is essential to real public safety. From a homeland defense perspective, how does the Department assess the risk that

these operations—immigration crackdowns paired with military deployments—are undermining public trust and actually degrading community stability?

Senator Kaine

Operational End-state

21. Mr. Ditlevson, it is essential to have a well-defined end state and achievable objectives to justify and manage the use of national security resources effectively. Describe for me your operational end-state for these deployments of the National Guard in support of civilian law enforcement agencies.

22. Mr. Ditleson, what must happen for you to tell the President that the mission has been accomplished?

Senator Warren

Posse Comitatus Act & Insurrection Act

23. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, when does the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) apply to domestically-deployed National Guard and other military personnel?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C: General Guillot: **Response: The Posse Comitatus Act applies to all domestic missions conducted by forces operating under Title 10 authorities.**

24. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training did the National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically since January 20, 2025, receive on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **All Servicemembers participating in federal protection missions are thoroughly trained on their authorities and limitations, what they are authorized to do and – very importantly – what they are not authorized to do, including limitations imposed by the Posse Comitatus Act. Servicemembers receive training in de-escalation, the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, and civil disturbance operations in accordance with Army Training Publication 3-39.33, Crowd Control, dated 22 Jun 2022.**

25. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **Yes, the Posse Comitatus Act training was presented by Judge Advocates from the U.S. Army North Office of the Staff Judge Advocate during Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration.**

26. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training do the National Guard and military personnel deployed domestically receive to ensure constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties are respected and protected during these missions?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **The National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically receive training on the Posse Comitatus Act and the Standing Rules for the Use of Force during Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration.**

27. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified judge advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on protecting constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties during all domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **Yes, the Posse Comitatus Act training was presented by Judge Advocates from the U.S. Army North Office of the Staff Judge Advocate during Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration and time was made for any questions by Servicemembers.**

28. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there are "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, mak[ing] it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings" under 10 USC 252? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

29. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 252? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

30. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 252? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

31. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

32. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

33. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 253? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

34. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

35. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in assessing whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

<u>Detention and Deportation of Non-Citizen Service Members and Military Family Members</u>

36. Mr. Ditlevson, as of January 20, 2025, how many non-citizens were serving in the military?

37. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide a monthly breakdown of the number of non-citizens serving in the military since January 20, 2025.

38. Mr. Ditlevson, are any DOD recruiting programs currently advertising military service as temporary protection from deportation?

39. Mr. Ditlevson, 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?

40. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

41. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

42. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

43. Mr. Ditlevson, 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 or ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum? Please provide copies of any resources that DOD has provided to service members or their families regarding this directive.

44. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the impact on recruitment, readiness, and morale when non-citizen members of the military and their families are deported?

45. Mr. Ditlevson, has DOD conducted any analysis along these lines? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.

46. Mr. Ditlevson, what rules does DOD follow with respect to sharing information with and responding to requests from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)?

47. General Guillot, what are the benefits to military readiness of having service members with language and cultural proficiency skills?

    General Guillot: Servicemembers with foreign language skills and cultural acumen are important to mission success in the complex and dynamic 21st-century global security environment. These skills are a force multiplier that directly enhance military readiness and operational effectiveness across the full spectrum of conflict.

48. General Guillot, 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.

    General Guillot: Because USNORTHCOM does not have responsibility for foreign language training, I respectfully defer to the military Services regarding those costs.

<u>Use of the National Guard at Polling Locations</u>

49. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are you aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November? If so, please explain the nature of such discussions and provide copies of any such analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **I am not aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places.**

50. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there have been any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what were the purposes of these potential deployments that were discussed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **I am not aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places.**

51. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, please provide a list of locations that are being discussed or evaluated.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **I am not aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places.**

52. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what is the basis for considering those locations for the deployment of federal troops?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **I am not aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places.**

53. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you agree that 18 USC 592 prohibits stationing military personnel near polling places during special or general elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **Yes.**

54. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you commit to following 18 USC 592?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **Yes.**

55. General Guillot, do you agree to reject any orders that violate 18 USC 592?

    General Guillot: Yes. As in all situations if I have questions or concerns, I raise those with the Secretary, and I always first consult my Staff Judge Advocate.

56. Mr. Young, if President Trump orders National Guard or other military forces to deploy at or near polling places leading up to and during the 2026 mid-term elections, would those orders be lawful or unlawful?

57. Mr. Young, what individuals or groups would qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

58. Mr. Young, would political opponents of the president or registered Democrats qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

59. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you commit to not using military troop deployments to influence the outcome of any U.S. elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

60. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what circumstances would it be proper and lawful for military commanders to refuse orders to deploy military forces to polling places during U.S. elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

61. Mr. Young, you noted that under Supreme Court precedent, elections are the remedy to the President's overreach in determining what constitutes an "emergency." Do you believe the reliability of that remedy would be impacted if troops are stationed at polling places during any upcoming elections and some Americans fear going to polling places? If so, please describe the impact you would anticipate.

Judge Advocates General

62. Mr. Young, according to press reports, you have repeatedly shut down internal inquiries into whether DOD officials are violating the law. When the Army's top uniformed legal advisor raised concerns about the legality of using the Texas National Guard for immigration enforcement in January, you indicated he should "stop meddling in state affairs." Have you told any judge advocates general (JAGs) or other attorneys at the DOD to refrain from opining or asking questions about domestic deployment of the military? Please describe the circumstances if so.

63. Mr. Young, what role did you have in Secretary Hegseth's decision to fire all of the TJAGs?

64. Mr. Young, when is it proper to remove a TJAG?

65. Mr. Young, will you comply with Section 506 in the FY 26 NDAA?

66. Mr. Young, have you said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these communications.

67. Mr. Young, have you been accused of having said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging

asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these accusations.

68. Mr. Young, when other Army attorneys questioned the legality of mass purges of probationary employees, which they wanted to be prepared to defend in court, you reportedly "refused to speak to them altogether, making clear [you] would only speak to the Army's top civilian lawyer at the time." The subsequent firing of the Army's top Judge Advocate General (JAG) in February appears to be retaliation for asking legitimate legal questions that are his core responsibilities, as well as a punishment for questioning your office's conduct. Is it accurate that you refused to speak to the Army's top JAG officer about the legality of mass purges of DOD probationary employees or any other DOD actions?

69. Mr. Young, I am also concerned by allegations that military officers are being subjected to "political litmus tests," including asking "whether candidates agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies rather than their interpretations of law" and "how they felt about requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops and allowing transgender troops to serve." Do you think it is appropriate to subject military officers to these questions?

70. Mr. Young, what role, if any, have you had in screening or interviewing JAGs for promotion?

71. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles whether they agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies? If so, what questions were asked and why?

72. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops? If so, what questions were asked and why?

73. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about allowing transgender troops to serve? If so, what questions were asked and why?

74. Mr. Young, in your opinion, is it beneficial to good order and discipline for attorneys to be afraid to voice their best independent legal advice?

75. Mr. Young, in your opinion, does it benefit the rule of law or legal compliance for attorneys to be afraid that providing their best legal independent legal advice will lead to them being fired?

76. Mr. Young, according to reports, a senior JAG "for the combatant command overseeing lethal strikes on alleged drug-smuggling boats near Venezuela disagreed with the Trump administration's position that the operations are lawful — and his views were sidelined." Have any JAGs raised concerns about the illegality of these operations? If so, please describe the nature of these concerns and provide any related documentation.

77. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any JAGs expressed concern about the legality of any domestic deployment missions or actions taken by DOD personnel during those missions? If so, please describe the concerns expressed.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot: **I am unaware of any concerns expressed about the legality of the domestic deployment missions.**

78. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what are the "exigent circumstances" that DOD believes currently justify deployments within any U.S. cities?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

Deployments of National Guard or Federal Active-Duty Forces

79. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you support an indefinite or multi-year deployment of the National Guard or other military personnel to any American city or town? If so, which ones and on what basis?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

80. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, when do you think the domestic deployments of the National Guard or other military personnel to each of the locations to which they are currently deployed should end?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

81. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, are there currently operational plans or plans being produced to use active-duty forces for any future domestic deployments, such as the deployment of Marines to LA this summer?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

82. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how would you define the "enemy within" that the President has repeatedly referred to, including in his remarks to military leaders at Quantico?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

83. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what analysis has been conducted to determine whether to use National Guard or active-duty troops in domestic deployments? In what situations would active-duty troops be used? Please provide a copy of any related analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

84. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how does DOD plan to measure whether the "mission" has been accomplished for any of these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

85. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the assessment framework for determining when military personnel are no longer needed for these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

86. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will you commit to following the law if the courts rule that any of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel is illegal?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

87. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on troop morale? Please provide copies of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **Commanders at all levels, starting with me, are responsible for monitoring their Servicemembers' well-being and taking appropriate action to maintain morale, as well as good order and discipline. While I respectfully defer to the Department and the National Guard Bureau regarding formal assessments of troop morale across the total force, my subordinate commanders reported good morale throughout the federal protection mission, and I witnessed the same during my visits to units participating in the mission. That assessment was supported by a low number of reported disciplinary actions along with high retention and re-enlistment rates in units participating in the missions.**

88. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on readiness? Please provide a copy of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **I respectfully defer to the military Services and the Office of the Secretary of War for Department-level readiness assessments.**

89. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased troop morale due to domestic deployments?

    General Guillot: Morale is a key concern during any deployment, and USNORTHCOM has implemented a number of measures to maintain a high quality of life and access to resources for the Servicemembers deployed domestically. While I am not aware of any negative impacts to readiness resulting from low morale among the Servicemembers under USNORTHCOM's command and control, leaders at every level will continue to take appropriate actions to maintain high levels of morale and readiness.

90. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased domestic trust in the military due to domestic deployments?

    General Guillot: It is essential for the military to maintain the trust and confidence of the citizens we serve. While I am not aware of a decrease in that trust, I expect every Servicemember and civilian under my command to uphold the highest legal, moral, and ethical standards in order to ensure that remains the case.

91. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on its effectiveness?

    General Guillot: Historically, public trust and support for the armed forces has a corresponding effect on morale. While I am unaware of decreased domestic trust in the military, it is crucial for Servicemembers to uphold the highest standards of legal, moral, and professional conduct in order to maintain the trust and confidence of the citizens they serve to ensure that remains the case.

92. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on troop morale?

General Guillot: Historically, higher troop morale has resulted from a high degree of public trust in the armed forces. While I am unaware of decreased domestic trust, it is crucial for Servicemembers to uphold the highest standards of legal, moral, and professional conduct in order to maintain the trust and confidence of the citizens they serve to ensure that remains the case.

93. Mr. Young, the administration has argued in court that 32 U.S.C. 502(f) provides not just a mobilization authority but also a mission authority. What is your understanding of the legal limitations that exist on the missions that can be conducted under 502(f)?

94. Mr. Young, has DOD received any analysis or advice from the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel regarding interpreting 32 U.S.C. 502(f)? Please provide a copy of any analysis or advice conveyed orally or in writing.

95. General Guillot, for each U.S. city where service members have been deployed, please provide a full list of tasks to which service members deployed within the United States have been assigned.

General Guillot: Servicemembers assigned to the Federal Protection Mission were tasked with protecting federal buildings and protecting federal personnel conducting official functions.

Deployment of National Guard to DC

96. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reporting indicates that "National Guard leaders are recruiting for a smaller full-time unit that will include military police deployed to DC as part of a two-year plan." On what basis did the DOD and the National Guard determine that this unit was needed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

97. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis did DOD and the National Guard determine that the time period of this plan should be two years?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

98. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what authority and on what basis would this full-time unit be deployed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

99. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the anticipated size of this full-time unit?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

100. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what would be the mission of this full-time unit?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

101. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training would this full-time unit receive?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

102. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, reporters have noted that "Trump officials had said the purpose of the National Guard in DC was to establish a presence at various locations – mostly federal monuments and metro stations – and act as a crime deterrent. The intention was to free up law enforcement agents to address crime elsewhere in the city, but new joint patrols with guard members and police would seem to contradict that." Has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the effectiveness of this shift to joint patrols? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **I respectfully defer to the Department regarding the military presence in Washington, D.C. That mission is being conducted under Title 32 authorities, and as such, USNORTHCOM does not have a role.**

103. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reports indicate that the deployment of National Guard to DC costs up to $1.5 million a day and that "[s]ome officials [have] privately question[ed] the financial logic of the mission. A far smaller sum, they note, could have gone toward addressing chronic short-staffing at the DC police department." Did DOD conduct any financial analysis on the cost effectiveness of the deployment of the Guard compared to other options such as staff funding for the DC police department? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

<u>Training Exercise Cancellations</u>

104. General Guillot, please provide a full list of training exercises that have been delayed or canceled due to deployments to the southern border and the interior of the United States.

General Guillot: ARDENT SENTRY 25, a Tier-1 command post exercise, was de-scoped due in part to Southern Border operational requirements. VIBRANT RESPONSE 25, a certification field training exercise, was cancelled due to competing Southern Border operational requirements.

105. General Guillot, there have been at least two training exercises that were canceled and one that was scaled back due to the recent deployments of troops to the southern border. This included the cancellation of NORTHCOM's Vibrant Response exercise as well as the scaling back of NORTHCOM's Ardent Sentry. What is the impact on military readiness of missing or scaling back training exercises?

General Guillot: NORAD and USNORTHCOM assess that there was minor impact to Command readiness due to the de-scoping and cancellation of these exercises. The objectives for the cancelled and scaled-back events will be incorporated into future planned exercises to ensure the opportunities are not lost.

106. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any training exercises been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **No NORAD or USNORTHCOM exercises were cancelled due to the Federal Protection Mission.**

107. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any training exercises have been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, please provide the dates and types of any affected training exercises, which units were impacted, and any impact on military readiness.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **No NORAD or USNORTHCOM exercises were cancelled due to the Federal Protection Mission.**

108. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if you claim that there was no impact on military readiness due to any training exercises being delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, why did the military plan to spend taxpayer money on these exercises if they do not affect readiness?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **No NORAD or USNORTHCOM exercises were cancelled due to the Federal Protection Mission.**

Rules on Use of Force, Protections of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and Training Processes

109. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide a copy of the Rules on the Use of Force (RUF) for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel since January 20, 2025?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force are attached.**

110. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how do the Rules on the Use of Force for each of these missions differ from the Standing Rules on the Use of Force (SRUF)?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force are applicable for all domestic military missions. There have been no modifications to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force for domestic missions under USNORTHCOM's command and control, including the Federal Protection Mission or the mission on the Southern Border.**

111. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who drafted the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force are applicable for all domestic military missions. There have been no modifications to the Standing**

Rules for the Use of Force for the Federal Protection Mission or the mission on the Southern Border.

112. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who approved the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force are codified in CJCSI 3121.01B, as approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on June 13th, 2005. The Standing Rules for the Use of Force are applicable for all domestic military missions, and there have been no modifications to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force for the Federal Protection Mission or the mission on the Southern Border.**

113. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on the RUF for these missions, and who provided this training?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The Federalized National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically receive training on the Posse Comitatus Act and the Standing Rules for the Use of Force during Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration. This training was presented by Judge Advocates from the U.S. Army North Office of the Staff Judge Advocate.**

114. How specifically are domestically deployed servicemembers informed of the difference in legal and policy limitations between peacetime and wartime missions?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The training completed by all Servicemembers assigned to the Federal Protection Mission includes classroom instruction and hands-on scenario-based training that clearly describes the limits of their authorities while supporting domestic operations. Those limits apply to domestic operations during both peacetime and wartime.**

115. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on deescalation techniques, and who provided this training?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **Servicemembers receive training from U.S. Army North in de-escalation, the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, and civil disturbance operations in accordance with Army Training Publication 3-39.33, Crowd Control, dated 22 Jun 2022.**

116. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on participating in arrests and detentions, and who provided this training?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot: **The military personnel deployed in support of the Federal Protection Mission received training on the Posse Comitatus Act and the Standing Rules for the Use of Force presented by Judge Advocates from the U.S. Army North Office of the Staff Judge Advocate prior to employment.**

117. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on constitutional rights, and who provided this training?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **The National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically receive training on the Posse Comitatus Act and the Standing Rules for the Use of Force that incorporate consideration of law and Constitutional Rights.**

118. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have all service members who have been deployed within the United States since January 20, 2025 fully completed training on their authorities and limitations, including training on RUF, constitutional rights, and deescalation? Please provide written copies of the training they received.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **Yes, all Servicemembers completed required training on the Posse Comitatus Act and the Standing Rules for the Use of Force prior to assuming their mission.**

119. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of the RUF trainings for domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **Yes, the Posse Comitatus Act training was presented by Judge Advocates from the U.S. Army North Office of the Staff Judge Advocate during Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration, and time was made for any questions by Servicemembers.**

120. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, if there was not a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of these RUF trainings, why did DOD fail to include one?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **A qualified Judge Advocate presented these trainings, was available to answer any immediate questions, and provided contact information for any follow-up questions.**

121. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, does DOD have plans to begin training service members preparing to deploy within the United States on interacting with individuals experiencing mental health crises? If not, why not?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **I respectfully defer to the Office of the Secretary of War regarding Department-level plans.**

122. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, in what format have trainings on RUF for domestic deployments been provided?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force training included both classroom instructional briefings and hands-on scenario-based training.**

123. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what is the total length of the full training period and the length of training specifically on RUF, constitutional rights, and de-escalation for domestic deployments?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **The Standing Rules for the Use of Force and Posse Comitatus Act training block is approximately 60 minutes, depending on the number and complexity of questions asked. Hands-on crowd control training, to include de-escalation techniques, was conducted over a period of several days.**

124. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how, if at all, are servicemembers undergoing training in preparation for domestic deployments tested on their understanding of the materials taught?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **Servicemember understanding is verified using practical vignettes and discussion following the block of instruction.**

125. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are servicemembers under DOD's command authorized to use force against unarmed civilians at the border or within the interior of the United States under any circumstances, and if so, under what circumstances?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot**: Servicemembers are trained on the Standing Rules for the Use of Force. Department of War forces are to avoid confrontation with civilians and to notify civilian law enforcement if conflict appears likely. Commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Force is to be used as a last resort, be the minimum necessary, and be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude. There have been no modifications to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force for the Federal Protection Mission or the mission on the Southern Border.**

126. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review each of these RUFs related to domestic deployments? Please provide a breakdown by RUF.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot**: Training on the Standing Rules for the Use of Force for domestic deployments was and continues to be conducted by Judge Advocates and covers all Rules for the Use of Force. Unit commanders at all levels, starting with me, reviewed the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, and each commander is responsible for ensuring all Servicemembers in their respective units understand and are trained on when and how to use force in self-defense.**

127. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general reviewed an RUF related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025, what recommendations did they make for any changes?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **There have been no requests for modifications to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force for the Federal Protection Mission or the mission on the Southern Border.**

128. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to any RUF, related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025 were these changes made?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **As there were no requests made for changes to any of the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, no changes were made.**

129. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments? If not, why not?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **Changes to the overall missions in California, Oregon, and Illinois were required when judges issued rulings in the various cases. At those times, I consulted my Judge Advocate General, sought updated orders from the Secretary, and changes were made to the mission as quickly as possible to comply with the rulings.**

130. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments, were these changes made?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **Changes to the overall missions in California, Oregon, and Illinois were required when judges issued rulings in the various cases. At those times, I consulted my Judge Advocate General, sought updated orders from the Secretary, and changes were made to the mission as quickly as possible to comply with the rulings.**

131. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide any and all legal reviews produced on the domestic deployments in general, plus on the RUF in particular, by any military or civilian attorney within DOD or otherwise in the executive branch.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **While I reviewed all orders and assigned missions with my Staff Judge Advocate and took active measures to ensure compliance will all relevant laws and policies, USNORTHCOM did not generate written legal reviews regarding the domestic deployments or the Standing Rules for the Use of Force.**

132. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel, what specifically authorized these personnel to exercise law enforcement authority and what were the limits to this authority?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **Servicemembers operating under my command authority were not authorized to exercise law enforcement authority.**

133. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of these domestic deployments, what was the arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel? Did it change at any point, and if so, how?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **Soldiers employed during the Federal Protection Mission were armed with their assigned weapon (9mm pistol or M-4 rifle) for self-defense only. The arming posture did not change during the deployment.**

134. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what is your understanding of the impact, or any restrictions, that state laws placed on the law enforcement authorities or arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel deployed domestically?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **Servicemembers deployed under my command were in Title 10 status; both the Posse Comitatus Act and Standing Rules for the Use of Force applied. Servicemembers were prohibited from engaging in law enforcement functions. The arming status of those members was based on their operational ability to engage in self-defense if necessary.**

135. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are there any existing mechanisms for the general public to report concerns with specific domestic deployments or interactions with troops if they think a right has been violated? If not, are there any plans to create such a mechanism?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **The main avenue for the public to file a complaint is through the Office of the Department of War Inspector General.**

136. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the current mechanisms troops have to ask questions or raise concerns about the legality of actions they are ordered to take?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **As with any military mission, Servicemembers can raise concerns to their supervisors and commanders. If they are unsatisfied with the response, they can also consult the local Judge Advocate General, the Inspector General, or members of Congress. They may ask questions or raise concerns anonymously or with attribution using online resources, hotlines, or in person.**

137. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any service members expressed concerns about the legality of actions they have been ordered to take since January 20, 2025? Please describe the concerns raised.
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot: **I am not aware of any Servicemember who has expressed concerns about the legality of actions they have been ordered to take.**

138. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you anticipate that DOD will expand the scope of its domestic deployment missions beyond protecting federal buildings and federal functions, and if so, what would be the expanded mission?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

139. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what "federal functions" are domestically-deployed service members authorized to protect?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot: **As directed by the President, Servicemembers were authorized to protect "the enforcement of Federal Law by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other United States Government personnel who are performing Federal functions and supporting the faithful execution of Federal immigration laws."**

140. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD plan to expand its domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel in 2026? If so, when, where, and on what basis is it planning to do so?

141. Mr. Ditlevson, are there any domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel that DOD is currently considering? If so, please provide the list of locations that DOD is considering the deployment of troops, the number of troops that it is considering deploying, and on what basis it is considering doing so.

142. Mr. Ditlevson, if DOD is considering additional domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel, what is the anticipated timeline for the start and conclusion of those deployments?

143. Mr. Ditlevson, would any domestic deployment operations be impacted by a government shutdown? If so, please describe the nature of the impact.

Arrest and Detention Operations

144. Mr. Ditlevson, for individuals detained at Fort Bliss: please provide: the median length of detention; a description of any detention standards that each installation is required to uphold; the installation's capacity to provide potable water, electricity, sewage services to detained noncitizens; policy and practice regarding access to counsel; and an assessment of the mental and physical health of those being detained.

145. Mr. Ditlevson, with what companies has DOD entered contracts for the provision of goods or services to support detention operations at Fort Bliss? Please provide the names of contractors, the dates of the contracts, the value of the contracts, and a description of the services or goods described in the contract.

146. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, as of now, does DOD intend to begin using Camp Atterbury or Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst for immigration-related detention operations? If so, when?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

147. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD updated any installation master plans to account for detention operations? If so, for which installations?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

148. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide a full list of any military bases in the United States, beyond those currently in use, that DOD is considering authorizing for use for immigration detention operations.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

149. Mr. Young, under what circumstances, if any, are service members under DOD's command authorized to make arrests at the border or within the interior of the United States?

150. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, there are new reports alleging that officers at the immigration detention camp at Fort Bliss are "mistreating detainees, with accusations including beatings, sexual abuse and clandestine deportations of non-Mexican nationals into Mexico." Has DOD begun investigating these allegations? If not, why not?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **I respectfully defer to the Department of War regarding the immigration facility at Ft. Bliss as USNORTHCOM has no role in that mission.**

Quick Reaction Forces

151. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, DOD has reportedly ordered all states, D.C., and U.S. territories to form "quick reaction forces" (QFRs) trained in "riot control." Have any State Adjutants General been ordered not to disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments, and if so, on what basis?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

152. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, have any State Adjutants General received guidance that would give the impression that they cannot disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

153. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will these QRF be deployed with non-lethal or lethal equipment?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

154. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, would QRFs be deployable outside of their own states, without the consent of the receiving state governor?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

155. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis would QRFs be authorized to perform law enforcement duties?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

156. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what types of civil disturbances are they intended to "quell"?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

157. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, who would decide which civil disturbances would or would not be quelled by the QRFs?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

158. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training will or are these QRFs personnel receiving for these missions?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

159. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the ability of the President to deploy QRFs under the Insurrection Act? If so, please provide a copy of the analysis.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

Deployment of Troops for Immigration Enforcement

160. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how is DOD assessing whether operations to provide military support to immigration enforcement impact military readiness?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **Department of War personnel under the USNORTHCOM chain of command were only sent to California, Oregon, and Illinois to perform the Federal Protection Mission, protecting federal facilities and functions. These Servicemembers were not instructed to perform immigration enforcement functions. In compliance with court orders, Department of War personnel did not perform protection tasks in support of the Department of Homeland Security in Illinois and Oregon. At this time, all National Guard personnel who were mobilized to California, Oregon, and Illinois have been demobilized. While USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a careful steward of resources, personnel, and readiness for all missions assigned to the Command, I respectfully defer to the Department and the military Services regarding Department-level readiness assessments.**

161. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **While USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a careful steward of resources, personnel, and readiness for all missions assigned to the Command, I respectfully defer to the Department regarding Department-level readiness assessments.**

162. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting strategic readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **While USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a careful steward of resources, personnel, and readiness for all missions assigned to the Command, I respectfully defer to the Department regarding Department-level readiness assessments.**

163. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting tactical readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **While USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a careful steward of resources, personnel, and readiness for all missions assigned to the Command, I respectfully defer to the Department regarding Department-level readiness assessments.**

164. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD assess the unit-level readiness impacts of assigning units to immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **USNORTHCOM conducts some operations in support of law enforcement at the Southern Border. None of the National Guard members mobilized for the FPM conducted immigration enforcement. While USNORTHCOM makes every effort to be a careful steward of resources, personnel, and readiness for all missions assigned to the Command, I respectfully defer to the Department regarding Department-level readiness assessments.**

165. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what training programs have been cancelled, delayed, or disrupted as a result of DOD support to immigration enforcement?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **No NORAD or USNORTHCOM training programs have been canceled, delayed, or disrupted as a result of Department of War support to immigration enforcement at the southern border. Separately, no training programs were cancelled, delayed, or disrupted as a result of Department of War Federal Protection Mission operations.**

166. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine which units should support immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot: **The Joint Staff uses the Global Force Management Process to determine which units are assigned to meet Combatant Commander mission requirements, such as at the border or the Federal Protection Mission. No units were assigned to support immigration enforcement. USNORTHCOM defers to the Department of War for details regarding how the force management process assesses requirements and determines which units are deployed and employed. Units for the Federal Protection Mission were identified by Secretary of War, who directed me to mobilize those units. All units sourced and assigned to**

USNORTHCOM were highly disciplined and mission ready following pre-mission mandatory training.

167. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting immigration enforcement functions? Please include figures for Active Duty, Reserves, and National Guard forces.

168. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed to the border? Please provide a breakdown of the number of troops deployed to the border who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

169. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed within American communities? Please include figures by location and a breakdown of the number of these troops who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

170. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the transportation of detained noncitizens?

171. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the detention of noncitizens? Please include figures by location.

172. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are supporting immigration raids and other immigration enforcement field operations?

173. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD civilians are supporting immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD civilian detailees, their home offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of detail.

174. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD contractors have been assigned to support immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD contractors, their original offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of assignment.

175. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for border deployments?

176. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how long are the deployment rotations at the border expected to last?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot**: Deployment lengths are determined by the Joint Staff through the Global Force Management Process. The tour length for units assigned to the Southern Border mission is currently expected to be 12 months, but I defer to the Department of War for specific information about those determinations.**

177. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, which units are scheduled to replace the units currently deployed to the border and when are replacements scheduled to occur?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot**: The next force rotation is not yet ordered, but the rotation is anticipated to occur in October and November 2026.**

178. Mr. Ditlevson, does the DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward border enforcement operations?

179. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for domestic deployments to American communities?

180. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine the duration of deployments to American communities?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **USNORTHCOM defers to the Department of War on the force management process used to determine deployment lengths.**

181. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, for which of the current deployments within American communities have DOD personnel been instructed to perform immigration-related functions, including protecting Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot: **Department of War personnel under USNORTHCOM chain of command were only sent to California, Oregon, and Illinois to perform the Federal Protection Mission and these Servicemembers were not instructed to perform immigration-related functions. They were instructed to protect federal functions, including U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel and facilities in California, Illinois and Oregon as requested by the Department of Homeland Security. However, with court orders, Department of War personnel did not perform protection tasks in support of the Department of Homeland Security in Illinois and Oregon.**

182. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward domestic immigration enforcement in American communities?

183. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending in FY 2025 was related to immigration enforcement and border operations? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

184. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending on immigration enforcement and border operations was reimbursable? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

185. Mr. Ditlevson, to date, how much has DHS reimbursed? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

186. Mr. Ditlevson, are the DOD attorneys serving as temporary immigration judges detailed on a reimbursable basis as contemplated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) slip opinion issued on October 23, 2025?

187. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide copies of any memoranda of understanding (MOU) or memoranda of agreement (MOA) between DOD and DHS, including any agreements between DOD and ICE and/or Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Senator Duckworth

Ethics and Transparency

188. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance, if any, has the Department provided about the classification level of Department of Defense decisions, guidance or information regarding domestic deployments of the U.S. military to American cities? If above unclassified, please provide the scope/criteria and justifications for the classification level.

189. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of the military's activities in support of law enforcement within U.S. territory?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young III
   C. General Guillot: **The Department of Homeland Security submits requests for Department of War support to federal law enforcement formally and the Secretary of War approves as appropriate. USNORTHCOM provides approved support to federal law enforcement agencies through orders and routine reporting.**

190. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of any requests from federal law enforcement agencies for support from the Department of Defense, including any verbal or non-written requests?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **USNORTHCOM supports federal law enforcement agencies when provided written requests for tasks approved by the Secretary of War to be performed by Department of War personnel.**

Conduct of Deployments

191. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide copies of all training materials used to train federalized servicemembers in Illinois, Oregon and California tasked with the federal protection mission.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

192. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what guidance has the Department of Defense provided regarding servicemembers' responsibilities and authorities to intervene or report incidents where federal agents wrongfully harm a civilian?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

193. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will the Department of Defense commit to ensuring legal protections and providing guidance for any title 10 servicemember who, in good faith, intervenes to prevent a federal agent from wrongfully harming a civilian during domestic operations?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

194. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what steps is the Department of Defense taking to address reservations from servicemembers about the purpose, legality and legitimacy of domestic mission assignments, as reports have indicated is happening across the National Guard?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

195. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the Department's plans to ensure there is clear, visual distinction between DHS personnel and military servicemembers when they are operating in close proximity?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **All military Servicemembers are required to wear their Service uniform and visibly display the individual's name or other unique identifier and the Service by which such individual is employed. Commanders may authorize uniform modifications (e.g. reflective vests or unique patches) as conditions require.**

196. General Guillot, please provide any After Action Reviews produced by any commander under your command regarding these deployments.

General Guillot: USNORTHCOM is in the process of collecting unit After Action Reviews and assessing best practices following the completion of the Federal Protection Mission on January 6th, 2026. I will provide that information to the Committee as soon as possible.

197. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any Action Memos and/or readouts in any form (including email) written by any Department of Defense official regarding DOD decisions regarding these deployments.

198. Mr. Young, in your opinion, what conditions would make an order for any active-duty or National Guard force to fire on civilian protestors in U.S. territory lawful?

Future Plans for Domestic Missions

199. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops will be stationed near polling places in future elections, absent a verified threat presented to Congress and the American people by appropriate election officials or the intelligence community prior to troop deployment?

200. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has there been any discussion about possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places in any U.S. state during future elections? If so, provide details of these discussions, including which states and the options considered.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

201. Mr. Ditlevson, has there been any discussion or planning regarding possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) across State lines for any missions related to law enforcement functions?

202. Mr. Ditlevson, what conditions were discussed that might trigger that decision and for what purposes or missions?

203. Mr. Ditlevson, what specific threat conditions do you believe would merit the deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places?

204. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what laws or authorities would deploying title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places be considered lawful?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

205. Mr. Ditlevson, what analysis (if any) has been done on the impact of any deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling on local communities?

206. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest local, state and federal elected officials, who are carrying out their duties or exercising their Constitutional rights?

207. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest American citizens, who are exercising their Constitutional rights?

208. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has your office issued or authored regarding planned domestic activities of Active Duty or title 10 or title 32 National Guard forces? Please provide copies of any related guidance, whether formal or informal, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy.

209. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have you been directed by any Administration official that a designation of a domestic organization as a "designated terrorist organization" is sufficient authority to deploy military force against U.S. citizens on U.S. territory?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot**: No, I have not.**

210. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what checks exist to prevent possible misuse, and what role does the Department of Defense play in evaluating the legitimacy of such designations before a Presidential decision on designation?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   C. General Guillot: **USNORTHCOM has not been involved in these designations by the President.**

211. Mr. Ditlevson, how do you respond to polls showing that a majority of Americans oppose using the National Guard for domestic law enforcement?

Basis for Domestic Deployments

212. Mr. Ditlevson, please explain, in your opinion, the specific, unique capabilities of the military or federalized National Guard troops have that other Federal agencies or state or local law enforcement do not have to conduct their law enforcement missions, that justifies the use of the military or federalized National Guard troops for this mission.

213. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide to me and this Committee any memoranda produced by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy discussing the reasoning for deploying the National Guard or any active-duty military personnel in Illinois.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

214. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide all formal or informal communications—including emails, texts, chats, memoranda or other documents—that you were involved in that discuss plans to deploy National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Illinois.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

215. Mr. Ditlevson, what was the date that consideration of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois began in the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy?

216. Mr. Ditlevson, which officials within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy have been lead decision-makers in the planning of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois, including their office and title?

217. Mr. Ditlevson, have you done or are aware of any analysis within DOD on the comparative financial cost of using military or DOD resources, platforms or personnel as opposed to using resources, platform or personnel operated by Federal, State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct missions under the guise of "protecting law and order"?

Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

218. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in California, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

219. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in the District of Columbia, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

220. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Oregon, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

221. Mr. Young, please provide the specific statute, regulation, or legal precedent that prohibits you from sharing any legal advice or opinions you provided regarding domestic military deployments to the Senate Committee on Armed Services? Additionally, can you clarify whether this restriction applies to the existence of such advice, or only to its content?

222. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy the National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, Oregon, California and District of Columbia?

223. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy out-of-state National Guard personnel in Illinois and Oregon?

224. Mr. Ditelvson, please provide the number of DOD civilians who have been detailed out of the Department of Defense (out of the total eligible employees) to support the Department of Homeland Security, as per the Secretary of Defense's memo dated 1 June. Please provide any other details analyzing progress toward implementing the Secretary's directive.

225. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide the number of personnel—career civil servants, contractors and military officers—who were in your respective offices on January 20, 2025 and the number who have left your respective offices since January 20, 2025 and the reasons for their departure.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

<u>National Guard Response Force and Quick Reaction Force</u>

226. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide which specific pre-existing capabilities and units that have been repurposed to construct the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces. For the units that previously existed, please provide their previous authorities,

missions, force composition and force structure, and detail the directed changes to these units to implement the September 24, 2025 memorandum.

227. Mr. Ditlevson, please describe the specific missions for the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum.

228. Mr. Ditlevson, what discussions or planning has been done within the Department of Defense for the intended use of the National Guard Response Force or Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum?

DOD support for DHS on Military Installations

229. Mr. Ditlevson, have any discussions occurred within Department of Defense regarding expanding the use of military installations to support DHS operations within U.S. territory? Please include details of what military installations have been floated as options and the purposes considered for their use.

230. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding decisions to use military installations to support DHS operations?

231. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that there are no resources currently allocated to or personnel stationed at NSGL that have been or will be redirected to support DHS's activities?

232. Mr. Ditlevson, for military installations with a DHS official presence on base, are you aware of any guidance about requiring or preventing storage of DHS-managed lethal munitions on base?

233. Mr. Ditlevson, have there been any discussions about detaining individuals on military installations anywhere in U.S. territory? If so, please provide which military installations have been considered, procedures for ensuring lawful military activities and guidance issued regarding Constitutional and legal rights for individuals.

234. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that no individuals apprehended by DHS or other Federal agents have been or will be detained on a military installation within U.S. territory.

235. Mr. Ditelvson, please confirm that no military personnel have been or will be asked to assist DHS in any way related to arresting, detaining, or engaging in federal law and immigration enforcement against individuals?

236. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any records of any guidance DOD has provided to servicemembers assigned to military installations supporting DHS regarding appropriate interactions with DHS personnel and Federal agents?

237. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has the Department issued about how installations should communicate with local community or local government about that installation's support to federal law enforcement, including the presence of federal law enforcement agents or federalized troops under federal protection mission on base?

Department of Defense's Shift Towards Domestic Priorities

238. Mr. Ditlevson, do you agree with the reported shift in the National Defense Strategy that places domestic military missions above deterring adversaries like China and Russia?

239. General Guillot, what (if any) planned NORTHCOM activities—including training, exercises, planning, and other mission execution--for FY25, FY26 and beyond have had to change or be delayed due to the operational requirement for command of title 10 forces for the federal protection mission? Please share any risk or readiness impact assessment your command has produced.

General Guillot: NORAD and USNORTHCOM have adapted training, exercises, and planning to account for current and anticipated mission requirements. The new operational environment is inclusive of these new missions, and I do not anticipate further delays or cancellations to Command training and exercise programs.

240. Mr. Ditlevson, are you collecting any data (or have you issued any guidance to any component of the Department of Defense to collect data) about how current domestic military operations and increasing dedication of Department of Defense assets and facilities to support DHS are impacting the Total Force's readiness to support one or more potential contingencies? If so, please share that data.

Senator Kelly

Operations in US Cities

241. General Guillot, for what operations in U.S. cities have you received an official request to prepare? Provide a comprehensive list of any operation that would potentially place servicemembers in a position to operate in public areas or to interact with civilians.

General Guillot: Beyond Los Angeles, Portland, and Chicago, USNORTHCOM was directed to be prepared to deploy forces to Minnesota if directed by the President. As of now, no deployment order has been received.

Consultation with JAGs

242. General Guillot, are all commanders under your command encouraged to seek the opinion and legal advice of their judge advocates in all matters where legal considerations bear on their decisions or actions?

General Guillot: Absolutely.

243. General Guillot, do you encourage all commanders to ensure that all military operations comply with U.S. and international law? If so, please provide clear and comprehensive information on the manner and cadence at which commanders are encouraged to seek legal advice on all matters.

General Guillot: Yes. My legal team, led by an O-6 Staff Judge Advocate, is a part of every mission and planning effort at NORAD and USNORTHCOM from the outset. Before any operation occurs or any document leaves my headquarters, my legal team reviews the operation or document. I consult directly with my lead Staff Judge Advocate on every operation, to include those conducted under exigent circumstances.

244. General Guillot, are there sufficient qualified legal advisors ready and available to provide legal advice to all military commanders?

General Guillot: Yes. The legal office at NORAD and USNORTHCOM, located in Colorado Springs, has approximately 20 attorneys and paralegals who are readily available to advise me and any other member of the Commands. Separately, each of the Commands' components, regions, and separates has its own legal office with lawyers ready to assist throughout its execution.

245. General Guillot, will you support and defend any commander who, after consulting a judge advocate, decides to hold military members accountable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for actions that violate the law of war or other U.S. law?

General Guillot: Every situation is unique and requires an analysis of the specific facts and circumstances that apply. However, in general, if a commander is holding someone accountable for a proven violation of the law, I will support that commander.

through the PCA itself. Do you believe, and have you advised the Secretary and DOD, that the President's power here is at its "lowest ebb," to use the *Youngstown* terminology?

8. Mr. Young, how does your view of the President's Article II power in this context square with the decision in *Youngstown* when the President's power is at its "lowest ebb"?

9. General Guillot, what was your view on the operational planning for "MacArthur Park" and other Los Angeles operations?

10. General Guillot, did you raise any objections to proposals by the Department of Homeland Security that any operations would cross the line into direct participation in law enforcement activities?

11. Mr. Young, you claimed that section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code permits the President to federalize the National Guard of any state and use them to enforce the law, without any restriction other than the President's personal judgement about when the statute's factual preconditions are met. You stated that no consent from a State's governor is required. And the Department is now training national "quick reaction forces" of such guardsmen. If your view were correct, section 12406 would in many respects be a much broader exception to the PCA than the Insurrection Act. What legal or factual factors limit the President's reliance of section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of National Guardsmen which the Department is working to increase?

12. Mr. Ditlevson, what policy factors limit the President's reliance of section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of national guardsmen, which the Department is working to increase?

    The President draws on the expertise of his Cabinet and evaluates a wide range of factors when considering how best to strengthen public safety. Each risk to public safety is unique and, when called upon, the Department undergoes a thorough assessment – to include suitability, timeliness, and readiness – to present options to the Secretary and, as appropriate, the President while respecting applicable legal restrictions.

<u>DC National Guard Deployment and Deaths</u>

13. Mr. Ditlevson, public reporting has indicated that the two national guardsmen who were shot were not on a safety patrol but instead performing the "beautification mission" (picking up trash, mulching, painting fences). There is no clear substantive authority for the President to use military members or the National Guard to pick up trash or spread mulch, and because the guardsmen were assigned that mission on November 26, 2025, they were also unarmed. Is the decision to arm or not arm these national guardsmen on missions in DC is ultimately a policy decision made by the Secretary of Defense?

    The two National Guard personnel in question, Specialist Sarah Beckstrom and Staff Sergeant Andrew Wolfe, were conducting a presence patrol and were armed.

14. Mr. Ditlevson, as the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense with responsibility for the domestic deployments, what did you advise the Secretary with respect to the value of the "beautification" mission, and with respect to the different arming posture of the National Guard (NG) for the various missions?

The Secretary is always focused on mission effectiveness, force protection, and the responsible use of our national security resources. This included using National Guardsmen to build trust and reduce the likelihood of illegal activity that could increase from a general lack of upkeep. Decisions on arming posture are dynamic and based on a careful balance of mission accomplishment, force protection, and strategic impact. These missions allow us to maintain a visible and distributed presence, which can deter low-level vandalism and promote the constructive use of public spaces.

15. Mr. Young, there was never a request for DCNG assistance from law enforcement, as required under the DC code. What is the legal authority for the President to use the National Guard to collect trash, spread mulch, paint fences, or otherwise make DC more "beautiful"?

Senator Hirono

Perceptions

16. Mr. Young, Mr. Ditlevson, General Guillot, military forces on American streets—particularly in the Nation's capital—send a powerful signal. To our allies, it raises questions about democratic stability. To our own citizens, it changes how they view their government and their military. The normalization of soldiers patrolling civilian neighborhoods risks long-term damage to both our domestic legitimacy and our global credibility. What assessments—legal, operational, or strategic—has the Department conducted on the long-term consequences of repeatedly deploying military forces into American cities?

    President Trump's steadfast commitment to law and order, demonstrates to the American people that their safety is the President's top priority. It reminds our allies that the United States values stability and in so doing is a reliable, long-term partner. This is critical to assuring our allies that the United States is able to respond to meet threats and defend our vital strategic interests.

Readiness

17. Mr. Ditlevson, this Regime has repeatedly directed the National Guard into domestic policing roles, sometimes with little notice and over the objections of state and local leaders. How does the Department plan to evaluate the cumulative effects of these prolonged or indefinite domestic deployments on the Guard?

    As a former member of the DC National Guard, the Secretary is steadfast in his commitment to the welfare of National Guard personnel. The Department continuously evaluates the impacts of all deployments, among a variety of factors, in assessing personnel readiness, individual Service Member welfare, and our ability to meet future mission needs.

    The Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress, submitted by the Under Secretary of War for Personnel and Readiness, and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

Homeland Military Deployment

18. Mr. Ditlevson, one of this Regime's key justifications for deploying the Guard has been the claim that cities are experiencing a breakdown in public safety. Yet at the same time, the Administration has eliminated or withheld significant federal support for violence-prevention and community safety initiatives—programs that actually reduce crime and reduce the need for heavy law-enforcement presence. From a homeland defense and strategic policy perspective, how does this Regime justify large-scale military deployments into U.S. cities while simultaneously supporting the elimination of evidence-based public-safety grants that address the root causes of violence?

    We prioritize law and order. There are a number of factors that led to Department of War involvement, including organized efforts to undermine the completion of Federal missions

and challenges to state and local law enforcements' ability to support their Federal partners. DoW actions are necessary to protect Federal functions, Federal personnel conducting those, and Federal property so that the lawful execution of those Federal functions can restore order and public safety in cities overwhelmed by crime. In parallel, the Secretary has been clear in his advocacy for Service Members to consider careers in Federal law enforcement after their military service, and the Department has taken steps to improve its material support to state and local law enforcement partners.

19. Mr. Ditlevson, why rely on military force rather than restore or expand the civilian tools that have been proven to reduce crime?

    The Administration employs every tool at its disposal to restore the safety and public trust of Americans. In some cases, a more immediate response has been required to ensure the safety of Federal property and personnel in the performance of their duties. In other cases, the Department has amended its policies to provide additional material support to state and local law enforcement.

Community Trust

20. Mr. Ditlevson, homeland defense is not just about responding to threats; it also depends on maintaining public trust and ensuring communities feel protected rather than targeted. Yet the combination of aggressive immigration raids and visible military deployments has created widespread fear in many communities, causing residents to avoid public spaces, disengage from law enforcement, and withdraw cooperation that is essential to real public safety. From a homeland defense perspective, how does the Department assess the risk that these operations—immigration crackdowns paired with military deployments—are undermining public trust and actually degrading community stability?

    The Department believes these deployments enhance safety and are conducted in a way that mitigates risks to public trust. These missions are about deterring additional violence. The goal is to ensure Americans can exist without fear of being attacked. The primary method the Department uses to mitigate any risk to public trust is by strictly limiting the scope of the mission. Military personnel are prohibited from conducting traditional law enforcement activities as part of this mission. Their mission is strictly to protect Federal property and personnel, not to act as domestic police.

Senator Kaine

Operational End-state

21. Mr. Ditlevson, it is essential to have a well-defined end state and achievable objectives to justify and manage the use of national security resources effectively. Describe for me your operational end-state for these deployments of the National Guard in support of civilian law enforcement agencies. The Guard's presence is no longer required as a backstop when:

    Our operational end-state will be achieved upon restoration of an environment where civilian law enforcement agencies can independently conduct their missions without being subjected to violence from organized criminal elements. Consistent with the end-state and objectives, the National Guard has proven critical to ensuring the protection of Federal property and personnel against organized, criminal violence.

22. Mr. Ditlveson, what must happen for you to tell the President that the mission has been accomplished?

    In 2025, our presence was important to deterring organized agitation and protecting federal personnel and property, which had the effect of reducing crime rates. As such, each instance of Department involvement must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Broadly, we accomplish our mission when the civilian agencies we are supporting can accomplish theirs on their own.

Senator Warren

Posse Comitatus Act & Insurrection Act

23. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, when does the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) apply to domestically-deployed National Guard and other military personnel?

    A. Mr. Ditlevson :

    It is my understanding that the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel advised that the Posse Comitatus Act applies only to military personnel called into Federal service and that it does not apply to National Guard personnel in state service or title 32 duty status.

    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

24. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training did the National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically since January 20, 2025, receive on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    Prior to conducting operations, National Guard personnel received one week of Civil Disturbance Operations (CDO) training. CDO refresher training is routinely performed at the tactical level to account for experiential learning.

    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

25. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    Yes. Additionally, USNORTHCOM and the Department's legal staff have also gone to great lengths to ensure maximum communication up and down multiple echelons of the Department's legal community. My staff traveled to Los Angeles and observed the effective communication between USNORTHCOM, Joint Staff, and OSW legal staffs.

    B. General Guillot

26. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training do the National Guard and military personnel deployed domestically receive to ensure constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties are respected and protected during these missions?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    Our National Guard members are the best our country has to offer, and they are well trained for this unique mission. Their primary goal is to protect life and property, and they are charged with administering this duty while respecting civil rights. Prior to conducting operations, National Guard personnel received one week of Civil Disturbance Operations (CDO) training. CDO refresher training is routinely performed at the tactical level to account for experiential learning. Additionally, with

the benefit of lessons learned from the mission in California, the Department flew California National Guard personnel to Illinois and Oregon to help implement CDO training in those situations. This was an important step to ensure personnel were best prepared under the circumstances.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

27. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified judge advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on protecting constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties during all domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    Yes. All members receive recurring legal training regarding authorities for specific missions taught by qualified judge advocate personnel. During the training members are encouraged to ask questions to eliminate any ambiguity and confusion that may exist. Additionally, USNORTHCOM and the Department's legal staff have also gone to great lengths to ensure maximum communication up and down multiple echelons of the Department's legal community. My staff traveled to Los Angeles and observed the effective communication between USNORTHCOM, Joint Staff, and OSW legal staffs.

    B. General Guillot

28. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there are "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, mak[ing] it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings" under 10 USC 252? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

29. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 252? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

30. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 252? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

31. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

32. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

33. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 253? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

34. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

35. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in assessing whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

Detention and Deportation of Non-Citizen Service Members and Military Family Members

36. Mr. Ditlevson, as of January 20, 2025, how many non-citizens were serving in the military?

As of the end of January 2025, there were 25,712 Active Duty Non-U.S. Citizens and 19,168 Reserve Component (including National Guard) non-U.S. Citizens serving in the military, for a total of 44,880 total. Please note, the Department of War, in accordance with the law, requires citizenship or lawful permanent residence to join the military; however, confirmation of non-citizens as lawful permanent residents is tracked at the Military Service level.

37. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide a monthly breakdown of the number of non-citizens serving in the military since January 20, 2025.

Please see the below tables broken down by month for Active Duty and Reserve Component non-U.S. Citizens serving in the military, provided by my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness). Our data currently goes through February 2026. My colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness) are currently working with the Military Departments to validate the citizenship data as reported.

Non-US Citizens on Active Duty
By Service and Month
Source: Active Duty Master Personnel File

Service	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26
Army	14,733	15,026	15,211	15,469	15,599	15,662	15,728	15,815	15,784	16,071	16,154	15,889	16,186	16,484
Navy	7,052	7,132	7,156	7,163	7,165	7,168	7,178	7,246	7,337	7,359	7,537	7,640	7,779	7,922
Marine Corps	2,825	2,854	2,796	2,780	2,803	2,809	2,808	2,850	2,856	2,743	2,713	2,674	2,659	2,659
Air Force	1,102	1,099	1,059	1,030	1,121	1,102	994	925	868	869	899	976	1,064	1,114
Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DoD	**25,712**	**26,111**	**26,222**	**26,442**	**26,688**	**26,741**	**26,708**	**26,836**	**26,845**	**27,042**	**27,303**	**27,179**	**27,688**	**28,179**
Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**25,712**	**26,111**	**26,222**	**26,422**	**26,688**	**26,741**	**26,708**	**26,836**	**26,845**	**27,042**	**27,303**	**27,179**	**27,688**	**28,179**

Prepared by the Defense Manpower Data Center on April 10, 2026.

Guard/Reservists Who Are Non-US Citizens
By Service/Component and Month
Source: Reserve Master Personnel File

Service/Component	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26
Army National Guard	9,504	9,638	9,829	9,970	10,015	10,106	10,172	10,202	10,225	10,476	10,623	10,759	10,863	10,980
Army Reserve	6,580	6,651	6,722	6,801	6,847	6,860	6,558	6,502	6,413	6,517	6,536	6,701	6,792	6,924
Navy Reserve	802	803	811	829	841	846	857	866	876	871	896	912	927	948
Marine Corps Reserve	729	723	703	691	701	711	724	718	689	668	662	662	666	661
Air National Guard	599	631	666	707	731	774	810	827	864	882	906	949	993	1,037
Air Force Reserve	954	992	1,047	1,072	1,123	1,187	1,229	1,291	1,379	1,427	1,485	1,543	1,572	1,627
DoD	**19,168**	**19,438**	**19,778**	**20,070**	**20,258**	**20,484**	**20,350**	**20,406**	**20,446**	**20,841**	**21,108**	**21,526**	**21,813**	**22,177**
Coast Guard Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**19,168**	**19,438**	**19,778**	**20,070**	**20,258**	**20,484**	**20,350**	**20,406**	**20,446**	**20,841**	**21,108**	**21,526**	**21,813**	**22,177**

Prepared by the Defense Manpower Data Center on April 10, 2026.

38. Mr. Ditlevson, are any DOD recruiting programs currently advertising military service as temporary protection from deportation?

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that the Department does not have programs that offer temporary protection from deportation nor any advertising campaigns that promote temporary protection.

39. Mr. Ditlevson, 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?

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that, in accordance with section 523 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5500.14, "Naturalization of Aliens Serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and of Alien Spouses and/or Alien Adopted Children of Military and Civilian Personnel Ordered Overseas," January 4, 2006, the Military Services and the United States Military Entrance Processing Command inform recruits of existing naturalization policies.

40. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

    DoDI 5500.14 "Naturalization of Aliens Serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and of Alien Spouses and/or Alien Adopted Children of Military and Civilian Personnel Ordered Overseas," January 4, 2006 can be found at: https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/DoDi/550014p.pdf (also attached).

41. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that, in accordance with section 523 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and DoDI 5500.14, "Naturalization of Aliens Serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and of Alien Spouses and/or Alien Adopted Children of Military and Civilian Personnel Ordered Overseas," January 4, 2006, the

information provided includes pathways to citizenship through military service, web links to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) through Military Service websites, forms to request naturalization, lists of required documents, and study materials for the civics exam. Furthermore, Service members may seek advice on naturalization from their installation legal centers.

42. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that there are no recent Department policy changes pertaining to non-citizens in the military and non-citizen military family members.

43. Mr. Ditlevson, 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 or ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum? Please provide copies of any resources that DOD has provided to service members or their families regarding this directive.

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that directives and memoranda from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) are outside the purview of the Department. The Department defers to USCIS and ICE for any policy matters within those organizations.

44. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the impact on recruitment, readiness, and morale when non-citizen members of the military and their families are deported?

    After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that due to the limited applicability of deportation policies on Service members, the Department has not conducted an analysis on deportation impacts on recruitment, readiness, and morale. However, recruiting has seen its highest percentage of mission achieved in over 15 years. The Military Services concluded Fiscal Year 2025 with all Active and Reserve Components, with exception of the Army Reserve, achieving their recruitment accession missions by the end of September. This was the first time since 2016 that all but one Reserve Component made their recruiting missions. Furthermore, the Services began Fiscal Year 2026 with almost 40 percent of their overall active duty recruits needed in the Delayed Entry Program.

45. Mr. Ditlevson, has DOD conducted any analysis along these lines? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.

    Please see answer to Question 44 above.

46. Mr. Ditlevson, what rules does DOD follow with respect to sharing information with and responding to requests from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)?

    The DoD coordinates with DHS on official Requests for Assistance and assesses each request on its merit. With respect to sharing of information, DoD and DHS share threat data such as border security information as needed.

47. General Guillot, what are the benefits to military readiness of having service members with language and cultural proficiency skills?

48. General Guillot, 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.

Use of the National Guard at Polling Locations

49. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are you aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November? If so, please explain the nature of such discussions and provide copies of any such analysis.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The protection of our voting system is fundamental to our nation's democracy. I have not been part, nor have I been made aware of any request to utilize National Guard personnel to secure polling locations in the November elections.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

50. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there have been any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what were the purposes of these potential deployments that were discussed?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

There have been no discussions or analysis at the Department of War assessing the use of our National Guard personnel at or near polling locations next November.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

51. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, please provide a list of locations that are being discussed or evaluated.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

As stated in the previous response, there have been no discussions or analysis at the Department of Defense assessing the use of our National Guard personnel at or near polling locations next November.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

52. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what is the basis for considering those locations for the deployment of federal troops?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

There have been no discussions or analysis at the Department of War assessing the use of our National Guard personnel at or near polling locations next November.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

53. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you agree that 18 USC 592 prohibits stationing military personnel near polling places during special or general elections?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

There have been no discussions or analysis at the Department of War assessing the use of our National Guard personnel at or near polling locations next November.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

54. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you commit to following 18 USC 592?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The department is committed to following all Federal laws.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

55. General Guillot, do you agree to reject any orders that violate 18 USC 592?

56. Mr. Young, if President Trump orders National Guard or other military forces to deploy at or near polling places leading up to and during the 2026 mid-term elections, would those orders be lawful or unlawful?

57. Mr. Young, what individuals or groups would qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

58. Mr. Young, would political opponents of the president or registered Democrats qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

59. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you commit to not using military troop deployments to influence the outcome of any U.S. elections?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Administration has been very clear that it will uphold Federal law. I pledge to only recommend the use of military personnel to protect life and liberty as prescribed under the Constitution.

B. Mr. Young

60. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what circumstances would it be proper and lawful for military commanders to refuse orders to deploy military forces to polling places during U.S. elections?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

It is inappropriate to speculate on potential exogenous events.

B. Mr. Young

61. Mr. Young, you noted that under Supreme Court precedent, elections are the remedy to the President's overreach in determining what constitutes an "emergency." Do you believe the reliability of that remedy would be impacted if troops are stationed at polling places during any upcoming elections and some Americans fear going to polling places? If so, please describe the impact you would anticipate.

Judge Advocates General

62. Mr. Young, according to press reports, you have repeatedly shut down internal inquiries into whether DOD officials are violating the law. When the Army's top uniformed legal advisor raised concerns about the legality of using the Texas National Guard for immigration enforcement in January, you indicated he should "stop meddling in state affairs." Have you told any judge advocates general (JAGs) or other attorneys at the DOD to refrain from opining or asking questions about domestic deployment of the military? Please describe the circumstances if so.

63. Mr. Young, what role did you have in Secretary Hegseth's decision to fire all of the TJAGs?

64. Mr. Young, when is it proper to remove a TJAG?

65. Mr. Young, will you comply with Section 506 in the FY 26 NDAA?

66. Mr. Young, have you said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these communications.

67. Mr. Young, have you been accused of having said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these accusations.

68. Mr. Young, when other Army attorneys questioned the legality of mass purges of probationary employees, which they wanted to be prepared to defend in court, you reportedly "refused to speak to them altogether, making clear [you] would only speak to the Army's top civilian lawyer at the time." The subsequent firing of the Army's top Judge Advocate General (JAG) in February appears to be retaliation for asking legitimate legal questions that are his core responsibilities, as well as a punishment for questioning your office's conduct. Is it accurate that you refused to speak to the Army's top JAG officer about the legality of mass purges of DOD probationary employees or any other DOD actions?

69. Mr. Young, I am also concerned by allegations that military officers are being subjected to "political litmus tests," including asking "whether candidates agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies rather than their interpretations of law" and "how they felt about

requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops and allowing transgender troops to serve." Do you think it is appropriate to subject military officers to these questions?

70. Mr. Young, what role, if any, have you had in screening or interviewing JAGs for promotion?

71. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles whether they agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies? If so, what questions were asked and why?

72. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops? If so, what questions were asked and why?

73. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about allowing transgender troops to serve? If so, what questions were asked and why?

74. Mr. Young, in your opinion, is it beneficial to good order and discipline for attorneys to be afraid to voice their best independent legal advice?

75. Mr. Young, in your opinion, does it benefit the rule of law or legal compliance for attorneys to be afraid that providing their best legal independent legal advice will lead to them being fired?

76. Mr. Young, according to reports, a senior JAG "for the combatant command overseeing lethal strikes on alleged drug-smuggling boats near Venezuela disagreed with the Trump administration's position that the operations are lawful — and his views were sidelined." Have any JAGs raised concerns about the illegality of these operations? If so, please describe the nature of these concerns and provide any related documentation.

77. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any JAGs expressed concern about the legality of any domestic deployment missions or actions taken by DOD personnel during those missions? If so, please describe the concerns expressed.

    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    From the Secretary on down, Department leadership have been very clear that every mission the Department undertakes is important, and we consider a variety of views in the process of developing options for senior leadership. As with any large entity, there are times when staff have differences of opinion. The Department works through those issues, and we do so through a robust and healthy coordination process.

    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

78. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what are the "exigent circumstances" that DOD believes currently justify deployments within any U.S. cities?

    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    Each scenario is assessed on its own merit. In general, a Governor may choose to activate National Guard personnel in State Active Duty status at their discretion. Recent

deployments were necessary to protect Federal property and personnel in the performance of their duties in cities where protests were marred by civil disturbances, including attacks on Federal civilian law enforcement personnel, vehicles, and facilities.

B. Mr. Young

Deployments of National Guard or Federal Active-Duty Forces

79. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you support an indefinite or multi-year deployment of the National Guard or other military personnel to any American city or town? If so, which ones and on what basis?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

We at the Department of War are constantly assessing the level of personnel and adjusting the number of those deployed as necessary to ensure the safety of personnel and property.

B. Mr. Young

80. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, when do you think the domestic deployments of the National Guard or other military personnel to each of the locations to which they are currently deployed should end?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The deployment of National Guard personnel is constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This occurs in consultation with all key stakeholders in and outside the Department of War. For the current deployments I cannot commit to specific end dates, but can commit that, with our key stakeholders, we are monitoring a variety of factors to tailor the presence of Department personnel.

B. Mr. Young

81. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, are there currently operational plans or plans being produced to use active-duty forces for any future domestic deployments, such as the deployment of Marines to LA this summer?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Currently there are no discussions or plans to use Active Component personnel in future deployment.

B. Mr. Young

82. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how would you define the "enemy within" that the President has repeatedly referred to, including in his remarks to military leaders at Quantico?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

I was not available for the meeting at Quantico and cannot comment on that term.

B. Mr. Young

83. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what analysis has been conducted to determine whether to use National Guard or active-duty troops in domestic deployments? In what situations would active-duty troops be used? Please provide a copy of any related analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson

    The Department carefully reviews every incident of domestic unrest to provide the best options to senior leadership. The analysis begins with guidance from the President and consultations with interagency partners. Specific employment options are based on available personnel and requirements.

    B. Mr. Young

84. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how does DOD plan to measure whether the "mission" has been accomplished for any of these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    The deployment of National Guard personnel is constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This occurs in consultation with all key stakeholders in and outside the Department of War. For the current deployments I cannot commit to specific end dates, but can commit that, with our key stakeholders, we are monitoring a variety of factors to tailor the presence of Department personnel.

    B. Mr. Young

85. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the assessment framework for determining when military personnel are no longer needed for these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    The deployment of National Guard personnel is constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This occurs in consultation with all key stakeholders in and outside the Department of War, including the ability of our Federal partners to execute their missions safely and without interference.

    B. Mr. Young

86. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will you commit to following the law if the courts rule that any of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel is illegal?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    It has been the practice of the Department to abide by applicable court orders, and I commit to making decisions consistent with applicable court orders.

    B. Mr. Young

87. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on troop morale? Please provide copies of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    The Department of War continually evaluates and monitors health and morale of personnel, such as the Mental Health Advisory Team (MHAT) surveys. Commanders and health professionals are charged with this mission.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

88. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on readiness? Please provide a copy of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    The Department of War is actively managing the strain on the force. Domestic missions allow Service Members to practice basic qualifications, reinforcing the value of things such as Civil Disturbance Operations training and interacting with civilian populations.

    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

89. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased troop morale due to domestic deployments?

90. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased domestic trust in the military due to domestic deployments?

91. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on its effectiveness?

92. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on troop morale?

93. Mr. Young, the administration has argued in court that 32 U.S.C. 502(f) provides not just a mobilization authority but also a mission authority. What is your understanding of the legal limitations that exist on the missions that can be conducted under 502(f)?

94. Mr. Young, has DOD received any analysis or advice from the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel regarding interpreting 32 U.S.C. 502(f)? Please provide a copy of any analysis or advice conveyed orally or in writing.

95. General Guillot, for each U.S. city where service members have been deployed, please provide a full list of tasks to which service members deployed within the United States have been assigned.

<u>Deployment of National Guard to DC</u>

96. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reporting indicates that "National Guard leaders are recruiting for a smaller full-time unit that will include military police deployed to DC as part of a two-year plan." On what basis did the DOD and the National Guard determine that this unit was needed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson:

    The Secretary of War memo dated September 24, 2025 directed the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, through the Chief, National Guard Bureau to immediately create a

Military Police Battalion in support of Executive Order 14339, "Additional Measures to Address the Crime Emergency in the District of Columbia".

B. Mr. Young

97. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis did DOD and the National Guard determine that the time period of this plan should be two years?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

Secretary of War Hegseth in his September 24, 2025, memo on "National Guard Civil Disturbance and Law Enforcement Training and Domestic Response Force" directed the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, through the Chief of the NGB to immediately:

- "Create, resource and begin training, manning, hiring, and equipping a specialized military police battalion with the District of Columbia National Guard." A fifty-person full-time element of this unit will be established, trained, and ready for utilization within 90 days.

The initial element was established on December 24, 2025. The remainder of the unit will be established, trained, and ready for utilization no later than April 1, 2027, or otherwise fulfilled through general purpose trained Service members until the unit is fully operationally capable.

The Army and NGB decided to provide 50 personnel on Active-Duty Operational Support (ADOS) on two-year orders to meet the Secretary of War's 90-day milestone.

B. Mr. Young

98. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what authority and on what basis would this full-time unit be deployed?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

In the District of Columbia, the President has the authority to order the DC National Guard to deploy to support federal and local law enforcement to address threats of civil disturbance and to ensure public safety and order in the District of Columbia. Secretary Hegseth has been delegated the authority to deploy the DCNG either in fulfillment of orders from the President or in response to a request for assistance from the D.C. Government or other Federal department or agency. When deployed, DCNG personnel provide support while in a duty status pursuant to 32 U.S.C. § 502(f). The Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel has opined that proscriptions of 18 U.S.C. § 1385 (the Posse Comitatus Act) do not apply to NG personnel in this duty status.

B. Mr. Young

99. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the anticipated size of this full-time unit?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

As directed by Secretary of War Hegseth in his September 24, 2025, memo on "National Guard Civil Disturbance and Law Enforcement Training and Domestic Response Force" the anticipated full-time staff will be 50 personnel.

B. Mr. Young

100. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what would be the mission of this full-time unit?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

In the past ten years, other Executive Branch agencies, the D.C. Government, and the U.S. Capitol Police have requested DCNG support for National Special Security Events and other major events, including the Presidential Inauguration, Counting and Certification of Electoral College Votes, State of the Union Addresses, the NATO Summit, President Netanyahu's speech to a joint session of Congress, and Independence Day activities. The mission for the DC National Guard unit is to ensure public safety and order within the Nation's capital in support of law enforcement agencies.

B. Mr. Young

101. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training would this full-time unit receive?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

DCNG Service Members in this unit will receive military police training, civil disturbance operations, non-lethal capabilities training.

B. Mr. Young

102. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, reporters have noted that "Trump officials had said the purpose of the National Guard in DC was to establish a presence at various locations – mostly federal monuments and metro stations – and act as a crime deterrent. The intention was to free up law enforcement agents to address crime elsewhere in the city, but new joint patrols with guard members and police would seem to contradict that." Has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the effectiveness of this shift to joint patrols? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

We are committed to ensuring any shift in operational strategy is in line with the stated goal of protecting Americans and ensuring they feel safe within their communities. Commanders within an area have the ability to assess partnerships and make recommendations to evolve the mission based on continual learning of the area. But as I stated earlier in this process my primary responsibility is to ensure the commanders have the appropriate guidance to effectively carry out that mission.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

103. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reports indicate that the deployment of National Guard to DC costs up to $1.5 million a day and that "[s]ome officials [have] privately question[ed] the financial logic of the mission. A far smaller sum, they note, could have gone toward addressing chronic short-staffing at the DC police department." Did DOD conduct any financial analysis on the cost effectiveness of the deployment of the Guard compared to other options such as staff funding for the DC police department? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis.

A. DoW is conscious of the expenditure of funds and manpower and remains dedicated to utilizing funds efficiently to accomplish this extremely important mission.

B. Mr. Young

Training Exercise Cancellations

104. General Guillot, please provide a full list of training exercises that have been delayed or canceled due to deployments to the southern border and the interior of the United States.

105. General Guillot, there have been at least two training exercises that were canceled and one that was scaled back due to the recent deployments of troops to the southern border. This included the cancellation of NORTHCOM's Vibrant Response exercise as well as the scaling back of NORTHCOM's Ardent Sentry. What is the impact on military readiness of missing or scaling back training exercises?

106. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any training exercises been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Scheduled trainings and real-world exercises are key parts of ensuring our men and women in uniform are prepared for the myriad complex issues they may face. Senior leaders often organize and plan these exercises years in advance. To my knowledge no exercises have been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the deployment of or our National Guard or active-duty personnel in the homeland.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

107. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any training exercises have been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, please provide the dates and types of any affected training exercises, which units were impacted, and any impact on military readiness.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

I'm unaware of any exercises that have been cancelled or delayed, but I defer to General Guillot since it is within his operational responsibility. I would say from a DoW leadership perspective, Senior leaders continually weigh operational readiness when making decisions on any adjustments to the overall exercise and training schedules.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

108. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if you claim that there was no impact on military readiness due to any training exercises being delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, why did the military plan to spend taxpayer money on these exercises if they do not affect readiness?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The DoW exercise calendar is vital for ensuring that our men and women are prepared for the complexities of situations from warfare to homeland defense. It is not without considerable thought when requesting funds to accomplish these exercises to

ensure we can best protect the United States and our allies. This year as in previous years commanders will adjust the training schedule to accommodate immediate real-world responses, but this continues to show the flexibility of our personnel. Often this flexibility does not require cancelling the exercise, but we have brilliant leaders that will adjust for the new boundaries. Again, the exercises serve as a foundation for our garrison and expeditionary readiness.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

Rules on Use of Force, Protections of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and Training Processes

109. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide a copy of the Rules on the Use of Force (RUF) for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel since January 20, 2025?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The National Guard personnel are trained on rules for the use of force, including conflict de-escalation and coordination with local law enforcement, who are tasked with responding to any violations of the law.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

110. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how do the Rules on the Use of Force for each of these missions differ from the Standing Rules on the Use of Force (SRUF)?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The use of force in combat differs from that used in domestic operations; the two policies are ingrained in different legal frameworks and stated goals. For combat, rules of engagement are guided by the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) and are designed to defeat an enemy or adversary. When crafting policy for how our personnel will carry out their assigned duties during domestic operations they are governed by the Constitution and U.S. law and are designed to enforce laws while respecting the civil rights of U.S. persons.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

111. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who drafted the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. forces were prescribed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with legal review by very experienced Staff Judge Advocates. Any area-specific briefing and training is coordinated with the supported combatant commander--in this case, the USNORTHCOM Commander and his/her legal team. I will defer to General Guillot on any USNORTHCOM-specific rules for the use of force.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

112. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who approved the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

In situation where National Guard personnel are Federalized and operating under Title 10, uniform personnel are subject to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, issued under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When National Guard are not operating under Title 10, they are under the authority of the respective governors or, in the case of the DC National Guard, the Commanding General of the DC National Guard.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

113. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on the RUF for these missions, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Prior to conducting operations, National Guard personnel received one week of Civil Disturbance Operations (CDO) training, which would include training on the Rules for the Use of Force. The training is conducted by experienced training units of Non-commissioned officers under the supervision of carefully selected commissioned officers.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

114. How specifically are domestically deployed servicemembers informed of the difference in legal and policy limitations between peacetime and wartime missions?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The U.S. Army North Command oversees the official DOW course on Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), which provides the all-encompassing legal and policy guidance for how active-duty forces and National Guard forces (when used by DoW to provide DSCA) support civilian authorities during emergencies and call to duty. The course is conducted by experience trainers and encompass multiple phases and continual upgrades as members adapt to best complete the mission. During a wartime mission, which this is not, our National Guard would be on active-duty and would follow the rules of engagement established for the theater to which they are to be deployed in pre-deployment training.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

115. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on deescalation techniques, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The U.S. Army North Command provides focused training to Service members in support of civil authorities, specifically on communicating with the community and given proven verbal escalation techniques to help defuse situation and ensure a peaceful resolution. I defer to U.S. Northern Command on specific regulations outlining the training.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

116. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on participating in arrests and detentions, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Any National Guard member providing support to civil authorities under State command and control adheres to their respective State's training and operational requirements.
For National Guard personnel federalized under Title 10, uniformed members receive focused training by command training elements under U.S. Army North Command on law enforcement and detention operations. However, it is important to clarify that these federalized forces do not participate in any civilian law enforcement, arrests, or detentions during their deployment. This training is provided to ensure that our personnel maintains the utmost standards, fully understands operational boundaries, and is prepared for any contingency when working alongside civilian authorities and the populace, even though they do not execute those specific law enforcement duties.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

117. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on constitutional rights, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

All members receive recurring legal training regarding authorities for specific missions taught by qualified judge advocate personnel to include constitutional rights protections. During the training members are encouraged to ask questions to eliminate any ambiguity and confusion that may exist. Additionally, USNORTHCOM and the Department's legal staff have also gone to great lengths to ensure maximum communication up and down multiple echelons of the Department's legal community.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

118. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have all service members who have been deployed within the United States since January 20, 2025 fully completed training on their authorities and limitations, including training on RUF, constitutional rights, and deescalation? Please provide written copies of the training they received.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The U.S. Army North Command with the guidance of USNORTHCOM provides focused training to Service members in support of civil authorities specifically on authorities and limitations, including training on RUF, constitutional rights, and de-escalation, and I defer to U.S. Northern Command and General Guillot on how the training is documented for Title 10 domestic missions.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

119. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of the RUF trainings for domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Yes. All members receive legal training regarding Rules for the Use of Force taught by qualified judge advocate personnel. During the training members are encouraged to ask questions to eliminate any ambiguity and confusion that may exist. Additionally, USNORTHCOM and the Department's legal staff have also gone to great lengths to ensure maximum communication up and down multiple echelons of the Department's legal community. My staff traveled to Los Angeles and observed the effective communication between USNORTHCOM, Joint Staff, and OSW legal staffs.

B. General Guillot

120. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, if there was not a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of these RUF trainings, why did DOD fail to include one?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

During National Guard members training, there were qualified judge advocate personnel on site to address Rules for the Use of Force.

B. General Guillot

121. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, does DOD have plans to begin training service members preparing to deploy within the United States on interacting with individuals experiencing mental health crises? If not, why not?
A. Mr. Ditlevson :

Service Members in a support of civil authorities' role will normally not receive specific training on interacting with individuals experiencing mental health crises; in this case members are trained to maintain peace and calm and coordinate with local authorities who have the proper resources for that situation. I defer to General Guillot's team to address this further for Title 10 domestic missions.

B. General Guillot

122. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, in what format have trainings on RUF for domestic deployments been provided?
A. Mr. Ditlevson:

In preparation for Service members' deployment, training can be delivered in multiple platforms from lecture to situation and scenario base by every experienced training staff. I defer to USNORTHCOM and General Guillot on how the Rules for the Use of Force training was provided for Title 10 domestic missions.

B.

C. General Guillot

123. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what is the total length of the full training period and the length of training specifically on RUF, constitutional rights, and de-escalation for domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

ARNORTH and USNORTHCOM leadership ensures that Service members performing Federal protection missions are "thoroughly trained on their authorities and limitations" and that they receive training on the "standing rules for the use of force" with an emphasis on de-escalation and respecting constitutional rights, however, I will defer to USNORTHCOM on the specific length of the training as it can be adjusted depending on the location to which we will be deploying the members for Title 10 domestic missions.

B.

C. General Guillot

124. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how, if at all, are servicemembers undergoing training in preparation for domestic deployments tested on their understanding of the materials taught?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

In preparation for domestic deployments, training can be delivered in multiple platforms from lecture to situation and scenario-based often by every experience training staff. Hands-on and scenario-based training is used to help member build the proper understanding and muscle memory for resolution, so the time of the incident and deployment is not the first encounter with these stressful situations. The scenario-based training allows for them to ask questions in a learning environment. However, I would defer to USNORTHCOM and General Guillot on how the training tested to ensure members feel comfortable before deployment for Title 10 domestic missions.

B.

C. General Guillot

125. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are servicemembers under DOD's command authorized to use force against unarmed civilians at the border or within the interior of the United States under any circumstances, and if so, under what circumstances?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

In a Federal status, our military personnel follow the Standing Rules for the Use of Force, which reflect Constitutional constraints on use of force.

Regardless of their duty status, all Rules for the Use of Force are built upon the same bedrock principles of our professional military ethos. Every Service Member is relentlessly trained on these four pillars:

- De-escalation: The primary objective is to gain voluntary compliance without using force. Every interaction begins with the lowest level of engagement possible.
- Minimum Force Necessary: If force is required, our members are trained to use only the minimum amount of force needed to resolve the situation and accomplish their mission.
- Proportionality: The level of force used must be proportional to the threat. We do not use lethal force to respond to a non-lethal threat.
- Sanctity of Life: Deadly force is justified only when there is a reasonable belief that the subject of such force poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to a person (e.g., self-defense or defense of others).

These are not just guidelines, they impose a duty for military members. We drill these principles constantly to ensure our men and women on the ground have the judgment and discipline to protect the public and themselves, while always safeguarding the rights of our fellow citizens.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

126. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review each of these RUFs related to domestic deployments? Please provide a breakdown by RUF.

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The Standing Rules for the Use of Force were prescribed after legal review. Any mission-specific Rules for the Use of Force are determined at the Command level. I would defer to General Guillot for the answer to this question for Title 10 domestic missions.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

127. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general reviewed an RUF related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025, what recommendations did they make for any changes?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The Standing Rules for the Use of Force were prescribed after legal review. Any mission-specific Rules for the Use of Force are determined at the Command level. I would defer to General Guillot for the answer to this question for Title 10 domestic missions.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

128. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to any RUF, related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025 were these changes made?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The Standing Rules for the Use of Force were prescribed after legal review. Any mission-specific Rules for the Use of Force are determined at the Command level. I would defer to General Guillot for the answer to this question for Title 10 domestic missions.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

129. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments? If not, why not?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

Each decision-maker has access to their own legal counsel, including at combatant commands.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

130. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments, were these changes made?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I am unaware of any such recommendation.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

131. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide any and all legal reviews produced on the domestic deployments in general, plus on the RUF in particular, by any military or civilian attorney within DOD or otherwise in the executive branch.

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I have been advised that the Department does not produce such legal reviews to Congress.

B. Mr. Young

C. General Guillot

132. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel, what specifically authorized these personnel to exercise law enforcement authority and what were the limits to this authority?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

National Guard personnel have been mobilized under Federal/Title 10 authority in California, Illinois, and Oregon. In this capacity, federal military personnel do not exercise civilian law enforcement authority unless expressly authorized by law..

National Guard personnel are also supporting Federal law enforcement in places like Tennessee and supporting border security in Texas they are under State command and control. National Guard personnel not in Federal service can be deputized and perform civilian law enforcement functions, which varies by State and the supported law enforcement agency.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

133. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of these domestic deployments, what was the arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel? Did it change at any point, and if so, how?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The commander tailors the force protection posture to the soldier's specific duty and location. Service Members who are on patrol or visibly guarding public sites are armed. They are our frontline, providing the deterrence and security the mission requires, and they must be able to protect themselves.

Conversely, a soldier performing a logistical or administrative role inside a secure command post may not be armed, as the commander has assessed the threat in that specific, controlled environment is different. It is a tactical decision, made on a case-by-case basis.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

134. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what is your understanding of the impact, or any restrictions, that state laws placed on the law enforcement authorities or arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel deployed domestically?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

When under State Control (State Active Duty or Title 32), National Guard personnel are serving under the command of their Governor; their actions are governed by that state's constitution and laws, as well as the U.S. Constitution and applicable Federal law. State officials determine the arming status of National Guard personnel consistent with state law, and in these roles, Guard members often have temporary law enforcement authorities granted by the state.

When National Guard personnel have been mobilized under Federal/Title 10 authority, they are operating like other Federal personnel, they generally are not subject to any State restrictions on the performance of their Federal functions.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

135. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are there any existing mechanisms for the general public to report concerns with specific domestic deployments or interactions with troops if they think a right has been violated? If not, are there any plans to create such a mechanism?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

The DoW Hotline provides a confidential way to report fraud, waste, abuse, and other violations of law or policy. You can contact the hotline 24/7 or file a complaint online. There are hotlines to contact the specific branch of the military as well.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

136. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the current mechanisms troops have to ask questions or raise concerns about the legality of actions they are ordered to take?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

Military personnel may use the standard means of reporting such concerns (e.g., through the chain of command or contacting the inspector general).

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

137. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any service members expressed concerns about the legality of actions they have been ordered to take since January 20, 2025? Please describe the concerns raised.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

From the Secretary on down, Department leadership have been very clear that every mission the Department undertakes is important, and we consider a variety of views in the process of developing options for senior leadership. As with any large entity, there are times when staff have differences of opinion. The Department works through those issues, and we do so through a robust and healthy coordination process.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

138. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you anticipate that DOD will expand the scope of its domestic deployment missions beyond protecting federal buildings and federal functions, and if so, what would be the expanded mission?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War is committed to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that our servicemembers act in a legal and ethical manner at all times. As such, DoW will faithfully execute the orders of the President and Commander in Chief, in accordance with Federal law, to protect Americans.

B. Mr. Young

139. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what "federal functions" are domestically-deployed service members authorized to protect?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

Service member roles protect the Federal functions the President determines are necessary to protect.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

140. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD plan to expand its domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel in 2026? If so, when, where, and on what basis is it planning to do so?

Service member roles vary when domestically deployed but include protecting Federal functions, facilities, and personnel when the President determines it necessary; supporting law enforcement under the U.S. Code; and supporting disaster relief efforts under the Stafford Act. In all domestic deployments, DoW will faithfully execute the orders of the President and Commander in Chief, in accordance with Federal law, to protect Americans.

141. Mr. Ditlevson, are there any domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel that DOD is currently considering? If so, please provide the list of locations that DOD is considering the deployment of troops, the number of troops that it is considering deploying, and on what basis it is considering doing so.

National Guard personnel or other Service Members would be deployed to environments where civilian law enforcement agencies cannot independently ensure the protection of Federal functions, property, and personnel without direct support from the military. DoW will faithfully execute the orders of the President and Commander in Chief in accordance with Federal law.

142. Mr. Ditlevson, if DOD is considering additional domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel, what is the anticipated timeline for the start and conclusion of those deployments?

The Department is not currently discussing or planning for additional domestic deployments but DoW remains ready to faithfully execute the orders of the President and Commander in Chief in accordance with Federal law.

143. Mr. Ditlevson, would any domestic deployment operations be impacted by a government shutdown? If so, please describe the nature of the impact.

Service members under Title 10 engaged in domestic deployment operations are performing an excepted activity and continue to perform their functions protecting the American people. Unfortunately, as you know, service members do not receive pay during a government shutdown for their service but continue to faithfully serve the American people under the direction of the President.

<u>Arrest and Detention Operations</u>

144. Mr. Ditlevson, for individuals detained at Fort Bliss: please provide: the median length of detention; a description of any detention standards that each installation is required to uphold; the installation's capacity to provide potable water, electricity, sewage services to

detained noncitizens; policy and practice regarding access to counsel; and an assessment of the mental and physical health of those being detained.

DoW issued a land permit for the use of Department of Homeland Security. DHS conducted assessments to determine the appropriate facility based on their detention standards. DHS is responsible for the services at the facility. DHS is also responsible for determining policies and practices regarding access to counsel and the assessment of the mental and physical health of those being detained.

145. Mr. Ditlevson, with what companies has DOD entered contracts for the provision of goods or services to support detention operations at Fort Bliss? Please provide the names of contractors, the dates of the contracts, the value of the contracts, and a description of the services or goods described in the contract.

Contracting for the provision of goods and services to support detention operations at Fort Bliss is the responsibility of DHS.

146. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, as of now, does DOD intend to begin using Camp Atterbury or Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst for immigration-related detention operations? If so, when?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

No, use of those installations was discussed with DHS officials, but DHS officials determined their use was not required.

B. Mr. Young

147. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD updated any installation master plans to account for detention operations? If so, for which installations?

A. Mr. Ditlevson-

To date, DHS has not requested any other installations for DHS detention operations, however, DoW stands ready to support DHS operations consistent with the direction of the President and in accordance with applicable law.

B. Mr. Young

148. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide a full list of any military bases in the United States, beyond those currently in use, that DOD is considering authorizing for use for immigration detention operations.

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

To date, DHS has not requested other installations for DHS detention operations, however, DoW stands ready to support DHS operations consistent with the direction of the President and in accordance with applicable law.

B. Mr. Young

149. Mr. Young, under what circumstances, if any, are service members under DOD's command authorized to make arrests at the border or within the interior of the United States?

150. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, there are new reports alleging that officers at the immigration detention camp at Fort Bliss are "mistreating detainees, with accusations including beatings, sexual abuse and clandestine deportations of non-Mexican nationals into Mexico." Has DOD begun investigating these allegations? If not, why not?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The Department of Homeland Security is wholly responsible for the illegal immigrants detained at Fort Bliss, to include detention standards, deportations, and investigations.

B. General Guillot

Quick Reaction Forces

151. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, DOD has reportedly ordered all states, D.C., and U.S. territories to form "quick reaction forces" (QFRs) trained in "riot control." Have any State Adjutants General been ordered not to disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments, and if so, on what basis?

A. Mr. Ditlevson – :

It is the policy of the Department of War not to comment on internal deliberations or contingency planning. However, the Department of War is committed to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that our Service members act in a legal and ethical manner at all times. Service members are trained to de-escalate situations and to use the minimum force necessary. They are also trained on their responsibility to protect life. Any Service member who, in good faith, takes action to prevent wrongful harm to a civilian is acting in accordance with the highest values of the military and the nation. We will ensure that our Service members have clear guidance and legal protection when they act to prevent a tragedy.

B. Mr. Young

152. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, have any State Adjutants General received guidance that would give the impression that they cannot disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

It is the policy of the Department of War not to comment on internal deliberations or contingency planning. However, The Department of War is committed to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that our servicemembers act in a legal and ethical manner at all times. Service members are trained to de-escalate situations and to use the minimum force necessary. They are also trained on their responsibility to protect life. Any Service member who, in good faith, takes action to prevent wrongful harm to a civilian is acting in accordance with the highest values of the military and the nation. We will ensure that our Service members have clear guidance and legal protection when they act to prevent a tragedy.

B. Mr. Young

153. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will these QRF be deployed with non-lethal or lethal equipment?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

For any QRF deployment, the commander would tailor the force protection posture to a soldier's specific duty and location. For example, Service members on patrol or visibly guarding public sites likely would be armed to be able to protect themselves.

Conversely, a soldier performing a logistical or administrative role inside a secure command post may not be armed, because the commander would likely assess the threat in that specific, controlled environment is different. It is a tactical decision, made on a case-by-case basis.

B. Mr. Young

154. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, would QRFs be deployable outside of their own states, without the consent of the receiving state governor?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

It is my understanding that a State Governor cannot restrict the performance of Federal functions.

B. Mr. Young

155. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis would QRFs be authorized to perform law enforcement duties?

A. Mr. Ditlevson-

States can use their National Guard QRF personnel as they could other National Guard personnel. If QRF personnel are ordered to active duty under title 10, they would not have civilian law enforcement authority except as expressly provided by law but could perform other roles in support of law enforcement and could protect Federal functions, facilities, and personnel.

B. Mr. Young

156. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what types of civil disturbances are they intended to "quell"?

A. Mr. Ditlevson – Civil disturbance training for Service members is general enough to prepare them to respond to various scenarios.

B. Mr. Young

157. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, who would decide which civil disturbances would or would not be quelled by the QRFs?

A. Mr. Ditlevson-

State law determines use of QRF personnel under State authority. Only the President has authority under the Insurrection Act for military personnel in Federal service.

B. Mr. Young

158. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training will or are these QRFs personnel receiving for these missions?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

Every Service Member is relentlessly trained on these four pillars:

- De-escalation: The primary objective is to gain voluntary compliance without using force. Every interaction begins with the lowest level of engagement possible.
- Minimum Force Necessary: If force is required, our members are trained to use only the minimum amount of force needed to resolve the situation and accomplish their mission.
- Proportionality: The level of force used must be proportional to the threat. We do not use lethal force to respond to a non-lethal threat.
- Sanctity of Life: Deadly force is justified only when there is a reasonable belief that the subject of such force poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to a person (e.g., self-defense or defense of others).

These are not just guidelines; they impose a duty for military members. We drill these principles constantly to ensure our men and women on the ground have the judgment and discipline to protect the public and themselves, while always safeguarding the rights of our fellow citizens.

B. Mr. Young

159. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the ability of the President to deploy QRFs under the Insurrection Act? If so, please provide a copy of the analysis.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The DoW has not been asked to provide an analysis on the President's ability to deploy a QRF under the Insurrection Act.

B. Mr. Young

<u>Deployment of Troops for Immigration Enforcement</u>

160. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how is DOD assessing whether operations to provide military support to immigration enforcement impact military readiness?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B.

C. General Guillot

161. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B. General Guillot

162. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting strategic readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B. General Guillot

163. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting tactical readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, which would include tactical readiness, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B. General Guillot

164. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD assess the unit-level readiness impacts of assigning units to immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, which would include tactical readiness, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B. General Guillot

165. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what training programs have been cancelled, delayed, or disrupted as a result of DOD support to immigration enforcement?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, which would include tactical readiness, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

B. General Guillot

166. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine which units should support immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

This is determined by operational requirements and under the Global Force Management process, and I would defer to General Guillot for this response.

B. General Guillot

167. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting immigration enforcement functions? Please include figures for Active Duty, Reserves, and National Guard forces.

This is determined by DHS operational requirements, and I would defer to General Guillot for this response.

168. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed to the border? Please provide a breakdown of the number of troops deployed to the border who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

This is determined by DHS operational requirements, and I would defer to General Guillot for this response.

169. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed within American communities? Please include figures by location and a breakdown of the number of these troops who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

This is determined by DHS operational requirements, and I would defer to General Guillot for current numbers.

170. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the transportation of detained noncitizens?

This is determined by DHS operational requirements, and I would defer to General Guillot for current numbers.

171. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the detention of noncitizens? Please include figures by location.

Detention of detainees is wholly a DHS responsibility.

172. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are supporting immigration raids and other immigration enforcement field operations?

This is determined by DHS operational requirements, and I would defer to General Guillot for current numbers.

173. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD civilians are supporting immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD civilian detailees, their home offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of detail.

After consulting with my colleagues in OUSW (Personnel and Readiness), it is my understanding that as of December 30, 2025, 112 DoW employees from the Department of Army, Department of Navy, Department of Air Force, and the Defense Logistics Agency are deployed to various locations across the country in support of ICE and CBP. Deployment locations include cities in Vermont, Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, and Washington, D.C. Home offices of the volunteers include locations such as:

- Alabama (AL): Redstone Arsenal
- Arizona (AZ): Fort Huachuca, Glendale
- California (CA): Ridgecrest, San Diego, Palmdale, Barstow, Mountain View
- Colorado (CO): Pueblo, Colorado Springs
- Florida (FL): Saint Augustine
- Georgia (GA): Warner Robins, Fort Gordon, Albany
- Hawaii (HI): Wheeler Army Airfield
- Illinois (IL): Rock Island
- Kentucky (KY): Fort Knox
- Louisiana (LA): Barksdale AFB, New Orleans
- Maryland (MD): Joint Base Andrews, Edgewood, Indian Head, Aberdeen
- Michigan (MI): Detroit, Battlecreek, Warren
- Mississippi (MS): Keesler AFB
- Nevada (NV): Las Vegas
- New Jersey (NJ): Fort Dix
- New Mexico (NM): Albuquerque
- Ohio (OH): Dayton, Wright Patterson, Columbus
- Oklahoma (OK): Tinker AFB
- Pennsylvania (PA): Mechanicsburg, Philadelphia
- Texas (TX): Beaumont, Houston, Round Rock, San Antonio. There are currently 926 DoW civilians on the roster as eligible to deploy; 112 DoW civilians have been deployed to date.
- Utah (UT): Hill AFB
- Virginia (VA): Charlottesville, Fort Belvoir, Portsmouth, Quantico, Arlington
- Wisconsin (WI): Fort McCoy

Most deployment assignments are for an initial 60-days, with the possibility of extending up to another 60 days. Due to the training required for the Tasking Unit at ICE HQ in Washington, D.C., the request is for a 120-day detail rather than the standard 60-days.

174. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD contractors have been assigned to support immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD contractors, their original offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of assignment.

DoW has not contracted for services to support immigration enforcement. Support to ICE has been provided predominately through the National Guard and with limited participation from the Active Duty component.

175. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for border deployments?

DoW support to DHS at the border is at the request of DHS. DoW stands to support DHS operations consistent with the direction of the President and in accordance with applicable law. Additionally, the President clarified that there is a long-term role for the Armed Forces in protecting the territorial integrity of the United States in Executive Order 14167.

176. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how long are the deployment rotations at the border expected to last?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

I would defer to General Guillot for this response.

B. General Guillot

177. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, which units are scheduled to replace the units currently deployed to the border and when are replacements scheduled to occur?

A. Mr. Ditlevson - I would defer to General Guillot for this response.
B. General Guillot

178. Mr. Ditlevson, does the DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward border enforcement operations?

The President clarified that there is a long-term role for the Armed Forces in protecting the territorial integrity of the United States in Executive Order 14167. Additional DoW support to DHS at the border is at the request of DHS, and Defense Support to Civil Authorities along the border is a long-standing mission of the DoW. DoW stands to support DHS operations consistent with the direction of the President and in accordance with applicable law.

Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for domestic deployments to American communities?

The President has a sworn duty to uphold the laws of the United States and will not permit our cities to descend into lawless chaos. DoW will faithfully execute the orders of the President and Commander in Chief in accordance with Federal law to protect Americans.

179. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine the duration of deployments to American communities?

A. Mr. Ditlevson –

The deployment of National Guard personnel is constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This occurs in consultation with all key stakeholders in the Department of War and with interagency partners, as appropriate.

B. General Guillot

180. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, for which of the current deployments within American communities have DOD personnel been instructed to perform immigration-related functions, including protecting Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Although Service members in Federal service protect Federal functions, facilities, and personnel, they do not perform immigration enforcement functions unless expressly authorized by law.

B. General Guillot

181. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward domestic immigration enforcement in American communities?

Service members in Federal service protect Federal functions, facilities, and personnel in cities only when necessary.

182. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending in FY 2025 was related to immigration enforcement and border operations? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

The Department of War will work with the Committee to provide the requested documents through the appropriate official channels, while ensuring the protection of classified and legally privileged information.

183. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending on immigration enforcement and border operations was reimbursable? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

The Department of War will work with the Committee to provide the requested documents through the appropriate official channels, while ensuring the protection of classified and legally privileged information.

184. Mr. Ditlevson, to date, how much has DHS reimbursed? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

The Department of War will work with the Committee to provide the requested documents through the appropriate official channels, while ensuring the protection of classified and legally privileged information.

185. Mr. Ditlevson, are the DOD attorneys serving as temporary immigration judges detailed on a reimbursable basis as contemplated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) slip opinion issued on October 23, 2025?

Yes, temporary immigration judges supporting a Department of Justice request are detailed on a reimbursable basis.

186. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide copies of any memoranda of understanding (MOU) or memoranda of agreement (MOA) between DOD and DHS, including any agreements between DOD and ICE and/or Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Any relevant Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) between DoW and DHS are currently the subject of ongoing interagency coordination and deliberative review. Once these internal processes conclude and the respective agreements are officially finalized, the Department will ensure copies are shared with the relevant congressional committees.

Senator Duckworth

Ethics and Transparency

187. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance, if any, has the Department provided about the classification level of Department of Defense decisions, guidance or information regarding domestic deployments of the U.S. military to American cities? If above unclassified, please provide the scope/criteria and justifications for the classification level.

The Department of War is committed to transparency with the American public and Congress. Decisions, guidance, and information regarding the domestic deployment of U.S. military forces are, to the greatest extent possible, maintained at an unclassified level. However, certain information may be classified to protect national security interests and ensure operational security for our servicemembers. Classification levels are determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with Executive Order 13526, "Classified National Security Information," and DoD Manual 5200.01, "DoD Information Security Program." The justification for classification typically involves the protection of sensitive operational plans, intelligence sources and methods, and the tactics, techniques, and procedures that, if disclosed, could compromise the safety of our forces or the effectiveness of the mission. The scope and criteria for classification are narrowly tailored to protect specific information from unauthorized disclosure that could reasonably be expected to cause damage to national security.

188. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of the military's activities in support of law enforcement within U.S. territory?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War adheres to standing policy to ensure the proper documentation of all military activities in support of civilian law enforcement. These procedures are outlined in DoD Directive 3025.18, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities." All requests for assistance from civilian agencies are processed through formal channels and are thoroughly documented. This includes the nature of the support requested, the legal authority for providing it, and a detailed record of the assets and personnel involved.

B. Mr. Young III
C. General Guillot

189. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of any requests from federal law enforcement agencies for support from the Department of Defense, including any verbal or non-written requests?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War requires that all requests for assistance from Federal law enforcement agencies be submitted in writing to ensure a clear and unambiguous record. While we understand that exigent circumstances may occasionally necessitate verbal requests, our policy is to follow up with written documentation as soon as practicable. This ensures that all support provided is properly authorized, legally

compliant, and fully documented in accordance with DoD Directive 3025.18. This process applies to all forms of support, from the loaning of equipment to the deployment of personnel.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

Conduct of Deployments

190. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide copies of all training materials used to train federalized servicemembers in Illinois, Oregon and California tasked with the federal protection mission.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War will provide the requested training materials to the Committee through the appropriate official channels. These materials are designed to ensure that all Service members are thoroughly prepared for their assigned missions and are well-versed in the laws, regulations, and rules for the use of force that govern their conduct during domestic operations.

B. Mr. Young

191. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what guidance has the Department of Defense provided regarding servicemembers' responsibilities and authorities to intervene or report incidents where federal agents wrongfully harm a civilian?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War is fundamentally committed to the protection of all persons and to respecting their constitutional rights. Service members are trained to uphold the law and are expected to report any suspected misconduct, including the wrongful harm of a civilian by any individual, including a Federal agent. The Uniform Code of Military Justice and other DoW regulations provide the framework for reporting and investigating any incidents involving DoW personnel.

B. Mr. Young

192. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will the Department of Defense commit to ensuring legal protections and providing guidance for any title 10 servicemember who, in good faith, intervenes to prevent a federal agent from wrongfully harming a civilian during domestic operations?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War is committed to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that our Service members act in a legal and ethical manner at all times. Service members are trained to de-escalate situations and to use the minimum force necessary. They are also trained on their responsibility to protect life. Any Service member who, in good faith, takes action to prevent wrongful harm to a civilian is acting in accordance

with the highest values of the military and the nation. We will ensure that our Service members have clear guidance and legal protection when they act to prevent a tragedy.

B. Mr. Young

193. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what steps is the Department of Defense taking to address reservations from servicemembers about the purpose, legality and legitimacy of domestic mission assignments, as reports have indicated is happening across the National Guard?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

We take the concerns and reservations of our Service members very seriously. The Department of War is committed to ensuring that every Service member understands the purpose, legality, and legitimacy of their assigned missions. We have a robust chain of command that encourages open communication and provides opportunities for Service members to ask questions and receive clarification. We are also enhancing our training and education programs to provide a deeper understanding of the legal and constitutional framework that governs domestic operations.

B. Mr. Young

194. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the Department's plans to ensure there is clear, visual distinction between DHS personnel and military servicemembers when they are operating in close proximity?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War recognizes the importance of maintaining a clear distinction between military Service members and law enforcement personnel. Our Service members are required to wear their official uniforms, which are distinct from those worn by Department of Homeland Security personnel. We are also working with DHS to develop and implement enhanced measures for visual identification, such as the use of patches, insignia, and other markings, to prevent any confusion during joint operations.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

195. General Guillot, please provide any After Action Reviews produced by any commander under your command regarding these deployments.

196. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any Action Memos and/or readouts in any form (including email) written by any Department of Defense official regarding DOD decisions regarding these deployments.

The Department of War will work with the Committee to provide the requested documents through the appropriate official channels, while ensuring the protection of classified and legally privileged information.

197. Mr. Young, in your opinion, what conditions would make an order for any active-duty or National Guard force to fire on civilian protestors in U.S. territory lawful?

Future Plans for Domestic Missions

198. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops will be stationed near polling places in future elections, absent a verified threat presented to Congress and the American people by appropriate election officials or the intelligence community prior to troop deployment?

The Administration is committed to upholding the democratic process and ensuring that all citizens can exercise their right to vote in a safe and secure environment. The use of Federal military personnel at or near polling places is governed by strict legal constraints, including the Posse Comitatus Act and 18 U.S.C. § 592. In extreme circumstances (e.g., when violence is depriving a citizen of the right to vote), the determination whether the Insurrection Act may be invoked is a decision made solely by the President. Use of National Guard personnel under State authority is determined by State officials.

199. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has there been any discussion about possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places in any U.S. state during future elections? If so, provide details of these discussions, including which states and the options considered.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

It is the policy of the Department of War not to comment on internal deliberations or contingency planning. However, I can assure the Committee that any discussion or consideration of the use of military forces related to elections would be conducted with the utmost seriousness and with a deep respect for the legal and constitutional limitations on such deployments.

B. Mr. Young

200. Mr. Ditlevson, has there been any discussion or planning regarding possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) across State lines for any missions related to law enforcement functions?

The Administration is constantly evaluating threats to national security and public safety, and all options are on the table to ensure the safety of the American people. The deployment of Title 10 forces is an option available to the President under the Insurrection Act or to protect Federal functions, personnel, or property.

201. Mr. Ditlevson, what conditions were discussed that might trigger that decision and for what purposes or missions?

The President has a sworn duty to uphold the laws of the United States and will not permit our cities to descend into lawless chaos. The conditions for invoking the Insurrection Act are outlined in the Act, and the President may use the Armed Forces to protect Federal functions, personnel, or property when he determines it is necessary to do so.

202. Mr. Ditlevson, what specific threat conditions do you believe would merit the deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places?

The use of Federal military personnel at or near polling places is governed by strict legal constraints, including the Posse Comitatus Act and 18 U.S.C. § 592. In extreme circumstances (e.g., when violence is depriving a citizen of the right to vote), the determination whether the Insurrection Act may be invoked is a decision made solely by the President. Use of National Guard personnel under State authority is determined by State officials.

203. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what laws or authorities would deploying title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places be considered lawful?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The use of Federal military personnel at or near polling places is governed by strict legal constraints, including the Posse Comitatus Act and 18 U.S.C. § 592. Use of National Guard personnel under State authority is determined by State officials. As an example of lawful use, National Guard personnel were used to provide power at voting locations in the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy.

B. Mr. Young

204. Mr. Ditlevson, what analysis (if any) has been done on the impact of any deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling on local communities?

The Department of War is aware of the potential impact that a military presence can have on a community, but such an analysis has not yet been necessary.

205. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest local, state and federal elected officials, who are carrying out their duties or exercising their Constitutional rights?

The Department of War and all its personnel are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. No Service member would be directed to participate in any unlawful activity.

206. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest American citizens, who are exercising their Constitutional rights?

The right to peaceful protest is a cornerstone of our democracy. However, the President has authority to act under the circumstances described in the Insurrection Act when protests turn violent. Service members will not be used to infringe on the constitutional rights of any American.

207. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has your office issued or authored regarding planned domestic activities of Active Duty or title 10 or title 32 National Guard forces? Please provide copies of any related guidance, whether formal or informal, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy.

My office provides guidance on the domestic use of military forces in accordance with established law and policy, including DoD Directive 3025.18. We will provide the Committee with copies of any unclassified guidance that has been issued on this matter through the appropriate channels.

208. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have you been directed by any Administration official that a designation of a domestic organization as a "designated terrorist organization" is sufficient authority to deploy military force against U.S. citizens on U.S. territory?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The designation of a domestic organization as a "designated terrorist organization" does not, in itself, provide the legal authority to deploy military force against U.S. citizens on U.S. territory. The use of military force domestically is governed by the Constitution and Federal law, including the Posse Comitatus Act, and would require a separate and distinct legal justification.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

209. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what checks exist to prevent possible misuse, and what role does the Department of Defense play in evaluating the legitimacy of such designations before a Presidential decision on designation?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The process for designating a terrorist organization is a rigorous one that involves multiple agencies and is subject to legal review. The Department of War provides input and analysis as part of this process, but the final decision on designation rests with the President.

B. Mr. Young
C. General Guillot

210. Mr. Ditlevson, how do you respond to polls showing that a majority of Americans oppose using the National Guard for domestic law enforcement?

The safety and security of the American people is the President's top priority. While we are mindful of public opinion, the President and State Governors must make decisions based on the facts on the ground and the need to protect life and property. The National Guard is a necessary tool that can be used to restore order when local authorities fail to do so. We will not allow our cities to be overtaken by violent criminals.

Basis for Domestic Deployments

211. Mr. Ditlevson, please explain, in your opinion, the specific, unique capabilities of the military or federalized National Guard troops have that other Federal agencies or state or local law enforcement do not have to conduct their law enforcement missions, that justifies the use of the military or federalized National Guard troops for this mission.

Service members have been used to protect Federal functions, personnel, and property after the President determined their use was necessary. One notable capability of military personnel is their ability to rapidly deploy and sustain large, disciplined formations at scale. This allows them to provide a stabilizing presence and robust support without taxing the logistical resources of the agencies they are there to assist.

212. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide to me and this Committee any memoranda produced by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy discussing the reasoning for deploying the National Guard or any active-duty military personnel in Illinois.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

The Department of War will work with the Committee to provide documents related to this deployment through the appropriate official channels, while ensuring the protection of classified and legally privileged information.

B. Mr. Young

213. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide all formal or informal communications—including emails, texts, chats, memoranda or other documents—that you were involved in that discuss plans to deploy National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Illinois.

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

In the course of my official duties, I have been involved in numerous privileged and pre-decisional discussions and communications regarding potential force deployments. The Department will provide any responsive, non-privileged documents separately through the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War for Legislative Affairs.

B. Mr. Young

214. Mr. Ditlevson, what was the date that consideration of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois began in the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy?

Formal consideration within the Office of the Secretary of War for Policy began upon receipt of a Request for Assistance from the Department of Homeland Security regarding the situation in Illinois.

215. Mr. Ditlevson, which officials within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy have been lead decision-makers in the planning of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois, including their office and title?

Within the Office of the Secretary of War for Policy, the planning and policy recommendations for this deployment were led by the Assistant Secretary of War for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs. This office advises the Under Secretary of War for Policy and the Secretary of War, who is the ultimate decision authority within the Department.

216. Mr. Ditlevson, have you done or are aware of any analysis within DOD on the comparative financial cost of using military or DOD resources, platforms or personnel as opposed to using resources, platform or personnel operated by Federal, State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct missions under the guise of "protecting law and order"?

I am not aware of any formal analysis within the Department of War comparing these costs. The decision to use military personnel to protect Federal functions, personnel, and property is made consistent with the President's determination that such use is necessary.

217. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

My recommendations consistently emphasized that any deployment must operate under strict guardrails. The guidance my office developed, both prior to and following the decision, ensured all activities were limited to protecting Federal functions, personnel, and property and would adhere to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force and all applicable laws.

B. Mr. Young

218. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in California, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

My recommendations and the subsequent guidance for California mirrored those for other locations. I advised that all personnel must be limited to protecting Federal functions, personnel, and property and must strictly adhere to the established Standing Rules for the Use of Force and all relevant laws and policies.

B. Mr. Young

219. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in the District of Columbia, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

My recommendations for the District of Columbia emphasized the unique command relationship and the specific mission set authorized by the President. All guidance my office developed ensured that personnel operated within their Title 32 status and adhered to the approved Rules for the Use of Force and all applicable laws.

B. Mr. Young

220. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Oregon, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?

A. Mr. Ditlevson:

Similar to other locations, my recommendations for Oregon focused on ensuring all activities were strictly limited to protecting Federal functions, personnel, and property. The guidance developed by my office reinforced adherence to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force and all applicable laws and policies.

B. Mr. Young

221. Mr. Young, please provide the specific statute, regulation, or legal precedent that prohibits you from sharing any legal advice or opinions you provided regarding domestic military deployments to the Senate Committee on Armed Services? Additionally, can you clarify whether this restriction applies to the existence of such advice, or only to its content?

222. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy the National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, Oregon, California and District of Columbia?

As a policy advisor, my role is to provide options and recommendations to support the decision-making process of the Secretary of War and our interagency partners. This advice is pre-decisional and deliberative in nature, and as such, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the specific content of those privileged communications.

223. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy out-of-state National Guard personnel in Illinois and Oregon?

My advice focused on the capabilities and legal requirements associated with deploying out-of-state National Guard personnel to support these missions. This advice is pre-decisional and deliberative, and it would be inappropriate for me to comment further on the content of those privileged communications.

224. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide the number of DOD civilians who have been detailed out of the Department of Defense (out of the total eligible employees) to support the Department

of Homeland Security, as per the Secretary of Defense's memo dated 1 June. Please provide any other details analyzing progress toward implementing the Secretary's directive.

A total of 186 DoW civilians have been deployed on details to support DHS and internal immigration enforcement. As of February 10, 2026, there are 122 DoW civilians deployed. The Department meets on a regular basis with representatives from DHS, ICE, CBP, and FEMA to discuss progress, mitigate issues towards achieving progress, and address any emerging challenges. Additionally, DoW components and FEMA engage in weekly meetings to monitor progress, exchange effective strategies, and collaboratively address challenges. In January, the Department kicked off a campaign to help generate interest for the DHS detail program. This campaign is a communications plan within the Department, and also includes weekly social media posts.

225. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide the number of personnel—career civil servants, contractors and military officers—who were in your respective offices on January 20, 2025 and the number who have left your respective offices since January 20, 2025 and the reasons for their departure.

A. Mr. Ditlevson

OUSW(P) staffing is centrally managed and adjusts to meet mission requirements, accounting for routine personnel rotations and turnover within the organization.

B. Mr. Young

National Guard Response Force and Quick Reaction Force

226. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide which specific pre-existing capabilities and units that have been repurposed to construct the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces. For the units that previously existed, please provide their previous authorities, missions, force composition and force structure, and detail the directed changes to these units to implement the September 24, 2025 memorandum.

The backbone of the response framework is to leverage existing capabilities. The National Guard Response Force (NGRF) has existed in every state for more than 20 years. They previously had a response force consisting of 30-700 service members (SMs) depending on the State's ability and desire to field forces using internal funds.
The National Guard Bureau (NGB) requests 10% of a state's available NG end strength be assigned to the response force. The force size is capped at 500 SMs with 36 States meeting that level, and the remaining 17 States and territories maintaining numbers between 50 and 450 SMs.

The NGRF initiative was never funded, and this initiative will result in more uniform training and equipment. NGB will provide 5 additional training days to NGRF SMs.

NG SMs participating in the NGRF will receive training on the following tasks:

- Crowd Management – 2 levels of training.
- Response Force Management.
- Graduated Response Escalation.
- De-escalation.

- Use of Batons and Shields.
- Operation of Hand-Held Radios; and,
- Use of non-lethal systems (OC Spray and Tasers only).

The National Guard Quick Reaction Force (NGQRF) was built by assigning a new mission to security forces that exist in the ten Homeland Response Forces (HRF) located across the country in each of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions. Each HRF is an O6 level command responsible for regional response. 200 SMs in each HRF represent the CBRN Assistance Support Element (CASE). This unit will have the NGQRF mission.

Seven of the ten CASEs are hosted by one state (WA, CA, UT, TX, MO, GA, and OH). In the remaining two regions, HRF assets are distributed across multiple states. In Region II, the CASE is stationed in NJ, and in Region III, the CASE is split between PA and DE.

227. Mr. Ditlevson, please describe the specific missions for the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum.

Each state and territory currently has a trained National Guard Response Force (NGRF) available for the Governor to use to assist Federal, state, or local agencies (LEAs).

President Trump's initiative will establish, resource, and organize National Guard Quick Reaction Forces (NGQRF) trained for crowd management, civil disturbance, and law enforcement support missions that will be available for immediate, nation-wide deployment.

Elements of the NGQRF will be prepared to deploy within 8 hours, 12 hours, and 24 hours-notice and will be located in each FEMA region, both East and West of the Mississippi River.

DoW has the option to augment the NGQRF with Title 10 forces, which will provide more capability, if needed, to address domestic incidents and emergencies, including assisting local and state civil authorities respond to natural disasters.

In 2024 elements of the XVIII Airborne Corps (a Title 10 asset) were employed in 2024 to support state and local first responders during the devastating floods in North Carolina caused by Hurricane Helene. The North Carolina National Guard was deployed but the scale and speed of the devastation required additional DoW support.

228. Mr. Ditlevson, what discussions or planning has been done within the Department of Defense for the intended use of the National Guard Response Force or Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum?

There have been discussions within the Department that having a National Guard Quick Reaction Force (NGQRF) capability provides Governors, the Secretary of War, and the President the option to quickly deploy a uniformly trained force that can perform law enforcement support missions and work with local and state public safety agencies to help with crowd management, and restore order, e.g., in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

When implemented, the nation will have a responsive and scalable capability to address contingencies, that while serious, may not force the President to invoke the Insurrection Act.

<u>DOD support for DHS on Military Installations</u>

229. Mr. Ditlevson, have any discussions occurred within Department of Defense regarding expanding the use of military installations to support DHS operations within U.S. territory? Please include details of what military installations have been floated as options and the purposes considered for their use.

The Department of War continuously engages in prudent planning with our interagency partners, including DHS, to assess how we can best provide support if requested. These internal and interagency discussions are pre-decisional and deliberative in nature, and as such, it would be inappropriate to comment on specific options or installations that may be under consideration.

230. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding decisions to use military installations to support DHS operations?

As a policy advisor, my role is to provide options and recommendations to support the decision-making process of the Secretary of War and our interagency partners. This advice is pre-decisional and deliberative in nature, and as such, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the specific content of those privileged communications.

231. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that there are no resources currently allocated to or personnel stationed at NSGL that have been or will be redirected to support DHS's activities?

I can confirm that the resources and personnel at Naval Station Great Lakes are dedicated to their primary mission of training Sailors for the fleet. No resources have been, nor are they planned to be, redirected from NSGL to support DHS activities.

232. Mr. Ditlevson, for military installations with a DHS official presence on base, are you aware of any guidance about requiring or preventing storage of DHS-managed lethal munitions on base?

The storage of any munitions on a Department of War installation is governed by our stringent safety and security regulations. Any request from DHS would be subject to those standards and would require a formal support agreement authorized by the installation commander.

233. Mr. Ditlevson, have there been any discussions about detaining individuals on military installations anywhere in U.S. territory? If so, please provide which military installations have been considered, procedures for ensuring lawful military activities and guidance issued regarding Constitutional and legal rights for individuals.

The Department of War engages in prudent planning for a wide range of contingencies. These internal discussions are pre-decisional and deliberative, and it would be inappropriate to comment on specific hypothetical scenarios. Any action taken by the Department would be in strict accordance with the U.S. Constitution and all applicable laws.

234. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that no individuals apprehended by DHS or other Federal agents have been or will be detained on a military installation within U.S. territory.

Department of War personnel do not take custody of or detain individuals apprehended by civilian law enforcement agencies. In specific instances, such as at Fort Bliss, the Department

provides real estate to the Department of Homeland Security via an interagency support agreement. DHS has exclusive operational control of that facility and is solely responsible for the detention mission and the individuals in their custody.

235. Mr. Ditelvson, please confirm that no military personnel have been or will be asked to assist DHS in any way related to arresting, detaining, or engaging in federal law and immigration enforcement against individuals?

The authorities and limitations of our personnel are strictly governed by their duty status. Personnel in a Federal/Title 10 duty status are generally prohibited from directly participating in civilian law enforcement activities. While personnel in a Title 32 duty status operate under state authorityand may be granted certain law enforcement authorities by State or Federal officials, the Department has not authorized use of National Guard personnel in title 32 duty status to engage directly in immigration enforcement functions.

236. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any records of any guidance DOD has provided to servicemembers assigned to military installations supporting DHS regarding appropriate interactions with DHS personnel and Federal agents?

Department of War policy directs that all interactions between our Service Members and personnel from other government agencies be conducted with professionalism. Installation commanders, in accordance with this policy, issue specific guidance to their personnel that reinforces the distinct roles and legal authorities of each department. Any responsive records will be provided separately through the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War for Legislative Affairs.

237. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has the Department issued about how installations should communicate with local community or local government about that installation's support to federal law enforcement, including the presence of federal law enforcement agents or federalized troops under federal protection mission on base?

The Department's Public Affairs guidance directs installation commanders to be the primary liaison to local communities and government officials. This guidance balances the need for transparency with the critical requirement to protect operational security. When supporting another Federal agency, that agency is designated as the lead for public communications regarding their mission, and our engagement is coordinated to support their efforts.

Department of Defense's Shift Towards Domestic Priorities

238. Mr. Ditlevson, do you agree with the reported shift in the National Defense Strategy that places domestic military missions above deterring adversaries like China and Russia?

I do not agree with the premise of the question. The National Defense Strategy remains unequivocal that deterring our adversaries is the Department's top priority. A secure homeland is the essential foundation from which we project power, and our domestic operations support, rather than detract from, that primary mission.

239. General Guillot, what (if any) planned NORTHCOM activities—including training, exercises, planning, and other mission execution--for FY25, FY26 and beyond have had to change or be delayed due to the operational requirement for command of title 10 forces for

the federal protection mission? Please share any risk or readiness impact assessment your command has produced.

240. Mr. Ditlevson, are you collecting any data (or have you issued any guidance to any component of the Department of Defense to collect data) about how current domestic military operations and increasing dedication of Department of Defense assets and facilities to support DHS are impacting the Total Force's readiness to support one or more potential contingencies? If so, please share that data.

I understand that the Department tracks deployment impacts on readiness as part of the classified Semi-Annual Readiness Report to Congress, submitted by the Under Secretary of War for Personnel and Readiness, and any impact to units or their ability to respond to potential contingencies, would be highlighted as part of that statutorily required readiness analysis.

Senator Kelly

Operations in US Cities

241. General Guillot, for what operations in U.S. cities have you received an official request to prepare? Provide a comprehensive list of any operation that would potentially place servicemembers in a position to operate in public areas or to interact with civilians.

Consultation with JAGs

242. General Guillot, are all commanders under your command encouraged to seek the opinion and legal advice of their judge advocates in all matters where legal considerations bear on their decisions or actions?

243. General Guillot, do you encourage all commanders to ensure that all military operations comply with U.S. and international law? If so, please provide clear and comprehensive information on the manner and cadence at which commanders are encouraged to seek legal advice on all matters.

244. General Guillot, are there sufficient qualified legal advisors ready and available to provide legal advice to all military commanders?

245. General Guillot, will you support and defend any commander who, after consulting a judge advocate, decides to hold military members accountable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for actions that violate the law of war or other U.S. law?

express exception to the PCA, why then have those missions been limited to protecting federal property and personnel (under the theory that to do so is not enforcing the law and thus does not implicate the PCA (consistent with the 1971 OLC "May Day" opinion))?

The President called forth the National Guard to perform a Federal protection mission due to incidents of violence or the risks of such violence disrupting Federal functions. It is my understanding that the National Guard was not needed to perform a law enforcement mission at the time of the call up, and their mission did not need to be subsequently expanded. Other Federal organizations were able to perform their normal law enforcement functions in the locations of the call ups in part because of the National Guard's protective presence.

5. Mr. Young, is it also true that the missions in California, Illinois, and Oregon were in response to requests for assistance from Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and DOJ, and that Department of Defense's (DOD) support is funded by those agencies (under the Economy Act)?

To my understanding, the Department undertook these operations at the direction of the President in response to requests for assistance from federal law enforcement agencies. I am not aware of whether the Department has been reimbursed for these operations.

6. Mr. Young, does the President have an inherent constitutional power to use the military domestically free from the constraints Congress has placed in law, such as the PCA?

The Office of Legal Counsel issues dispositive legal opinions on Presidential Authority in this area. The President has significant authority under the Constitution, as does the Congress.

7. Mr. Young, you should be familiar with the Supreme Court's landmark case, *Youngstown Sheet & Tube v. Sawyer*. Congress has consistently and uncontroversially legislated a framework for protection of Federal property and personnel, including by charging the Secretary of Homeland Security with responsibility for the protection of U.S. Government property and people on that property, and specifying from where additional personnel may be drawn if the DHS Federal Protective Service needs more resources. Other areas where Congress has acted to limit the President's power to exercise the so-called "protective power" include chapter 15 of title 10 (Defense Support to Civil Authorities) as well as through the PCA itself. Do you believe, and have you advised the Secretary and DOD, that the President's power here is at its "lowest ebb," to use the *Youngstown* terminology?

The Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel has opined consistently that the President has inherent Constitutional authority to protect Federal personnel, property, and functions, and may use the military to do so.

8. Mr. Young, how does your view of the President's Article II power in this context square with the decision in *Youngstown* when the President's power is at its "lowest ebb"?

Neither the Federal courts nor Congress have objected over the many decades in which the Executive Branch has used the military for the Federal protective mission, suggesting the Federal protective mission is at least in the "zone of twilight" as Justice Jackson put it. Additionally, under *Youngstown*, when the President acts pursuant to congressional authorization, such as section 12406, and when he also exercises independent constitutional authority, such as protecting federal personnel and property, his authority is at the maximum.

9. General Guillot, what was your view on the operational planning for "MacArthur Park" and other Los Angeles operations?

10. General Guillot, did you raise any objections to proposals by the Department of Homeland Security that any operations would cross the line into direct participation in law enforcement activities?

11. Mr. Young, you claimed that section 12406 of title 10, U.S. Code permits the President to federalize the National Guard of any state and use them to enforce the law, without any restriction other than the President's personal judgement about when the statute's factual preconditions are met. You stated that no consent from a State's governor is required. And the Department is now training national "quick reaction forces" of such guardsmen. If your view were correct, section 12406 would in many respects be a much broader exception to the PCA than the Insurrection Act. What legal or factual factors limit the President's reliance on section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of National Guardsmen which the Department is working to increase?

Provided the President determines that the factual predicates articulated in the statute are met, in his discretion, the Congress has made available to the President the authority contained in section 12406, including authority to call National Guard Service members into Federal service and use them to enforce the law.

12. Mr. Ditlevson, what policy factors limit the President's reliance of section 12406, or is the only limitation the availability and readiness of national guardsmen, which the Department is working to increase?

DC National Guard Deployment and Deaths

13. Mr. Ditlevson, public reporting has indicated that the two national guardsmen who were shot were not on a safety patrol but instead performing the "beautification mission" (picking up trash, mulching, painting fences). There is no clear substantive authority for the President to use military members or the National Guard to pick up trash or spread mulch, and because the guardsmen were assigned that mission on November 26, 2025, they were also unarmed. Is the decision to arm or not arm these national guardsmen on missions in DC is ultimately a policy decision made by the Secretary of Defense?

14. Mr. Ditlevson, as the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense with responsibility for the domestic deployments, what did you advise the Secretary with respect to the value of the "beautification" mission, and with respect to the different arming posture of the National Guard (NG) for the various missions?

15. Mr. Young, there was never a request for DCNG assistance from law enforcement, as required under the DC code. What is the legal authority for the President to use the National Guard to collect trash, spread mulch, paint fences, or otherwise make DC more "beautiful"?

Consistent with the direction from President Trump in the August 11, 2025 memorandum on "Restoring Law and Order in the District of Columbia;" these activities were performed at the request of and in coordination with other agencies of the District of Columbia government. Cleaning up trash and removing graffiti are proven law enforcement techniques that lead to a reduction of criminal activity.

The President has inherent authority to deploy the D.C. National Guard in the District, and federal law authorizes state National Guard members to "perform training or other duty," which may include "[s]upport of operations or missions undertaken by the member's unit at the request of the President or Secretary of Defense." 32 U.S.C. § 502(f)(1), (2)(A).

The D.C. Code additionally provides that the D.C. Guard may be ordered to "aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws," D.C. Code § 49-404, and that the Commanding General "may order out any portion of the National Guard for such drills, inspections, parades, escort, or other duties, as he may deem proper." D.C. Code § 49-102. The Department of Justice has consistently opined the "other duties" authorization is broad and includes support of law enforcement activities. In 1963, the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) concluded that this provision (previously codified at D.C. Code §39-602) authorized "the President to request or urge the commanding general to use the National Guard in support of activities of the District of Columbia police whenever he feels that the welfare, safety, or interest of the public would be served thereby." Subsequently, in 1989, OLC reaffirmed this conclusion, stating "The authorization to order out the Guard for 'other duties, as he may deem proper' has long been viewed as broad enough to include law enforcement activities."

Senator Hirono

Perceptions

16. Mr. Young, Mr. Ditlevson, General Guillot, military forces on American streets—particularly in the Nation's capital—send a powerful signal. To our allies, it raises questions about democratic stability. To our own citizens, it changes how they view their government and their military. The normalization of soldiers patrolling civilian neighborhoods risks long-term damage to both our domestic legitimacy and our global credibility. What assessments—legal, operational, or strategic—has the Department conducted on the long-term consequences of repeatedly deploying military forces into American cities?

I am proud of all that our Service Members represent, whenever and wherever they may be seen. I defer to others on what assessments may have been conducted.

Readiness

17. Mr. Ditlevson, this Regime has repeatedly directed the National Guard into domestic policing roles, sometimes with little notice and over the objections of state and local leaders. How does the Department plan to evaluate the cumulative effects of these prolonged or indefinite domestic deployments on the Guard?

Homeland Military Deployment

18. Mr. Ditlevson, one of this Regime's key justifications for deploying the Guard has been the claim that cities are experiencing a breakdown in public safety. Yet at the same time, the Administration has eliminated or withheld significant federal support for violence-prevention and community safety initiatives—programs that actually reduce crime and reduce the need

for heavy law-enforcement presence. From a homeland defense and strategic policy perspective, how does this Regime justify large-scale military deployments into U.S. cities while simultaneously supporting the elimination of evidence-based public-safety grants that address the root causes of violence?

19. Mr. Ditlevson, why rely on military force rather than restore or expand the civilian tools that have been proven to reduce crime?

Community Trust

20. Mr. Ditlevson, homeland defense is not just about responding to threats; it also depends on maintaining public trust and ensuring communities feel protected rather than targeted. Yet the combination of aggressive immigration raids and visible military deployments has created widespread fear in many communities, causing residents to avoid public spaces, disengage from law enforcement, and withdraw cooperation that is essential to real public safety. From a homeland defense perspective, how does the Department assess the risk that these operations—immigration crackdowns paired with military deployments—are undermining public trust and actually degrading community stability?

Senator Kaine

Operational End-state

21. Mr. Ditlevson, it is essential to have a well-defined end state and achievable objectives to justify and manage the use of national security resources effectively. Describe for me your operational end-state for these deployments of the National Guard in support of civilian law enforcement agencies.

22. Mr. Ditleson, what must happen for you to tell the President that the mission has been accomplished?

Senator Warren

Posse Comitatus Act & Insurrection Act

23. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, when does the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) apply to domestically-deployed National Guard and other military personnel?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       The Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel has consistently advised that the Posse Comitatus Act applies to military personnel called into Federal service and that it does not apply to National Guard personnel in State active duty or in title 32 duty status.
    C. General Guillot

24. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training did the National Guard and other military personnel deployed domestically since January 20, 2025, receive on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I defer to my colleagues with respect to specific training provided.
    C. General Guillot

25. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on PCA?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

26. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what training do the National Guard and military personnel deployed domestically receive to ensure constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties are respected and protected during these missions?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I defer to my colleagues with respect to specific training provided.
    C. General Guillot

27. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified judge advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during any training on protecting constitutionally-guaranteed civil rights and civil liberties during all domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

28. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there are "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, mak[ing] it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings" under 10 USC 252? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

On January 20, 2026, the President issued Proclamation 10886, which required, among other things, an assessment within 90 days by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding any recommendations regarding additional actions that may be necessary to obtain complete operational control of the southern border, including whether to invoke the Insurrection Act of 1807.

29. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 252? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

The recommendations of the Departments of War and Homeland Security to the President pursuant to Proclamation 10886 were reviewed for legal sufficiency by my office, among other legal offices across the Department in the normal course of internal coordination that is standard for any Secretary-level action.

30. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 252? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

I am not aware of any OLC opinions provided to DoW on this provision of law.

31. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

On January 20, 2026, the President issued Proclamation 10886, which required, among other things, an assessment within 90 days by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding any recommendations regarding additional actions that may be necessary to obtain complete operational control of the southern border, including whether to invoke the Insurrection Act of 1807.

32. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in that assessment of 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

The recommendations of the Departments of War and Homeland Security to the President pursuant to Proclamation 10886 were reviewed for legal sufficiency by my office, among other legal offices across the Department in the normal course of internal coordination that is standard for any Secretary-level action.

33. Mr. Young, has DOD received any opinions from the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on its authorities under 10 USC 253? Please provide any opinions that have been provided.

I am not aware of any OLC opinions provided to DoW on this provision of law.

34. Mr. Young, has DOD been asked to assess whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? If so, what were the findings of that assessment? Please provide copies of any related findings.

On January 20, 2026, the President issued Proclamation 10886, which required, among other things, an assessment within 90 days by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding any recommendations regarding additional actions that may be necessary to obtain complete operational control of the southern border, including whether to invoke the Insurrection Act of 1807.

35. Mr. Young, if DOD has been asked to make such an assessment, what has been the role of DOD military and civilian attorneys in assessing whether there is "any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy" that "opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws" under 10 USC 253? What evidence, if any, has been assessed?

The recommendations of the Departments of War and Homeland Security to the President pursuant to Proclamation 10886 were reviewed for legal sufficiency by my office, among other legal offices across the Department in the normal course of internal coordination that is standard for any Secretary-level action.

Detention and Deportation of Non-Citizen Service Members and Military Family Members

36. Mr. Ditlevson, as of January 20, 2025, how many non-citizens were serving in the military?

37. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide a monthly breakdown of the number of non-citizens serving in the military since January 20, 2025.

38. Mr. Ditlevson, are any DOD recruiting programs currently advertising military service as temporary protection from deportation?

39. Mr. Ditlevson, 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?

40. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

41. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

42. Mr. Ditlevson, 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.

43. Mr. Ditlevson, 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 or ICE's April 10, 2025 memorandum? Please provide copies of any resources that DOD has provided to service members or their families regarding this directive.

44. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the impact on recruitment, readiness, and morale when non-citizen members of the military and their families are deported?

45. Mr. Ditlevson, has DOD conducted any analysis along these lines? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.

46. Mr. Ditlevson, what rules does DOD follow with respect to sharing information with and responding to requests from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)?

47. General Guillot, what are the benefits to military readiness of having service members with language and cultural proficiency skills?

48. General Guillot, 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.

Use of the National Guard at Polling Locations

49. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are you aware of any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November? If so, please explain the nature of such discussions and provide copies of any such analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I am not.
    C. General Guillot

50. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there have been any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what were the purposes of these potential deployments that were discussed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I am not aware of any such discussions.
    C. General Guillot

51. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, please provide a list of locations that are being discussed or evaluated.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I am not aware of any such discussions.
    C. General Guillot

52. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if there were any discussions or analysis related to the deployment of National Guard or federal troops at or near polling places next November, what is the basis for considering those locations for the deployment of federal troops?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
       I am not aware of any such discussions.
    C. General Guillot

53. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you agree that 18 USC 592 prohibits stationing military personnel near polling places during special or general elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young - Section 592 of title 18, U.S. Code, prohibits Federal officers or persons in the civil, military or naval service of the United States from ordering, bringing, or keeping under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States.
    C. General Guillot

54. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, do you commit to following 18 USC 592?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    Yes.
    C. General Guillot

55. General Guillot, do you agree to reject any orders that violate 18 USC 592?

56. Mr. Young, if President Trump orders National Guard or other military forces to deploy at or near polling places leading up to and during the 2026 mid-term elections, would those orders be lawful or unlawful?

    Section 592 of title 18, U.S. Code, prohibits Federal officers or persons in the civil, military or naval service of the United States from ordering, bringing, or keeping under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States. The President has no authority to direct the actions of state National Guard personnel not in Federal service.

57. Mr. Young, what individuals or groups would qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

I would defer to the Department of Justice for interpretation of the provisions of title 18 and their application to specific facts.

58. Mr. Young, would political opponents of the president or registered Democrats qualify as armed enemies of the United States under 18 U.S.C. 592?

Not on those characteristics alone, but I would defer to the Department of Justice for interpretations of the provisions of Title 18 and their application to specific facts..

59. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you commit to not using military troop deployments to influence the outcome of any U.S. elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

Yes.

60. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what circumstances would it be proper and lawful for military commanders to refuse orders to deploy military forces to polling places during U.S. elections?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

All members of the military have a duty, to obey lawful orders. I have no reason for concern that an order issued by the President or Secretary to the military would be unlawful, and I do not want to speculate on hypothetical unlawful orders.

61. Mr. Young, you noted that under Supreme Court precedent, elections are the remedy to the President's overreach in determining what constitutes an "emergency." Do you believe the reliability of that remedy would be impacted if troops are stationed at polling places during any upcoming elections and some Americans fear going to polling places? If so, please describe the impact you would anticipate.

I respectfully decline to engage in hypotheticals.

Judge Advocates General

62. Mr. Young, according to press reports, you have repeatedly shut down internal inquiries into whether DOD officials are violating the law. When the Army's top uniformed legal advisor raised concerns about the legality of using the Texas National Guard for immigration enforcement in January, you indicated he should "stop meddling in state affairs." Have you told any judge advocates general (JAGs) or other attorneys at the DOD to refrain from opining or asking questions about domestic deployment of the military? Please describe the circumstances if so.

No.

63. Mr. Young, what role did you have in Secretary Hegseth's decision to fire all of the TJAGs?

The President of the United States decided to solicit nominations for some of the Judge Advocate General positions. I did not advise the President on that issue.

64. Mr. Young, when is it proper to remove a TJAG?

The President has the Constitutional authority to solicit nominations at his discretion. The commission of each military officer stipulates that the commission remains in effect during the leisure of the President.

65. Mr. Young, will you comply with Section 506 in the FY 26 NDAA?

Yes.

66. Mr. Young, have you said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these communications.

No. To the contrary, I encouraged close collaboration with the National Guard legal community, the active component Judge Advocate legal community, Chairman's Legal, the civilian general counsel legal community, and the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on the subject.

67. Mr. Young, have you been accused of having said or otherwise communicated anything to any JAGS or other attorneys at DOD that could be reasonably interpreted as discouraging

asking questions, researching, or otherwise conducting inquiries into the legality of domestic deployment of the military? If so, please describe these accusations.

No.

68. Mr. Young, when other Army attorneys questioned the legality of mass purges of probationary employees, which they wanted to be prepared to defend in court, you reportedly "refused to speak to them altogether, making clear [you] would only speak to the Army's top civilian lawyer at the time." The subsequent firing of the Army's top Judge Advocate General (JAG) in February appears to be retaliation for asking legitimate legal questions that are his core responsibilities, as well as a punishment for questioning your office's conduct. Is it accurate that you refused to speak to the Army's top JAG officer about the legality of mass purges of DOD probationary employees or any other DOD actions?

No. To the contrary, I encouraged close collaboration with the National Guard legal community, the active component Judge Advocate legal community, Chairman's Legal, the civilian general counsel legal community, and the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel on the subject.

69. Mr. Young, I am also concerned by allegations that military officers are being subjected to "political litmus tests," including asking "whether candidates agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies rather than their interpretations of law" and "how they felt about requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops and allowing transgender troops to serve." Do you think it is appropriate to subject military officers to these questions?

I am not aware of these circumstances and cannot comment on hypotheticals.

70. Mr. Young, what role, if any, have you had in screening or interviewing JAGs for promotion?

In my previous role as the General Counsel of the National Guard Bureau, I was directly responsible for rating numerous senior and mid-grade Judge Advocates. In that context, I would occasionally be asked by Senior NGB leadership for my input or recommendations regarding the possible promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers that I supervised.

71. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles whether they agreed with former President Joe Biden's policies? If so, what questions were asked and why?

Not to my knowledge.

72. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about requiring COVID-19 vaccines for troops? If so, what questions were asked and why?

Not to my knowledge.

73. Mr. Young, have any DOD personnel asked candidates for the top JAG roles about allowing transgender troops to serve? If so, what questions were asked and why?

Not to my knowledge.

74. Mr. Young, in your opinion, is it beneficial to good order and discipline for attorneys to be afraid to voice their best independent legal advice?

No.

75. Mr. Young, in your opinion, does it benefit the rule of law or legal compliance for attorneys to be afraid that providing their best legal independent legal advice will lead to them being fired?

No.

76. Mr. Young, according to reports, a senior JAG "for the combatant command overseeing lethal strikes on alleged drug-smuggling boats near Venezuela disagreed with the Trump administration's position that the operations are lawful — and his views were sidelined." Have any JAGs raised concerns about the illegality of these operations? If so, please describe the nature of these concerns and provide any related documentation.

Not to my knowledge.

77. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any JAGs expressed concern about the legality of any domestic deployment missions or actions taken by DOD personnel during those missions? If so, please describe the concerns expressed.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young. Not to my knowledge.

    C. General Guillot

78. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what are the "exigent circumstances" that DOD believes currently justify deployments within any U.S. cities?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

The President has publicly articulated the facts that are relevant in his memoranda directing the various deployments.

<u>Deployments of National Guard or Federal Active-Duty Forces</u>

79. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you support an indefinite or multi-year deployment of the National Guard or other military personnel to any American city or town? If so, which ones and on what basis?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

For Active Component mobilizations or Reserve Component mobilizations under Title 10 provisions, I would defer to the President as Commander-in-Chief, subject to any time limitations specified in the relevant mobilization authority (for example, under 10 USC 12302 reservists may be ordered to duty for up to 24 consecutive months). For National Guard mobilizations under Title 32, I would defer to the State Governors (or President for the DC National Guard).

80. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, when do you think the domestic deployments of the National Guard or other military personnel to each of the locations to which they are currently deployed should end?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I would also defer this to the assessment of the Commander-in-Chief, with input from military and civilian leaders, as appropriate.

81. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, are there currently operational plans or plans being produced to use active-duty forces for any future domestic deployments, such as the deployment of Marines to LA this summer?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

No.

82. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how would you define the "enemy within" that the President has repeatedly referred to, including in his remarks to military leaders at Quantico?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young I am not aware of any discussions or definitions regarding these terms.

83. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what analysis has been conducted to determine whether to use National Guard or active-duty troops in domestic deployments? In what situations would active-duty troops be used? Please provide a copy of any related analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

On the legal side, in each case we examine what authority is available and whether the preconditions for its use have been met (e.g., for employment of National Guard in a title 32 duty status, does the Governor of the sending state consent to use of its personnel?).

84. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, how does DOD plan to measure whether the "mission" has been accomplished for any of these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I would defer to policy makers and commanders, and ultimately to the determination of the President and Homeland Security Advisor.

85. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the assessment framework for determining when military personnel are no longer needed for these domestic deployments?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I would defer to policy makers and commanders, and ultimately to the determination of the President and Homeland Security Advisor.

86. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will you commit to following the law if the courts rule that any of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel is illegal?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Yes.

87. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on troop morale? Please provide copies of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

I would defer to the Joint Staff and relevant commanders.

88. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how is DOD evaluating the impacts of these domestic deployments on readiness? Please provide a copy of any analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

I would defer to the Military Departments and the Chairman of the Joint Staff.

89. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased troop morale due to domestic deployments?

90. General Guillot, what negative impacts to readiness could or are resulting from any decreased domestic trust in the military due to domestic deployments?

91. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on its effectiveness?

92. General Guillot, what are the negative impacts of decreased domestic trust in the military on troop morale?

93. Mr. Young, the administration has argued in court that 32 U.S.C. 502(f) provides not just a mobilization authority but also a mission authority. What is your understanding of the legal limitations that exist on the missions that can be conducted under 502(f)?

Under 32 U.S.C. § 502(f), National Guard personnel are ordered by their Governor or other State official to perform training or other duty. Other duty includes support of missions undertaken at the request of the President or the Secretary of War.

94. Mr. Young, has DOD received any analysis or advice from the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel regarding interpreting 32 U.S.C. 502(f)? Please provide a copy of any analysis or advice conveyed orally or in writing.

I am not aware of any recent OLC opinions provided to DOW on this provision of law.

95. General Guillot, for each U.S. city where service members have been deployed, please provide a full list of tasks to which service members deployed within the United States have been assigned.

Deployment of National Guard to DC

96. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reporting indicates that "National Guard leaders are recruiting for a smaller full-time unit that will include military police deployed to DC as part of a two-year plan." On what basis did the DOD and the National Guard determine that this unit was needed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

We are implementing direction provided by the President and Homeland Security Advisor, to whom I would defer for this question.

97. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis did DOD and the National Guard determine that the time period of this plan should be two years?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

We are implementing direction provided by the President and Homeland Security Advisor, to whom I would defer for this question.

98. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what authority and on what basis would this full-time unit be deployed?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

In the District of Columbia, the President has the authority to mobilize the D.C. National Guard for operational purposes, including under title 49 of the D.C. Code. That authority has currently been delegated to the Secretary of War and administrative control has been delegated to the Secretary of the Army. When mobilized to support federal or local law enforcement, the D.C. National Guard may be mobilized under 32 U.S.C. 502(f).

99. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what is the anticipated size of this full-time unit?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

The full-time size of the D.C. Domestic Response force will be no more than 50 personnel.

100. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what would be the mission of this full-time unit?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

To be a resource available to provide support to Federal, state and local law enforcement in the event of civil disturbances and to help ensure public safety and order.

101. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training would this full-time unit receive?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

The National Guard Bureau has issued guidance regarding training requirements for these Service members.

102. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, reporters have noted that "Trump officials had said the purpose of the National Guard in DC was to establish a presence at various locations – mostly federal monuments and metro stations – and act as a crime deterrent. The intention was to free up law enforcement agents to address crime elsewhere in the city, but new joint patrols with guard members and police would seem to contradict that." Has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the effectiveness of this shift to joint patrols? If so, please provide a copy of that analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young
    C. General Guillot

I am not aware of any such analysis.

103. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, reports indicate that the deployment of National Guard to DC costs up to $1.5 million a day and that "[s]ome officials [have] privately question[ed] the financial logic of the mission. A far smaller sum, they note, could have gone toward addressing chronic short-staffing at the DC police department." Did DOD conduct any financial analysis on the cost effectiveness of the deployment of the Guard compared to other options such as staff funding for the DC police department? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I am not aware of any comparative cost analysis.

Training Exercise Cancellations

104. General Guillot, please provide a full list of training exercises that have been delayed or canceled due to deployments to the southern border and the interior of the United States.

105. General Guillot, there have been at least two training exercises that were canceled and one that was scaled back due to the recent deployments of troops to the southern border. This included the cancellation of NORTHCOM's Vibrant Response exercise as well as the scaling back of NORTHCOM's Ardent Sentry. What is the impact on military readiness of missing or scaling back training exercises?

106. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any training exercises been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I am not aware of any.

    C. General Guillot

107. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any training exercises have been delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, please provide the dates and types of any affected training exercises, which units were impacted, and any impact on military readiness.

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

I am not aware of any.

C. General Guillot

108. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if you claim that there was no impact on military readiness due to any training exercises being delayed, canceled, or modified due to the domestic deployment of National Guard or military personnel, why did the military plan to spend taxpayer money on these exercises if they do not affect readiness?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

I would defer to my colleagues in Policy and the Military Departments.

C. General Guillot

Rules on Use of Force, Protections of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and Training Processes

109. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide a copy of the Rules on the Use of Force (RUF) for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel since January 20, 2025?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

I understand that Gen. Guillot has provided or will be providing the SRUF, which would have applied in LA, Portland, and Chicago. The DC RUF has been provided to SASC separately and in conjunction with this response. With respect to the mobilizations in Memphis and New Orleans, those National Guard forces would be under the command and control of the respective Governors and subject to State rules for the use of force.

C. General Guillot

110. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, how do the Rules on the Use of Force for each of these missions differ from the Standing Rules on the Use of Force (SRUF)?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

For the missions not conducted under the SRUF, I understand that the National Guard worked with relevant law enforcement agencies to ensure appropriate rules were in place to maximize the safety both of military and law enforcement personnel and the public.

C. General Guillot

111. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who drafted the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

When in a duty status under title 10 of the U.S. Code, personnel follow the standing rules for the use of force (SRUF), which is promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When in a title 32 or State active-duty status, National Guard personnel fall under the command and control of their state governors and are subject to their State RUF unless there is an agreed upon

RUF for the mission. Approval of a mission specific RUF is a command decision. For the D.C. National Guard, the RUF is approved in coordination with the Attorney General.

C. General Guillot

112. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, who approved the mission-specific RUF for each of these domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Service Members serving under Title 10 fall under the SRUF. When Service members are in a title 32 or State active duty status, they follow their State RUF unless there is an agreed upon RUF for the mission. Approval of a mission specific RUF is a command decision. For the D.C. National Guard, the RUF is approved in coordination with the DOJ.

C. General Guillot

113. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on the RUF for these missions, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Service Members serving under Title 10 follow the SRUF. When Service members are in a title 32 or State active duty status, they follow their State RUF unless there is an agreed upon RUF for the mission. Training for the specific RUF would be a command responsibility depending on the specific circumstances of the mission.

C. General Guillot

114. How specifically are domestically deployed servicemembers informed of the difference in legal and policy limitations between peacetime and wartime missions?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

When mobilized for domestic support, servicemembers are briefed for the RUF that is specific for that mission. Wartime missions would be under Title 10 and follow the Law of Armed Conflict and the Rules of Engagement.

C. General Guillot

115. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on deescalation techniques, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I defer to U.S. Northern Command (for Title 10) or State leadership (for Title 32 and State Active Duty) for specific training provided.

C. General Guillot

116. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on participating in arrests and detentions, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I defer to U.S. Northern Command (for Title 10) or State leadership (for Title 32 and State Active Duty) for specific training provided.

C. General Guillot

117. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what specific training did domestically deployed National Guard and other military personnel receive on constitutional rights, and who provided this training?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I defer to U.S. Northern Command (for Title 10) or State leadership (for Title 32 and State Active Duty) for specific training provided.

C. General Guillot

118. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have all service members who have been deployed within the United States since January 20, 2025 fully completed training on their authorities and limitations, including training on RUF, constitutional rights, and deescalation? Please provide written copies of the training they received.

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I defer to U.S. Northern Command (for Title 10) or State leadership (for Title 32 and State Active Duty) for specific training provided.

C. General Guillot

119. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, was a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of the RUF trainings for domestic deployments since January 20, 2025?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

120. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, if there was not a qualified Judge Advocate officer assigned and present to answer questions during each of these RUF trainings, why did DOD fail to include one?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

121. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, does DOD have plans to begin training service members preparing to deploy within the United States on interacting with individuals experiencing mental health crises? If not, why not?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

122. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, in what format have trainings on RUF for domestic deployments been provided?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

123. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what is the total length of the full training period and the length of training specifically on RUF, constitutional rights, and de-escalation for domestic deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

124. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how, if at all, are servicemembers undergoing training in preparation for domestic deployments tested on their understanding of the materials taught?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. General Guillot

125. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are servicemembers under DOD's command authorized to use force against unarmed civilians at the border or within the interior of the United States under any circumstances, and if so, under what circumstances?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Rules for the Use of Force reflect the inherent right to use reasonable force in self-defense or defense of others.

C. General Guillot

126. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review each of these RUFs related to domestic deployments? Please provide a breakdown by RUF.

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

It is my understanding that these RUF were reviewed by Judge Advocates.

C. General Guillot

127. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general reviewed an RUF related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025, what recommendations did they make for any changes?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

The SRUF were prescribed after legal review. I defer to U.S. Northern Command for any specific changes. State specific RUF are based on State law and not under federal authority. The RUF in D.C. was agreed upon in coordination with the DOJ.

C. General Guillot

128. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to any RUF, related to any of the domestic deployments since January 20, 2025 were these changes made?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

The SRUF were prescribed after legal review. I defer to U.S. Northern Command for any specific changes. State specific RUF are based on State law and not under federal authority. The RUF in D.C. was agreed upon in coordination with the DOJ.

C. General Guillot

129. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, did any judge advocate officer or general review the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments? If not, why not?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

It is my understanding that Judge Advocates were involved in reviewing the overall missions.

C. General Guillot

130. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, if any judge advocate officer or general recommended changes to the overall mission of each of these domestic deployments, were these changes made?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

I am unaware of any such recommendation.

C. General Guillot

131. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, please provide any and all legal reviews produced on the domestic deployments in general, plus on the RUF in particular, by any military or civilian attorney within DOD or otherwise in the executive branch.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

It is a longstanding tradition that federal agencies are not required to provide legal opinions to Congress. Regardless of administration, the executive agencies have traditionally worked with Congress through the accommodations process, in adherence to the separation of powers doctrine. This constitutional practice is recognized by courts, the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), and Congress itself and protects the Executive's Article II confidentiality interests, including executive privilege, deliberative process privilege, and national security protections. Moreover, the deliberative process privilege, attorney-client privilege, and attorney work product privilege together protect the provision of frank and honest legal advice provided to agency decisionmakers from the potential chilling effect of oversight. This framework has been repeatedly bolstered by caselaw. In addition, attorneys must abide by ethical limitations established by their respective state bar association on revealing any confidentiality of their clients. These restrictions generally apply to the content of the advice given but may extend to the act of seeking advice in some circumstances.

C. General Guillot

132. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of the domestic deployments of National Guard or other military personnel, what specifically authorized these personnel to exercise law enforcement authority and what were the limits to this authority?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. Mr. Young

National Guard personnel have been mobilized under title 10 of the U.S. Code in California, Illinois, and Oregon. Federal military personnel do not exercise civilian law enforcement authority unless expressly authorized by law. National Guard personnel are also supporting Federal law enforcement in places like Tennessee and supporting border security in Texas, but under their respective Governors' command and control. National Guard personnel not in Federal service may be deputized to perform civilian law enforcement functions, which varies by State and the supported law enforcement agency.

C. General Guillot

133. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, for each of these domestic deployments, what was the arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel? Did it change at any point, and if so, how?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

Whether to arm or not is a policy and practical decision for commanders and senior leadership, not a legal issue.

C. General Guillot

134. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what is your understanding of the impact, or any restrictions, that state laws placed on the law enforcement authorities or arming status of the National Guard or other military personnel deployed domestically?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

When in state active duty status or a duty status under title 32 of the U.S. Code, National Guard personnel serve under the command and control of their Governor; their actions are governed by their state's constitution and laws, as well as the U.S. Constitution and applicable Federal law. State officials determine the arming status of National Guard personnel consistent with state law, and in these roles, Guard members often have temporary law enforcement authorities granted by the state. When National Guard personnel have been mobilized in a Federal status under title 10 of the U.S. Code, they operate like other Federal military personnel and generally are not subject to State restrictions on the performance of their Federal functions.

C. General Guillot

135. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, are there any existing mechanisms for the general public to report concerns with specific domestic deployments or interactions with troops if they think a right has been violated? If not, are there any plans to create such a mechanism?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

The Department maintains a hotline that provides a confidential way to report fraud, waste, abuse, and other violations of law or policy. Anyone may contact the hotline at any time, just as anyone may file a complaint online or with the Office of the Inspector General. There are hotlines to contact specific branches of the military as well.

C. General Guillot

136. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the current mechanisms troops have to ask questions or raise concerns about the legality of actions they are ordered to take?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

Military personnel may use the standard means of reporting such concerns (e.g., through the chain of command or contacting the inspector general).

C. General Guillot

137. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have any service members expressed concerns about the legality of actions they have been ordered to take since January 20, 2025? Please describe the concerns raised.

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I am unaware of any such concerns.

C. General Guillot

138. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, do you anticipate that DOD will expand the scope of its domestic deployment missions beyond protecting federal buildings and federal functions, and if so, what would be the expanded mission?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

The Department will always be ready to respond to needs in the homeland, including when directed by the President. I cannot speculate on future needs.

139. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what "federal functions" are domestically-deployed service members authorized to protect?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

Consistent with longstanding Executive branch practice, the President may use military personnel to protect Federal personnel, property, and functions, as was the case during the May Day protests in the early 1970s during which Federal military personnel were relied upon to ensure safe access for Federal employees to their Federal offices, for example.

C. General Guillot

140. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD plan to expand its domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel in 2026? If so, when, where, and on what basis is it planning to do so?

141. Mr. Ditlevson, are there any domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel that DOD is currently considering? If so, please provide the list of locations that DOD is considering the deployment of troops, the number of troops that it is considering deploying, and on what basis it is considering doing so.

142. Mr. Ditlevson, if DOD is considering additional domestic deployments of National Guard or other DOD personnel, what is the anticipated timeline for the start and conclusion of those deployments?

143. Mr. Ditlevson, would any domestic deployment operations be impacted by a government shutdown? If so, please describe the nature of the impact.

Arrest and Detention Operations

144. Mr. Ditlevson, for individuals detained at Fort Bliss: please provide: the median length of detention; a description of any detention standards that each installation is required to uphold; the installation's capacity to provide potable water, electricity, sewage services to detained noncitizens; policy and practice regarding access to counsel; and an assessment of the mental and physical health of those being detained.

145. Mr. Ditlevson, with what companies has DOD entered contracts for the provision of goods or services to support detention operations at Fort Bliss? Please provide the names of

contractors, the dates of the contracts, the value of the contracts, and a description of the services or goods described in the contract.

146. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, as of now, does DOD intend to begin using Camp Atterbury or Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst for immigration-related detention operations? If so, when?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I would defer to my Policy colleagues, but my understanding is that use of those installations was discussed with DHS officials, but DHS officials determined their use was not required.

147. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD updated any installation master plans to account for detention operations? If so, for which installations?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I would defer again to my Policy colleagues.

148. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide a full list of any military bases in the United States, beyond those currently in use, that DOD is considering authorizing for use for immigration detention operations.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I would defer again to my Policy colleagues.

149. Mr. Young, under what circumstances, if any, are service members under DOD's command authorized to make arrests at the border or within the interior of the United States?

As a general rule (reflected in the Posse Comitatus Act), Federal service members do not have authority to make arrests or enforce the law within the United States (excluding military police or investigative units within their respective authorities and jurisdiction). On military installations, including on the National Defense Areas along the southwest border, service members may temporarily restrain trespassers not lawfully on the installation and hold them until they may be transferred to the custody of appropriate civilian law enforcement officials. And of course, should the President invoke the Insurrection Act, that would constitute an exception to the general rule.

150. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, there are new reports alleging that officers at the immigration detention camp at Fort Bliss are "mistreating detainees, with accusations including beatings, sexual abuse and clandestine deportations of non-Mexican nationals into Mexico." Has DOD begun investigating these allegations? If not, why not?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot

<u>Quick Reaction Forces</u>

151. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, DOD has reportedly ordered all states, D.C., and U.S. territories to form "quick reaction forces" (QRFs) trained in "riot control." Have any State Adjutants General been ordered not to disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments, and if so, on what basis?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Not of which I am aware.

152. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, have any State Adjutants General received guidance that would give the impression that they cannot disclose information about their states' training or planning for QRF deployments?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

I have no personal knowledge of this.

153. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will these QRF be deployed with non-lethal or lethal equipment?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

It would depend on the particular circumstances requiring deployment.

154. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, would QRFs be deployable outside of their own states, without the consent of the receiving state governor?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

C. These deployments will be limited to State Active Duty and Title 32 which would require the consent of both the sending and receiving Governors (or the President in the case of the D.C. National Guard). However, if federalized in a Title 10 status, they may be deployed domestically under the President's authority.

155. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, on what basis would QRFs be authorized to perform law enforcement duties?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

C. States may use their National Guard QRF personnel as they would other non-federalized National Guard personnel, which is specific to state laws and authorities and at the discretion of state leadership. If QRF personnel are ordered to active duty under title 10 of the U.S. Code, they would not have civilian law enforcement authority (except as expressly authorized by law) but could perform other roles in support of law enforcement and could protect Federal personnel, property, and the functions.

156. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what types of civil disturbances are they intended to "quell"?

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

The activation of these forces is at the discretion of the Governor in a State Active Duty status, or if in a duty status under Title 32, the mission set is determined by the President of the United States, or Secretary of War, with consent of the Governor.

157. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, who would decide which civil disturbances would or would not be quelled by the QRFs?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
      Based upon the mission and the status of the Service members, this would be determined by either the Governor (State Active Duty) or the Governor in conjunction with the Secretary of War or the President (Title 32) or the President or Secretary of War (Title 10).

158. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what training will or are these QRFs personnel receiving for these missions?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
   The National Guard Bureau has issued guidance regarding training requirements for these Service members.

159. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has DOD conducted any analysis regarding the ability of the President to deploy QRFs under the Insurrection Act? If so, please provide a copy of the analysis.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young
      Defer to USNORTHCOM.

<u>Deployment of Troops for Immigration Enforcement</u>

160. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how is DOD assessing whether operations to provide military support to immigration enforcement impact military readiness?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot

161. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot

162. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting strategic readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. General Guillot

163. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, has DOD conducted an analysis of how the diversion of funds, troops, and resources is impacting tactical readiness? If so, please provide a copy of this analysis and its findings.
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

164. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD assess the unit-level readiness impacts of assigning units to immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

165. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, what training programs have been cancelled, delayed, or disrupted as a result of DOD support to immigration enforcement?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

166. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine which units should support immigration enforcement, including but not limited to border operations?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

167. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting immigration enforcement functions? Please include figures for Active Duty, Reserves, and National Guard forces.

168. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed to the border? Please provide a breakdown of the number of troops deployed to the border who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

169. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently deployed within American communities? Please include figures by location and a breakdown of the number of these troops who are supporting immigration enforcement functions.

170. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the transportation of detained noncitizens?

171. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are currently supporting the detention of noncitizens? Please include figures by location.

172. Mr. Ditlevson, how many troops are supporting immigration raids and other immigration enforcement field operations?

173. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD civilians are supporting immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD civilian detailees, their home offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of detail.

174. Mr. Ditlevson, how many DOD contractors have been assigned to support immigration enforcement? Please include details on the number of DOD contractors, their original offices, offices where they have been assigned, and length of assignment.

175. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for border deployments?

176. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how long are the deployment rotations at the border expected to last?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

177. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, which units are scheduled to replace the units currently deployed to the border and when are replacements scheduled to occur?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

178. Mr. Ditlevson, does the DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward border enforcement operations?

179. Mr. Ditlevson, what is the long-term plan for domestic deployments to American communities?

180. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, how does DOD determine the duration of deployments to American communities?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

181. Mr. Ditlevson and General Guillot, for which of the current deployments within American communities have DOD personnel been instructed to perform immigration-related functions, including protecting Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities?
    A. Mr. Ditlevson
    B. General Guillot

182. Mr. Ditlevson, does DOD intend to permanently reorient the military toward domestic immigration enforcement in American communities?

183. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending in FY 2025 was related to immigration enforcement and border operations? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

184. Mr. Ditlevson, how much DOD spending on immigration enforcement and border operations was reimbursable? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

185. Mr. Ditlevson, to date, how much has DHS reimbursed? Please provide a breakdown of the funding lines and purposes for which this funding was used.

186. Mr. Ditlevson, are the DOD attorneys serving as temporary immigration judges detailed on a reimbursable basis as contemplated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) slip opinion issued on October 23, 2025?

187. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide copies of any memoranda of understanding (MOU) or memoranda of agreement (MOA) between DOD and DHS, including any agreements between DOD and ICE and/or Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Senator Duckworth

Ethics and Transparency

188. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance, if any, has the Department provided about the classification level of Department of Defense decisions, guidance or information regarding domestic deployments of the U.S. military to American cities? If above unclassified, please provide the scope/criteria and justifications for the classification level.

189. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of the military's activities in support of law enforcement within U.S. territory?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues.

   C. General Guillot

190. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what steps are you taking to ensure proper documentation of any requests from federal law enforcement agencies for support from the Department of Defense, including any verbal or non-written requests?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues.

   C. General Guillot

Conduct of Deployments

191. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide copies of all training materials used to train federalized servicemembers in Illinois, Oregon and California tasked with the federal protection mission.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I would defer to my Policy colleagues and the respective Military Departments.

192. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what guidance has the Department of Defense provided regarding servicemembers' responsibilities and authorities to intervene or report incidents where federal agents wrongfully harm a civilian?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

Service members are trained to comply with the law and are expected to report any suspected misconduct, including the wrongful harm of a civilian.

193. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, will the Department of Defense commit to ensuring legal protections and providing guidance for any title 10 servicemember who, in good faith,

intervenes to prevent a federal agent from wrongfully harming a civilian during domestic operations?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

Yes.

194. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what steps is the Department of Defense taking to address reservations from servicemembers about the purpose, legality and legitimacy of domestic mission assignments, as reports have indicated is happening across the National Guard?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

I would defer to my Policy colleagues.

195. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what are the Department's plans to ensure there is clear, visual distinction between DHS personnel and military servicemembers when they are operating in close proximity?

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

I would defer to my Policy colleagues.

C. General Guillot

196. General Guillot, please provide any After Action Reviews produced by any commander under your command regarding these deployments.

197. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any Action Memos and/or readouts in any form (including email) written by any Department of Defense official regarding DOD decisions regarding these deployments.

198. Mr. Young, in your opinion, what conditions would make an order for any active-duty or National Guard force to fire on civilian protestors in U.S. territory lawful?

I do not want to speculate on the legality of hypothetical orders in hypothetical situations. Under some limited circumstances the Rules for the Use of Force may allow for the inherent right to reasonably defend oneself or others.

<u>Future Plans for Domestic Missions</u>

199. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops will be stationed near polling places in future elections, absent a verified threat presented to Congress and the American people by appropriate election officials or the intelligence community prior to troop deployment?

200. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, has there been any discussion about possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places in any U.S. state during future elections? If so, provide details of these discussions, including which states and the options considered.

A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

No, not to my knowledge.

201. Mr. Ditlevson, has there been any discussion or planning regarding possibly deploying or authorizing the use of title 10 forces (whether active duty or National Guard) across State lines for any missions related to law enforcement functions?

202. Mr. Ditlevson, what conditions were discussed that might trigger that decision and for what purposes or missions?

203. Mr. Ditlevson, what specific threat conditions do you believe would merit the deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places?

204. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, under what laws or authorities would deploying title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling places be considered lawful?
A. Mr. Ditlevson
B. Mr. Young

Section 592 of title 18, U.S. Code, prohibits any person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States from deploying troops or armed men at polling places, "unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States." I cannot speak to matters of State law and the restrictions on National Guard personnel serving under State command and control and would defer to the Department of Justice for interpretations of the provisions of Title 18.

205. Mr. Ditlevson, what analysis (if any) has been done on the impact of any deployment of title 10 forces (whether Active Duty or National Guard) or title 32 National Guard forces at or near polling on local communities?

206. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest local, state and federal elected officials, who are carrying out their duties or exercising their Constitutional rights?

207. Mr. Ditlevson, can you commit that no Active Duty or National Guard troops (in any status) will be domestically deployed to protect federal agents (or in any other support mission) as these agents arrest American citizens, who are exercising their Constitutional rights?

208. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has your office issued or authored regarding planned domestic activities of Active Duty or title 10 or title 32 National Guard forces? Please provide copies of any related guidance, whether formal or informal, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy.

209. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, have you been directed by any Administration official that a designation of a domestic organization as a "designated terrorist organization" is sufficient authority to deploy military force against U.S. citizens on U.S. territory?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

No.

   C. General Guillot

210. Mr. Ditlevson, Mr. Young, and General Guillot, what checks exist to prevent possible misuse, and what role does the Department of Defense play in evaluating the legitimacy of such designations before a Presidential decision on designation?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I would defer to the White House Counsel for questions involving the review of Presidential determinations; for the Department I can say that all such designations and Departmental decisions or actions that stem from them undergo legal review by my office and other legal offices across the Department.

   C. General Guillot

211. Mr. Ditlevson, how do you respond to polls showing that a majority of Americans oppose using the National Guard for domestic law enforcement?

Basis for Domestic Deployments

212. Mr. Ditlevson, please explain, in your opinion, the specific, unique capabilities of the military or federalized National Guard troops have that other Federal agencies or state or local law enforcement do not have to conduct their law enforcement missions, that justifies the use of the military or federalized National Guard troops for this mission.

213. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide to me and this Committee any memoranda produced by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy discussing the reasoning for deploying the National Guard or any active-duty military personnel in Illinois.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

214. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide all formal or informal communications—including emails, texts, chats, memoranda or other documents—that you were involved in that discuss plans to deploy National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Illinois.
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

215. Mr. Ditlevson, what was the date that consideration of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois began in the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy?

216. Mr. Ditlevson, which officials within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy have been lead decision-makers in the planning of deploying the National Guard or any Active Duty military personnel in Illinois, including their office and title?

217. Mr. Ditlevson, have you done or are aware of any analysis within DOD on the comparative financial cost of using military or DOD resources, platforms or personnel as opposed to using resources, platform or personnel operated by Federal, State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct missions under the guise of "protecting law and order"?

218. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

219. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or active-duty military personnel in California, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

220. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in the District of Columbia, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

221. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, what recommendations did you provide prior to decision and guidance did you issue after decision regarding guardrails on behavior of domestically deployed National Guard or Active Duty military personnel in Oregon, including expected activities, use of force limitations, standing rules of force and engagement, de-escalation and communication engagement techniques, laws and procedures related to privacy and surveillance, and cooperation with local law enforcement?
   A. Mr. Ditlevson
   B. Mr. Young

I defer to my Policy colleagues for questions involving memoranda of the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Policy.

222. Mr. Young, please provide the specific statute, regulation, or legal precedent that prohibits you from sharing any legal advice or opinions you provided regarding domestic military deployments to the Senate Committee on Armed Services? Additionally, can you clarify whether this restriction applies to the existence of such advice, or only to its content?

It is a longstanding tradition that federal agencies are not required to provide legal opinions to Congress. Regardless of administration, the executive agencies have traditionally worked with Congress through the accommodations process, in adherence to the separation of powers doctrine. This constitutional practice is recognized by courts, the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), and Congress itself and protects the Executive's Article II confidentiality interests, including executive privilege, deliberative-process privilege, and national-security protections. Moreover, the deliberative process privilege, attorney-client privilege, and attorney work product privilege together protect the provision of frank and honest legal advice provided to agency decisionmakers from the potential chilling effect of oversight. This framework has been repeatedly bolstered by caselaw. In addition, attorneys must abide by ethical limitations established by their respective state bar association on revealing any confidentiality of their clients. These restrictions generally apply to the content of the advice given but may extend to the act of seeking advice in some circumstances.

223. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy the National Guard or active-duty military personnel in Illinois, Oregon, California and District of Columbia?

224. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding the decision to deploy out-of-state National Guard personnel in Illinois and Oregon?

225. Mr. Ditelvson, please provide the number of DOD civilians who have been detailed out of the Department of Defense (out of the total eligible employees) to support the Department of Homeland Security, as per the Secretary of Defense's memo dated 1 June. Please provide any other details analyzing progress toward implementing the Secretary's directive.

226. Mr. Ditlevson and Mr. Young, please provide the number of personnel—career civil servants, contractors and military officers—who were in your respective offices on January 20, 2025 and the number who have left your respective offices since January 20, 2025 and the reasons for their departure.

A. Mr. Ditlevson

B. Mr. Young

Provided in the table below are the numbers of each category for the Office of the General Counsel and the Defense Legal Services Agency, on January 21, 2025 and as of December 1, 2025. At the bottom are the numbers of personnel who departed by category of departure.

1/21/2025	**OGC**	**DLSA**
Civilians	37	87
Military	2	1
Contractors	0	58

12/1/2025	**OGC**	**DLSA**
Civilians	34	76
Military	2	1
Contractors	0	63
Departures from 1/21/25 to 12/1/25		
Deferred Resignation Program (DRP)	5	9
Retirements	2	2
Resignations	2	3
Transfers		4

National Guard Response Force and Quick Reaction Force

227. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide which specific pre-existing capabilities and units that have been repurposed to construct the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces. For the units that previously existed, please provide their previous authorities, missions, force composition and force structure, and detail the directed changes to these units to implement the September 24, 2025 memorandum.

228. Mr. Ditlevson, please describe the specific missions for the National Guard Response Forces and Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum.

229. Mr. Ditlevson, what discussions or planning has been done within the Department of Defense for the intended use of the National Guard Response Force or Quick Reaction Forces, as directed in a September 24, 2025 memorandum?

DOD support for DHS on Military Installations

230. Mr. Ditlevson, have any discussions occurred within Department of Defense regarding expanding the use of military installations to support DHS operations within U.S. territory? Please include details of what military installations have been floated as options and the purposes considered for their use.

231. Mr. Ditlevson, prior to decision, what advice did you provide to the Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy or interagency or White House counterparts regarding decisions to use military installations to support DHS operations?

232. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that there are no resources currently allocated to or personnel stationed at NSGL that have been or will be redirected to support DHS's activities?

233. Mr. Ditlevson, for military installations with a DHS official presence on base, are you aware of any guidance about requiring or preventing storage of DHS-managed lethal munitions on base?

234. Mr. Ditlevson, have there been any discussions about detaining individuals on military installations anywhere in U.S. territory? If so, please provide which military installations have been considered, procedures for ensuring lawful military activities and guidance issued regarding Constitutional and legal rights for individuals.

235. Mr. Ditlevson, please confirm that no individuals apprehended by DHS or other Federal agents have been or will be detained on a military installation within U.S. territory.

236. Mr. Ditelvson, please confirm that no military personnel have been or will be asked to assist DHS in any way related to arresting, detaining, or engaging in federal law and immigration enforcement against individuals?

237. Mr. Ditlevson, please provide any records of any guidance DOD has provided to servicemembers assigned to military installations supporting DHS regarding appropriate interactions with DHS personnel and Federal agents?

238. Mr. Ditlevson, what guidance has the Department issued about how installations should communicate with local community or local government about that installation's support to federal law enforcement, including the presence of federal law enforcement agents or federalized troops under federal protection mission on base?

<u>Department of Defense's Shift Towards Domestic Priorities</u>

239. Mr. Ditlevson, do you agree with the reported shift in the National Defense Strategy that places domestic military missions above deterring adversaries like China and Russia?

240. General Guillot, what (if any) planned NORTHCOM activities—including training, exercises, planning, and other mission execution--for FY25, FY26 and beyond have had to change or be delayed due to the operational requirement for command of title 10 forces for the federal protection mission? Please share any risk or readiness impact assessment your command has produced.

241. Mr. Ditlevson, are you collecting any data (or have you issued any guidance to any component of the Department of Defense to collect data) about how current domestic military operations and increasing dedication of Department of Defense assets and facilities

to support DHS are impacting the Total Force's readiness to support one or more potential contingencies? If so, please share that data.

Senator Kelly

Operations in US Cities

242. General Guillot, for what operations in U.S. cities have you received an official request to prepare? Provide a comprehensive list of any operation that would potentially place servicemembers in a position to operate in public areas or to interact with civilians.

Consultation with JAGs

243. General Guillot, are all commanders under your command encouraged to seek the opinion and legal advice of their judge advocates in all matters where legal considerations bear on their decisions or actions?

244. General Guillot, do you encourage all commanders to ensure that all military operations comply with U.S. and international law? If so, please provide clear and comprehensive information on the manner and cadence at which commanders are encouraged to seek legal advice on all matters.

245. General Guillot, are there sufficient qualified legal advisors ready and available to provide legal advice to all military commanders?

246. General Guillot, will you support and defend any commander who, after consulting a judge advocate, decides to hold military members accountable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for actions that violate the law of war or other U.S. law?