

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

March 2, 2026

Tim Cook  
Chief Executive Officer  
Apple  
1 Apple Park Way  
Monte Vista CA, 95014

Evan Spiegel  
Chief Executive Officer  
Snapchat  
2772 Donald Douglas Loop N  
Santa Monica, CA 90405

John Stankey  
Chief Executive Officer  
AT&T  
208 S. Akard St.  
Dallas, TX 75202

Shou Zi Chew  
Chief Executive Officer  
TikTok  
5800 Bristol Parkway  
Culver City, CA 90230

Sundar Pichai  
Chief Executive Officer  
Google  
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway  
Mountain View CA, 94043

Srini Gopalan  
Chief Executive Officer  
T-Mobile  
12920 Southeast 38th Street  
Bellevue, WA 98006

Mark Zuckerberg  
Chief Executive Officer  
Meta Platforms  
1 Hacker Way  
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Dan Schulman  
Chief Executive Officer  
Verizon  
1095 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036

Satya Nadella  
Chief Executive Officer  
Microsoft  
1 Microsoft Way  
Redmond, WA 98052

Elon Musk  
Chief Technology Officer  
X  
865 FM 1209, Building 2  
Bastrop, TX 78602

Dear Mr. Cook, Stankey, Pichai, Zuckerberg, Nadella, Spiegel, Chew, Gopalan, Schulman, and Musk,

We write to seek detailed information regarding your company's receipt of, response to, and compliance with administrative subpoenas issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including DHS agencies such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Administrative subpoenas allow federal agencies to demand the disclosure of records without prior judicial approval. Congress authorized this power for limited purposes and with the

expectation that it would be exercised carefully and lawfully.<sup>1</sup> Recent incidents demonstrate that DHS has used this authority to identify, surveil, and intimidate individuals based on speech and political expression protected by the First Amendment.

In one case, a U.S. citizen in Philadelphia identified as Jon received an administrative subpoena issued to Google after he emailed a DHS attorney urging “common sense and decency” in the treatment of an Afghan asylum seeker; within four hours, DHS sought information about Doe and his Gmail account, and approximately two weeks later, two DHS agents and a local police officer appeared at his home to question him.<sup>2</sup>

This conduct is not isolated. DHS has issued administrative subpoenas to identify individuals based on protest or political activity, including a Columbia University student who participated in pro-Palestinian protests, Instagram users posting about ICE raids in Los Angeles, Harvard University employees, approximately 7,000 workers who protested ICE’s intrusion into a Minnesota hospital,<sup>3</sup> and the operator of an anonymous Instagram account that reposted a video identifying a Border Patrol agent and whose subpoena was later withdrawn by DHS after it was challenged in court.<sup>4</sup>

Altogether, these actions reflect a recurring practice of using administrative subpoenas to collect information about individuals based on protest, political advocacy, or criticism of federal immigration policy. Such practices raise serious First Amendment concerns, as they risk suppressing protected speech and deterring civic participation. Even if nothing is produced by online platforms, the mere act of issuing subpoenas chills future speech. These practices undermine public trust in both law enforcement and the private companies entrusted with Americans’ personal data.

The companies that receive these subpoenas serve a critical position. Decisions to comply, challenge, or narrow government demands determine whether constitutional protections are meaningfully upheld. Companies’ decisions whether or not to provide notice to the affected individuals impacts whether they can exercise their free speech rights. While federal law, including the *Stored Communications Act*, places strict limits on the disclosure of communications content,<sup>5</sup> demands for subscriber information or metadata in these cases still implicate significant free speech concerns. To understand how these decisions are made and whether existing safeguards are adequate, we request a written response with the information below:

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<sup>1</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1225(d).

<sup>2</sup> Press Release, American Civil Liberties Union, ACLU Moves to Quash Abuse Subpoena Aimed at Tracking Down Man Who Criticized Department of Homeland Security (Feb. 3, 2026), available at <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-moves-to-quash-abusive-subpoena-aimed-at-tracking-down-man-who-criticized-department-of-homeland-security>.

<sup>3</sup> John Cox, *Homeland Security Is Targeting Americans with This Secretive Legal Weapon*, WASH POST (Feb. 3, 2026), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2026/02/03/homeland-security-administrative-subpoena/>.

<sup>4</sup> American Civil Liberties Union, *J. Doe v. United States Department of Homeland Security* (Sept. 18, 2025), available at <https://www.aclunorcal.org/cases/j-doe-v-united-states-department-homeland-security-0/>.

<sup>5</sup> JIMMY BALSER, CONG. RSCH. SERV., OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTION UNDER THE STORED COMMUNICATIONS ACT (SCA), LSB10801 (Aug. 3, 2022), available at <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/LSB10801>.

1. Please describe your company's policies and procedures for evaluating, responding to, and notifying users about administrative subpoenas issued by DHS, its law enforcement agencies, or another federal agency.
2. Describe whether your company has challenged, narrowed, or sought judicial review of DHS administrative subpoenas. If so, provide any documents or briefs that your company has filed.
3. Provide figures, since January 20, 2025, showing how many subpoenas from DHS your company has received, responded to, and challenged or narrowed.
4. Provide figures, since January 20, 2025, showing for how many subpoenas from DHS your company has provided notice to customers and for how many subpoenas DHS sought to delay or prevent notice.
5. Since January 20, 2025, have you identified any trends in administrative subpoenas received from DHS that raise civil liberties concerns, including the targeting of U.S. citizens engaged in political activity or expression critical of federal policy?
6. How does your company evaluate whether an administrative subpoena seeks information implicating protected activity, including speech, political activity, or advocacy?

Given the seriousness of these issues and Congress's oversight responsibilities, we request a complete response no later than March 26, 2026. We look forward to your cooperation.

Sincerely,



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Robin L. Kelly  
Member of Congress



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Pramila Jayapal  
Member of Congress



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Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Member of Congress



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Danny K. Davis  
Member of Congress



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Becca Balint  
Member of Congress



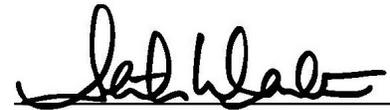
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Madeleine Dean  
Member of Congress



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Zoe Lofgren  
Member of Congress



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Seth Moulton  
Member of Congress



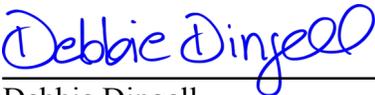
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Jesús G. "Chuy" García  
Member of Congress



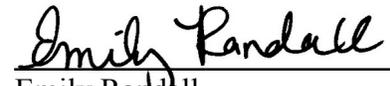
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Dan Goldman  
Member of Congress



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Debbie Dingell  
Member of Congress



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Emily Randall  
Member of Congress



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Nydia M. Velázquez  
Member of Congress



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Lloyd Doggett  
Member of Congress



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Andre Carson  
Member of Congress



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Rashida Tlaib  
Member of Congress



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Mary Gay Scanlon  
Member of Congress



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Maxine Dexter  
Member of Congress



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Delia C. Ramirez  
Member of Congress



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Seth Magaziner  
Member of Congress



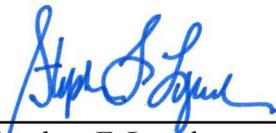
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Greg Casar  
Member of Congress



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Sara Jacobs  
Member of Congress



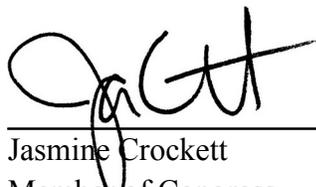
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Stephen F. Lynch  
Member of Congress



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Summer L. Lee  
Member of Congress



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Jasmine Crockett  
Member of Congress



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Emanuel Cleaver, II  
Member of Congress



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Lauren Underwood  
Member of Congress



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Jan Schakowsky  
Member of Congress