Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

October 14, 2025

Linda McMahon
Secretary of Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Secretary McMahon:

We write to express our concerns regarding the alarming rise in federal student loan delinquencies and defaults pushing millions of Americans toward financial ruin. Recent data reveals that this devastating increase in past due payments threatens not only individual borrowers but the broader economy by suppressing consumer spending and locking families out of housing and other financial opportunities.[1] Yet, rather than promote responsible solutions to the default cliff, the Trump Administration and Republican leaders have done everything possible to block student debt relief and used the tools of the federal government to jack up costs for borrowers. We urge the Education Department (ED) to reverse course on its crusade against the 42 million Americans[2] with federal student loan debt and instead work with Congress to avert this economic disaster.

Republican Attacks and Trump Administration Policies Helped Create the "Default Cliff" for Student Loan Borrowers

The ongoing onslaught of delinquencies and defaults, sometimes referred to as the "default cliff,"[3] is an outcome of Republicans' calamitous higher education policies.

For years, Republican officials have reflexively blocked any attempts to relieve the crisis of out-of-control higher education costs. For instance, in 2023, the Biden Administration began implementation of the Saving for A Valuable Education (SAVE) student loan repayment plan, which would have cut many lower-income borrowers' monthly payments by half and increased access to debt relief.[4] But Republican-appointed judges blocked these changes after lawsuits

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[1] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty Street Economics, "Student Loan Delinquencies Are Back, and Credit Scores Take a Tumble," Andrew F. Haughwout, et al., May 23, 2025, https://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2025/05/student-loan-delinquencies-are-back-and-credit-scores-take-a-tumble/; Senate Banking Democrats, "Default by Design," Senate Banking Democrats, June 10, 2025, https://senatebankingdemocrats.substack.com/p/default-by-design.

[2] U.S. Department of Education, "(GENERAL-25-39) Federal Student Aid Posts Updated Reports to FSA Data Center," Federal Student Aid, August 21, 2025, https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2025-08-21/federal-student-aid-posts-updated-reports-fsa-data-center.

[3] CNBC, "Student loan borrowers face 'default cliff' as late payments climb, report finds," Jessica Dickler, June 26, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/2025/06/26/student-loan-default-cliff-coming-as-late-payments-rise.html.

[4] The Institute for College Access and Success, "How the New SAVE Repayment Plan Will Help Borrowers," https://ticas.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/How-the-New-SAVE-Repayment-Plan-Will-Help-Student-Loan-

launched by Republican state attorneys general.[5] While the Biden Administration ultimately succeeded in cancelling student debt for 5 million borrowers—ranging from public service workers to people defrauded by their schools[6]—Republican obstinacy left tens of millions more with crushing burdens.

Rather than fix this problem upon taking office, the Trump Administration has used the powers of the federal government to deepen the crisis.

First, the Administration fired half of ED's staff, including hundreds of workers at Federal Student Aid (FSA) who are responsible for resolving problems with student loan repayment that can push borrowers into delinquency or default if unaddressed.[7] Second, the Administration's neglect and ineptitude has created a backlog of nearly 1.1 million unprocessed IDR applications —and is mass denying many of those applications for legally questionable reasons[8]—cutting off borrowers' access to affordable monthly payments that would significantly drop borrowers' risks of default.[9] Third, the Administration suspended debt relief through the Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan in July 2025[10] based on a spurious interpretation of the law;[11] reduced access to debt relief makes default more likely as well.[12] Fourth, Republicans' recently enacted "Big, Beautiful Bill" has further increased default risk by drastically weakening key protections that made it possible for borrowers to receive debt relief after having been defrauded by their school or facing sudden school closures.[13] Fifth, the Trump Administration has failed to process

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Borrowers.pdf.

[5] The Guardian, "Federal appeals court rules against Biden student debt relief program," Nina Lakhani, August 10, 2024, https://www.theguardian.com/money/article/2024/aug/10/court-rules-against-biden-student-debt-relief-program; Reuters, "US appeals court blocks Biden-era student debt relief plan," Nate Raymond, February 19, 2025, https://www.reuters.com/legal/us-appeals-court-blocks-biden-era-student-debt-relief-plan-2025-02-18/.

[6] Center for American Progress, "Tracker: Student Loan Debt Relief Under the Biden-Harris Administration," Sara Partridge and Madison Weiss, September 4, 2024, https://www.americanprogress.org/article/tracker-student-loan-debt-relief-under-the-biden-harris-administration/.

[7] Yahoo Finance, "How Trump has wiped out the teams that protect student borrowers," Jordan Weissman, April 19, 2025, https://finance.yahoo.com/news/how-trump-has-wiped-out-the-teams-that-protect-student-borrowers-173450503.html; Forbes, "Yes, Your Student Loans Will Be Impacted By The Mass Department Of Education Layoffs," Adam S. Minsky, March 12, 2025, https://www.forbes.com/sites/adamminsky/2025/03/12/yes-your-student-loans-will-be-impacted-by-the-mass-department-of-education-layoffs/.

[8] Letter from Senator Wyden to Secretary of Education Linda McMahon, September 7, 2025, https://www.wyden.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/wyden_mcmahon_idr_letter.pdf.

[9] U.S. Department of Education, "Status Report," American Federation of Teachers v. U.S. Department of Educations, August 15, 2025, https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/69753739/39/american-federation-of-teachers-v-us-department-of-education/; ScienceDirect, Journal of Financial Economics, "The rise in student loan defaults," Holger M. Mueller and Constantine Yannelis, January 2019, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304405X18302009.

[10] CNBC, "Student loan forgiveness paused for borrowers on IBR plan. Here's what to know," Annie Nova, July 23, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/2025/07/23/student-loan-forgiveness-paused-under-ibr-plan.html; Axios, "Student loan plan impacting 2 million people resumes. Here's who's eligible.," Jason Lalljee, October 9, 2025, https://www.axios.com/2025/10/09/loan-forgiveness-student-loans-ibr.

[11] Letter from Senators Sanders, Warren, Hirono, Kaine, Merkley, Welch, Wyden, Blumenthal, Padilla, Gillibrand, and Reed to Secretary of Education Linda McMahon, August 19, 2025, https://www.sanders.senate.gov/press-releases/news-sanders-10-colleagues-demand-answers-after-trump-halts-legally-mandated-student-debt-relief/.

[12] While some borrowers have now received notices that they are eligible for IBR debt cancellation, it is unclear when this debt cancellation will be processed or the extent to which it will cover all eligible IBR borrowers.

[13] Center for American Progress, "The Implementation Timeline of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act," Kennedy Andara, et al., July 29, 2025, https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-implementation-timeline-of-the-one-big-

applications for Total and Permanent Disability debt relief, potentially imposing unnecessary default and collections upon borrowers whose disabilities prevent them from accessing steady employment.[14] Sixth, the Trump Administration has resumed forced collections of defaulted debt. In addition to worsening the financial hardship faced by defaulted borrowers,[15] this policy is especially reckless because guardrails on the government's contracted debt collectors are severely inadequate and those standards are unlikely to be enforced due to ED's inexplicable decision to fire the teams responsible for overseeing contracted debt collectors,[16] putting borrowers at risk of exploitation from abusive collections practices.[17]

Finally, other Trump Administration actions increase the likelihood that default risks will continue to rise in upcoming years. ED has resumed charging interest to borrowers who are stuck in forbearance because of Republican-led lawsuits against SAVE,[18] which means that those borrowers' payments may be higher if they switch to certain repayment plans once the forbearance ends. In addition, new borrowers will lose access to existing IDR plans starting in 2026, at which time the only IDR plan they will be able to enroll in is President Trump's Repayment Assistant Plan (RAP), resulting in higher monthly payments for countless families.[19]

The "Default Cliff" Will Harm Millions of Borrowers and Cause Economic Instability

The mass student loan delinquencies and defaults resulting from Republicans' actions threaten the financial stability of borrowers and families. According to Federal Reserve Bank of New York data, as of August 2025, 10.16% of all student loan balances were "seriously delinquent," meaning that those account balances were more than 90 days past due.[20] This measure is up from 7.74% in the first quarter of 2025 and 0.53% in the final quarter of 2024.[21] Most worrisome, the percent of balances that were "newly seriously delinquent" as of the second quarter of 2025 was 12.88%, the highest on record.[22] This data suggests that more borrowers than ever are

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[14] MarketWatch, "Disabled student-loan borrowers are eligible for debt relief. They're not getting it.," Jillian Berman, September 18, 2025, https://www.marketwatch.com/story/disabled-student-loan-borrowers-are-eligible-for-debt-relief-theyre-not-getting-it-bb065673.

[15] The Institute for College Access and Success, "The Federal Student Loan Default System Keeps Families in Poverty. Here's How to Stop It.," April 8, 2024, https://ticas.org/affordability-2/the-federal-student-loan-default-system-keeps-families-in-poverty-heres-how-to-stop-it/.

[16] The New Yorker, "The Fired Student-Debt Relievers," E. Tammy Kim, April 1, 2025, https://www.newyorker.com/news/deep-state-diaries/the-fired-student-debt-relievers-at-the-department-of-education.

[17] The American Prospect, "Borrowers Besieged," David Dayen, May 27, 2025, https://prospect.org/education/2025-05-27-borrowers-besieged-student-debt/.

[18] Letter from Senators Warren, Sanders, and Schumer to Secretary of Education Linda McMahon, July 14, 2025, https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter_to_ed_re_interest_charges_in_save_forbearance.pdf.

[19] The Institute for College Access & Success, "How the Reconciliation Law Changes the Federal Student Loan Repayment System," Michele Zampini, July 24, 2025, https://ticas.org/affordability-2/reconciliation-2025-student-loans/; The Institute for College Access & Success, "Upcoming Changes to Income-Driven Repayment Plans," Michele Zampini, September 15, 2025, https://ticas.org/affordability-2/upcoming-changes-to-income-driven-repayment-plans/.

[20] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Center for Microeconomic Data, "Household Debt and Credit Report (Q2 2025)," August 2025, https://www.newyorkfed.org/microeconomics/hhdc.

[21] *Id.*

[22] *Id.*

transitioning into delinquency as accounts become increasingly past due.

And this data does not even fully capture the "default cliff" that experts warn is ongoing.[23] While borrowers are considered "seriously delinquent" after missing payments for more than 90 days, default does not occur until loans are at least 270 days past due.[24] According to a report from TransUnion, consistent with the New York Fed data, about 5.8 million borrowers were newly delinquent in April.[25] Of those 5.8 million borrowers, 1.8 million were likely to default in July, one million in August, and two million more in September.[26] In sum, the Trump Administration is presiding over one of the largest mass student loan default events in modern history.

As borrowers default on their loans, their credit profiles deteriorate, introducing economic instability as they face reduced access to housing, employment opportunities, banking services, and other resources.[27] In May 2025, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that the credit scores of an estimated 2.4 million newly delinquent borrowers plummeted by more than 100 points.[28] In part due to this wave of delinquencies, 2025 has seen the most rapid drop in credit scores since the Great Recession.[29] The New York Fed cautioned that these penalties could "spill over into payment difficulties in other credit products,"[30] which could include mortgages, auto loans, and even loans necessary to start a small business. As a result, this default cliff threatens not only individual financial hardship but also has broader economic implications that warrant immediate intervention and mitigation strategies.

The Department of Education Must Act Immediately to Mitigate Serious Harm to Student Loan Borrowers and the Economy

This crisis deserves immediate attention from the Department of Education. Instead of hiking families' monthly bills and blaming the Biden Administration for your failures, the Department should act swiftly to help borrowers in delinquency and default, including by taking the following steps:

First, in order to help borrowers avoid default, ED must rapidly clear the nearly 1.1 million borrower backlog of IDR applications. Enrolling in an IDR plan is the primary way for

[23] CNBC, "Student loan borrowers face 'default cliff' as late payments climb, report finds," Jessica Dickler, June 26, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/2025/06/26/student-loan-default-cliff-coming-as-late-payments-rise.html.
[24] Money.com, "Trump Administration Resumes Student Debt Collections for Millions of Borrowers in Default," Adam Hardy, May 5, 2025, https://money.com/student-loans-default-wage-garnishment-resuming/.
[25] TransUnion, "Following the Resumption of Federal Collection Activities in May, Nearly One in Three Federal Student Loan Borrowers Find Themselves at Risk for Default," June 24, 2025, https://newsroom.transunion.com/june-2025-student-loan-update/.
[26] *Id.*
[27] CBS News, "Student borrowers' credit scores are taking a hit. Here's why that matters," Megan Cerullo, May 29, 2025, https://www.cbsnews.com/news/student-loans-credit-scores-plunge/.
[28] Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty Street Economics, "Student Loan Delinquencies Are Back, and Credit Scores Take a Tumble," Andrew F. Haughwout, et al., May 23, 2025, https://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2025/05/student-loan-delinquencies-are-back-and-credit-scores-take-a-tumble/.
[29] CNN Business, "Credit scores drop at fastest pace since the Great Recession," Matt Egan, September 16, 2025, https://www.cnn.com/2025/09/16/economy/debt-credit-score-student-loans.
[30] *Id.*

borrowers to obtain affordable monthly payments—often a fraction of the payments they would have needed to make under a non-IDR plan—but this option is currently unavailable to many borrowers due to the negligence of the Trump Administration. ED must clear this backlog immediately, including by hiring sufficient FSA employees to ensure servicers and vendors process applications in a timely and accurate manner. Further, ED must abandon its plans to mass deny nearly 500,000 IDR applications submitted by borrowers desperately seeking more affordable payments.[31]

Second, ED should create an interest-free temporary default prevention forbearance to protect borrowers who cannot afford their monthly payments due to the Trump Administration's failure to ensure access to affordable repayment plans. Time in this temporary payment pause should count as progress toward loan forgiveness under both IDR and Public Service Loan Forgiveness —borrowers should not be asked to pay the cost of the gross mismanagement of IDR by the Trump Administration. ED has the legal authority to create new forms of forbearance under the *Higher Education Act* and should use that authority now.[32]

Third, ED must reverse all recent decisions that have increased costs for borrowers and raised the likelihood that they enter default or delinquency. For example, ED should rehire workers responsible for helping borrowers navigate problems paying their loans, fully end its suspension of IBR debt cancellation, and resume rigorous oversight of its contracted loan servicers.

Fourth, ED should begin a robust outreach campaign, in coordination with members of Congress and key stakeholders, to borrowers who are at risk of entering default or who do enter default. For borrowers at risk of entering default, this communication should detail actionable steps available to avoid default, such as enrolling in an IDR plan. For borrowers entering default, the communications should detail the loan rehabilitation and consolidation options that borrowers can use to exit default, along with the timelines for doing so. These communications should be sent repeatedly—and through different forms of communication when possible—if a borrower remains in default or at risk of entering default for an extended period of time. Borrowers also should receive transparent information about how default affects their credit, tax refunds, likelihood of being subject to wage garnishment, and eligibility for future federal financial aid. In addition, borrowers should have clarity on when forced collections will commence,[33] what percentage of wages or tax returns may be garnished, and whether they are responsible for paying collection fees associated with forced collections. Borrowers should also receive information on how to appeal garnishment and tax return offset, including the option to file a request for a refund due to extreme financial hardship.

Fifth, ED must pause the forced collections process until the above steps have been carried out

[31] Politico, "460K student loan borrowers to be denied repayment plan," Rebecca Carballo, July 18, 2025, https://www.politico.com/news/2025/07/18/460k-borrowers-income-driven-repayments-plans-applications-will-be-denied-00463558.
[32] University of California Student Loan Law Initiative, "Memo: HEA Authority and Extending the Payment Pause," May 3, 2023, https://www.slli.org/memo-hea-authority-and-extending-the-payment-pause; Letter from Student Borrower Protection Center to Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona, June 25, 2024, https://protectborrowers.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Letter_AFT-SBPC-to-Cardona-SAVE-Injunctions.pdf.
[33] Politico Pro, "Borrowers brace for wage garnishment," Rebecca Carballo, September 19, 2025, http://subscriber.politicopro.com/newsletter/2025/09/borrowers-brace-for-wage-garnishment-00572608.

and until ED implements robust guardrails against predatory and illegal collections practices. For example, ED should regularly review contractors' collections practices to ensure they are complying with the *Fair Debt Collection Practices Act* (FDCPA), debt collectors' federal contracts should clearly define and prohibit predatory practices, and borrowers entering default should be provided with documentation notifying them of their rights and explaining what collections practices are illegal.

Questions

The student loan default crisis is a significant threat to millions of American families and the broader economy. Congress and the Administration have a responsibility to ensure that federal student loan programs support rather than undermine economic opportunity and stability. To better understand how our constituents are being affected by the default cliff and to inform our legislative responsibilities regarding the federal student loan system and the functioning of ED, we request that you provide answers to the following questions no later than October 28, 2025.

1. What steps is the Department taking to monitor, project, and publicly report on the rise in federal student loan delinquencies and defaults?

2. Does the Department have internal data on the number of borrowers who are delinquent or have defaulted on their student loans for each month of 2025? If so, what are they, grouped by:
    a. Servicer?
    b. Type of institution (i.e., for-profit, public nonprofit, or private nonprofit)?

3. Does the Department have internal forecasts of the number of borrowers at risk of becoming delinquent or defaulting on their loans for each month of the next 12 months? If so, what are they, grouped by:
    a. Servicer?
    b. Type of institution (i.e., for-profit, public nonprofit, or private nonprofit)?

4. Between April and September 2025, what share of borrowers who became delinquent on their loans entered default within three months?

5. What information is currently provided to borrowers by ED (or a borrower's servicer) once they enter delinquency?
    a. In its current contracts with federal student loan servicers, does ED require servicers to make their best efforts to contact borrowers once they enter delinquency?
    b. At what point are servicers required to reach out to borrowers in delinquency, and how are they expected to conduct outreach?
    c. What plans does the Department have, if any, to expand its communications with borrowers in delinquency in the coming months?
    d. How does the Department currently make borrowers aware of their options to leave delinquency?

6. What information is currently provided to borrowers by ED (or a borrower's servicer) once they enter default?
    a. In its current contracts with debt collectors, does ED require them to make their best efforts to contact borrowers once they enter default?
    b. At what point are debt collectors required to reach out to borrowers in default, and how are they expected to conduct outreach?
    c. What plans does the Department have, if any, to expand its communications with borrowers in default in the coming months?
    d. How does the Department currently make borrowers aware of their options to leave default?

7. Since the Department resumed involuntary collections on May 5, 2025, how many borrowers have been subjected to involuntary collections, and how much student debt has been collected through involuntary collections?
    a. How many borrowers have been subjected to wage garnishment, and how much debt has been collected in this way?
    b. How many borrowers have been subjected to tax return offset, and how much debt has been collected in this way?
    c. How many borrowers have been subjected to offset of any form of retirement payments, and how much debt has been collected in this way?
    d. How many borrowers have been subjected to offset of other federal payments, and how much debt has been collected in this way?

8. What is the Department's process for determining when to initiate wage garnishment and other collection actions?
    a. After how many days following a missed payment does the Department refer a borrower's account to collections? Is this information provided to borrowers entering default? If so, please provide a copy of the document notifying borrowers of the information.
    b. Please list all types of collection actions used to collect defaulted federal student loans. Is this information provided to borrowers entering default? If so, please provide a copy of the document notifying borrowers of the information.
    c. What communications or advance notice does the Department provide to borrowers who will be subject to involuntary collections? Please provide a copy of a typical notice or communication provided to a borrower in default.

9. What mechanisms has the Department put in place to ensure that it can stop the garnishment of borrowers' wages, refunds, or other forms of federal payments when it is no longer legally permissible?

10. What share of borrowers in default are charged collections fees?
    a. What is the average collections fee charged to borrowers?
    b. Are these collections fees disclosed to borrowers entering default? Are they disclosed to the public?

11. Will ED pursue litigation against borrowers who do not exit default? If so, at what point and under what circumstances will ED pursue this option?

12. Is ED's Default Resolution Group (DRG) contracting or planning to contract with any other private company in addition to Maximus this year? Please provide a copy of Maximus's contract with the Department of Education and any other contracts with private companies responsible for collection actions.

13. Please provide a list of contracted entities that a borrower may engage with and what those entities' responsibilities are while a borrower is delinquent, in default, or subject to collections.
    a. Will borrowers interface with Business Process Operations (BPO) agents at any point in this process?
    b. If a borrower is contacted by or contacts a BPO regarding delinquency, default, or collections, how will borrowers know which loan servicer they are interfacing with and how will ED ensure they are referred to their correct servicer to make a payment?

14. What actions, if any, has ED taken to ensure that contracted debt collectors are not violating the FDCPA or other consumer protection laws when collecting federal student loan debt?

15. By what date can ED commit to clearing the 1.1 million borrower backlog for enrolling in an IDR plan?

16. Will ED commit to creating a new form of forbearance, which counts toward IDR and PSLF credit, to support borrowers who cannot make their payments due to economic hardship and reduced access to affordable repayment plans?

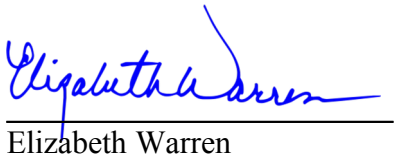
17. Will ED commit to fully reversing its recent decisions that have raised costs for borrowers (e.g., suspending IBR debt relief and weakening borrower defense to repayment regulations)?

18. Will ED commit to enacting a robust and consistent outreach campaign to borrowers at risk of default or in default, as described above?

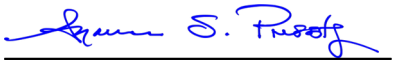
19. Will ED commit to pausing the forced collections process unless all of the above commitments are fulfilled and robust guardrails against predatory collections practices are put in place?

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

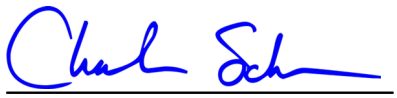
Sincerely,



Elizabeth Warren
Ranking Member
Committee on Banking,
Housing, and Urban Affairs

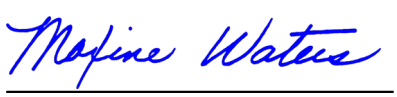


Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress

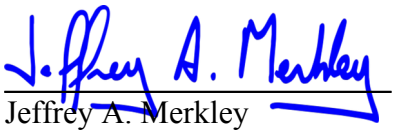


Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator

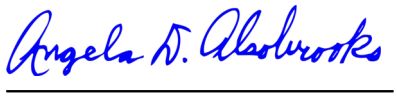
Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



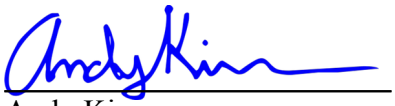
Maxine Waters
Member of Congress



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator

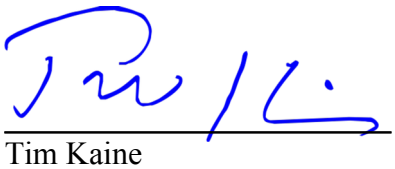


Angela D. Alsobrooks
United States Senator

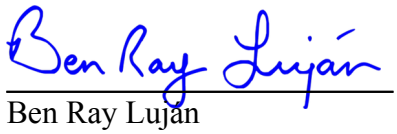


Andy Kim
United States Senator

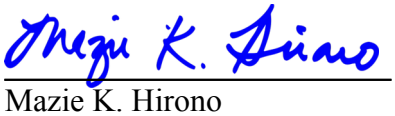
Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator



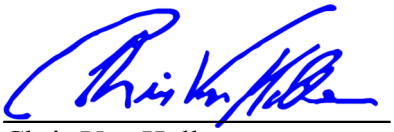
Tim Kaine
United States Senator



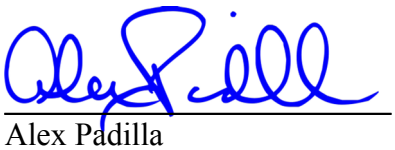
Ben Ray Luján
United States Senator



Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senator

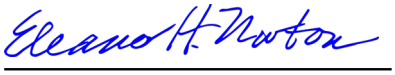


Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator

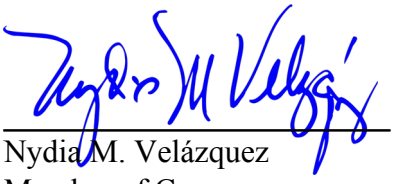


Alex Padilla
United States Senator

Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator

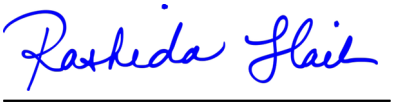


Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



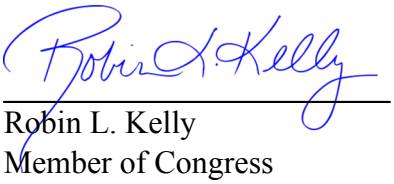
Nydia M. Velázquez
Member of Congress

Paul D. Tonko
Member of Congress



Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

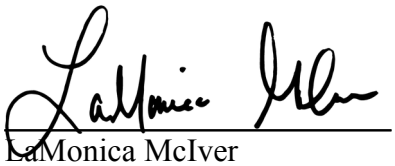
Cleo Fields
Member of Congress



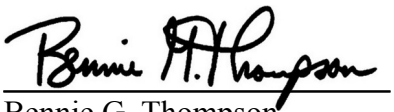
Robin L. Kelly
Member of Congress

Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress

Mark Takano
Member of Congress

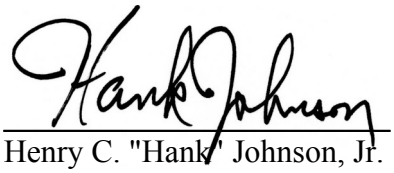


LaMonica McIver
Member of Congress



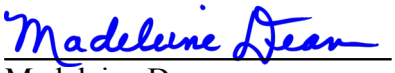
Bennie G. Thompson
Member of Congress

Debbie Dingell
Member of Congress

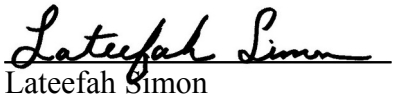


Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr.
Member of Congress

Summer L. Lee
Member of Congress

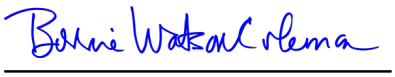


Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress

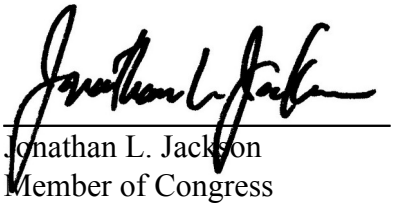


Lateefah Simon
Member of Congress

Emanuel Cleaver, II
Member of Congress



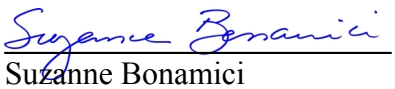
Bonnie Watson Coleman
Member of Congress



Jonathan L. Jackson
Member of Congress

Lori Trahan
Member of Congress

Terri A. Sewell
Member of Congress

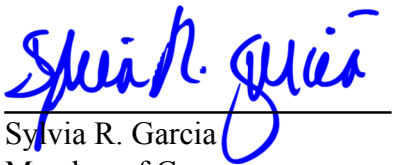


Suzanne Bonamici
Member of Congress

Dwight Evans
Member of Congress

Jamie Raskin
Member of Congress

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress



Sylvia R. Garcia
Member of Congress

Pramila Jayapal
Member of Congress

Jan Schakowsky
Member of Congress

Stephen F. Lynch
Member of Congress

Delia C. Ramirez
Member of Congress

Chellie Pingree
Member of Congress

Greg Casar
Member of Congress

Alma S. Adams, Ph.D.
Member of Congress

Cory A. Booker
United States Senator

Raphael Warnock
United States Senator

Luz M. Rivas
Member of Congress

Becca Balint
Member of Congress

John Garamendi
Member of Congress

Yvette D. Clarke
Member of Congress

Emily Randall
Member of Congress

Jahana Hayes
Member of Congress

Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator

James P. McGovern
Member of Congress

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Edward J. Markey
United States Senator

Yassamin Ansari
Member of Congress

Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator

Judy Chu
Member of Congress

Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr.
Member of Congress

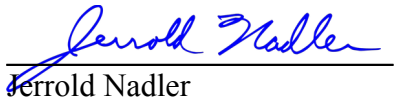
Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Ro Khanna
Member of Congress

Sara Jacobs
Member of Congress

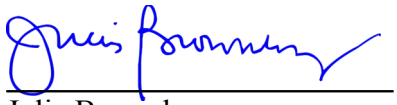
Frederica S. Wilson
Member of Congress

Martin Heinrich
United States Senator

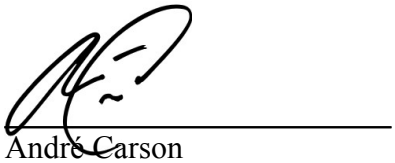


Jerrold Nadler
Member of Congress

Steve Cohen
Member of Congress



Julia Brownley
Member of Congress



André Carson
Member of Congress