

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

September 29, 2025

The Honorable Kristi Noem  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
2707 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE  
Washington, D.C. 20528

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy Jr.  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
200 Independence Ave SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

The Honorable Lori Chavez-DeRemer  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Labor  
200 Constitution Ave NW  
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Secretary Noem, Secretary Kennedy, and Secretary Chavez-DeRemer:

We write with deep concern regarding how the Trump administration's terminations of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) will impact the health care workforce and the quality and cost of health care services for American families and seniors. By terminating TPS for immigrants from several countries,<sup>1</sup> President Trump is destabilizing immigrant families who are here legally, while threatening to remove thousands of home health aides, nursing assistants, and other essential health care workers who provide essential care for our rapidly aging population.<sup>2</sup> At a time when President Trump and Republicans in Congress are gutting the health care safety net, prompting hospital and nursing home closures and layoffs across the country,<sup>3</sup> the health care system cannot withstand yet another blow. The most vulnerable Americans in need of health care will pay the price.

TPS is a form of humanitarian relief that allows immigrants from designated countries undergoing dangerous conditions — including armed conflict, natural disasters, and other extraordinary conditions — to lawfully reside in the United States for specified periods of time.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *NTPSA v. Noem II*, July 7, 2025, [https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint\\_FILED.pdf](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint_FILED.pdf); *NTPSA v. Noem I*, February 19, 2025, <https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-NTPSA-v.-Noem-Complaint.pdf>; NTPSA, “What’s The Most Urgent Update Right Now?,” <https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org>.

<sup>2</sup> JAMA, “Deporting immigrants may further shrink the health care workforce,” Lenore Azaroff, Steffie Woolhandler, Sharon Touw, et. al., April 3, 2025, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2832246>. 161,405 noncitizens working in health care were from nations qualifying for TPS.

<sup>3</sup> Stateline, “States scramble to shield hospitals from GOP Medicaid cuts,” Anna Claire Vollers, July 7, 2025, <https://stateline.org/2025/07/07/states-scramble-to-shield-hospitals-from-gop-medicaid-cuts>.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Temporary Protected Status,” <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>. There were 17 designated countries at the start of the Trump Administration: Afghanistan, Burma (Myanmar), Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras,

Immigrants with TPS can qualify for employment authorization, enabling them to work legally to support themselves and contribute meaningfully to their communities.<sup>5</sup> An estimated 570,000 TPS holders are in the labor force, contributing approximately \$21 billion annually to the economy and paying \$5.2 billion in taxes.<sup>6</sup>

Since the start of the second Trump administration, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has announced TPS terminations for eight countries — Afghanistan, Cameroon, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, Syria, and Venezuela — and ripped away protections from almost one million people.<sup>7</sup> Since January 2025, DHS has issued a steady stream of TPS terminations,<sup>8</sup> the first of which went into effect in May 2025.<sup>9</sup>

These arbitrary decisions to revoke TPS status are not based on improved conditions in those countries.<sup>10</sup> For example, in Haiti, unfathomable violence and instability await individuals forced to return.<sup>11</sup> As such, litigants have repeatedly challenged the terminations in court.<sup>12</sup> Although a

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Lebanon, Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Temporary Protected Status,”

<https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>.

<sup>6</sup> FWD.us, “Temporary Protected Status protects families while also boosting the U.S. economy,” March 21, 2025,

<https://www.fwd.us/news/temporary-protected-status-report-2025>.

<sup>7</sup> *NTPSA v. Noem II*, July 7, 2025, [https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint_FILED.pdf)

[Complaint\\_FILED.pdf](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint_FILED.pdf). 51,000 from Honduras, 7,200 from Nepal, 2,900 from Nicaragua; *NTPSA v. Noem I*,

February 19, 2025, [https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-NTPSA-v.-Noem-](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-NTPSA-v.-Noem-Complaint.pdf)

[Complaint.pdf](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-NTPSA-v.-Noem-Complaint.pdf). U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Secretary Noem Announces the Termination of Temporary Protected Status for Syria,” September 19, 2025,

<https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/news-releases/secretary-noem-announces-the-termination-of-temporary-protected-status-for-syria>. 350,000 from Venezuela; NTPSA, “What’s The Most Urgent Update Right Now?,”

<https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org>. 523,000 from Haiti, 11,700 from Afghanistan, 5,200 from Cameroon.

<sup>8</sup> The Trump administration issued terminations for: Venezuela on January 29 (effective April 7 for immigrants with 2023 designation), Afghanistan on May 12 (effective July 14), Cameroon on June 4 (effective August 4), Nepal on June 5 (effective August 5), Haiti on July 1 (effective September 2 but currently invalid due to a successful court challenge), and Honduras and Nicaragua on July 8 (effective September 8 but currently suspended while a legal challenge proceeds). See U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Temporary Protected Status,”

<https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>.

<sup>9</sup> Though the effective date for Venezuela TPS (2023 designation) termination was April 7, a district court judge ordered the department to continue TPS for Venezuelans on March 31, before it could take effect. In May 2025, the Supreme Court stayed the lower court’s order and allowed the termination to go into effect. The district court later ordered that TPS remain valid for certain Venezuelan TPS holders while litigation is pending. See

<https://www.uscis.gov/save/current-user-agencies/guidance/faqs-on-the-effect-of-changes-to-parole-and-temporary-protected-status-tps-for-save-agencies>; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Temporary Protected Status,”

<https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>.

<sup>10</sup> Senator Elizabeth Warren, “Warren Statement On Trump Cutting TPS Protections for Haitians,” February 21, 2025, <https://www.warren.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/warren-statement-on-trump-cutting-tps-protections-for-haitians>; Congress of the United States, “Letter from Elizabeth Warren, Ayanna Pressley, et. al. to Secretary Kristi Noem,” March 18, 2025, <https://pressley.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/2025-03-18-Haiti-TPS-Letter-to-DHS.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, “Haitian capital ‘paralysed and isolated’ by gang violence, Security Council hears,” July 2, 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165246>.

<sup>12</sup> *NTPSA v. Noem I*, February 19, 2025, <https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-NTPSA-v.-Noem-Complaint.pdf>; *NTPSA v. Noem II*, July 7, 2025, [https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint\\_FILED.pdf](https://www.nationaltpsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/NTPSA-II-Complaint_FILED.pdf).

recent challenge to maintain TPS protections for Haitians was successful,<sup>13</sup> the Supreme Court allowed Venezuela's TPS termination to remain in effect while a challenge proceeds.<sup>14</sup> Amid uncertainty about the outcome of DHS's attempted TPS revocations, the lives and employment status of thousands hang in the balance.

TPS terminations present especially severe consequences for the health care workforce. Immigrants make up between 32 percent and 40 percent of workers in home care settings,<sup>15</sup> 24 percent in residential care settings, and 21 percent in nursing facilities.<sup>16</sup> Immigrants from the countries with TPS terminations are especially likely to work in health care, with one study finding that 15 percent of noncitizen health care workers were from TPS nations,<sup>17</sup> while TPS holders make up just about 2.1 percent of the total immigrant population.<sup>18</sup> For example, hospitals have ranked in the top five employment industries for both Honduran and Haitian TPS beneficiaries,<sup>19</sup> and over a fifth of Haitians in the United States work in health care.<sup>20</sup> An estimated 5,000 TPS holders work in nursing homes in Massachusetts alone.<sup>21</sup>

Given the disproportionate representation of TPS holders in the health care sector, providers and their patients in communities across the country are beginning to feel the effects of TPS terminations. For example, an elder care complex in Virginia reported it would lose 65 staff members due to President Trump's TPS terminations, and a senior living facility in Florida reported 8 percent of its workforce was at risk.<sup>22</sup> The Massachusetts Senior Care Association estimates that 2,000 of its members' workforce will be threatened by the administration's TPS

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<sup>13</sup> Miami Herald, "Federal judge rules in favor of Haitians with TPS, restores February 2026 deadline," Jacqueline Charles and Jay Weaver, July 2, 2025, <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article309806790.html>.

<sup>14</sup> SCOTUS Blog, "Supreme Court allows Trump to end protected status for group of Venezuelan nationals," Amy Howe, May 19, 2025, <https://www.scotusblog.com/2025/05/supreme-court-allows-trump-to-end-protected-status-for-group-of-venezuelan-nationals>.

<sup>15</sup> KFF, "What Role Do Immigrants Play in the Direct Long-Term Care Workforce," Priya Chidambaram and Drishti Pillai, April 2, 2025, <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/what-role-do-immigrants-play-in-the-direct-long-term-care-workforce>. Immigrants made up 32% of workers in home care settings in 2023; Migration Policy Institute, "Immigrant Health-Care Workers in the United States," Jeanne Batalova, April 7, 2023, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/immigrant-health-care-workers-united-states-2021>. Immigrants made up almost 40% of home health aides in 2021.

<sup>16</sup> KFF, "What Role Do Immigrants Play in the Direct Long-Term Care Workforce," Priya Chidambaram and Drishti Pillai, April 2, 2025, <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/what-role-do-immigrants-play-in-the-direct-long-term-care-workforce>.

<sup>17</sup> JAMA, "Deporting immigrants may further shrink the health care workforce," Lenore Azaroff, Steffie Woolhandler, Sharon Touw, et. al., April 3, 2025, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2832246>. 1,064,147 noncitizens worked in health care, and among noncitizens, 161,405 were from nations qualifying for TPS.

<sup>18</sup> Migration Policy Institute, "Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States," Jeanne Batalova, March 12, 2025, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states>. 47.8 million immigrants residing in the U.S. as of 2023. As per Footnote 2, there are approximately 1 million TPS holders.

<sup>19</sup> Journal on Migration and Human Security, "A Statistical and Demographic Profile of the US Temporary Protected Status Populations from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti," Robert Warren, Donald Kerwin, August 2017, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/233150241700500302>.

<sup>20</sup> Center for Economic and Policy Research, "Haitian Americans: A Socioeconomic Snapshot," Algernon Austin, September 18, 2024, <https://cepr.net/publications/haitian-americans-a-socioeconomic-snapshot>.

<sup>21</sup> Boston Globe, "Trump's planned immigration purge threatens care for the state's elderly," Kay Lazar, January 27, 2025, <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2025/01/27/nation/donald-trump-orders-deportation-health-care-nursing>.

and humanitarian parole actions, while a post-acute care provider operating multiple Massachusetts locations has 96 workers on TPS whose employment is now in question.<sup>23</sup> They will be “very difficult, if not impossible, to replace,” explained the CEO of several nursing homes in Georgia set to lose eight employees with TPS.<sup>24</sup> These anecdotal reports will likely become even more common as more countries’ TPS statuses officially expire over the coming months.<sup>25</sup>

Removing TPS holders from the health care workforce comes at a time when demand for health care workers is at an all-time high. The demand for home health aides, personal care aides, and nursing assistants is expected to increase by 35 to 41 percent from 2022 to 2037<sup>26</sup> — as the number of U.S. adults aged 65 or older increases from 58 million in 2022 to a whopping 83 million by 2050.<sup>27</sup> Meanwhile, the health care sector is still recovering from pandemic-era vacancies. Nursing and residential facilities lost more than 400,000 employees during the pandemic,<sup>28</sup> and nearly 75 percent of nursing homes report that staffing has worsened since 2020.<sup>29</sup>

Americans will pay the price if the health care workforce crisis is worsened by President Trump’s TPS terminations. As research on nursing home staffing shows, fewer nurses mean more medication errors, more falls, more delayed diagnoses, and increased patient mortality.<sup>30</sup> Fewer nursing and home health professionals also have a ripple effect across the health care system, contributing to discharge backlogs in many other care settings — from post-acute rehabs

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<sup>22</sup> LeadingAge, “LeadingAge to Department of Homeland Security: A Swift Reversal of Course is Needed,” press release, May 2, 2025, <https://leadingage.org/leadingage-to-department-of-homeland-security-a-swift-reversal-of-course-is-needed>.

<sup>23</sup> Senator Elizabeth Warren staff notes re call with the Massachusetts Hospital Association, July 23, 2025 [on file with the Office of Senator Elizabeth Warren]; Senator Elizabeth Warren staff notes re call with Massachusetts Senior Care, July 15, 2025 [on file with the Office of Senator Elizabeth Warren].

<sup>24</sup> Associated Press, “Nursing homes struggle with Trump’s immigration crackdown,” Matt Sedensky, July 14, 2025, <https://apnews.com/article/immigration-nursing-homes-trump-elderly-6aa6a1d1e409859fb7e5c244ddb0c8f>.

<sup>25</sup> National Immigration Forum, “Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Fact Sheet,” August 14, 2025, <https://forumtogether.org/article/temporary-protected-status-fact-sheet/>.

<sup>26</sup> Health Resources & Services Administration, “Healthcare Workforce Projections,” <https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/workforce-projections>. Within the “Long-Term Care” workforce projections, “Home Health Aides” have a projected 35% increase in total demand, “Personal Care Aides” have a projected 38% increase, and “Nursing Assistants” have a projected 41% increase.

<sup>27</sup> LeadingAge, “Letter from President and CEO Katie Smith Sloan to Secretary Kristi Noem,” April 30, 2025, <https://leadingage.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/LeadingAge-to-DHS-re-TPS-and-Parole-4.30.25.pdf>.

<sup>28</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics survey (National),” <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/CES6562300001>. January 2020 had 3,380,000 employees, and January 2022 had 2,959,700.

<sup>29</sup> Center for Medicare Advocacy, “Special Report: What Can and Must Be Done About the Staffing Shortage in Nursing Homes,” <https://medicareadvocacy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Report-Staffing-Shortages-in-Nursing-Homes-07.2021.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Letter from University of Pennsylvania Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics Executive Director Doctor Rachel Werner and Director of Research Doctor Norma Coe to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren, July 8, 2024, [https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter\\_from\\_researchers\\_to\\_sen\\_warren\\_070824.pdf](https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter_from_researchers_to_sen_warren_070824.pdf); Offices of U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren, Bernard Sanders, and Richard Blumenthal, “Residents at Risk: Quality of Care Problems in Understaffed Nursing Homes and the Need for a New Federal Nursing Home Staffing Standards,” November 2023, <https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Nursing%20Home%20Report%20110823.pdf>.

to hospitals.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, “[r]educing the supply of long-term care workers amid increasing demand will . . . drive up the cost of services as facilities compete for those who remain.”<sup>32</sup> One study estimated that each instance of staff turnover in the nursing home industry costs at least \$2,500.<sup>33</sup> Health care professionals who lose their coworkers on TPS will face higher caseloads and faster burnout.<sup>34</sup> TPS terminations will also sever relationships between patients and caregivers on TPS,<sup>35</sup> many of whom have lived and worked in the United States for more than 20 years.<sup>36</sup> In short, by eliminating TPS holders from the health care workforce, patients and health care workers will suffer while health care costs increase.

The TPS terminations, together with the massive cuts to Medicaid from President Trump’s *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* (OBBBA), will combine to create a perfect storm for Americans’ health care. While the termination of TPS will remove thousands of health care workers from the workforce, the OBBBA will make deep cuts to Medicaid, force hospital and nursing home closures, and trigger health care workforce layoffs.<sup>37</sup> These cuts may force states to “scale back services that help older people remain in their homes,” only further intensifying staffing needs at nursing homes.<sup>38</sup> As a result, American families desperately in need of care will face an increased financial burden.

While the Trump administration claims it wants to “Make America Healthy Again,”<sup>39</sup> its TPS terminations will do the opposite — further hollowing out an already depleted health care workforce amidst vast cuts to Medicaid that will force millions of Americans to lose their health

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<sup>31</sup> Massachusetts Health & Hospital Association, “A Clogged System: Keeping Patients Moving Through their Care Journey,” June 2023, <https://www.mhalink.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ACloggedSystemMHAReport-1.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> Politico, “‘They’re the backbone’: Trump’s targeting of legal immigrants threatens health sector,” Alice Miranda Ollstein, May 31, 2025, <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/05/31/they-are-the-backbone-trumps-targeting-of-legal-immigrants-threatens-health-sector-00377579>.

<sup>33</sup> Center for Medicare Advocacy, “Special Report: What Can and Must Be Done About the Staffing Shortage in Nursing Homes,” <https://medicareadvocacy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Report-Staffing-Shortages-in-Nursing-Homes-07.2021.pdf>, citing Dorie Seavey, “The Cost of Frontline Turnover in Long-Term Care” (Oct. 2004), A Better Jobs Better Care Practice & Policy Report, [https://www.leadingage.org/sites/default/files/Cost\\_Frontline\\_Turnover.pdf](https://www.leadingage.org/sites/default/files/Cost_Frontline_Turnover.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> National Library of Medicine, “Nursing Shortage,” Lisa Haddad, Pavan Annamaraju, and Tammy Toney-Butler, February 13, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK493175>.

<sup>35</sup> PubMed, “Loneliness in Homebound Older Adults: Integrative Literature Review,” Francesca Ezeokonkwo, Kathleen Sekula, and Laurie Theeke, August 1, 2021, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34309447/>; Alliance Homecare, “The Essential Role of Companionship in Elderly Care,” December 22, 2020, <https://www.alliancehomecare.com/blog/importance-of-companionship-for-the-elderly>.

<sup>36</sup> American Immigration Council, “Spotlight on the Economic Contributions of TPS Holders,” Karen Aho, October 23, 2023, <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/blog/economic-contributions-tps-holders>.

<sup>37</sup> The American Prospect, “GOP Wrecking Ball Slams Through Medical System,” Whitney Curry Wimbish, July 15, 2025, <https://prospect.org/health/2025-07-15-gop-wrecking-ball-slams-through-medical-system>; AHCA/NCAL, “New Survey Highlights Devastating Impact of Medicaid Requirements on Nursing Homes,” June 9, 2025, <https://www.ahcancal.org/News-and-Communications/Press-Releases/Pages/New-Survey-Highlights-Devastating-Impact-of-Medicaid-Reductions-on-Nursing-Homes.aspx>.

<sup>38</sup> LAW360 Healthcare Authority, “Medicaid Cuts to Raise Staffing pressure on Nursing Homes,” Hannah Albarazi, July 22, 2025, <https://www.law360.com/healthcare-authority/articles/2367310>.

<sup>39</sup> Executive Order 14212, Establishing the President’s Make America Healthy Again Commission, February 13, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/establishing-the-presidents-make-america-healthy-again-commission>.

insurance. We urge DHS to reverse these terminations and redesignate TPS for these seven countries, and request that you respond to the following questions by October 13, 2025:

1. What do you anticipate will be the impact of TPS terminations on the health care workforce?
2. Have any of your agencies assessed the potential impact of TPS terminations on the U.S. labor force in general, or the health care workforce in particular?
  - a. If not, will any of your agencies work to quantify this impact?
3. Have any of your agencies assessed the impact of TPS terminations, and mass deportations as a whole, on Americans' access to healthcare?
  - a. If not, will any of your agencies work to quantify this impact?

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Warren  
United States Senator



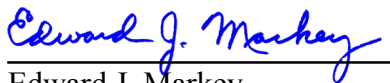
Diana DeGette  
Member of Congress



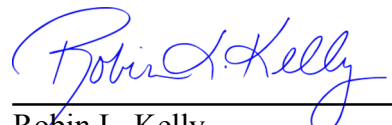
Chris Van Hollen  
United States Senator



Deborah K. Ross  
Member of Congress



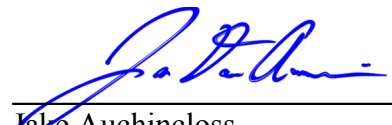
Edward J. Markey  
United States Senator



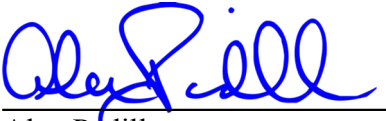
Robin L. Kelly  
Member of Congress



Amy Klobuchar  
United States Senator



Jake Auchincloss  
Member of Congress



Alex Padilla  
United States Senator



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez  
Member of Congress



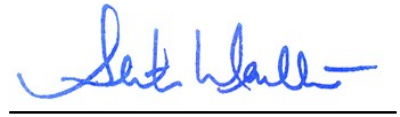
Tammy Duckworth  
United States Senator



Grace Meng  
Member of Congress



Bernard Sanders  
United States Senator



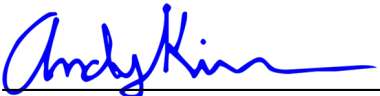
Seth Moulton  
Member of Congress



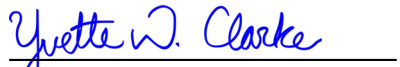
Kirsten Gillibrand  
United States Senator



Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Member of Congress



Andy Kim  
United States Senator




Yvette D. Clarke  
Member of Congress



Tina Smith  
United States Senator



Delia C. Ramirez  
Member of Congress



Mark R. Warner  
United States Senator



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



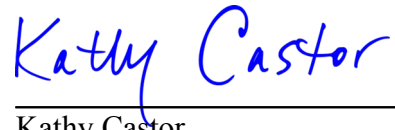
Cory A. Booker  
United States Senator



Debbie Wasserman Schultz  
Member of Congress



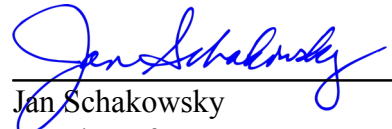
Adam B. Schiff  
United States Senator



Kathy Castor  
Member of Congress



André Carson  
Member of Congress



Jan Schakowsky  
Member of Congress



Dan Goldman  
Member of Congress



Brittany Petersen  
Member of Congress



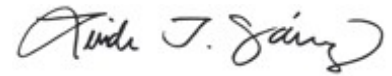
Lori Trahan  
Member of Congress



Frederica S. Wilson  
Member of Congress



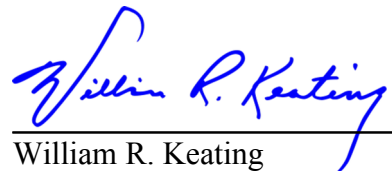
Madeleine Dean  
Member of Congress



Linda T. Sánchez  
Member of Congress

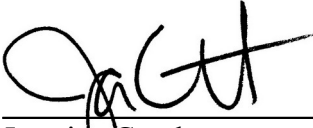


Greg Casar  
Member of Congress



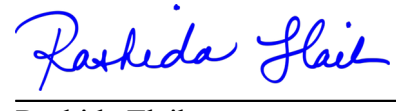
William R. Keating  
Member of Congress





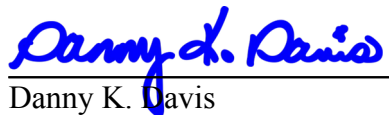
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Jasmine Crockett  
Member of Congress



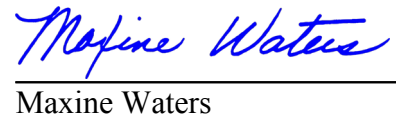
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Rashida Tlaib  
Member of Congress




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Danny K. Davis  
Member of Congress



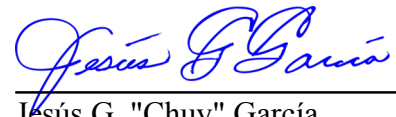
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Maxine Waters  
Member of Congress




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Summer L. Lee  
Member of Congress



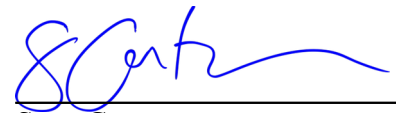
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Jesús G. "Chuy" García  
Member of Congress



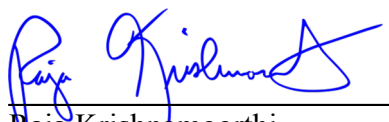
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Kevin Mullin  
Member of Congress



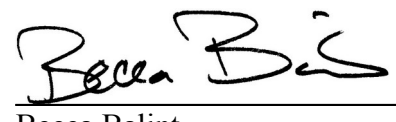
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Sean Casten  
Member of Congress



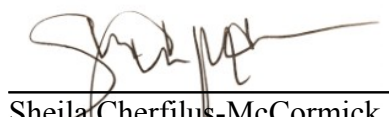
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Raja Krishnamoorthi  
Member of Congress



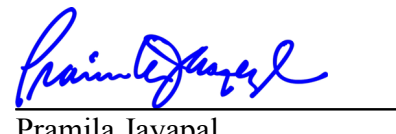
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Becca Balint  
Member of Congress



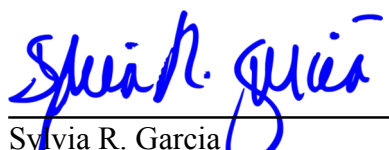
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Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick  
Member of Congress




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Pramila Jayapal  
Member of Congress



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Sylvia R. Garcia  
Member of Congress



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Maxine Dexter  
Member of Congress



Shri Thanedar  
Member of Congress



Sarah McBride  
Member of Congress



Darren Soto  
Member of Congress



Jerrold Nadler  
Member of Congress



Veronica Escobar  
Member of Congress



Richard E. Neal  
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern  
Member of Congress



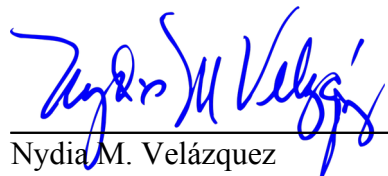
Jared Moskowitz  
Member of Congress



Juan Vargas  
Member of Congress



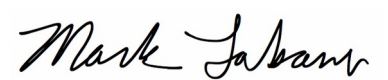
Stephen F. Lynch  
Member of Congress



Nydia M. Velázquez  
Member of Congress



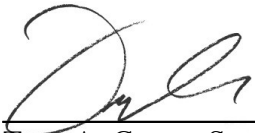
Bonnie Watson Coleman  
Member of Congress




Mark Takano  
Member of Congress



Dwight Evans  
Member of Congress



Troy A. Carter, Sr.  
Member of Congress



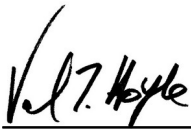
Julia Brownley  
Member of Congress



Ro Khanna  
Member of Congress



Ted W. Lieu  
Member of Congress



Val Hoyle  
Member of Congress



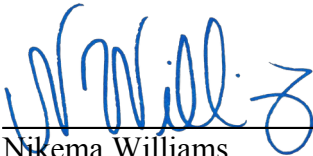
Paul D. Tonko  
Member of Congress



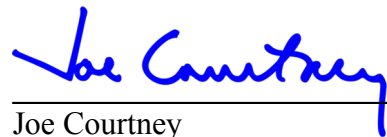
Emanuel Cleaver, II  
Member of Congress



Lateefah Simon  
Member of Congress



Nikema Williams  
Member of Congress



Joe Courtney  
Member of Congress



Ritchie Torres  
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán  
Member of Congress



Eric Swalwell  
Member of Congress



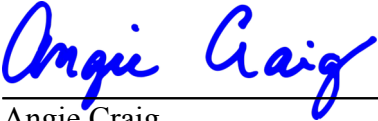
Greg Landsman  
Member of Congress



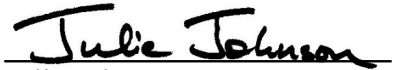
Steve Cohen  
Member of Congress



Ami Bera, M.D.  
Member of Congress



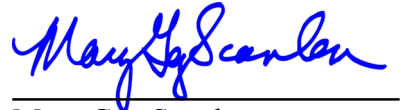
Angie Craig  
Member of Congress



Julie Johnson  
Member of Congress



Thomas R. Suozzi  
Member of Congress



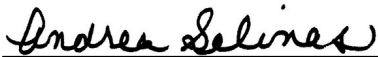
Mary Gay Scanlon  
Member of Congress



LaMonica McIver  
Member of Congress



Doris Matsui  
Member of Congress



Andrea Salinas  
Member of Congress



Laura Friedman  
Member of Congress



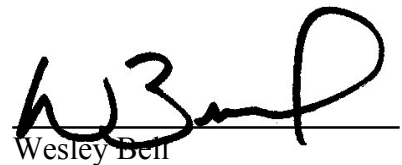
J. Luis Correa  
Member of Congress



Jason Crow  
Member of Congress



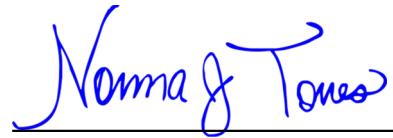
Kelly Morrison  
Member of Congress



Wesley Bell  
Member of Congress



Eric Sorensen  
Member of Congress



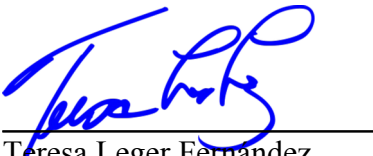
Norma J. Torres  
Member of Congress



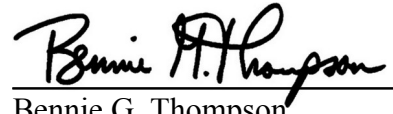
Mark DeSaulnier  
Member of Congress



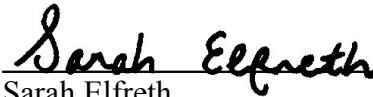
Donald S. Beyer Jr.  
Member of Congress



Teresa Leger Fernandez  
Member of Congress



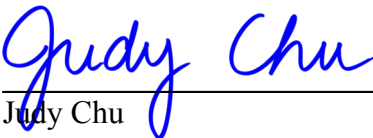
Bennie G. Thompson  
Member of Congress



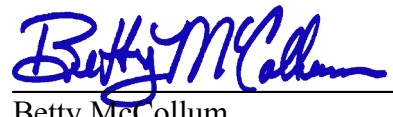
Sarah Elfreth  
Member of Congress



Joaquin Castro  
Member of Congress



Judy Chu  
Member of Congress



Betty McCollum  
Member of Congress



Herbert C. Conaway, Jr.  
Member of Congress



Mike Quigley  
Member of Congress



Bradley Scott Schneider  
Member of Congress



George Latimer  
Member of Congress



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Lizzie Fletcher  
Member of Congress