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Accessible Version

June 17, 2026

Congressional Requesters

Federal Agency Workforce Changes: Update for July 2025 to January 2026

Over the course of 2025, federal agencies took steps to reduce the size of their workforces in response to presidential directives.¹ These steps included offering incentives for employees to voluntarily resign or retire, implementing reductions in force (RIF), terminating employees in probationary or trial periods, and restricting hiring for most positions.

You asked us to provide updates with quarterly data on workforce changes at Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agencies and information on the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) efforts to collect and publish agency human capital data.² This correspondence builds on our February 2026 report,³ and

- provides information on workforce changes at CFO Act agencies across all of 2025, including more detailed information on the number and characteristics of employees who were hired by, or separated from, each agency during the second half of the year; and
- describes OPM's continued efforts to update how it makes federal workforce data available.

To address the first objective, we used two sources of data:

- First, in December 2025 and February 2026, we sent data collection spreadsheets to the CFO Act agencies requesting relevant data on their workforces and personnel actions taken during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2025 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2026.⁴ We leveraged data we previously reported on changes during the first half of 2025, and requested data from June 29, 2025, to January 10, 2026, as these dates aligned with relevant federal pay periods, which agencies use to structure their collection of workforce data. They also included the periods when nearly all employees who took a

¹See, for example, Exec. Order No. 14210, *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9669 (Feb. 14, 2025).

²The 24 CFO Act agencies are the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and Veterans Affairs, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Office of Personnel Management, the Small Business Administration, the Social Security Administration, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. 31 U.S.C. § 901(b).

³GAO, *Federal Agency Workforce Changes: Update for January to June 2025*, [GAO-26-108719](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 24, 2026).

⁴This data collection only requested information on agency civilian employees and did not include federal contractors.

deferred resignation offer during 2025 separated from their agencies. The Small Business Administration and U.S. Agency for International Development did not provide data in response to these requests. We assessed the reliability of these data for our reporting purposes by (1) reviewing information agencies provided on the policies and procedures in place to ensure the reliability of data they reported, and (2) performing electronic testing of data that agencies submitted to identify missing or potentially incorrect values. Where we identified potential errors, we notified the relevant agencies and asked them to clarify or make corrections. We determined the data agencies provided to us were sufficiently reliable for our reporting purposes.

- Next, to provide a point of comparison to the size of the workforce prior to the start of our data collection and the issuance of directives to reduce its size, we used data from OPM's Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) database to determine the size of the total civilian workforce at each agency at the end of December 2024.⁵ We downloaded these data from OPM's Federal Workforce Data (FWD) website, which the agency launched in January 2026 while our work was ongoing.⁶ We determined these data were sufficiently reliable for our reporting purposes.

To address the second objective, we interviewed OPM staff in March 2026 about their continued efforts to develop the FWD website. The data reported in this product and those available through OPM's website may not match exactly due to differences in the specific time periods covered by the data collected, when the data were collected, and the means used to collect the data, among other potential factors.

We conducted our work from June 2025 to June 2026 in accordance with all sections of GAO's Quality Assurance Framework that are relevant to our objectives. The framework requires that we plan and perform the engagement to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to meet our stated objectives and to discuss any limitations in our work. We believe that the information and data obtained, and the analysis conducted, provide a reasonable basis for any findings and conclusions in this product.

Background

As we reported in February 2026, in the first half of 2025, the President issued several memorandums and executive orders directing federal agencies to reduce the size of their workforces and restrict hiring.⁷ OPM also issued guidance with more detailed instructions for how agencies should reduce the size of their workforces. These directives and OPM guidance

- placed restrictions on the hiring of civilian employees, but allowed exemptions to hire certain new staff, including for positions related to immigration enforcement, national security, and public safety, seasonal positions, or where limiting hiring would conflict with applicable law;⁸

⁵EHRI is OPM's primary warehouse for data about federal employees that it collects from agencies.

⁶See <https://data.opm.gov/explore-data/data/data-downloads>, last accessed April 9, 2026.

⁷GAO-26-108719.

⁸See, for example, Presidential Memorandum, *Hiring Freeze*, 90 Fed. Reg. 8247 (Jan. 28, 2025).

- established a government-wide deferred resignation program (DRP) that allowed federal employees who agreed to resign or retire by September 30, 2025, to be placed on administrative leave while retaining their salary and benefits in the interim;⁹
- required that agencies identify employees in a probationary or trial period that they determined should not be retained;¹⁰ and
- ordered agencies to prepare for RIFs.¹¹

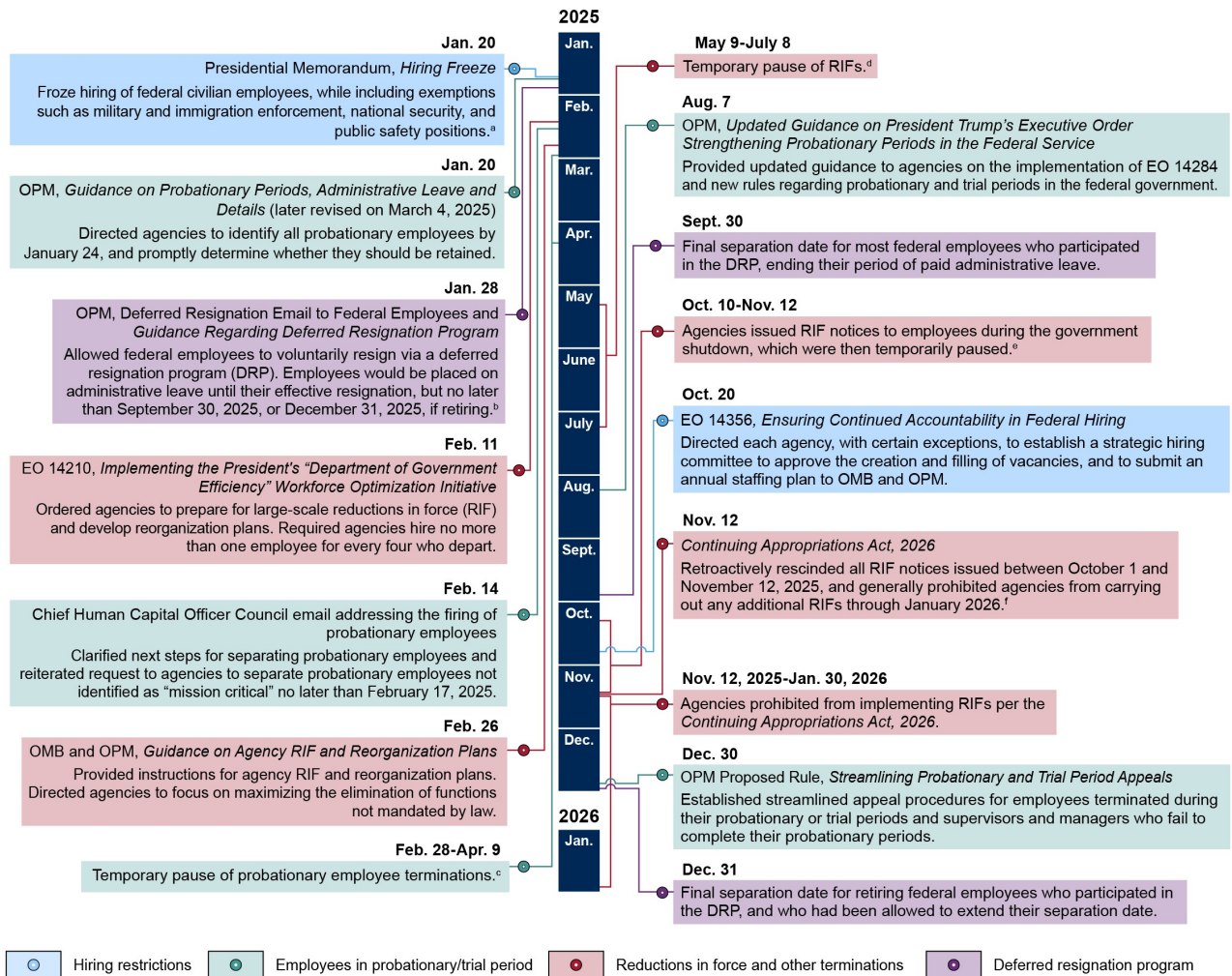
Figure 1 provides information on when relevant directives and guidance were issued, and their purpose. It also includes information on additional directives related to the management of probationary periods and hiring that were issued in the second half of 2025, as well as developments in the implementation of deferred resignations and RIFs. The figure also notes when litigation or congressional action paused the implementation of certain workforce reduction-related activities.

⁹Under the government-wide DRP, with certain exceptions, if an employee was scheduled to retire between October 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025, they could request to extend their resignation date to match their retirement date. See Office of Personnel Management, *Guidance Regarding Deferred Resignation Program* (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 28, 2025), and *Frequently Asked Questions*, <https://www.opm.gov/about-us/fork/faq/>, last accessed March 9, 2026.

¹⁰See, for example, Exec. Order No. 14284, *Strengthening Probationary Periods in the Federal Service*, 90 Fed. Reg. 17729 (Apr. 29, 2025). Employees in a probationary or trial period are those who have not yet completed the service requirements necessary to finalize their appointments, either after being newly hired, or appointed as a supervisor or manager (generally 1 or 2 years, depending on the position).

¹¹See, for example, Exec. Order No. 14210, *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9669 (Feb. 14, 2025). A RIF is the federal government process for eliminating positions due to agency reorganization, reduced funding, or reduced workload.

Figure 1: Timeline of Selected Directives, Government-wide Guidance, and Related Actions on Federal Workforce Changes, January 2025–January 2026



Source: GAO review of selected Presidential memorandums, Executive Orders (EO), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) guidance, and relevant statutes, court filings, and opinions. | GAO-26-108583

^aAt the time of the issuance of this report, the hiring freeze had been extended indefinitely.

^bSome agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Housing and Urban Development, and others, also offered agency-specific DRPs.

^cTwo federal district courts issued orders temporarily pausing the termination of probationary employees and required their reinstatement at approximately 20 agencies. See *State of Maryland v. United States Department of Agriculture* (D. Md) 1:25-CV-00748; and *American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO v. United States Office of Personnel Management* (N.D. Cal.) 3:25-cv-01780. These orders were stayed, respectively, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. In September 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit found that the states lacked standing in *State of Maryland v. United States Department of Agriculture* and the district court subsequently dismissed the lawsuit. Also in September, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California issued an order in the *American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO v. United States Office of Personnel Management* (OPM) case that OPM lacked the authority to direct other agencies to terminate their probationary employees and violated the Administrative Procedure Act. The government subsequently filed a notice of appeal, which is ongoing.

^dA federal district court issued an order temporarily pausing large-scale reductions in force at approximately 20 agencies. See *American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO v. Trump* (N. D. Cal.) 3:25-cv-03698. This order was subsequently stayed by the U.S. Supreme Court. In September 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California granted in part and denied in part the administration's motion to dismiss the lawsuit. The case is ongoing.

⁹On October 15, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California issued a temporary restraining order (later supplemented by a preliminary injunction on October 28) that paused the implementation of RIFs initiated in October 2025. The government subsequently filed a notice of appeal. See American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO v. United States Office of Management and Budget (N. D. Cal.) 3:25-cv-08302; Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 in Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026, Pub. L. No. 119-37, § 120, 139. Stat. 495, 500-501.

[†]The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026, generally prohibited federal funds from being used to initiate, notice, or carry out RIFs from November 12, 2025, through January 30, 2026. It also invalidated RIF actions and notices issued between October 1 and November 12, 2025. Pub. L. No. 119-37, § 120, 139. Stat. 495, 500-501.

Staffing Declined at All Major Federal Agencies in 2025

Data reported by 22 CFO Act agencies that provided requested data for all of 2025 showed that all of them had fewer staff at the beginning of 2026 than at the end of 2024. Over the course of the year, the total workforce across these agencies declined by nearly 256,000 employees—or over 11 percent. This decline represented the net result of about 378,000 employee departures, 127,000 hires, and employees shifting between active and nonpay status.¹²

While the relative size of these declines varied across agencies—from about 1 percent at the Department of Homeland Security to over 45 percent at the Department of Education—18 of the 22 agencies had declines greater than 10 percent. Table 1 shows the change in the size of the workforce at each agency from the end of December 2024 to early January 2026, when our data collection period ended.

Table 1: Changes in the Size of the Reported Total Civilian Workforce at Chief Financial Officers Act Agencies

Agency	Size of Total Workforce December 2024	Size of Total Workforce June 2025	Size of Total Workforce January 2026	Percentage Change, Dec. 2024–Jan. 2026
Department of Agriculture	91,047	93,418	74,956	-17.7
Department of Commerce	48,804	42,959	41,606	-14.7
Department of Defense	778,188	755,503	695,248	-10.7
Department of Education	4,273	3,642	2,326	-45.6
Department of Energy	17,607	15,571	12,431	-29.4
Department of Health and Human Services	93,035	85,621	74,795	-19.6
Department of Homeland Security	231,337	231,066	229,342	-0.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	8,090	7,859	5,625	-30.5
Department of the Interior	64,082	67,925	54,515	-14.9
Department of Justice	117,379	115,217	107,066	-8.8
Department of Labor	14,504	13,883	11,155	-23.1
Department of State	31,648	30,435	27,403	-13.4
Department of Transportation	57,462	56,868	53,107	-7.6

¹²Employees are placed in nonpay status when on (1) leave without pay, which is a temporary absence generally requested by the employee; (2) furlough, a nondisciplinary action caused by a lack of funds or work; or (3) suspension, a disciplinary action. Seasonal employees, who work certain periods of the year, may also move between pay and nonpay status. We asked agencies to provide the total number of employees in pay status at a given time.

Agency	Size of Total Workforce December 2024	Size of Total Workforce June 2025	Size of Total Workforce January 2026	Percentage Change, Dec. 2024–Jan. 2026
Department of the Treasury	117,063	112,234	86,461	-26.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	480,075	462,609	445,256	-7.3
Environmental Protection Agency	16,990	15,505	12,956	-23.7
General Services Administration	13,391	12,819	8,467	-36.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	17,999	17,996	14,267	-20.7
National Science Foundation	1,719	1,562	1,161	-32.5
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2,903	2,781	2,477	-14.7
Office of Personnel Management	3,037	2,827	2,006	-33.9
Social Security Administration	57,952	52,852	49,988	-13.7
Total	2,268,585	2,201,152	2,012,614	-11.3

Source: Data for the end of December 2024 are from the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) Enterprise Human Resources Integration database and was downloaded from OPM's Federal Workforce Data website. Data for June 2025 and January 2026 reflect the number of employees agencies reported to us as being in pay status as of June 28, 2025, and January 10, 2026. The Small Business Administration and U.S. Agency for International Development did not provide requested data. | GAO-26-108583

Although the Small Business Administration (SBA) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) did not provide data in response to our requests, data available through OPM's FWD website showed that both agencies also had substantial declines in the size of their workforces during 2025. The size of SBA's workforce decreased from 8,611 at the end of December 2024 to 5,418 in January 2026 (a decline of 37 percent), while the size of USAID's workforce declined from 4,895 to 258 (a decline of 95 percent) over the same period.

Declines in the size of agency workforces were driven by the fact that the number of employees who separated from their agencies generally far exceeded the number that agencies hired over the course of 2025.¹³ As noted above, across all 22 agencies that provided data to us, nearly 378,000 employees separated from their agencies during the year, with about 65 percent of those separations coming in the second half of 2025 as employees who had taken a deferred resignation offer departed their agencies. By contrast, agencies reported that they hired a total of about 127,000 employees, including temporary employees, during the year.¹⁴

Table 2 provides data on the number of hires and separations at each of the 22 agencies over the course of 2025, and the relative size of those changes as a percentage of the agency's average headcount during the year.

¹³Separations end an individual's employment with a federal agency. They may be voluntary, such as when an employee resigns or accepts an early retirement incentive, or involuntary, such as when employment ends due to performance or conduct issues, or a reduction in force.

¹⁴In some instances during this period, employees were rehired by their agencies after being separated. However, with the data available at the time of our analysis, we were unable to determine how many of the total employees hired were rehires.

Table 2: Separations and Hires at Chief Financial Officers Act Agencies, January 2025–January 2026

Agency	Separations (including temporary employees)	Separations as a Percent of Workforce	Hires (including temporary employees)	Hires as a Percent of Workforce	Average Size of Workforce (Dec. 2024–Jan. 2026)
Department of Agriculture	26,160	31.5	6,203	7.5	83,002
Department of Commerce	10,591	23.4	3,698	8.2	45,205
Department of Defense	116,089	15.8	32,330	4.4	736,718
Department of Education	2,322	70.4	239	7.2	3,300
Department of Energy	5,038	33.5	512	3.4	15,019
Department of Health and Human Services	21,438	25.5	2,884	3.4	83,915
Department of Homeland Security	27,934	12.1	25,728	11.2	230,340
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2,997	43.7	217	3.2	6,858
Department of the Interior	17,432	29.4	9,136	15.4	59,298
Department of Justice	16,334	14.6	5,252	4.7	112,222
Department of Labor	3,679	28.7	285	2.2	12,830
Department of State	6,724	22.8	2,639	8.9	29,526
Department of Transportation	8,812	15.9	4,097	7.4	55,284
Department of the Treasury	31,180	30.6	3,939	3.9	101,762
Department of Veterans Affairs	56,148	12.1	28,732	6.2	462,666
Environmental Protection Agency	4,463	29.8	429	2.9	14,973
General Services Administration	5,180	47.4	232	2.1	10,929
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,646	28.8	412	2.6	16,133
National Science Foundation	621	43.1	41	2.8	1,440
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	522	19.4	69	2.6	2,690
Office of Personnel Management	1,266	50.2	195	7.7	2,522
Social Security Administration	8,146	15.1	91	0.2	53,970
Total	377,722	17.6	127,360	5.9	2,140,602

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by 22 Chief Financial Officers Act agencies. The Small Business Administration and U.S. Agency for International Development did not provide requested data. | GAO-26-108583.

Note: Temporary employees are those hired by agencies to fill short-term positions not expected to last longer than 1 year. Separations reflect the number of employees who retired or resigned, were terminated or removed from their positions, were separated through a reduction in force, who transferred to another agency, or who died. Separations and hires as a percentage of each agency’s workforce were calculated using the average of total staff on December 31, 2024, taken from the Office of Personnel Management’s Enterprise Human Resources Integration database and downloaded from the Federal Workforce Data website, and January 10, 2026, which was provided by each agency. Because the overall size of the workforce varied over that time, we accounted for this by taking the average of the workforce at the beginning and end of that period.

Of the nearly 378,000 employees who separated from the 22 CFO Act agencies over the course of 2025, a substantial majority (83 percent) retired or resigned, including about 129,000 who separated after taking a deferred resignation offer.¹⁵ Another 14 percent were terminated or removed from their positions. Of these, agencies reported that almost 6,700 employees (or about 2 percent) had been terminated during a probationary or trial period. Lastly, another 2 percent were separated through a RIF during the year, with nearly all those separations coming from the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and State.

See table 3 for more detailed information on the various ways in which CFO Act agency employees separated from their agencies during 2025.

Table 3: Number and Percent of Chief Financial Officers Act Agency Employees Who Left Agency Employment by Type of Separation, January 2025–January 2026

Type of Separation	Total Across 22 Agencies	Percent of Total Separations
Other retirements/resignations ^a	172,527	45.7
Deferred resignation program recipients who separated ^b	128,589	34.0
Employees who took early retirement due to an agency reduction in force (RIF) or reorganization ^c	10,243	2.7
Employees who resigned or retired in lieu of involuntary action or separation, such as demotion or termination	2,235	0.6
Other terminations/removals, including for unacceptable performance or conduct or the expiration of a temporary appointment	39,848	10.5
Employees terminated during probationary or trial period ^d	6,697	1.8
Employees separated through a RIF	6,331	1.7
All other separations, including when an employee died or transferred to another agency	11,252	3.0
Total Separations	377,722	100

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by 22 Chief Financial Officers Act agencies. The Small Business Administration and U.S. Agency for International Development did not provide requested data. | GAO-26-108583

^aThis includes mandatory retirements, retirements due to disability, voluntary retirements unrelated to RIFs or reorganizations, employees moving to full retirement status, resignations, or when an employee is entering duty with the uniformed services and has provided notice they do not intend to return to an agency.

^bThis includes separations under the government-wide deferred resignation program (DRP) announced on January 28, 2025, as well as agency-specific DRPs.

^cA RIF is the federal government process for eliminating positions due to agency reorganization, reduced funding, or reduced workload.

^dEmployees in a probationary or trial period are those who have not yet completed the service requirements necessary to finalize their appointments, either after being newly hired, or appointed as a supervisor or manager. With the data available, we are unable to distinguish the number of newly hired employees who were terminated during their probationary or trial period from those terminated after initially being appointed as a supervisor or manager.

Note: The categories above are mutually exclusive, and separated employees were included in only one of the categories.

¹⁵Agencies use their human capital information systems to maintain data on agency personnel and any changes that are made to their employment, such as when an employee is terminated or retires. When an action is taken, agencies document it using Nature of Action (NOA) codes, which are standardized across the government. For example, NOA code 356 is used if someone is terminated due to a reduction in force, while NOA code 385 is used when an employee is terminated during a probationary or trial period. To track the separation of employees who received deferred resignation, agencies were also directed to include an additional Legal Authority Code indicating when an employee separated under the government-wide or an agency DRP.

In February 2026, we reported that these agencies had approved about 144,000 employees for deferred resignations in the first half of 2025.¹⁶ As noted in the table above, agencies reported that, ultimately, about 129,000 employees separated under a DRP during 2025. According to information from agencies, some employees who had initially been approved for a DRP ultimately did not separate under the program because they decided to rescind their application, the agency subsequently canceled their approval to avoid critical staff vacancies, or the agency later determined the employee was ineligible. Agencies also reported that in some cases employees ultimately separated under a different authority, such as a voluntary early retirement program.

The enclosures to this report provide information for each of the 22 CFO Act agencies that provided requested data for all of 2025. This information includes more detailed data on the size of each agency's workforce at points throughout 2025, as well as data on hires and separations that occurred during the second half of 2025. Detailed data on hires and separations from the first half of 2025 can be found in our February 2026 report.

OPM Has Continued to Add Data and Features to Its Workforce Data Reporting Website

In January 2026, OPM launched a new website to make data on the federal workforce publicly available.¹⁷ Since the Federal Workforce Data (FWD) website was launched, OPM has updated it each month with new data and has added a tool that allows users to generate customized tables using data available through the site.

As we reported in February 2026, OPM has broad responsibilities for collecting, maintaining, and reporting human capital data from across the federal government.¹⁸ Federal agencies are required to regularly submit human resources and payroll data files to OPM, which OPM integrates into its Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) database. It includes information on characteristics of the federal workforce, as well as personnel actions (e.g., hires, separations, etc.) that agencies have taken.

For the purposes of reporting data through the FWD website, OPM has updated the process by which it collects data from agencies. According to information from OPM, agencies are required to send their data files to them by the fifth business day after the end of a month. OPM receives these files and works with agencies to address any issues it identifies through its data quality checks. OPM then processes the data, structures it for reporting, and makes it available through the FWD website early the following month.

While OPM has emphasized the importance of making these data available in a timely way, the website also highlights other dimensions of data quality, including completeness and accuracy. To support transparency and the disclosure of any data quality issues, the FWD website includes a "Data Quality" page with information on the results of quality checks for each data release. With this information users could identify potential issues with specific data by agency.

¹⁶[GAO-26-108719](#).

¹⁷<https://data.opm.gov>.

¹⁸[GAO-26-108719](#).

In addition, it includes a “Missing Files” report with information on data that have not yet been submitted, helping users understand where data may be incomplete.

As we also noted in February 2026, the design of the FWD website allows users to access data in various ways. For example, it offers interactive graphics that allow users to sort and filter data by agency and time period on a range of topics, including changes in the size and composition of the federal workforce. For those with the ability to work with detailed data files, it also allows users to download datasets from OPM’s EHRI database. In addition, in May 2026, OPM added a Table Builder feature that allows users to create customized tables using any of the metrics available through the website.¹⁹

We provided a draft of this report to the 24 CFO Act agencies for review and comment. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Office of Personnel Management provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate. Eighteen agencies informed us they had no comments: the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, and the Treasury, the Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, and Social Security Administration. The Department of Veterans Affairs, Small Business Administration, and U.S. Agency for International Development did not provide responses.

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We are sending copies of this product to the appropriate congressional committees, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the heads of the other 23 CFO Act agencies, and other interested parties. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions concerning this product please contact me at LockeD@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Media Relations may be found on the last page of this report. In addition, Shea Bader (Assistant Director), Adam Miles (Analyst-in-Charge), Madeline Barch, Mike Bechetti, Krista Loose, and Mercedes Wilson-Barthes made key contributions to this report.

//SIGNED//

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Director
Strategic Issues

Enclosures – 22

¹⁹<https://data.opm.gov/explore-data/data/table-builder>, last accessed May 6, 2026.

List of Requesters

The Honorable Gary C. Peters
Ranking Member
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
United States Senate

The Honorable Chris Van Hollen
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Robert Garcia
Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
House of Representatives

The Honorable Steny H. Hoyer
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

The Honorable Angela Alsobrooks
United States Senate

The Honorable Richard Blumenthal
United States Senate

The Honorable Tim Kaine
United States Senate

The Honorable Patty Murray
United States Senate

The Honorable Alex Padilla
United States Senate

The Honorable Bernard Sanders
United States Senate

The Honorable Brian Schatz
United States Senate

The Honorable Mark Warner
United States Senate

The Honorable Yassamin Ansari
House of Representatives

The Honorable Wesley Bell
House of Representatives

The Honorable Donald S. Beyer, Jr.
House of Representatives

The Honorable Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.
House of Representatives

The Honorable Shontel M. Brown
House of Representatives

The Honorable Greg Casar
House of Representatives

The Honorable Jasmine Crockett
House of Representatives

The Honorable Sarah Elfreth
House of Representatives

The Honorable Maxwell Alejandro Frost
House of Representatives

The Honorable Glenn Ivey
House of Representatives

The Honorable Ro Khanna
House of Representatives

The Honorable Raja Krishnamoorthi
House of Representatives

The Honorable Summer L. Lee
House of Representatives

The Honorable Stephen F. Lynch
House of Representatives

The Honorable April McClain Delaney
House of Representatives

The Honorable Jennifer L. McClellan
House of Representatives

The Honorable Kweisi Mfume
House of Representatives

The Honorable Dave Min
House of Representatives

The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton
House of Representatives

The Honorable Emily Randall
House of Representatives

The Honorable Jamie Raskin
House of Representatives

The Honorable Lateefah Simon
House of Representatives

The Honorable Melanie A. Stansbury
House of Representatives

The Honorable Suhas Subramanyam
House of Representatives

The Honorable Rashida Tlaib
House of Representatives

The Honorable Eugene Simon Vindman
House of Representatives