

BRETT GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY
CHAIRMAN

FRANK PALLONE, JR., NEW JERSEY
RANKING MEMBER

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115
Majority (202) 225-3641
Minority (202) 225-2927

July 8, 2025

Mr. William King
Associate Commissioner
South Eastern Conference
201 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. N.
Birmingham, AL 35203

Dear Mr. King,

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade hearing on Thursday, June 12, 2025, to testify at the hearing entitled, "Winning Off the Field: Legislative Proposal to Stabilize NIL and College Athletics."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions with a transmittal letter by the close of business on Tuesday, July 22, 2025. Your responses should be mailed to Alex Khlopin, Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed in Word format to alex.khlopin@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,



Gus M. Bilirakis
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade

cc: The Honorable Jan Schakowsky, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade

Attachment —Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable Russel Fry (R-SC)

On Friday, June 6th, the House v. NCAA settlement was finalized, marking the beginning of a new era in college athletics. The stakeholders involved in the settlement are now preparing to adjust, and the future of college sports remains uncertain. Congress is on the clock to establish a clear framework—one that protects student-athletes, schools, and the integrity of college sports as a whole.

The NIL debate and prior court cases have largely centered on antitrust issues, so let's begin there.

1. Mr. King, as a result of recent and ongoing litigation, the NCAA and conferences' ability to govern college athletes has diminished, creating what seems to be a managed chaos – you can't make rules, you can't enforce them, and it's the Wild West.
 - a. Can you explain the SEC's ability to regulate and govern its member institutions, particularly in matters related to NIL?
 - b. How does the SEC collaborate with member institutions to enforce proper compliance with the NCAA's rules and regulations on NIL?
 - c. The House v. NCAA settlement provides meaningful stability against antitrust class actions in the short term. Can you explain what liability protections are stemming from the settlement?
 - d. You testified that legal issues and ambiguities will remain a threat to college sports absent federal legislation. Please explain further why this is the case in light of the settlement and what you anticipate would be the result of ongoing, unfettered litigation against the NCAA, the conferences, and their members.
 - e. Does the NCAA deserve an antitrust exemption? Does the SEC and its institutions?
 - f. Given the multiple lost suits and settlements that shaped the landscape of college sports is it now appropriate for congress to give college sports a specific narrow limited antitrust protection?

I'd like to discuss employment status. From what I and most members of this committee have heard from our universities and student athletes is that they do not want employment status.

2. Mr. King, my understanding is that for most institutions, the costs associated with an employment model would surpass the entire athletics budget, in some cases doubling, tripling, or quadrupling their current athletics program allocations.

- a. Would the costs associated with paying student athletes as employees and with collective bargaining prevent SEC universities from continuing the current level of sports offerings?
- b. Would athletics programs at Division II and III schools and at under-resourced schools, such as most HBCUs, be financially tenable under sweeping employee mandates?

I also have questions on health benefits.

3. Mr. King, can you summarize the benefits currently provided to student athletes at your schools?
 - a. The health and safety of student-athletes are of the utmost importance to us here in Congress, and ensuring that student-athletes are properly taken care of is a deep concern of mine.
 - b. What health benefits, including insurance coverage, are provided for SEC student-athletes? Do these benefits continue post-graduation or after they are no longer in their sport, whether due to injury or personal choice?
 - c. Can you discuss ways that SEC institutions prioritize the health and safety of student-athletes, particularly related to long-term healthcare concerns, such as concussions and/or mental health issues? What protocols and safeguards are in place to ensure athlete health comes first?

I'm proud of the work being done in both committees on which I serve to develop a comprehensive roadmap for the future of college sports. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on those committees, as well as on the Education and Workforce Committee, to advance this effort.

The Honorable Debbie Dingell (D-MI)

1. Mr. King, as we move into this new era of college sports — with NIL and revenue sharing — how do you envision Title IX compliance and protections when determining how revenue is distributed among athletes? For example, if a football team generates a significant share of a school's athletics revenue, how should that translate into athlete compensation without widening gender disparities? How do we ensure that gender equity remains core to these evolving compensation models?

We need strong enforcement and support mechanisms to ensure third party affiliates — like collectives — comply with the new rules governing the NIL era. These challenges won't just resolve themselves, so we need to be explicit in any legislative efforts.

2. Mr. King, come July 1, will payments made through collectives or third-party affiliates be explicitly subject to Title IX obligations?

3. Mr. King, can you discuss the resources schools provide to help college athletes navigate NIL opportunities?
4. Mr. King, how does the shift away from amateurism impact the next generation of college athletes? In your view, what resources do they need to succeed in this new environment?

Attachment —Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable Russel Fry (R-SC)

On Friday, June 6th, the House v. NCAA settlement was finalized, marking the beginning of a new era in college athletics. The stakeholders involved in the settlement are now preparing to adjust, and the future of college sports remains uncertain. Congress is on the clock to establish a clear framework—one that protects student-athletes, schools, and the integrity of college sports as a whole.

The NIL debate and prior court cases have largely centered on antitrust issues, so let's begin there.

1. Mr. King, as a result of recent and ongoing litigation, the NCAA and conferences' ability to govern college athletes has diminished, creating what seems to be a managed chaos – you can't make rules, you can't enforce them, and it's the Wild West. a. Can you explain the SEC's ability to regulate and govern its member institutions, particularly in matters related to NIL?

The SEC regulates its members in several areas through a combination of support for national (NCAA) rules and a set of SEC rules that either supplement NCAA rules or govern in areas where the NCAA does not. The SEC, however, has limited ability to regulate and govern its members related to NIL matters. NIL regulation historically has been managed at the national level by the NCAA, and not at the conference level, in the interest of uniform national standards for all members that promote competitive equity and fair competition. The advent of state NIL laws, beginning in California in 2019 and spreading throughout the country, led to a change in NCAA policy to permit student-athletes to earn NIL compensation. As state NIL laws were expanded and amended to be more permissive and, in some instances, to limit or prohibit enforcement activities, the NCAA's ability to enforce existing rules suffered. The addition of litigation by state Attorneys General in 2024 resulted in an injunction that further limited the NCAA's ability to enforce its rules regarding NIL activities, which leads us to the current situation in which there is little meaningful regulation. The *House* settlement, however, changes this to allow regulation and enforcement around certain areas to ensure NIL agreements are not pay-for-play in disguise and rather are for actual NIL activity. Codification of the key settlement terms in federal legislation would be a significant step in cementing this system of regulation and ensuring competitive equity on a national level in college sports.

b. How does the SEC collaborate with member institutions to enforce proper compliance with the NCAA's rules and regulations on NIL?

The SEC has a productive and collaborative relationship with its members on compliance generally. With regard to NIL activities, we have collaborated with our members to provide consistent guidance on NIL activities and to maximize uniformity in state NIL laws within the SEC footprint. SEC members have remained focused on achieving uniformity and competitive equity through appropriate rules and laws. We also provide guidance to our members on NIL activities generally and in response to specific inquiries from members.

c. The *House v. NCAA* settlement provides meaningful stability against antitrust class actions in the short term. Can you explain what liability protections are stemming from the settlement?

The settlement provides protection in several ways. First, the settlement resolves all claims for compensation by current and former Division I athletes for prior conduct, with the exception of the very small percentage of class members who opted out of the monetary damages portion of the settlement. Second, the court retained jurisdiction over the settlement, including the implementation of institutional revenue sharing and the regulatory structure for outside/third-party NIL agreements. Any future challenges to the new model by student-athletes will be decided by the same court that approved the settlement (as opposed to separate lawsuits filed elsewhere – such lawsuits will be transferred back to the original court). One of the critical objectives of the settlement is to provide needed stability to ensure the future of college sports by allowing for the enforcement of rules for the new model, which allows significant new payments and scholarships for student-athletes while furthering the principle of fair competition. The settlement ends decades of antitrust litigation, with a proposed structure to provide stability to college sports. While we are optimistic about the future of college athletics under the *House* settlement, Congressional action is still needed to codify these protections.

d. You testified that legal issues and ambiguities will remain a threat to college sports absent federal legislation. Please explain further why this is the case in light of the settlement and what you anticipate would be the result of ongoing, unfettered litigation against the NCAA, the conferences, and their members.

Ongoing, unfettered litigation poses an existential threat to college athletics. The current patchwork of state laws that directly conflict with the settlement could inhibit the ability to effectively implement the settlement, which is why the codification of the key settlement terms and the inclusion of other important provisions not addressed in the settlement in federal legislation is of such importance. If the litigation continues unfettered, we are concerned college athletics will devolve into a system with no regulation, where schools with the most money will acquire the best talent, severely hampering the ability of the rest

to compete with them. We need a system that works for everyone, with uniform national standards that promote the national competition in all sports and allows institutions to continue to offer the broad number of sports programs. These traits form the core of why college athletics is loved by and important to millions of fans across the country.

e. Does the NCAA deserve an antitrust exemption? Does the SEC and its institutions?

I cannot speak for the NCAA, but to be clear, SEC is not asking for a blanket antitrust exemption from Congress. This point is often the subject of misinformed media reports. Instead, we need a federal law that contains limited liability protection to allow schools, conferences and national associations (including the College Sports Commission and NCAA) to comply with the terms of the law, and provide protection to potentially further enhance the benefits provided to student-athletes.

f. Given the multiple lost suits and settlements that shaped the landscape of college sports is it now appropriate for congress to give college sports a specific narrow limited antitrust protection?

Yes, for the reasons discussed above. We seek a limited safe harbor as part of a federal law to allow us to maintain and possibly increase the benefits provided to student-athletes under the settlement and generally. The opportune time for Congress to act is now, specifically, to codify the settlement so that institutions may abide by the requirements of the law without concerns over litigation. Without Congressional action, we expect continuing litigation that will thwart efforts to gain stability in college athletics. Preemption of the ever-growing patchwork of state NIL laws is also imperative for long-term stability.

I'd like to discuss employment status. From what I and most members of this committee have heard from our universities and student athletes is that they do not want employment status.

2. Mr. King, my understanding is that for most institutions, the costs associated with an employment model would surpass the entire athletics budget, in some cases doubling, tripling, or quadrupling their current athletics program allocations.

a. Would the costs associated with paying student athletes as employees and with collective bargaining prevent SEC universities from continuing the current level of sports offerings?

Yes, I believe it would. Equally important, employment costs would force many institutions outside the SEC and other Autonomy conferences to consider closing their athletics departments entirely. The overwhelming majority of Division I athletics departments are

not financially self-sufficient currently, and the addition of employment costs would be devastating to them. Leaders of these institutions have made this clear in their prior communications with Congressional leaders. See Exhibit A [HBCU letters]. It is clear that plaintiffs' attorneys suing to create employee status for college athletes will not discriminate by sport but instead advocate that every college athlete should be an employee, and yet the SEC student-athletes we speak with have no desire to be employees. The focus needs to remain on education and graduation with a degree, not employment.

b. Would athletics programs at Division II and III schools and at under-resourced schools, such as most HBCUs, be financially tenable under sweeping employee mandates?

I refer to Exhibit A above to allow the HBCU commissioners to answer this question themselves. I view the employment efforts as the single greatest threat to the future of college athletics and broad offering of sports at every level throughout the country.

As the HBCU Commissioners outlined in their letter to the Congressional Black Caucus this past February, "To ensure that college sports broadly – and HBCU sports especially – can continue to thrive, it's essential that Congress allow for consistent and nimble national governance and affirm that student-athletes are not designated as employees of their universities... Like the majority of our mid-major and Division II peers, most HBCUs do not generate significant revenue and rely heavily on school appropriated funds and donations. Classifying student-athletes as employees would have a devastating impact on our athletic programs and schools, and in some cases lead to the elimination of intercollegiate athletics."

I also have questions on health benefits.

3. Mr. King, can you summarize the benefits currently provided to student athletes at your schools?

In addition to outstanding athletics development through coaching, training, strength and conditioning and facilities, current SEC student-athletes receive free or partial tuition, room and board; life skills development, athletics training & development, academic support & tutoring, medical and mental health support & extended coverage, and nutritional support. Since 2018, Autonomy conference institutions have been required to provide medical coverage for athletically-related injuries that occur during enrollment for at least two years after student-athletes leave their institutions. It is common for former SEC athletes to return to their campuses to rehabilitate after injuries in professional sports or to otherwise train for their sports. In 2024, the NCAA extended this rule to apply to all of

Division I and established a national insurance coverage plan to assist in that coverage. In addition, SEC members provide world-class treatment for their athletes, accessing medical experts outside their universities when needed. SEC members have also added emphasis on mental health care for student-athletes, which has become increasingly important as the stigma of seeking such care has decreased.

a. The health and safety of student-athletes are of the utmost importance to us here in Congress, and ensuring that student-athletes are properly taken care of is a deep concern of mine.

b. What health benefits, including insurance coverage, are provided for SEC student-athletes? Do these benefits continue post-graduation or after they are no longer in their sport, whether due to injury or personal choice?

SEC student-athletes receive health benefits and medical coverage while they are enrolled. In addition, for the past seven years, SEC student-athletes have received an additional two years of medical coverage for athletically-related injuries after they leave their institutions (a national rule passed by the Autonomy Conferences in 2018). This rule now applies to all Division I institutions. Recent initiatives and enhancements provide student-athletes with access to mental health services and health and well-being benefits, and nutritional support.

c. Can you discuss ways that SEC institutions prioritize the health and safety of student-athletes, particularly related to long-term healthcare concerns, such as concussions and/or mental health issues? What protocols and safeguards are in place to ensure athlete health comes first?

SEC universities provide student-athletes exceptional:

- Medical care – Schools provide fully-staffed athletic training staffs supplemented by team doctors who are specialists across a wide-range of medical disciplines. Student-athletes receive excellent health care services while enrolled, and for athletically-related injuries, for two years after they leave their institutions. While not a requirement, I understand it is common for former athletes to return to campus to receive rehabilitative services for professional sports injuries.
- Mental health and wellness support – Universities offer programs that provide support to student-athletes with areas of focus such as stress & emotional regulation, depression, anxiety, substance use disorder, PTSD, and more.
- Nutrition support and instruction - Student-athletes have access to cafeteria “training tables” and nutrition centers on campus and in many athletics facilities.. In

addition, many schools employ full-time nutritionists and dieticians to provide nutritional support and plans directly to individual student-athletes.

- Other forms of support for student-athletes in individual circumstances, such as making additional medical experts available for injured student-athletes or providing travel and lodging expenses for family emergencies from the Student-Athlete Assistance Fund.
- This list is illustrative and does not contain all of the ways SEC members prioritize student-athlete health and safety, and it does not include measures to comply with NCAA policies and rules in areas such as concussion protocols, independent medical care for student-athletes, unchallengeable autonomous authority of team physicians and athletics trainers on medical and return-to-play decisions, and drug testing.

I'm proud of the work being done in both committees on which I serve to develop a comprehensive roadmap for the future of college sports. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on those committees, as well as on the Education and Workforce Committee, to advance this effort.

The Honorable Debbie Dingell (D-MI)

1. Mr. King, as we move into this new era of college sports — with NIL and revenue sharing — how do you envision Title IX compliance and protections when determining how revenue is distributed among athletes? For example, if a football team generates a significant share of a school's athletics revenue, how should that translate into athlete compensation without widening gender disparities? How do we ensure that gender equity remains core to these evolving compensation models?

I am not a Title IX expert, but my understanding is the *House v. NCAA* settlement does not impact the current application of Title IX to college athletics with regard to the support of women's and men's sports programs, the number of athletics participation opportunities, and scholarship support for female and male athletes. These core protections will remain in place.

The settlement creates a new issue for consideration – institutional NIL payments to student-athletes as part of the revenue sharing provision. The decisions on how revenue will be shared among sports programs and athletes will be made on each campus. To my knowledge, there is no Title IX precedent on institutional NIL payments to college athletes, as these payments have not been an option in the past. Title IX attorneys vary in their views on whether Title IX proportionality requirements apply to institutional NIL payments. Some

opine that Title IX proportionality requirements apply to these payments, while others say they do not because the payments will be based on an individual's market value, not gender. Some have raised the issue of racial equity in the revenue sharing discussion, as football and men's basketball generate the overwhelming portion of revenue, with this revenue used to support other sports programs. The current and previous administrations had differing views on whether Title IX applies to institutional NIL payments to college athletes.

2. Mr. King, come July 1, will payments made through collectives or third-party affiliates be explicitly subject to Title IX obligations?

To my knowledge, no.

3. Mr. King, can you discuss the resources schools provide to help college athletes navigate NIL opportunities?

I can speak only about my understanding of the resources provided by members of the Southeastern Conference. SEC member institutions provide training, support and assistance in identifying NIL opportunities for student-athletes. Members employ staff or retain third parties to identify and secure commercial entities to enter into legitimate third-party NIL agreements with student-athletes. Some schools offer workshops, seminars, and online courses focused on NIL, covering topics like financial literacy, personal branding, and legal considerations. Additionally, schools may offer services like media training, social media guidance, and personal brand development to help athletes maximize their NIL potential. They may also connect athletes with alumni and local business leaders for mentorship and networking opportunities. Some institutions provide optional access to legal and financial advisors to help student-athletes navigate the complexities of NIL deals and ensure compliance with regulations.

Many universities have dedicated sections on their athletic department websites with information about NIL policies, guidelines, and available support. These resources often include FAQs, contact information for NIL advisors, and links to relevant external resources. Some schools offer "NIL office hours" where athletes can meet with experts on campus or virtually.

4. Mr. King, how does the shift away from amateurism impact the next generation of college athletes? In your view, what resources do they need to succeed in this new environment?

This question is difficult to answer given the current fluid environment in college athletics. We must focus on core principles in being prepared for the future. First, with changes to the economic relationship between student-athletes and their institutions, we must maintain

the focus on education and earning college degrees. Second, we must create a system that protects student-athletes from unscrupulous agents and third parties seeking to exploit them. Third, we need stability and uniformity in the structure for revenue sharing with student-athletes and third-party/outside NIL agreements so student-athletes have clear guidance on how to structure such arrangements. A federal law that codifies the key elements of the *House* settlement and preempts the patchwork of state NIL laws will provide this uniform guidance and promote competitive equity on a national level. Federal legislation will also ensure that institutions are allowed to provide substantial additional benefits to student-athletes in a manner that allows the continuation of a broad offering of sports programs and opportunities.

EXHIBIT A



The Honorable Yvette Clarke
U.S. House of Representatives
2058 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Marilyn Strickland
U.S. House of Representatives
1708 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Troy Carter
U.S. House of Representatives
442 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Sydney Kamlager-Dove
U.S. House of Representatives
1419 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Lucy McBath
U.S. House of Representatives
2246 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 2025

Dear Chairwoman Clarke & Members of the Congressional Black Caucus:

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA), Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC), Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (SIAC), and Southwestern Athletic Conference (SWAC), represent Historically Black Colleges & Universities within Divisions' I and II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). As members of the NCAA, our four Conferences include 48 institutions spanning nearly twenty states. We serve 15,000 student athletes, and bring together millions of HBCU alumni, fans and communities in celebration of our rich history and traditions.

While there have been historic changes recently in collegiate sports to support student-athletes overall, opportunities for our predominantly Black students at our institutions are at risk. Pending regulatory decisions and litigation threaten to change the face of college sports devoid of our input and, more importantly, without the voices of our student athletes, administrators and us as commissioners leading our conferences being considered. *To ensure that college sports broadly – and HBCU sports especially – can continue to thrive, it's essential that Congress allow for consistent and nimble national governance and affirm that student-athletes are not designated as employees of their universities.*

There continues to be a growing patchwork of state laws impacting college sports and creating disparities and confusion among our prospective and current student-athletes. The disparate laws and increasing court decisions have made it difficult for conferences like ours to continue to provide developmental and competition opportunities for member institutions and student-athletes. Retention is also a challenge within our HBCU student athlete population due to increasing differences in state laws and legal activity that have all but eliminated a level playing field.

At the same time, we are witnessing ongoing efforts to classify student-athletes as employees. Like the majority of our mid-major and Division II peers, most HBCUs do not generate significant revenue and rely heavily on school appropriated funds and donations. Classifying student-athletes as employees would have a devastating impact on our athletic programs and schools, and in some cases lead to the elimination of intercollegiate athletics.

Amid these looming outside threats, there has also been significant internal transformation during President Charlie Baker's first two years leading the NCAA. Recent initiatives and enhancements including membership funded sports injury health coverage for all college athletes for up to two years after graduation, student-athletes' access to mental health services, financial literacy training, health and well-being benefits, scholarship protections, and degree completion funding are bettering the student athlete experience. While we are working tirelessly to advocate for and protect all that we have accomplished with our HBCU campuses, we need your support and understanding in the value of affirming that student-athletes are not employees of their universities and in pre-empting state law and providing limited safe harbor protections to create clear and fair playing fields for HBCU student-athletes.

Over the past few years we have made efforts to meet with members of Congress and the Congressional Black Caucus to share the HBCU sports community's views regarding the passage of federal legislation for intercollegiate athletics. We continue to stand ready to engage as resources and as part of the dialogue on the important issues impacting HBCU intercollegiate athletics. We would like to invite Chair Clarke and/or members of her leadership team to discuss the important role the Congressional Black Caucus can play in protecting future opportunities for HBCU schools and student-athletes. Please let us know if there is a time in February or March that would be convenient to meet in-person or virtually.

Thank you again for your consideration and for your continued support of HBCU communities.

Kind regards,

Commissioner Jacquie McWilliams
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference



Commissioner Sonja Stills
Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference



Commissioner Anthony Holloman
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference



Commissioner Charles McClelland
Southwestern Athletic Conference



Cc:

The Honorable Alma Adams
The Honorable Angela Alsobrooks
The Honorable Gabriel Amo
The Honorable Joyce Beatty
The Honorable Wesley Bell
The Honorable Sanford Bishop
The Honorable Lisa Blunt Rochester
The Honorable Cory Booker
The Honorable Shontel Brown
The Honorable Janelle Bynum
The Honorable Andre Carson
The Honorable Troy Carter
The Honorable Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
The Honorable Yvette Clarke
The Honorable Emanuel Cleaver
The Honorable James Clyburn
The Honorable Herbert Conaway
The Honorable Jasmine Crockett
The Honorable Danny Davis
The Honorable Donald Davis
The Honorable Dwight Evans
The Honorable Cleo Fields
The Honorable Shomari Figures
The Honorable Valerie Foushee
The Honorable Maxwell Frost
The Honorable Al Green
The Honorable Jahana Hayes
The Honorable Glenn Ivey
The Honorable Jonathan Jackson
The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
The Honorable Henry Johnson

The Honorable Sydney Kamlager-Dove
The Honorable Robin Kelly
The Honorable Summer Lee
The Honorable Lucia McBath
The Honorable Jennifer McClellan
The Honorable Lamonica McIver
The Honorable Gregory Meeks
The Honorable Kweisi Mfume
The Honorable Gwendolynne Moore
The Honorable Joseph Neguse
The Honorable Eleanor Norton
The Honorable Ilhan Omar
The Honorable Stacey Plaskett
The Honorable Ayanna Pressley
The Honorable Robert Scott
The Honorable David Scott
The Honorable Terry Sewell
The Honorable Lateefah Simon
The Honorable Marilyn Strickland
The Honorable Emilia Sykes
The Honorable Bennie Thompson
The Honorable Ritchie Torres
The Honorable Sylvester Turner
The Honorable Lauren Underwood
The Honorable Marc Veasey
The Honorable Raphael Warnock
The Honorable Maxine Waters
The Honorable Bonnie Watson Coleman
The Honorable Nikema Williams
The Honorable Frederica Wilson